ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD **TOWNSHIP OF MULMUR FUNCTIONAL SERVICING REPORT & CONSTRUCTION MITIGATION PLAN**



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- Appendix C Water Servicing Calculations
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The proposed development site is located north of the County Road 17 and Thomson Trail intersection. The property is legally described as Part of Lot 11, Concession 7, East of Hurontario Street, Township of Mulmur, County of Dufferin.

The subject property is approximately 21.51 hectares in area and is currently vacant. An existing gravel driveway off Airport Road provides access to the property. The site is bounded by existing agricultural lands to the north and east, Airport Road to the west, and County Road 17 to the south. The location of the subject site is illustrated on Figure 1.

The developer is proposing forty-three (43) single-family lots and four (4) semi-detached residential Blocks that will include an additional twenty eight (28) units, totaling 71 residential units. A parkland block is also proposed to the north with a temporary cul-de-sac.

Access to the development will be provided by new municipal road connections off Airport Road and County Road 17. One stormwater management block is proposed on the north side of the existing watercourse to service the single-family lots and parkland. A second stormwater management block is proposed on the south side of the existing watercourse to service the semi-detached Blocks.

A reduced copy of the proposed draft plan prepared by Innovative Planning Solutions is included in Appendix A for further information.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

Pinestone Engineering Ltd. (PEL) has been retained by the developer to provide professional engineering services related to the preparation of a Functional Servicing Report (FSR) in support of draft plan approval. The purpose of this report is to describe the existing servicing infrastructure in the vicinity of the site, and provide recommendations for the provision of sanitary drainage, water distribution, and storm water management in accordance with Township and Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) criteria.

2.0 **REFERENCE REPORTS**

The following reports and studies have been used for reference in the preparation of this Functional Servicing Report:

- i) Ministry of the Environment Storm Water Management Planning and Design Manual, March 2003.
- ii) Low Impact Development Manual prepared by Credit Valley Conservation and Toronto and Region Conservation, 2010.



- iii) NVCA Stormwater Technical Guide prepared by the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority, 2013.
- iv) 2020 Summary Report for the Mansfield Water System, prepared by Dufferin Water Co. Ltd., February 2021.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 General

The subject site is approximately 21.51 hectares in area and is currently being utilized for agricultural purposes. An existing gravel driveway off Airport Road provides access to the property. The site is located within the Township's urban servicing area and municipal water servicing is readily available for connection beneath County Road 17 and Airport Road. A watercourse (tributary of Pine River) bisects the property from the southwest to the southeast. Existing land use consists of undeveloped forest areas and agricultural fields.

3.2 Topography

Based on a review of the topographic survey provided by JoeTOPO SURVEYS AND CADD INC. in February 2021, the property has a moderate overall slope of 2.5%. The banks of the watercourse are steep with an average slope of 15% generally representing valley type lands. Lands to the north generally slope southerly towards the existing watercourse. Lands to the south slope northerly toward the existing watercourse. Elevations across the site range between 315.5m ASL at the northwest corner of the property to 300.0m ASL at the bottom of the existing watercourse to the southeast.

3.3 Site Geology

A geotechnical investigation was completed by Peto MacCallum Ltd., in May 2021. Field work for this investigation consisted of twelve (12) boreholes advanced to depths ranging from 5-10m below the ground surface. Based on our review of the report, the boreholes reveal various depths of topsoil encountered over sand and silt mixtures with layers of clayey silt, sandy silty clay, and clayey silt till. Groundwater monitoring, conducted in May and June of 2021 revealed local near surface perched groundwater stabilized at 1.0-5.8m below existing grade (302.2 to 306.3m ASL). The regional groundwater table is believed to be below the depth of exploration.

Based on Table 7-1, Chapter 7, Part 630 of the USDA National Engineering Handbook (2009), we have classified the site material as a Type BC under the Soil Conservation Service, hydrologic soil group. A copy of the geotechnical report prepared by Peto MacCallum Ltd., and excerpts from the USDA National Engineering Handbook are included in Appendix B.

3.4 Drainage Conditions

Drainage generated from the northern and southern portions of the property is generally conveyed in the form of overland sheet flow to the existing watercourse. Captured flows are conveyed northeasterly and ultimately discharge to Georgian Bay.

The site is located within a Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) regulated area based on available mapping on their website. Accordingly, the receiving outlet should be considered "sensitive" and an "enhanced" level of quality control applied in accordance with the NVCA Stormwater Technical Guide (NVCA, 2013), and the MECP Storm Water Management Planning and Design Manual (MECP, 2003).

4.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The developer is proposing forty-three (43) single-family lots and four (4) semi-detached residential Blocks that will include an additional twenty-eight (28) units, totaling 71 residential units. A parkland block is also proposed to the north with a temporary cul-de-sac. Access to the development will be provided by new municipal road connections off Airport Road and County Road 17.

The proposed development is located within the Township of Mulmur's urban servicing boundary. Municipal water servicing is available within the Airport Road and County Road 17 right-of-way and new service connections to these mains will loop the watermain internally through the development. Onsite private sewage systems will be used to service the proposed development and details pertaining to sanitary servicing are provided in the Sewage Impact Study and Conceptual Septic Design Report prepared by Azimuth Environmental Consulting Inc. under separate cover.

The proposed development includes two (2) stormwater management facilities since development is split between the existing watercourse traversing the property. Drainage generated from the single-family lots, parkland, and a large portion of the urbanized streets, will be collected via storm sewers and conveyed to a proposed dry-type stormwater management facility for attenuation and treatment.

Drainage generated from the semi-detached Blocks and a portion of the urbanized streets, will be collected via storms sewers and conveyed to a proposed oil & grit separator for pretreatment prior to discharging to a proposed dry-type stormwater management facility. Controlled flows from both stormwater management facilities will outlet to the existing watercourse.

5.0 WATER SERVICING

5.1 Existing Water Servicing

A 150mm diameter watermain exists beneath the east shoulder of Airport Road and the

north shoulder of County Road 17. Water supply is provided by the Mansfield Water System owned by the Township of Mulmur and operated by Dufferin Water Co. Limited. The system is classified as a Large Municipal Residential Water System that currently services approximately 153 service connections. Water is supplied by three municipal wells, a standpipe, and a pumphouse. According to the Annual Summary Report for 2020, the maximum permitted flowrate is 661 L/min, and the average operating flowrate is 330 L/min.

For the proposed zoning amendment, onsite pressures and flows have been confirmed to ensure there is sufficient capacity available for both domestic and firefighting conditions.

We have utilized information obtained from the municipal hydrants in the vicinity of the subject site connected to the existing 150mm diameter watermain beneath County Road 17. Table 1 illustrates the flow results of the testing conducted by Vipond on August 25th, 2021.

Test #	Outlet Inside Dia.	Number of	Residual Reading (PSI)	Flow@ Residual	
	(11.)	Outlets	Reading (FSI)	(gawiiiii)	
0	n/a	n/a	70 (static)	n/a	
1	1.125	1	58	294	
2	1.75	1	40	519	
3	2.5	1	28	631	

Table 1 Results of Hydrant Flow Tests

Refer to Appendix C for the flow testing information obtained by Vipond.

5.2 **Proposed Water Demands**

Based on the MECP Design Guidelines for Water Distribution Systems, the proposed water servicing must adhere to the following criteria:

- Maximum system pressure of 690 kPa (100 psi) during normal conditions (average day to peak hour flows).
- Minimum system pressure of 275 kPa (40 psi) during normal conditions (average day to peak hour flows).
- Minimum system pressure of 138 kPa (20 psi) during max day plus fire flow conditions.
- Max day factor of 2.75 and peak hour factor of 4.13 based on MECP Guidelines Table 3-1 in the Design Guidelines for Drinking Water Systems, 2008.
- Residential water demand of 450 L/cap/day.
- Population density of 3.25 PPU for single/semi-detached dwellings

Based on the above conditions, Table 2 illustrates the proposed domestic demands for the development:

Domestic Water Demand										
Population	Per Capita Flow (L/day)	Peaking (based on ME	Factors CP Guidelines)	Flows (L/sec)						
		Peak Hour	Maximum Day	Peak Hour	Maximum Day					
231	450	4.13	2.75	4.96	3.31					

Table 2Domestic Water Demand

As stated above, the Mansfield Water System currently services approximately 153 service connections, with an approximate equivalent population of 459 people per Table 3-3 of the MECP Design Guidelines for Drinking Water Systems. In accordance with Section 8.4.5 of the MECP Guidelines, if fire protection is to be provided by the communal water supply and distribution system, the minimum demand flowrate for the proposed development should be increased by an amount equal to the minimum fire flow for two hours. Per Table 8-1 of the MECP Guidelines, with an equivalent population of 667, the existing communal distribution system must be able to supply the proposed development with a minimum fire flowrate of 38 L/s for 2 hours.

5.3 Proposed Water Servicing

Based on the criteria listed above, the maximum day plus fire flow and peak hour flow is 41.31 L/sec and 4.96 L/sec respectively. Table 3 below represents the results of the water demand flowrate analysis completed using PIPE2008 modelling software by KYPIPE. The PIPE2008 software computes residual water pressures at selected junctions based on the available water supply and the proposed water demands. Available fire and domestic system pressures computed by the model are summarized below:

Table 3 KYPIPE Model Results									
Scenario	Water Demand Input (L/sec)	Minimum Pressure (kPa)	Minimum and Maximum Allowable Pressure Range (kPa)						
Peak Hour	4.96	468.97	275-690						
Maximum Day	3.31	472.30	275-690						
Maximum Day + Fire	41.31	144.15	>=138						

Based on the model results, the existing 150mm dia. watermain beneath County Road 17 and Airport Road has sufficient volume and pressure to service the proposed residential subdivision. A proposed 200mm dia. watermain will have the capacity to distribute fire and domestic flows while maintaining a minimum residual pressure of 138 kPa within the modelled system. The results of the water demand flowrate analysis are included in Appendix C.

It is understood through recent correspondence with the Municipality and Municipal engineer that adequate domestic water supply is available to service the subject lands with a maximum fire flow rate of 38 L/sec provided. With this development built out, no further water supply is available within Mansfield to service the remaining settlement lands outlined in their Official Plan. As such, The Township is initiating a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) to identify the preferred method of providing for these future demands.

Water servicing details will conform to Township of Mulmur standards and the exact size and location of the service laterals will be determined during the detailed construction approval stage. A conceptual servicing layout is provided on the drawings included in Appendix E and the final servicing layout/main sizing will be updated to reflect the EA findings once available.

6.0 HYDROLOGY

6.1 Design Criteria

Based on a review of the NVCA's Storm Water Management (SWM) Guidelines, the following design criteria, in accordance with the current MECP SWM Planning and Design Manual (MECP, 2003) were established for the proposed development:

Quantity Control:

- Peak flow attenuation for the 2-year through 100-year storm events to predevelopment rates using the Ministry of Transportation (MTO) IDF data for the Mansfield area.
- Both the 4-hour Chicago and 24-hour SCS Type II storms must be modelled for the specified storm events.
- Safe conveyance of the Regulatory flows through the site to a sufficient outlet is required. The Regulatory flows are taken as the greater of the uncontrolled 100-year or Timmins flows through the development.

Quality Control:

- The NVCA requires that all new storm water management facilities provide, as a minimum, the "enhanced" level of protection in accordance with the MECP Storm Water Management Planning and Design Manual (MECP, 2003).
- Preparation of phosphorus and water balance calculations to meet NVCA requirements (A water budget analysis was conducted and submitted by Peto MacCallum Ltd. under separate cover).
- Preparation of detailed erosion, sediment control, and construction mitigation plan to be implemented as part of the construction program.

6.2 Design Storms

We have selected the following design storms as part of our evaluation:

- 2-year design storm
- 5-year design storm
- 10-year design storm
- 25-year design storm
- 50-year design storm
- 100-year design storm
- 12-hr Timmins Regional storm

Rainfall intensity – duration – frequency (IDF) values for the Mansfield Area were entered into an equation that expresses the time – intensity relationship for specific frequency, in the form of:

$$i = \underbrace{a}_{(t+b)^{c}}$$
where:

$$i = intensity, mm/hr.$$

$$t = time of concentration, minutes$$

$$a,b,c = constants developed to fit IDF curve$$

The rainfall runoff event simulation model Visual OTTHYMO was used to simulate watershed response to design rainfall events. Derivation of the design storm hyetographs were based on the "Chicago" 4-hour distribution using IDF data. In addition to the "Chicago" storms, the 24-hour SCS Type II storms and the 12-hour Timmins Regional storm were also modelled as required by the NVCA.

A copy of the IDF values taken from the MTO IDF Curve Look-up Tool is included in Appendix D.

6.3 Drainage Catchments

Two (2) pre-development and four (4) post-development catchments have been delineated for the site in order to estimate the corresponding peak runoff rates for the site. The predevelopment catchment areas represent the existing condition of the property, consisting of agricultural fields and forested lands. The post-development catchments represent the proposed grading concept for the property with the addition of buildings, paved surfaces, and landscaped area. The post-development catchments also include contributing external drainage area from adjacent properties and Airport Road. The pre-development and post-development catchment parameters are included in Appendix D. The catchment boundaries are illustrated on drawings PRE-1 and POST-1 included in Appendix E.

6.4 Model Results

The results of the hydrological modelling are displayed in Tables 4 and 5 below for the 12hr Timmins Regional Storm, and the 2-year to 100-year return frequency storm events for the 4hr Chicago distribution, and the 24hr SCS Type II distribution.

Catchment ID	Design Storm Event							
	2Yr	5Yr	10Yr	25Yr	50Yr	100Yr		
PRE-DEVELOPMENT (m ³ /sec)								
Catchment 101 (lands on the north side of the watercourse)	0.159	0.302	0.415	0.567	0.689	0.832		
Catchment 102 (lands on the south side of the watercourse)	0.032	0.062	0.087	0.120	0.147	0.178		
Total Pre-Development Runoff Rate	0.191	0.364	0.502	0.688	0.835	1.009		
POST-DEVELOPMENT (m ³ /sec)								
Catchment 201 (single-family lots and parkland)	0.658	0.935	1.152	1.411	1.702	1.957		
Catchment 202 (semi-detached and townhouse lots)	0.178	0.249	0.298	0.361	0.409	0.552		
Catchment 203 (uncontrolled lands north of the watercourse)	0.018	0.035	0.048	0.067	0.082	0.100		
Catchment 204 (uncontrolled lands south of the watercourse)	0.020	0.038	0.052	0.071	0.087	0.105		
Total Post-Development Runoff Rate	0.838	1.189	1.456	1.781	2.124	2.525		

Table 4						
Model Results - 4hr Chicago	Distributions					

Model Results - 24hr SCS Type II and Timmins Regional Storm Distributions									
Catchment ID	Design Storm Event								
	2Yr	5Yr	10Yr	25Yr	50Yr	100Yr	Timmins		
PRE-DEVELOPMENT (m ³ /sec)									
Catchment 101 (lands on the north side of the watercourse)	0.456	0.731	0.944	1.216	1.405	1.646	1.431		
Catchment 102 (lands on the south side of the watercourse)	0.096	0.157	0.205	0.267	0.309	0.364	0.329		
Total Pre-Development Runoff Rate	0.553	0.888	1.149	1.480	1.711	2.008	1.760		
POST-DEVELOPMENT (m ³ /sec)									
Catchment 201 (single-family lots and parkland)	0.789	1.178	1.683	2.160	2.486	2.909	1.468		
Catchment 202 (semi-detached and townhouse lots)	0.159	0.223	0.274	0.335	0.377	0.430	0.161		
Catchment 203 (uncontrolled lands north of the watercourse)	0.053	0.087	0.115	0.150	0.174	0.206	0.200		
Catchment 204 (uncontrolled lands south of the watercourse)	0.056	0.092	0.120	0.156	0.181	0.213	0.198		
Total Post-Development Runoff Rate	0.988	1.474	2.057	2.631	3.024	3.534	2.003		

 Table 5

 Model Results - 24hr SCS Type II and Timmins Regional Storm Distributions

Based on the calculated results of the hydrological modelling, it is expected that postdevelopment flows directed to the watercourse will increase due to the proposed construction of the buildings and paved surfaces. Visual OTTHYMO input/output files are included in Appendix D.

7.0 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Quantity Control

As noted in the comparison of the pre-development and post-development flows, an increase in runoff will occur due to the proposed construction of the buildings and paved surfaces. To satisfy the selected design criteria, peak flow attenuation of post-development flows to pre-development levels for all storm events up to and including the 100-year storm event will be provided by directing roof drainage and driveway/road runoff to proposed dry-type stormwater management facilities.

Runoff generated in Catchment 201, which includes approximately 67% of the property

area, will be directed to a proposed dry pond (Pond 'A') on the north side of the watercourse. Lot line drainage swales constructed at minimum gradients of 1.0% will be provided to convey lot drainage to the paved streets. Driveway and street runoff will be collected by a network of catch basins connected by storm sewers which will convey drainage downgradient to the proposed SWM block adjacent to Lots 24 & 25.

Pond 'A' as designed, will provide approximately 3,725m³ of active detention storage to attenuate peak flows to pre-development levels for up to and including the 100-year event, while maintaining a minimum freeboard depth of 0.3m. Flows will be attenuated by a two-stage outlet control structure consisting of a 450mm dia. tee equipped with a 270mm dia. orifice restriction on the run of the tee, and a 375mm dia. vertical standpipe off the branch which serves as a horizontal secondary control orifice. The outlet structure will be protected by a perforated CSP riser. A 2.0m wide river-stone overflow weir will convey flow from the pond to the watercourse in the event the outlet structure becomes blocked.

Runoff generated in Catchment 202, which includes approximately 7% of the property area, will be directed to a proposed dry pond (Pond 'B') on the south side of the watercourse. Lot line drainage swales will convey lot drainage to the paved streets. Driveway and street runoff will be collected by a proposed storm sewer system which will convey drainage downgradient to the proposed SWM block adjacent to Block 44.

Pond 'B' as designed, will provide approximately 950m³ of active detention storage to attenuate peak flows to pre-development levels for up to and including the 100-year storm event, while maintaining a minimum freeboard depth of 0.3m. Flows will be attenuated by a two-stage outlet control structure consisting of a 450mm dia. tee equipped with an 80mm dia. vertical orifice restriction on the run of the tee, and a 300mm dia. vertical standpipe off the branch which serves as a horizontal secondary control orifice. The outlet structure will be protected by a perforated CSP riser. A 3.0m wide river-stone overflow weir will convey flow from the pond to the watercourse in the event the outlet structure becomes blocked.

Catchments 203 and 204, consisting of a small portion of building rooftops, landscaped areas, embankments, and areas to be preserved along the perimeter of the watercourse, will flow offsite uncontrolled similar to pre-development conditions.

The stage-storage-discharge relationship of the proposed storage facilities are summarized in Table 6. The location of the stormwater management facilities is illustrated on the conceptual drawings included in Appendix E (envelope at the rear of this report). Further details and specifications related to the pond outlets will be provided during the detailed design stage for construction and MECP environmental compliance approvals.

Table 6									
	Stage-Storage-Discharge Re	lationship	of Dry Ponds	S Maluma	Diachanna				
	Description	Depth (m)	(m ASL)	volume (m ³)	Discharge (m ³ /s)				
Catchment 201	Pond Bottom / Primary Orifice	0.00	305 50	0.00	0.0000				
(Dry Pond 'A' with	Contour	0.00	305.65	62 55	0.0000				
a 270mm dia	Contour	0.30	305.80	137 70	0.0649				
vertical orifice	Contour	0.00	305.95	225.45	0.0897				
restriction on outlet	Contour	0.60	306.10	325.80	0.1090				
nine and a 375mm	Contour	0.00	306.25	441 97	0.1253				
dia horizontal	Contour	0.90	306 40	577 16	0 1397				
secondary orifice)	Contour	1.05	306.55	731 40	0 1528				
	Secondary Orifice	1 20	306 70	904 66	0 1649				
	Contour	1.35	306.85	1096 95	0.3277				
	Contour	1.50	307.00	1309.91	0.4010				
	Contour	1.65	307.15	1548.30	0.4592				
	Contour	1.80	307.30	1815 28	0.5093				
	Contour	1.95	307.45	2110.90	0.5542				
	Contour	2.10	307.60	2435.15	0.5953				
	Overflow Weir	2.25	307.75	2788.03	0.6334				
	Contour	2.40	307.90	3169.54	0.8993				
	Contour	2.55	308.05	3579.67	1.4461				
	Contour	2.70	308.20	4018.43	2.2696				
	Contour	2.85	308.35	4485.82	3.3891				
	Top of Pond Berm	2.90	308.40	4647.98	3.8317				
Catchment 202:	Pond Bottom / Primary Orifice	0.00	305.50	0.00	0.0000				
(Dry Pond 'B' with	Contour	0.15	305.65	22.58	0.0047				
an 80mm dia.	Contour	0.30	305.80	51.34	0.0072				
vertical orifice	Contour	0.45	305.95	86.26	0.0090				
restriction on outlet	Contour	0.60	306.10	127.35	0.0105				
pipe and a 300mm	Contour	0.75	306.25	174.61	0.0118				
dia. horizontal	Contour	0.90	306.40	228.04	0.0130				
secondary orifice)	Contour	1.05	306.55	287.63	0.0141				
	Secondary Orifice	1.20	306.70	353.40	0.0151				
	Contour	1.35	306.85	425.33	0.1131				
	Contour	1.50	307.00	503.44	0.1541				
	Contour	1.65	307.15	587.71	0.1858				
	Contour	1.80	307.30	678.15	0.2126				
	Overflow Weir	1.95	307.45	774.76	0.2363				
	Contour	2.10	307.60	877.54	0.5866				
	Contour	2.25	307.75	986.48	1.2999				
	Contour	2.40	307.90	1101.60	2.3435				
	Top of Pond Berm	2.50	308.00	1181.75	3.2269				

7.1.1. Effectiveness

Tables 7 and 8 below summarize the effectiveness of the proposed stormwater attenuation features based on the hydrological model results.

CATCHMENT ID		Design Storm Event					
	2Yr	5Yr	10Yr	25Yr	50Yr	100Yr	
PRE-DEVELOPMENT (m ³ /sec)							
Catchment 101 (lands on the north side of the watercourse)	0.159	0.302	0.415	0.567	0.689	0.832	
Catchment 102 (lands on the south side of the watercourse)	0.032	0.062	0.087	0.120	0.147	0.178	
Total Pre-Development Runoff Rate	0.191	0.364	0.502	0.688	0.835	1.009	
POST-DEVELOPMENT WITH SWM (m ³ /sec)							
Catchment 201 (single-family lots and parkland)	0.140	0.254	0.366	0.457	0.516	0.571	
Catchment 202 (semi-detached and townhouse lots)	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.024	0.041	0.064	
Catchment 203 (uncontrolled lands north of the watercourse)	0.018	0.035	0.048	0.067	0.082	0.100	
Catchment 204 (uncontrolled lands south of the watercourse)	0.020	0.038	0.052	0.071	0.087	0.105	
Total Post-Development Runoff Rate With SWM	0.188	0.338	0.480	0.610	0.725	0.833	

Table 7						
Model Results - 4hr Chicago Distributions						

Model Results - 24hr SCS Type II and Timmins Regional Storm Distributions									
Catchment ID			Desi	gn Stor	m Even	t			
	2Yr	5Yr	10Yr	25Yr	50Yr	100Yr	Timmins		
PRE-DEVELOPMENT (m ³ /sec)									
Catchment 101 (lands on the north side of the watercourse)	0.456	0.731	0.944	1.216	1.405	1.646	1.431		
Catchment 102 (lands on the south side of the watercourse)	0.096	0.157	0.205	0.267	0.309	0.364	0.329		
Total Pre-Development Runoff Rate	0.553	0.888	1.149	1.480	1.711	2.008	1.760		
POST-DEVELOPMENT WITH SWM (m ³ /sec)									
Catchment 201 (single-family lots and parkland)	0.347	0.491	0.575	0.746	1.026	1.439	1.244		
Catchment 202 (semi-detached and townhouse lots)	0.013	0.020	0.062	0.117	0.138	0.164	0.145		
Catchment 203 (uncontrolled lands north of the watercourse)	0.053	0.087	0.115	0.150	0.174	0.206	0.200		
Catchment 204 (uncontrolled lands south of the watercourse)	0.056	0.092	0.120	0.156	0.181	0.213	0.198		
Total Post-Development Runoff Rate With SWM	0.470	0.685	0.863	1.137	1.496	1.998	1.780		

 Table 8

 Model Results - 24hr SCS Type II and Timmins Regional Storm Distributions

With the implementation of this stormwater management strategy, there will be no increase in runoff directed to adjacent private properties and there is no downstream flood impact concern associated with this development on the watercourse. Tables 9 and 10 below illustrate an approximate flowrate comparison of site drainage split between lands on the north side and south side of the watercourse, in the event that the development is phased.

Model Results - 4nr Chicago Distributions									
	4hr Chicago Storm Event								
	2Yr	5Yr	10Yr	25Yr	50Yr	100Yr			
LANDS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE WATERCOURSE									
PRE-DEVELOPMENT (m ³ /sec)	0.159	0.302	0.415	0.567	0.689	0.832			
POST-DEVELOPMENT WITH SWM (m ³ /sec)	0.158	0.288	0.414	0.524	0.597	0.671			
LANDS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE WATERCOURSE									
PRE-DEVELOPMENT (m ³ /sec)	0.032	0.062	0.087	0.120	0.147	0.178			
POST-DEVELOPMENT WITH SWM (m ³ /sec)	0.031	0.050	0.066	0.086	0.128	0.165			

Table 9

Model Results - SCS Type II, and Timmins Distributions								
	SCS Type II and Timmins Storm Event							
	2Yr	5Yr	10Yr	25Yr	50Yr	100Yr	Timmins	

	Table 10		
Model Results - S	CS Type II, and	Timmins	Distributions

	211	511	1011	2311	3011	10011	1111111		
LANDS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE WATERCOURSE									
PRE-DEVELOPMENT (m ³ /sec)	0.456	0.731	0.944	1.216	1.405	1.646	1.431		
POST-DEVELOPMENT WITH SWM (m ³ /sec)	0.400	0.578	0.689	0.895	1.195	1.639	1.443		
LANDS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE WATERCOURSE									
PRE-DEVELOPMENT (m ³ /sec)	0.096	0.157	0.205	0.267	0.309	0.364	0.329		
POST-DEVELOPMENT WITH	0.070	0.407	0.470	0.057	0.000	0.050	0.000		

7.2 **Quality Control**

The primary objective of the stormwater management plan for this development is to maintain acceptable water quality within the receiving watercourse, by maintaining existing site drainage patterns and flowrates. In order to provide water quality enhancement to an "enhanced" level of protection (80% TSS removal) for this development, we have incorporated a "treatment train" approach consisting of the following elements:

0.070 0.107 0.178 0.257

0.302

0.359

SWM (m³/sec)

0.339

- Provision of three (3) Imbrium Stormceptor EFO treatment units for oil and sediment removal of runoff generated in catchments 201 and 202. The PCSWMM For Stormceptor sizing program, by Imbrium Systems Inc., was utilized to design the appropriate treatment units. For a 7.74-hectare drainage area in catchment 201 that is 19.3% impervious, an EFO10 treatment unit (or an approved equivalent) is required. An EFO10 unit will provide 82% removal of total suspended solids. For a 5.83-hectare drainage area in catchment 201 that is 21.6% impervious, an EFO8 treatment unit (or an approved equivalent) is required. An EFO10 usit suspended solids. For a 1.41-hectare drainage area in catchment 202 that is 45% impervious, an EFO6 treatment unit (or an approved equivalent) is required. An EFO8 unit will provide solids. For a 1.41-hectare drainage area in catchment 202 that is 45% impervious, an EFO6 treatment unit (or an approved equivalent) is required. An EFO6 unit will provide 86% removal of total suspended solids. Design calculations utilizing the manufacturer's software, and applicable reports, are included in Appendix D.
- Provision of CB Shields installed within the double catch basins in catchments 203 and 204 for pre-treatment and scour prevention of runoff generated from a portion of the paved street. The CB Shield Design Chart was utilized to estimate the average annual TSS removal rate. For the CB Shields installed within DCB#8 and DCB#9, a TSS removal rate of 72.0% will be provided by each device for a shared 0.085hectare drainage area that is 100% impervious. The manufacturer's design chart and applicable reports are included in Appendix D.
- Provision of "soft" landscaping where feasible.
- Yard grading using minimal surface slopes where possible to promote infiltration.
- Suitable construction mitigation measures to be utilized during the site development.

The potential treatment alternatives have been evaluated with respect to their applicability for this development and implemented in a manner to achieve the best total suspended solids (TSS) removal possible. Table 11 summarizes the proposed measures and their overall effectiveness.

Proposed Approach for Water Quality Treatment								
Catchment	Surface	Method	Effective TSS	Area (m²)	% Area of Site	Overall TSS Removal		
	Partial Paved Surfaces, and Landscape Area	Stormceptor EFO10	82%	66800	31.4	25.74%		
201	Partial Paved Surfaces, and Landscape Area	Stormceptor EFO8	80%	48410	22.7	18.20%		
	Landscape Area	Natural Filtration / Evapotranspiration	80%	17340	8.1	6.52%		
	Partial Building Rooftops	Inherent	100%	10750	5.1	5.05%		
202	Paved Surfaces, and Landscape Area	Stormceptor EFO6	86%	11115	5.2	4.49%		
202	Partial Building Rooftops	Inherent	100%	2985	1.4	1.40%		
	Landscape Area	Natural Filtration / Evapotranspiration	80%	1200	0.6	0.45%		
	Partial Uncontrolled Paved Surface	CB Shield	72%	500	0.2	0.17%		
203	Uncontrolled Landscape and Natural Areas	Natural Filtration / Evapotranspiration	80%	27500	12.9	10.34%		
	Partial Uncontrolled Paved Surface	CB Shield	72%	350	0.2	0.12%		
204	Partial Building Rooftops	Inherent	100%	1660	0.8	0.78%		
	Uncontrolled Landscape and Natural Areas	Natural Filtration / Evapotranspiration	80%	24190	11.4	9.09%		
Total	Total			212800	100.0	82.36%		

Table 11							
Propose	ed Approach for Wa	ter Quality 1	reatmer				

With the implementation of the proposed quality control plan, the proposed measures in conglomeration will provide an overall long term TSS removal of 82.36%. This quality

control plan will be refined at the detailed design stage for construction approvals.

7.3 Erosion Control

As per the NVCA Stormwater Technical Guide, to deal with erosion issues resulting from additional volume of runoff produced as a result of urbanization, a minimum retention volume equivalent to the first 5mm of rainfall should be retained onsite through infiltration measures, rainwater harvesting, or evapotranspiration. Based on a total property area of 212,800m², the first 5mm of rainfall to be retained on the site for infiltration equates to 1,064m³. Initial abstraction values provided in the NVCA Stormwater Technical Guide are shown in Table 12.

Cover	Initial Abstraction / Depression Storage (mm)
Woods	10
Pasture/Meadow	8
Cultivated	7
Lawns	5
Wetland	12
Impervious Areas	2

Table 12 Initial Abstraction Values

Adapted from UNESCO, Manual on Drainage in Urbanized Areas, 1987

For the purpose of this calculation, the NVCA does not recognize initial abstraction storage for impervious area. Using the values provided in Table 12 above, with the exception of the initial abstraction value for impervious area set to 0, the subject property will provide 4.148mm of storage through initial abstraction during the first 5mm of rainfall. Approximately 883m³ of rainfall will be retained on the property through initial abstraction in the post-development condition.

To improve stormwater retention in the post-development condition to meet the minimum retention volume requirement, the proposed dry-type stormwater management ponds servicing catchments 201 and 202 will be designed with shallow plunge pools to provide additional stormwater retention storage for infiltration. Pond 'A' will be designed with a 0.4m deep plunge pool and Pond 'B; will be designed with a 0.3m depth plunge pool. In conglomeration, the plunge pools will provide approximately 189m³ of stormwater during the first 5mm of rainfall.

The implementation of this stormwater management strategy will increase the overall site rainfall retention volume to 1,072m³ which meets the minimum retention volume of 1,064m³ for the first 5mm of rainfall. Further design details will be provided at the detailed design stage for construction approvals.

7.4 Phosphorus Budget

As part of the NVCA SWM guidelines, all new developments must be accompanied with an evaluation of anticipated changes in phosphorus loadings between pre-development and post-development conditions. The NVCA P-Tool was utilized to determine pre and post development phosphorus loadings for the property. In the pre-development condition, forest and agricultural land use was assumed for phosphorus loading. For the post-development condition, low-intensity residential land use was assumed for the semi-detached/townhouse lots, and the uncontrolled catchments were broken down into forest and low-density residential land uses. The calculated phosphorus loadings are illustrated in Table 13.

	P Load (kg/yr)
Pre-Development	3.70
Post Development with no BMP's	3.84
Post Development with BMP's	3.39

Table 13 Model Results – Phosphorus Loading

Oil and grit separators have some total phosphorus removal benefit. Sediment particles in captured runoff containing concentrations of total phosphorus are screened and settled-out in the lower chambers of the separator. ETV verified units are now be credited with a 20% total phosphorus removal efficiency.

With the implementation of Imbrium Stormceptor EFO units (or equivalent) for catchments 201 and 202, the proposed best management practices in conglomeration will achieve an overall post-development phosphorus reduction of 11.7% for the property.

A copy of the phosphorus calculations showing the proposed best management practices and their corresponding phosphorus load reductions is included in Appendix D. A refined phosphorus loading analysis will be provided at the detailed design stage for construction approvals.

8.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

8.1 Mitigation Measures

Sedimentation and erosion control measures are required during construction and until such a time that all lot grading and building construction has been completed, the driveways have received their final surface treatment, and vegetation has been established in all landscape areas so that there are no open soils.

The use of various siltation control measures will be implemented to protect the adjacent properties and receiving waterbodies from migrating sediments. These works include but may not be limited to:

- Installation of siltation fencing along the perimeter of the development area, prior to earthwork operations.
- Installation of a vehicle tracking mud mat at the entrance to the site.
- Construction of temporary sediment basins.
- Installation of silt sacks within existing and proposed storm structures to prevent sedimentation.

Prior to carrying out site grading, the siltation barriers and mud mats shall be in place. Any onsite storm sewer works will not be permitted to outlet to the watercourse until the site has been stabilized.

Other temporary installations of silt fence or other appropriate measures may be required during grading to minimize silt migration from the site. The measures will need to be removed, replaced and relocated as required during the construction period until the site works have been completed and vegetation established. During construction, all stockpiled material will be placed up-gradient of the siltation controls with additional siltation fencing installed around the stockpiles.

Sediment and erosion control details will be provided during detailed design stage for construction approvals.

9.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The findings of this report are summarized as follows:

- The max day plus fire flow rate of 41.31 L/sec can be delivered to the proposed development, via a new 200mm dia. watermain, from the existing 150mm dia. watermain beneath County Road 17 and Airport Road with a residual pressure of greater than 20 psi (138 kPa).
- The subject property is within an NVCA regulated area based on available mapping on their website.
- Attenuation of peak post-development flowrates to below pre-development levels will be provided by utilizing extended detention storage within proposed dry-type stormwater management ponds.
- Quality control for the development will be provided by the installation of oil/grit separators sized to provide 80% removal of TSS and 20% removal of annual total phosphorus for

catchments 201 and 202. CB Shields installed within specified catch basins will provide 72% TSS removal for street drainage generated in catchments 203 and 204. Landscaped and preserved vegetated areas will perform as natural filters of site runoff and promote infiltration.

• Suitable measures can be implemented during construction to protect the adjacent properties and receiving storm sewers from migrating sediments.

It is therefore recommended that:

- 1) This report and drawings are submitted to the Township of Mulmur and the NVCA for review and approval.
- 2) The construction mitigation measures outlined in this report are utilized as a guideline for construction mitigation measures for this site.

We trust this is satisfactory and should you have any questions, please call.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

PINESTONE ENGINEERING LTD.



Joe Voisin, P.Eng Senior Engineer

APPENDIX A

Proposed Draft Plan Concept





		KEY MAP	unty Road 17 to County Road 17 to SU	Scale: 1	1:20,000
00"W 12		DRAFT PLA ARMSTF OF N Part Ea	N OF SUBC ONG ESTA ONG ESTA DANSFIELD of Lot 11, Concession 7 st of Hurontario Street Township of Mulmur County of Dufferin Scale 1:1250	DIVISI ATES	ON
-N72°00'35°E 19.176 M.00 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20.	10.076	0 25 SUBJECT LANDS 6.0m SETBACK F	50 75 100 S - 21.510 ha. ROM TOP-OF-BANK	125m	
I		LAND USE SCHEDULE			
OT18		Land Use	Lot / Block No.	Units Area (ha.)	%
362 ha. ເຊິ		RESIDENTIAL SINGLE LOT (30.0m / 2,000m ²)	1-43	43 10.38	48.2
		RESIDENTIAL SEM-DETACHED BLOCKS (9.0m / 30')	44-47	28 2.17	10.1
		STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES OPEN SPACE	Blocks 48, 49 Block 50	0.86	4.0 0.2
URE ROW &		ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Blocks 51, 52	3.13	14.6
099 ha. 0	EXISTING AGRICULTURE	3.0m WALKWAYS	Blocks 60, 61	0.05	0.2
T 10		ACCESS	Block 55 Block 56	0.21	1.0
0 ha.		FUTURE R.O.W.	Block 57	0.10	0.5
		DAYLIGHT TRIANGLES	Blocks 59-62	0.02	0.2
34.151		ROAD WIDENINGS	Blocks 63-65	0.23	1.0
۳		TOTAL		71 21.50	100.0
2 76.4 M.OE.ZE.OLN 2 / 17.1 IX / 145.62		OWNER'S CERTIFICATE I, THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING THE REPART AUTHORIZE INNOVATIVE PLANNING SUBDIVISION AND TO SUBMIT SAME DATE SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE I CERTIFY THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF RELATIONSHIP TO ADJACENT LANDS	GISTERED OWNER OF THE SU SOLUTIONS TO PREPARE THIS TO THE COUNTY OF DUFFERIN THE LANDS TO BE SUBDIVID ARE ACCURATELY AND CORF	JBJECT LANDS S DRAFT PLAN N FOR APPROV PED AND THEIR RECTLY SHOW	, HEREBY OF /AL.
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APPENDIX B

Geotechnical Investigation





GEOTECHNICAL/HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT 937045 AIRPORT ROAD MANSFIELD, ONTARIO

for

2735528 ONTARIO INC.



PETO MacCALLUM LTD. 19 CHURCHILL DRIVE BARRIE, ONTARIO L4N 8Z5 PHONE: (705) 734-3900 FAX: (705) 734-9911 EMAIL: barrie@petomaccallum.com

Distribution: 1 cc: 2735528 Ontario Inc. (email only) 1 cc: PML Barrie PML Ref.: 21BF019 Report: 1 Revised September 2021 Peto MacCallum Ltd.

September 21, 2021

PML Ref.: 21BF019 Report: 1 Revised

Mr. David Seaman 2735528 Ontario Inc. 12 Trotter Court Barrie, Ontario L4N 5S4

Dear Mr. Seaman

Geotechnical/Hydrogeological Investigation Proposed Residential Development 937045 Airport Road <u>Mansfield, Ontario</u>

Peto MacCallum Ltd. (PML) is pleased to present the results of the Geotechnical/Hydrogeological investigation recently completed at the above noted project site. Authorization for the work described in this report was provided by Mr. D. Seaman in the signed Engineering Services Agreement dated April 12, 2021.

It is understood that a 61 Lot subdivision is planned for the property at 937045 Airport Road in Mansfield (northeast corner of Airport Road and Dufferin County Road 17). The site is currently farm land with a seasonal creek severing the property into a larger northern section and smaller southern section. A culvert is being considered for the creek. Basements are proposed in the residences. Storm sewers and Storm Water Management (SWM) ponds are proposed along with private septic systems and municipal water supply. Paved roads will provide access for the site. The proposed site plan is shown on Drawing 1, appended.

The purpose of this investigation was to assess the subsurface conditions at the site, and based on this information, provide comments and Geotechnical/Hydrogeological engineering recommendations for earthworks, building foundations and basements, culvert foundations, site servicing, parameters for septic design, SWM ponds, pavement design, ground water flow direction and gradient, ground water quality and quantity, preliminary assessment of infiltration parameters for Low Impact Development features, a preliminary pre- and post-development water budget, and ground water level monitoring. An Erosion Hazard Limit Assessment is also required due to the valley surrounding the creek.

Geoenvironmental services (observations, recording, chemical testing or assessment of the environmental conditions of the soil) were not within the terms of reference for this assignment, and no work has been carried out in this regard. If excess excavated soils requiring transportation off-site are generated, a program of sampling and chemical testing will be needed to determine the chemical properties of the soil to evaluate appropriate receiving site options, in accordance with O.Reg. 406/19.

A total of 12 boreholes were advanced across the site. Beneath the topsoil, the boreholes typically revealed soils comprised of sand and silt mixtures with layers of clayey silt, sandy silty clay and clayey silt till. Ground water was encountered locally as perched water in some of the boreholes.

Typical construction methods should be applicable for the site.



We trust the information in this report is sufficient for your present purpose. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call our office.

Sincerely

Peto MacCallum Ltd.

Geoffrey R. White, P.Eng. Director Manager, Geotechnical Services

AK/GRW:tc



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List of Abbreviations

Log of Borehole/Monitoring Well Nos. 1 to 12

Drawing 1 – Borehole/Monitoring Well Location Plan

- Appendix A Statement of Limitations
- Appendix B Engineered Fill
- Appendix C Slope Stability
- Appendix D MECP Water Well Records
- Appendix E Borehole Permeability Testing
- Appendix F Chain-of-Custody Records and Certificates of Analyses for Chemical Testing



1. INTRODUCTION

Peto MacCallum Ltd. (PML) is pleased to present the results of the Geotechnical/Hydrogeological investigation recently completed at the above noted project site. Authorization for the work described in this report was provided by Mr. D. Seaman in the signed Engineering Services Agreement dated April 12, 2021.

It is understood that a 61 Lot subdivision is planned for the property at 937045 Airport Road in Mansfield (northeast corner of Airport Road and Dufferin County Road 17). The site is currently farm land with a seasonal creek severing the property into a larger northern section and smaller southern section. A culvert is being considered for the creek. Basements are proposed in the residences. Storm sewers and Storm Water Management (SWM) ponds are proposed along with private septic systems and municipal water supply. Paved roads will provide access for the site. The proposed site plan is shown on Drawing 1, appended.

The purpose of this investigation was to assess the subsurface conditions at the site, and based on this information, provide comments and Geotechnical/Hydrogeological engineering recommendations for earthworks, building foundations and basements, culvert foundations, site servicing, parameters for septic design, SWM ponds, pavement design, ground water flow direction and gradient, ground water quality and quantity, preliminary assessment of infiltration parameters for Low Impact Development (LID) features, a preliminary pre- and post-development water budget, and ground water level monitoring. An Erosion Hazard Limit Assessment (EHLA) is also required due to the valley surrounding the creek.

Geoenvironmental services (observations, recording, chemical testing or assessment of the environmental conditions of the soil) were not within the terms of reference for this assignment, and no work has been carried out in this regard. If excess excavated soils requiring transportation off-site are generated, a program of sampling and chemical testing will be needed to determine the chemical properties of the soil to evaluate appropriate receiving site options, in accordance with O.Reg. 406/19.



The comments and recommendations provided in this report are based on the site conditions at the time of the investigation, and are applicable only to the proposed works as addressed in the report. Any changes in the proposed plans will require review by PML to re-assess the validity of the report, and may require modified recommendations, additional investigation and/or analysis.

This report is subject to the Statement of Limitations that is included in Appendix A and must be read in conjunction with the report.

2. INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

2.1 <u>Geotechnical Investigation</u>

2.1.1 Borehole Drilling

The Geotechnical field work for this investigation included a program of borehole drilling from May 12 to 14, 2021. Boreholes 1 to 12 were advanced to 5.0 o 10.0 m depth for the proposed development and cognizant of the EHLA. Borehole locations are shown on Drawing 1, appended.

PML laid out the boreholes in the field. The ground surface elevation at the borehole locations was obtained with a Sokkia SHC5000 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). Vertical and horizontal accuracy of this unit are 0.1 and 0.5 m, respectively. All elevations in this report are geodetic and expressed in metres.

Co-ordination for clearances of underground utilities was provided by PML. The boreholes were drilled cognizant of the underground utilities.

The boreholes were advanced using continuous flight solid stem augers, powered by a track mounted D-50 drill rig and a truck mounted CME-75 drill rig, both equipped with an automatic hammer, supplied and operated by a specialist drilling contractor, working under the full-time supervision of a member of PML's engineering staff.

Where topsoil was encountered at the surface, the thickness was measured in hand dug divots.



Representative samples of the overburden were recovered at frequent depth intervals for identification purposes using a conventional 51 mm OD split spoon sampler. The sample excluded particles larger than 38 mm. Standard penetration tests were carried out simultaneously with the sampling operations to assess the strength characteristics of the subsoil. The ground water conditions in the boreholes were assessed during drilling by visual examination of the soil samples, the sampler, and drill rods as the samples were retrieved, and measurement of the water level in the open boreholes, if any.

All recovered samples were returned to our laboratory for detailed examination and moisture content determinations. Grain size analyses were carried out on eight samples of the major soil units and Atterberg limits testing was completed on two samples. The laboratory test results are provided on Figures 1 to 6, appended.

Geotechnical engineering considerations are addressed in Section 5.

2.1.2 Monitoring Well Installation

A monitoring well, comprised of 50 mm diameter PVC pipe with a 1.5 to 3.0 m long screen at the bottom, filter sand, bentonite seal and stick-up protective casing, was installed in eight boreholes to permit ground water level monitoring. The details of the monitoring well installation are shown on the applicable Log of Borehole sheets. It should be noted that the well becomes the property of the Owner and will have to be decommissioned by the Owner in accordance with O.Reg. 903. PML would be pleased to assist, if requested.

2.2 <u>Hydrogeological Investigation</u>

2.2.1 Borehole Permeability Testing

PML returned to site June 11, 2021 to complete borehole permeability testing in the monitoring wells in Boreholes 5, 7 and 10. The borehole permeability testing was completed after well development, which consisted of removing an equivalent of about ten times the well volume. The field permeability testing was conducted by using the rising head method, in which periodic water level measurements were recorded manually, as well as using an electronic data recorder or transducer, as the water level recovered inside the monitoring wells after rapid removal of a volume of water.



Aqtesolv, which is a specialized software designed to interpret aquifer tests, was utilized in the interpretation of the field permeability results. The results are further discussed in Section 6.2.1.

2.2.2 Ground Water Sampling

During the June 11, 2021 site visit, PML retrieved a ground water sample from the monitoring well in Borehole 7 and 10. Following well development and the borehole permeability testing the ground water sample was collected and submitted for chemical testing as described below. The ground water sample was kept cool with ice in a cooler until delivery to the laboratory for analysis.

The ground water sample was delivered to Caduceon Environmental Laboratories (Caduceon) for chemical analyses. Caduceon Laboratories is accredited by The Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and CALA.

The ground water sample was analyzed for Provincial Water Quality Objective (PWQO) metals, phosphorous, nitrate/nitrite and pH.

The Chain-of-Custody Record and the laboratory certificates of analyses are discussed further in Section 6.4.

2.2.3 Ground Water Level Monitoring Program

A twelve-month ground water level monitoring program is currently on-going and results will be provided under a separate cover when completed. Ground water levels recorded to date are provided in this report.

Hydrogeological considerations are presented in Section 6.

3. SITE SETTING

The site is irregular in shape and is approximately 24.5 ha in size. The site is located in the northeast quadrant of the County Road 17 and Airport Road intersection in Mansfield. The site is currently being utilized for agricultural purposes and is surrounding by residential and agricultural land uses.



3.1 **Physiography and Topography**

The site is located within the physiographic region known as the Horseshoe Moraines comprising glaciofluvial spillway deposits (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

The borehole elevations indicate about 9.0 m of relief across the site, with elevations ranging from 304.05 to 313.20, gently sloping down to the seasonal Pine River tributary that crosses the eastern portion of the Site.

3.2 Drainage and Surface Water Flow

A seasonal tributary of the Pine River crosses the eastern portion of the site and the intermittent flow is towards the northeast and ultimately to Georgian Bay located over 30 km to the north. Surface drainage on the site is expected to follow the topography towards the seasonal Pine River tributary.

4. <u>GEOLOGY AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS</u>

4.1 <u>Geology</u>

Bedrock below the overburden is mapped as shale and limestone of the Georgian Bay Formation from the Middle Ordovian period of the Paleozoic era of the Phanerzoic eon. Bedrock is anticipated at depths of 5.5 to 62 m based on the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Water Well Records in the area.

4.2 <u>Subsurface Conditions</u>

Reference is made to the appended Log of Borehole sheets for details of the subsurface conditions, including topsoil thicknesses, soil classifications, inferred stratigraphy and thicknesses, Standard Penetration test N Values (N Values, blows per 300 mm penetration of the split spoon sampler), well installation details, ground water level observations and the results of laboratory moisture content determinations and Atterberg Limits tests.


Due to the soil sampling procedures and the limited size of samples, the depth/elevation demarcations on the borehole logs must be viewed as "transitional" zones, and cannot be construed as exact geologic boundaries between layers. PML should be retained to assist in defining the geological boundaries in the field during construction, if required.

Topsoil was encountered overlying soil typical comprise of sand and silt mixtures. Layers of clayey silt, sandy silty clay and clayey silt till were also encountered. A description of the distribution of the subsurface conditions encountered is provided below.

4.2.1 <u>Soil</u>

Topsoil was present at the surface of all boreholes, ranging in thickness from 50 to 600 mm.

Fill was revealed locally in Borehole 8, below the topsoil, extending to 1.4 m depth (elevation 308.5). The material comprised silty sand with some gravel. The material had N Values of 7 to 64 indicating variable compaction when placed. The layer was moist with a water content of 7 to 8%.

Below the topsoil and/or fill, a sand/silty sand/sand and gravel unit was encountered in all boreholes extending to 1.4 to 5.5 m depth (elevation 302.5 to 312.5) and the 5.0 and 6.5 m depth of exploration in Boreholes 3 and 10. In Borehole 1 the material was interrupted by a sandy silt layer then continued to the 6.5 m depth of exploration. The material had N Values of 2 to greater than 50 indicating very loose to very dense conditions. The material was moist to wet, with depth, and moisture contents were 2 to 26%.

Below the upper sand/silty sand/sand and gravel unit in Boreholes 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 12, locally below the sandy clayey silt unit in Borehole 4, a sandy silt/silt unit was encountered to 2.1 to 9.0 m depth (elevation 299.0 to 311.1) and to the 5.0 to 6.5 m depth of exploration in Boreholes 2, 4, 5 and 11. Six representative samples were submitted for gradation and the results are presented on Figures 1 and 2, appended. The material had a N Values of 4 to 74 indicating very loose to very dense conditions. The layer was moist to wet with moisture content of 7 to 22%.

Below the sandy silt unit in Borehole 9, a lower silty sand unit was encountered to the 5.0 m depth of exploration. The material had an N Value of 34 indicating dense conditions. The layer was moist with moisture content of 12%.



Below the sand unit in Boreholes 4 and 7, and below the silt/sandy silt unit in Boreholes 6, 8 and 12, a sandy clayey silt/clayey silt/clayey silt till unit was encountered to 2.9 m depth in Borehole 4 (elevation 306.4) and the 5.0 to 10.0 m depth of exploration in Boreholes 6, 7, 8 and 12. Two representative samples were submitted for gradation and the results are presented on Figures 3 and 5, appended. Atterberg Limits are plotted on Figures 4 and 6 (plastic limits of 15 and 16% and liquid limits of 31% and 38%). The material had a N Values of 12 to 44 indicating stiff to hard conditions. The material was drier than plastic limit to wetter than plastic limit with moisture content of 11 to 23%.

4.2.2 Ground Water

The first water strike (ground water first encountered during drilling), the ground water/wet cave levels measured in the boreholes upon completion of augering, and ground water level measured in the wells following completion are summarized in the table below, on a borehole by borehole basis.

	FIRST STRIKE		UPON COMPLETION OF AUGERING WATER LEVEL IN WELL DEPTH (m) / ELEVATION	EL IN WELL
BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m) / ELEVATION	DEPTH (m) / ELEVATION	2021-05-20	2021-06-11
1	No Water	No Water	Dry	Dry
2	No Water	No Water	Dry	Dry
3	No Water	No Water		
4	1.5 / 307.8	No Water		
5	4.6 / 304.6	4.3 / 304.9	4.2 / 305.0	4.3 / 304.9
6	0.8 / 303.7	1.2 / 303.3		
7	0.8 / 303.3	0.9 / 307.2	1.0 / 303.1	1.3 / 302.8
8	6.4 / 303.5	4.6 / 305.3	7.2 / 302.7	7.2 / 302.7
9	3.1 / 308.3	No Water		
10	3.1 / 307.4	4.3 / 306.2	4.2 / 306.3	4.3 / 306.2
11	4.6 / 304.5	5.5 / 303.6	4.6 / 304.5	3.8 / 304.3
12	2.3 / 305.7	No Water	5.7 / 302.3	5.8 / 302.2



The regional ground water table is believed to be below the depth of exploration. Local near surface perched ground water stabilized at 1.0 to 5.8 m below existing grade, corresponding to elevation 302.2 to 306.3.

The near surface ground water flow direction is towards the northeast, with a gradient of 0.9 to 2.0%.

The seasonal creek did not have visual active flow at the time of the investigation but the ground was wet and cattails were present in some areas. Based on the topographic information provided the base of the season creek is at elevation 306.5 in the west dropping to about 300.0 in the east, corresponding closely the ground water levels measured.

Ground water levels will fluctuate seasonally, and in response to variations in precipitation.

5. GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 <u>General</u>

It is understood that a 61 Lot subdivision is planned for the property at 937045 Airport Road in Mansfield (northeast corner of Airport Road and Dufferin County Road 17). The site is currently farm land with a seasonal creek severing the property into a larger northern section and smaller southern section. A culvert is being considered for the creek. Basements are proposed in the residences. Storm sewers and SWM ponds are proposed along with private septic systems and municipal water supply. Paved roads will provide access for the site. The proposed site plan is shown on Drawing 1, appended.

5.2 Site Grading and Engineered Fill

It is understood that grading has not been established for the site, but will likely require some cut in higher areas and fill in lower areas to achieve a balance.

The existing topsoil and fill are not suitable to support footings or floor slabs due to concerns with settlement. In this regard, it is recommended that existing topsoil and fill be removed. Where grades are to be raised under structures (building, paved areas and site servicing) the fill needs to be constructed as engineered fill.



Reference is made to Appendix B for guidelines for engineered fill construction. The following general highlights are provided:

- Strip existing topsoil and/or fill, and other deleterious materials down to competent native soil, subject to geotechnical review during construction. The excavated native soil should be segregated and stockpiled separately for reuse or disposal, subject to geotechnical review;
- Proofroll exposed subgrade using a heavy roller to targeted 100% Standard Proctor maximum dry density (SPmdd) for the building areas and 95% SPmdd for pavement and servicing areas, under geotechnical review;
- Following geotechnical review and approval of the subgrade, spread approved material in maximum 200 mm thick lifts and uniformly compacted to 100% SPmdd in building areas and 95% SPmdd in parking areas. If wet subgrade conditions are present the use of Granular B Type II may be required for the first lift or two of engineered fill;
- Organics, topsoil, oversized material (over 150 mm in diameter) or otherwise deleterious materials are not suitable for reuse as engineered fill. The excavated inorganic site soil is generally considered suitable for reuse as engineered fill, subject to moisture content and geotechnical review during construction. Imported material should comprise OPSS Granular B or OPSS Select Subgrade Material (SSM). Other sources of imported material should be reviewed by our office to ensure suitability;
- The engineered fill pad must extend at least 1 m beyond the structure to be supported, then outwards and downwards at no steeper than 45° to the horizontal to meet the underlying approved native subgrade. In this regard, strict survey control and detailed documentation of the lateral and vertical extent of the engineered fill limits should be carried out to ensure that the engineered fill pad fully incorporates the structure to be supported;
- Engineered fill construction must be carried out under full-time field review by PML, to approve sub-excavation and subgrade preparation, backfill materials, placement and compaction procedures, and to verify that the specified compaction standards are achieved throughout.



5.3 **Foundations**

It is understood that grading has not been established for the site, however the inclusion of basements will likely mean that footings will be supported by the native soil, locally the engineered fill.

The available bearing resistance on the upper native soils, on a borehole-by-borehole basis is provided below (boreholes in building areas only). Bearing resistance at depth can be provided if requested:

BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m) / ELEVATION	ANTICIPATED SUBGRADE SOIL TYPE	GEOTECHNICAL BEARING RESISTANCE AT SLS (kPa)	FACTORED BEARING RESISTANCE AT ULS (kPa)
1	0.7 / 312.5	Sandy Silt	50	75
Ι	1.5 / 311.7	Sandy Silt	150	225
2	1.5 / 311.3	Sand	60	90
2	0.7 / 309.9	Sand	40	60
5	2.1 / 308.5	Sanu	100	150
4	0.7 / 308.6	Sand	100	150
4	4 2.1 / 307.2 S	Sandy Clayey Silt	200	300
5	0.7 / 308.5	Sand and Gravel	250	375
8	1.5 / 303.8	Sand	150	225
9	0.7 / 310.7	Sand and Gravel	250	375
10	0.7 / 309.8	Sand	150	225
11	0.7 / 308.4	Sand	150	225
	0.7 / 307.3	Sand	80	120
12	1.5 / 306.5	Sand	100	150
	2.2 / 305.8	Sand	150	225

SLS – Serviceability Limit State ULS – Ultimate Limit State



As discussed earlier, any upfilling under buildings will need to be constructed as engineered fill. Footings founded on a minimum 1.0 m of engineered fill, constructed as described above can be designed for a net Geotechnical bearing resistance at SLS of 100 kPa and a factored bearing resistance at ULS of 150 kPa.

In general, it is recommended to adopt a Geotechnical bearing resistance at SLS of 100 kPa and a factored bearing resistance at ULS of 150 kPa for design of footings, with local areas of lower bearing resistance as shown in the table above.

The bearing resistance at SLS is based on total settlement of 25 mm in the bearing stratum with differential settlement of 75% of this value.

Footings subject to frost action should be provided with a minimum 1.2 m of earth cover or equivalent insulation. If there are any walkout basement areas, footings will have to be stepped down.

Prior to placement of structural concrete, all founding surfaces should be reviewed by PML to verify the design bearing capacity is available, or to reassess the design parameters based on the actual conditions revealed in the excavation.

Based on the soil profile revealed in the boreholes, Site Classification D is applicable for Seismic Site Response as set out in Table 4.1.8.4.A of the Ontario Building Code (2012). Based on the type and relative density of the soil cover at the site, there is a low potential for liquefaction of soils to occur.

5.4 Basement Walls and Floor Slabs

Based on the available data to date, where houses are proposed, the stabilized perched ground water is more than 4 m below existing grade, corresponding to elevation 302.2 to 306.3.

A twelve-month ground water level monitoring program is being undertaken by PML and will be reported under separate cover upon its completion. It is recommended that basements be established a minimum 0.5 m above the stabilized perched ground water level. Underfloor drains may be required when ground water is less than 1.0 m below the basement slab.



Full depth basements are proposed for the houses. As such, perimeter walls must be designed to resist the unbalanced horizontal earth pressure imposed by the backfill adjacent to the walls. The lateral earth pressure, P, may be computed using the following equation and assuming a triangular pressure distribution:

$$P = K (\gamma h + q) + C_p$$

Where	Ρ	=	lateral pressure at depth h (m) below ground surface (kPa)
	Κ	=	lateral earth pressure coefficient of compacted backfill = 0.5
	h	=	depth below grade (m) at which lateral pressure is calculated
	Y	=	unit weight of compacted backfill = 21.0 kN/m ³
	q	=	surcharge loads (kPa)
	C_{p}	=	compaction pressure

The above equation assumes that drainage measures will be incorporated to prevent the buildup of hydrostatic pressure. In this regard, foundation wall backfill should comprise free draining granular material conforming to OPSS Granular B in conjunction with a weeping tile system. The weeping tiles should be protected by a properly designed granular filter or geotextile to prevent migration of fines into the system. The drainage pipe should be placed on a positive grade and lead to a frost-free outlet. The basement walls should be damp proofed. Alternatively, the native soil can be utilized with a proprietary drainage board product.

Basement wall backfill should be placed in thin lifts compacted to a minimum 95% SPmdd. Over compaction close to the walls should be avoided as this could generate excessive pressure on the walls.

Basement floor slab construction is feasible on native soils or engineered fill, as discussed above. A minimum 200 mm thick base layer of crushed stone (nominal 19 mm size) is recommended directly under the slab. A polyethylene sheet vapour barrier is recommended as a vapour barrier.

Exterior grades should be established to promote surface drainage away from the buildings.

Reference is made to appended Figure 7, for general recommendations regarding drainage and backfill requirements.



5.5 Site Servicing

Design details were not finalized at the time of this report. For purposes of this report, inverts are assumed to be as much as 3.0 m below existing grade.

5.5.1 <u>Trench Excavation and Ground Water Control</u>

Trench excavation and ground water control are described later in the report under Excavation and Ground Water Control (Section 5.9).

5.5.2 <u>Pipe Support, Pipe Bedding and Cover</u>

Native soil is generally expected at invert levels, which is considered satisfactory for pipe support. Where existing fill or other deleterious material is encountered at the design invert level, such material should be sub-excavated and replaced with an increased thickness of bedding material, subject to geotechnical field review and approval.

OPSS bedding and cover thickness and compaction standards are recommended. Bedding and cover material should comprise OPSS Granular A.

5.5.3 Trench Backfill

Backfill in trenches should comprise select inorganic soil and be placed in maximum 200 mm thick loose lifts compacted to at least 95% SPmdd to minimize post construction settlement in the backfill. Topsoil, organic, excessively wet, frozen, oversized (greater than 150 mm in diameter), or otherwise deleterious material should not be incorporated as trench backfill. The moisture content of the trench backfill should be within 2% of the optimum moisture content in order to achieve the specified compaction and be close to optimum moisture content in the upper 1 m to prevent subgrade instability issues. Ideally the backfill should comprise excavated site soil, in order to minimize differential frost heave.

The excavated soil will predominately comprise the sand and silt soils, locally the clayey soils. Excavated inorganic site soil should generally be acceptable for reuse, subject to moisture content control (wet material will need to be dried out or mixed with drier soil in order to be suitable for



reuse), removal of organics/deleterious material and geotechnical review during construction. Clayey soils will require a sheepsfoot compactor.

Earthworks operations should be inspected by PML to verify subgrade preparation, backfill materials, placement and compaction efforts and ensure the specified degree of compaction is achieved throughout.

5.6 <u>Culvert</u>

A culvert is proposed for the seasonal creek in order to construct a road to connect the two sections of land divided by the creek. Details of the culvert were not established at the time of this report, however a CSP or closed bottom concrete culvert are anticipated. Preliminary recommendations are provided below and should be reviewed once the culvert details have been established.

5.6.1 <u>General</u>

Reference is made to OPSS 400 Series and OPSD 800 Series for general culvert installation requirements, including granular bedding, cover material requirements and frost tapers. The following sections provide further details.

5.6.2 Foundations

Boreholes 6 and 7 were advance in the low-lying area were the culvert is proposed. The culvert can be founded on the native soil based on the bearing resistances noted below.

BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m) / ELEVATION	ANTICIPATED SUBGRADE SOIL TYPE	GEOTECHNICAL BEARING RESISTANCE AT SLS (kPa)	FACTORED BEARING RESISTANCE AT ULS (kPa)
	0.7 / 303.8	Silty Sand	80	120
6	1.5 / 303.0	Silty Sand	100	150
	2.3 / 302.2	Silt/Clayey Silt	130	185
7	0.7 / 303.4	Sand	80	120
/	1.5 / 302.6	Clayey Silt	120	180



The bearing resistance at SLS is based on total settlement of 25 mm in the bearing stratum with differential settlement of 75% of this value.

Due to the nature of a creek, very loose/very soft native soil, fill, organics or other deleterious soil may be present at the invert level. These materials should be removed and replaced with a thickened bedding layer or unshrinkable fill.

A minimum bedding thickness of 300 mm is recommended, comprising OPSS Granular A compacted to 100% Standard Proctor maximum dry density (SPmdd), the upper 50 to 75 mm can be loose for culvert placement.

5.6.3 Lateral Earth Pressure

The culvert must resist the lateral earth pressure imposed by the backfill adjacent to the culvert. The lateral earth and water pressure, P (kPa), may be computed using the equivalent fluid pressure method presented in Section 6.12 of the Canadian Highway Bridge Design Code (CHBDC), CSA-S6-14, December 2014, or employing the following equation:

$$P = K (\gamma h + q) + C_{p}$$

Where

P = lateral pressure at depth h (m) below ground surface (kPa)

K = lateral earth pressure coefficient of compacted granular backfill

h = depth below grade (m) at which lateral pressure is calculated

 γ = unit weight of compacted granular backfill

q = vertical stress at depth h, due to surcharge loads (kPa)

 C_p = compaction pressure (refer to clause 6.12.3 of CHBDC)

In addition, there should be allowance for seismic events and appropriate factors of safety should be used in the design.



Free draining granular material should be used as backfill around the culvert, comprising OPSS Granular A or Granular B, placed in 200 mm thick lifts compacted to a minimum 95% SPmdd. The site soils are not suitable for use as free draining backfill. Over compaction close to the culvert should be avoided as this could generate excessive pressure on the culvert. The following parameters are recommended for design:

	Granular A	Granular B
Angle of Internal Friction (degrees)	35	32
Unit Weight (kN/m ³)	22.8	21.2
Active Earth Pressure Coefficient (Ka)	0.27	0.31
At Rest Earth Pressure Coefficient (K _o)	0.43	0.47
Passive Earth Pressure Coefficient (K _p)	3.70	3.23

A weeping tile system and/or weep holes should be installed to minimize the build-up of hydrostatic pressure behind the culvert. The weeping tiles should be surrounded by a properly designed granular filter or geotextile to prevent migration of fines into the system. The drainage pipe should be placed on a positive grade and lead to a frost free outlet.

5.7 Storm Water Management Ponds

The latest concept plan shows SWM facilities near Borehole 5. The design concepts were not established at the time of this report. The following preliminary recommendations are provided, and should be reviewed by PML when further details are finalized.

Borehole 5 was advanced in the SWM pond area and revealed sand/sand and gravel to 5.5 m depth (elevation 303.7) over sandy silt to the 6.5 m depth of exploration. Ground water was at 4.2 to 4.3 m depth (elevation 304.9 to 305.0).



Cognizant of the subsurface conditions, the following geotechnical comments and recommendations are provided for your consideration:

- Berms, where required, should be constructed as engineered fill, using select material (K of 1 x 10⁻⁶ cm/sec or less), compacted to minimum 95% SPmdd, and be a minimum of 3 m in width;
- Interior pond side slopes should be no steeper than five horizontal to one vertical (5H:1V) and protected with erosion control blankets or other vegetation. Rip rap will be required in areas of moving water;
- Exterior pond side slopes and ditch/berm side slopes should be no steeper than 3H:1V;
- If a wet pond is desired, a clay or synthetic liner is required;
- If the pond is to be used for infiltration purposes, the bottom of the pond should be a minimum 1.0 m above high ground water table (currently the proposed pond bottom would be at about elevation 306 for Borehole 5 and elevation 305.5 for Borehole 11). The sand unit has a permeability on the order of 1 x 10⁻³ to 1 x 10⁻⁴ cm/sec.

5.8 Pavement Design and Construction

Grading was not finalized at the time of this report. It is anticipated that the pavement subgrade will predominantly comprise near surface soils which typically consist of low to moderately frost susceptible sand soils. Based on the subgrade conditions, the following pavement structure thicknesses are recommended and should be reviewed when grading/subgrade soils are determined:

MATERIAL	LIGHT DUTY	HEAVY DUTY
Asphalt (mm) (Two Lifts)	90	120
Granular A Base Course (mm)	150	150
Granular B Subbase Course (mm)	300	450
Total Thickness (mm)	540	720



It is recommended that following rough grading to the subgrade level, subgrade preparation should include proofrolling and compacting the exposed subgrade with a heavy compactor to minimum 95% SPmdd under geotechnical review. Any unstable zones identified during this process should be sub-excavated and replaced with compacted select site material, subject to geotechnical field review. Any upfilling or soil replacement should be carried out as engineered fill as described earlier.

Imported material for the granular base and subbase should conform to OPSS gradation specifications for Granular A and Granular B, and should be compacted to 100% SPmdd. Asphalt should be compacted in accordance with OPSS 310.

If wet or unstable subgrade is encountered, additional excavation, additional granular subbase, the use of Granular B Type II and/or geotextile may be provided, subject to geotechnical review during construction.

For the pavement to function properly, it is essential that provisions be made for water to drain out of and not collect in the base material. Where curb and gutter are proposed, the incorporation of subdrains is recommended along pavement edges in conjunction with crowning of the final subgrade to promote drainage towards the pavement edge. Subdrains should be installed at least 300 mm below the subgrade level. Refer to OPSD 216 Series for details regarding pipe, filter fabric or filter sock, bedding and cover material. Maintenance hole/catchbasins should be backfilled with free draining Granular B and have stub drains extend out from the structure. The above measures will help drain the pavement structure as well as alleviate the problems of differential frost movement between the catchbasins and pavement. Where ditches are proposed, the road granular should daylight in the ditches and ditching should be established in accordance with OPSD 200.010.

5.9 Excavation and Ground Water Control

It is anticipated that excavation for engineered fill, foundations, culvert foundations, SWM ponds, and site servicing will extend as much as 3.0 m below existing grade. Excavation will typically encounter the upper sand/silty sand sand/sand and gravel, locally the silt/sandy silt and the clayey/till units. Harder digging and the occurrence of cobbles and boulders should be expected in the till soil or sand and gravel unit.



Subject to the ground water control as discussed below, the site soils encountered at the site should be considered as Type 3 soil requiring excavation sidewalls to be constructed at no steeper than 1H:1V from the base of the excavation in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

The perched stabilized ground water table was typically measured more than 4.0 m below existing grade. Locally in the area of the proposed culvert adjacent to the seasonal creek the ground water level was about 1.0 m below existing grade (elevation 302.8).

Based on the soil conditions observed on-site, excavation will generally be above the ground water table. As such, conventional sump pumping techniques should be sufficient for ground water control.

Locally in the culvert area excavation to about 1 to 2 m below existing grade is anticipated (to be confirmed once design details are finalized). The upper soils in Boreholes 6 and 7 comprise sand/silty sand where more concentrated pumping will likely be required and or pumping from keg wells. Excavation during the dry time of the year, when ground water/creek water levels are at their lowest, is recommended in order to reduce the amount of ground water to be handled.

Water taking in Ontario is governed by the Ontario Water Resources Act (OWRA) and the Water Takings and Transfer Regulation O. Reg. 387/04. Section 34 of the OWRA requires anyone taking more than 50,000 L/d to notify the MECP. This requirement applies to all withdrawals, whether for consumption, temporary construction dewatering, or permanent drainage improvements. Where it is assessed than more than 50,000 L/d but less than 400,000 L/d of ground water taking is required, the Owner can register online via the Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR) system. Where it is assessed that more than 400,000 L/d of ground water taking is required then a Category 3 Permit-To-Take-Water (PTTW) is required.

Based on the conditions revealed in the boreholes and anticipated excavation depths discussed above, registry on the EASR system or a PTTW is not anticipated. However, registry on the EASR system may be required for the culvert installation. Once details of the site have been established, they should be reviewed by PML to establish dewatering requirements.



It is recommended that a test dig be conducted to permit prospective contractors an opportunity to observe and examine the conditions likely to be encountered, in order that they may assess for themselves the excavation and ground water control requirements.

5.10 Erosion Hazard Assessment

An EHLA was also required for the site. In this regard, reference is made to the Technical Guide – River and Stream Systems: Erosion Hazard Limit, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), 2002, (MNR Technical Guide). The Erosion Hazard Limit (EHL) is determined by:

- Toe Erosion Allowance
- Stable Slope Allowance
- Flooding Hazard Limit or Meander Belt Allowance
- Erosion Access Allowance

The seasonal creek is a Confined System (a valley surrounds the creek). Therefore, there is no requirement for a Flood Hazard Limit. As such, the EHL would be the sum of the toe erosion, the Stable Slope Component and the Erosion Access Allowance as described below.

5.10.1 <u>Toe Erosion Allowance</u>

This is a set back to accommodate potential erosion due to current action from a stream located within 15 m of the toe of valley slope that may weaken and/or undermine the toe, increasing the risk of sloughing, slumping and/or general instability of the slope. Where the creek is greater than 15 m from the toe of the valley slope the Toe Erosion Allowance component is removed from the assessment.

The seasonal creek is within 15 m of the toe of slope. Based on our site observations there is no active erosion and the full bank width is conservatively estimated to be between 5 and 30 m. A Toe Erosion Allowance for Category 4 Soil on Table 3, in the MNR Technical Guide, is 5 m. This value should be confirmed by specialists.



5.10.2 Stable Slope Allowance

The Stable Slope Allowance is a setback to ensure safety if slumping or failure of the existing slope should occur. In accordance with Table 4.3 of the MNR Technical Guide, a design minimum factor of safety of 1.3 to 1.5 is recommended for active land use (habitable structures).

PML attended the site on April 10, 2021, to review the existing conditions of the slopes. The existing slopes were rated using the Slope Stability Rating Chart, from the MNR Technical Guide, copy in Appendix C. Observations are tabulated on the Chart and described below with Photographs in Appendix C.

- 1. Slopes of 3H:1V or flatter were present, Photograph 1 and 2.
- 2. Based on the boreholes the slope comprises sand/silty sand/sand and gravel, possibly silt/sandy silt at the base.
- 3. No seepage was observed on the slopes.
- 4. The slopes are about 3 to 4 m in the west, as high as about 7 m in the east and about 9 m at the eastern edge of the property.
- 5. The slopes are occupied by small mature trees with surface vegetation (grasses and small bushes).
- 6. It appears that there may be minor drainage from the tableland over the slope, but there was no active erosion.
- 7. The season creek is at the base of the valley slopes.
- 8. There is no visual evidence of slope instability.

Based on the observations and Slope Stability Rating, there is a low potential for slope instability.

The topographic information provided showed the steepest slope was about 3.3H:1V in a localized area near Borehole 8, otherwise the slopes were about 4H:1V or flatter.



Based on the soil present in the boreholes the slopes are comprised of typically compact sand/silty sand sand/sand and gravel. A factor of safety for the slopes was based on a comparison of the existing slope inclinations and internal angle of friction of the native soils. An average internal angle of friction of 30° has been considered for the native sand soils. The steepest slope at 3.3H:1V has an inclination of about 17°. The computed minimum Factor of Safety was about 1.9 which is satisfactory against an overall slope failure. It is noted that local sloughing may occur. The Factor of Safety of 1.9 is above the guideline value of 1.5.

Due to the existing slope inclination, the stable toe of slope can be taken as the existing top of slope, and is shown conceptually on Drawing 1, appended.

5.10.3 Erosion Access Allowance

The Erosion Access Allowance is intended to facilitate access to maintain the slope, if required. This requirement should be confirmed by regulatory authorities.

An allowance of 6 m suggested in absence of regulatory input.



5.11 Geotechnical Review and Construction Inspection and Testing

It is recommended that the final design drawings be submitted to PML for geotechnical review for compatibility with site conditions and recommendations of this report.

Earthworks operations should be carried out under the supervision of PML to approve subgrade preparation, backfill materials, placement and compaction procedures and check the specified degree of compaction is achieved throughout.

Prior to placement of structural concrete, all founding surfaces must be inspected by PML to verify the design bearing capacity is available, or to reassess the design parameters based on the actual conditions.

The comments and recommendations provided in the report are based on information revealed in the boreholes. Conditions away from and between boreholes may vary. Geotechnical review during construction should be ongoing to confirm the subsurface conditions are substantially similar to those encountered in the boreholes, which may otherwise require modification to the original recommendations.



6. <u>HYDROGEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS</u>

A Hydrogeological investigation has also been requested for the site to provide recommendations for a preliminary water balance, ground water quality and quality, ground water flow direction and gradient, preliminary assessment of infiltration parameters for LID features and septic parameters.

6.1 <u>Aquifers and Local Ground Water Use</u>

The Water Well Records (WWRs) shown on the MECP website within a 500 m study area are tabulated in Appendix D. A total of thirty-three WWRs were identified. Twenty-two of the records were for water supply (domestic, public/municipal, and/or irrigation) five were listed as "not in use", and six were not listed. Shale bedrock was noted in ten WWRs at depths of 5.5 to 62 m.

The water supply wells were installed at depths of 33 to 61 m below the ground surface, at the time of drilling, with fresh water typically encountered in the well, with the exception of one WWR which indicated salt water was encountered. The wells were developed within sand deposits, with variable silt content, and ground water was noted at depths of 2.7 to 30 m.

It should be noted that the site is within two Well Head Protection Area (WHPA)'s for municipal water supply, one is located to the west of the site and one is to the southeast of the site.

6.2 Preliminary Infiltration Assessment

To assess the hydraulic conductivity (K) slug tests and grain size distribution analysis were completed.

6.2.1 Borehole Permeability Testing

Aqtesolv, which is a specialized software geared towards interpreting aquifer tests, was utilized in the interpretation of the field permeability results.



The hydraulic conductivity (K, m/s), was estimated by performing a slug test in the wells in Boreholes 5, 7 and 10. The permeability testing results were inputted into Aqtesolv where the Hvorslev expressions were applied.

Borehole permeability test plots are provided in Appendix E and the estimated K values are listed below:

BH/MW	DEPTH (m)	MATERIAL TYPE	ESTIMATED HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY, K (m/sec)
5	4.6 – 6.1	Sand/ Sandy Silt	3.1 x 10 ⁻⁶
7	3.1 – 4.6	Clayey Silt Till	6.1 x 10 ⁻⁸
10	4.6 – 6.1	Silty Sand	6.6 x 10 ⁻⁶

6.2.2 Grain Size Distribution

Grain size analysis testing was carried out on eight samples of the native site soils. The grain size analyses results are presented on Figures 1, 2, 3 and 5, attached, with the estimated coefficient of permeability, K, of the tested site soils tabulated below.

SAMPLE	DEPTH (m)	SOIL TYPE	ESTIMATED K (m/sec)
BH 4 SS4	2.3 to 2.7	Sandy Clayey Silt	1.9 x10 ⁻⁹
BH 6 SS4	2.3 to 2.7	Silt	4.1 x10 ⁻⁸
BH8 SS7	6.1 to 6.5	Silt	2.7 x10 ⁻⁷
BH9 SS4	2.3 to 2.7	Silt	1.1 x10 ⁻⁸
BH11 SS5	3.1 to 3.5	Sandy Silt	1.4 x10 ⁻⁷
BH12 SS5	3.1 to 3.5	Sandy Silt	2.9 x10 ⁻⁶
BH12 SS7	6.1 to 6.5	Silt	1.2 x10 ⁻⁷
BH12 SS9	9.6 to 10.0	Sandy Silty Clay	8.4 x10 ⁻¹⁰ (Puckett)

Sand and silty sand are estimated to have a K value of 1×10^{-5} to 1×10^{-6} m/sec.



The Vukovic and Soro method was used to asses K. It is noted that the Puckett method was utilized to assess K for the sandy silty clay sample obtained from Borehole 12 SS9 as it was found to be a fine-grained cohesive soil. The K value derived from the particle size distribution curve does not take into consideration site specific details such as compaction, soil structure, organic content and/or the degree of saturation.

6.1 <u>Septic System Considerations</u>

6.1.1 Grain Size Distribution

Based on the grain size distribution curves (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 5, appended), the estimated permeability, K, and percolation rate, "T", for the samples tested based on OBC (2012) Supplementary Standards SB-6, are summarized as follows:

SOIL DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED PERMEABILITY K (cm/sec)	"T"-TIME (min/cm)
Sandy Silt	10 ⁻⁴ to 10 ⁻⁵	12 to 20
Silt	10 ⁻⁵ to 10 ⁻⁶	20 to 50
Sandy Silty Clay/Sandy Clayey Silt	10 ⁻⁷ to 10 ⁻⁸	>50

The upper sand and silty sand are conservatively estimated to have a K of 1 x 10^{-3} to 1 x 10^{-4} cm/sec, with corresponding T-Time of 8 to 12 (min/cm).

The K value derived from the particle size distribution curve does not take into consideration site specific details such as compaction, soil structure, organic content and/or the degree of saturation.

6.2 Ground Water Sample Chemical Test Results

The laboratory certificate of chemical analyses for the analysis carried out by Caduceon on ground water samples from BH/MW 7 and 10, in accordance with the chain-of-custody records and the protocols described in Section 2.2.3, are in included in Appendix F.



The ground water samples were analyzed for the Provincial Water Quality Objective (PWQO) metals, phosphorous, nitrate/nitrite and pH. In accordance with the PWQO guidelines select metal parameters require field filtering and as such PML submitted one filtered mercury bottle, one filtered metals bottle and one unfiltered metals bottle to satisfy the PWQO requirements.

The chemical test results complied with the applicable PWQO for the parameters tested with the exception of the parameters listed below:

LOCATION	PARAMETER	UNITS	PWQO	MEASURED CONCENTRATION
	Iron		300	809
BH/MW7	Silver	µg/L	0.1	0.5
	Zinc		30	62
	Iron		300	44,700
	Zinc	µg/L	30	102

6.3 **Preliminary Water Balance**

6.3.1 Climate

The site is located in Mansfield, eastern portion of Dufferin County. The climate of Mansfield is humid-continental, characterized by changeable weather patterns. Mansfield's location relative to Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, can result in disparities in weather over short distances. From Environment Canada data, the average annual temperature recorded at the Alliston Nelson weather station, (closest station with required data) located southeast of Mansfield, averages 7.7°C. The highest monthly average temperature is in July, at 21°C and the lowest monthly average temperature is in July, at 21°C and the lowest monthly average temperature is in July, at 21°C and the lowest monthly average temperature is in July. Nelson weather station is 834.3 mm. Climate data is tabulated in Table 1, appended.



6.3.2 Water Balance: Pre-Development

To determine the amount of ground water infiltration relative to existing site conditions, a pre-development water balance was carried out to provide an estimate of the volume of infiltrating precipitation at the site. This method is based on classic storm water management principles and generally over-estimates the volume of runoff, providing a conservative assessment of infiltration volume. It is noted that the equations were developed for heavy rainfall events of short duration, where as a large volume of the precipitation occurs at a light to moderate rate over an extended period of time and would result in a much higher volume of infiltration.

For the purposes of our analysis, the following parameters were assumed:

- The annual precipitation at the Alliston Nelson weather station was recorded to be 834.30 mm/year, and the water surplus was computed to be 233.0 mm/year (computed by the Thornthwaite and Mather Method).
- The water available for infiltration was computed using the following infiltration factors:

Topography	0.20
Soil	0.20
Cover	0.10
Total	0.50

• By multiplying the water surplus of 233.0 mm/year by the infiltration factor of 0.50, the infiltration rate was computed to be 116.5 mm/year.

The total existing catchment area for infiltrating precipitation was computed as follows:

- Total Approximate Site Area = 245,000 m²
- Approximate Area of Existing Buildings = 0 m^2
- Approximate Area of Existing Parking Lots and Paved Laneway Areas (2018) = 0 m²
- Total Approximate Impermeable Surface Area (existing building, parking lots and laneways) = 0 m²
- Total Site Area less the Impermeable Surface Area = Area of Potential Infiltration = $245,000 \text{ m}^2$



The total pre-development infiltration at the site (potential for ground water recharge) was calculated utilizing the LSRCA procedures and was found to be 28,542,500 L/year (28,542.5 m³/year).

6.3.3 <u>Water Balance: Post Development</u>

In order to assess the effect of site development, a post-development water balance for the site was carried out using the same approach and infiltration factors noted above. The proposed site plans are shown on Drawing 1, attached. It is understood that development plans include:

- Each lot will house a residential building with 350 m² footprint (21,350 m² total assuming 61 lots); and,
- Each lot will include an impermeable driveway surface with 100 m² footprint (6,100 m² total assuming 61 lots).
- The proposed roadway and/or sidewalk area is assumed to be approximately 18,650 m² based on the preliminary schematic provided.

The total post-development area for infiltrating precipitation was computed as follows:

- Total Approximate Site Area = 245,000 m²
- Total Impermeable Surface Area (buildings, and paved driveways) = 46,100 m²
- Total Site Area less the Impermeable Surface Area = Area of Potential Infiltration = $198,900 \text{ m}^2$

Based on the current site conditions and proposed development, the total post development infiltration at the site (potential for ground water recharge) was calculated utilizing the LSRCA procedures and was found to be 23,171,900 L/year (23,171.9 m³/year), indicating a reduction of site infiltration of approximately 19%.

The results of the preliminary water balance for pre- and post-development are tabulated in Tables 2A to 2C.



6.4 <u>Development Considerations</u>

6.4.1 Ground Water Recharge Management

The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Area (NVCA) guidelines call for the pre and post-development ground water infiltration volumes to be maintained as much as practically possible. The assessment provided above indicates a reduction in the volume of surface water infiltration following redevelopment of the site; hence, implementation of measures to reduce the infiltration deficit should be considered.

6.4.2 Mitigation Measures, Opportunities and Constraints

The following measures should be considered to reduce the post-development infiltration:

- Reduce the area of the impermeable surfaces;
- Create swales/depressed areas that will retard the rate of storm water runoff and promote infiltration;
- Promote surface water flow from impermeable surfaces into infiltration facilities, as opposed to directing surface water to catchbasins connected to the municipal storm sewers;
- Ensure that roof drains are not connected to the municipal storm water control system;
- Reduce the slope of the ground surface to promote increased infiltration.

Once mitigation measures are finalized Table 2C should be updated to include a comparison of predevelopment to post-development including all mitigation features.

This assessment is subject to the Statement of Limitations that is included with this report (Appendix A) which must be read in conjunction with the report.



7. CLOSURE

We trust this report is complete within our terms of reference, and the information presented is sufficient for your present purposes. If you have any questions, or when we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call our office.

Sincerely

Peto MacCallum Ltd.

PROFESSIONAL LICENSED G. R. WHITE BOUNCE OF ONTAR

Geoffrey R. White, P.Eng. Director Manager, Geotechnical Services AK/GRW:tc

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TABLE 1								
Water Budget Summary (Using Thornthwaite Empirical Approach)								
Month	*Mean Daily Av. Temp (C)	I	*Mean Montly Precipitation (mm)	Days	^Daylight Hours	Evapotranspiration (mm)	Actual Evapotranspiration Adjusted for Month and Daylight (mm)	Actual Water Balance (mm)
January	-6.5	0.00	53.9	31	9.25	0.00	0.00	53.90
February	-5.2	0.00	49.5	28	10.83	0.00	0.00	49.50
March	-0.7	0.00	53.8	31	11.97	0.00	0.00	53.80
April	6.7	1.56	63.6	30	13.52	28.21	31.78	31.82
May	13.1	4.30	78.3	31	14.85	60.39	77.23	1.07
June	18.4	7.19	81	30	15.50	88.82	114.73	-33.73
July	21.0	8.78	77.6	31	15.13	103.21	134.46	-56.86
August	20.0	8.16	82.3	31	13.97	97.64	117.46	-35.16
September	15.9	5.76	80.1	30	12.47	75.25	78.20	1.90
October	9.2	2.52	71.3	31	10.93	40.43	38.05	33.25
November	3.1	0.48	81.6	30	9.57	11.76	9.38	72.22
December	-2.9	0.00	61.3	31	8.87	0.00	0.00	61.30
Yearly Av./Total:	7.68	1.91	834.30		12.24	505.72	601.30	233.00

I (heat index)	40.66
а	1.14

a is a function of heat index

*Data from Environment Canada web site - Alliston Nelson ^from NSERC database



TABLE 2A							
Catchment Designation	Cultivated	Paved	Building	Total			
Area (m ²)	245 000	0	0	245.000			
Pervious Area (m^2)	245,000			245,000			
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} $	243,000	0	0	243,000			
Impervious Area (m.)	- Infiltration Ea	U	0	-			
Topography Infiltraton Eactor		0.2	0.2				
Soil Infiltration Factor	0.2	0.2	0.2				
Land Cover Infiltration Factor	0.2	0.2	0.2				
MOE Infiltration Factor	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Actual Infilration Factor	0.5	0.0	0.0				
Run-Off Co-efficient	0.0	1.0	1.0				
Runoff from Impervious Surfaces	-	0.8	0.8				
	Inputs (per Un	it Area)	0.0				
Precipitation (mm/vr)	834.3			834.3			
Run-on (mm/yr)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other inputs (mm/yr)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Total Imputs (mm/yr)	834.3	-	-	834.3			
	Outputs (per Ur	nit Area)					
Precipitation Surplus (mm/yr)	233.0	0.0		233.0			
Net Surplus (mm/yr)	233.0	0.0		233.0			
Evapotranspiration (mm/yr)	601.3	0.0	0.0	601.3			
Infiltration (mm/yr)	116.5	0.0	0.0	116.50			
Rooftop Infiltration (mm/yr)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Total Infiltration (mm/yr)	116.5	0.0	0.0	116.50			
Runoff Pervious Areas (mm/yr)	116.5	0.0	0.0	116.5			
Runoff Impervious Areas (mm/yr)	0.0	0.0					
Total Runoff (mm/yr)	116.5	0.0	0.0	116.5			
Total Outputs (mm/yr)	834.3	0.0	0.0	834.3			
Difference (Inputs-Outputs)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	Inputs (Volu	mes)					
Precipitation (m ³ /yr)	204,403.5	-	-	204,403.5			
Run-On (m ³ /yr)	-	-	-	-			
Other Inputs (m ³ /yr)	-	-	-	-			
Total Inputs (m3/yr)	204,403.5	-	-	204,403.5			
Outputs (Volumes)							
Precipitation Surplus (m ³ /yr)	57,085.0	-		57,085.0			
Net Surplus (m ³ /yr)	57,085.0	-		57,085.0			
Evapotranspiration (m ³ /yr)	147,318.5	-	-	147,318.5			
Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	28,542.5	-	-	28,542.5			
Rooftop Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	0.0	-	-	0.0			
Total Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	28,542.5	-	-	28,542.5			
Runof Pervious Areas (m ³ /yr)	28,542.5	-	-	28,542.5			
Runoff Impervious Areas (m ³ /yr)	0.0			-			
Total Runoff (m ³ /yr)	28,542.5	-	-	28,542.5			
Total Outputs (m ³ /yr)	204,403.5	-	-	204,403.5			
Difference (Inputs-Outputs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			



TABLE 2B Water Budget Post-Development (Water Balance/Water Budget Assessment)					
Catchment Designation	Cultivated	Paved	Building	Total	
Area (m ²)	198,900	24,750	21,350	245,000	
Pervious Area (m ²)	198,900	0.0	0.0	198,900	
Impervious Area (m ²)	0.0	24,750	21.350	46.100	
	Infiltration F	actors	,	-,	
Topography Infiltraton Factor	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Soil Infiltration Factor	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Land Cover Infiltration Factor	0.1	0.0	0.0		
MOE Infiltration Factor	0.5	0.0	0.0		
Actual Infilration Factor	0.5	0.0	0.0		
Run-Off Co-efficient	0.5	1.0	1.0		
Runoff from Impervious Surfaces	-	0.8	0.8		
	Inputs (per U	nit Area)			
Precipitation (mm/yr)	834.3	834.3	834.3	834.3	
Run-on (mm/yr)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other inputs (mm/yr)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Imputs (mm/yr)	834.3	834.3	834.3	834.3	
	Outputs (per L	Init Area)	0.0		
Precipitation Surplus (mm/yr)	233.0	667.4	667.4	265.0	
Net Surplus (mm/yr)	233.0	667.4	667.4	265.0	
Evapotranspiration (mm/yr)	601.3	166.9	166.9	569.3	
Infiltration (mm/yr)	116.5	0.0	0.0	94.6	
Roottop Inflitration (mm/yr)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Dupoff Dominus Aroos (mm/yr)	110.5	0.0	0.0	94.0	
Runoil Pervious Areas (mm/yr)	C.011	0.0	0.0	110.0	
Total Runoff (mm/ur)	0.0	007.4 667.4	667.4	120.0	
Total Outputs (mm/yr)	0.011 834 3	834.3	834.3	834.3	
Difference (Inputs-Outputs)	-				
	Innuts (Vol	umes)	_		
Provinitation $(m^{3}/(r))$	165 042 2	20.649.0	17 010 0	204 402 5	
$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}$	100,942.5	20,040.9	17,012.3	204,403.5	
Run-On (m^2/yr)	-	-	-	-	
Other Inputs (m ⁻ /yr)	-	-	-	-	
Total Inputs (m3/yr)	165942.3	20648.9	17812.3	204,403.5	
		iumes)			
Precipitation Surplus (m ⁻ /yr)	46,343.7	16,519.1	14,249.8	//,112./	
Net Surplus (m [×] /yr)	46,343.7	16,519.1	14,249.8	77,112.7	
Evapotranspiration (m [°] /yr)	119,598.6	4,129.8	3,562.5	127,290.8	
Infiltration (m°/yr)	23,171.9	0.0	0.0	23,171.9	
Rooftop Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	23,171.9	0.0	0.0	23,171.9	
Runof Pervious Areas (m ³ /yr)	23,171.9	0.0	0.0	23,171.9	
Runoff Impervious Areas (m ³ /yr)	0.0	16,519.1	14,249.8	30,769.0	
Total Runoff (m ³ /yr)	23,171.9	16,519.1	14,249.8	53,940.8	
Total Outputs (m ³ /yr)	165,942.3	20,648.9	17,812.3	204,403.5	
Difference (Inputs-Outputs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	



TABLE 2C							
Water Budget Summary (Water Balance / Water Budget Assessment)							
Inputs (Volumes)							
	Pre-Development	Post-Developmemt	Change (Pre- to Post-)				
Precipitation (m ³ /yr)	204,403.5	204,403.5	0%				
Run-On (m ³ /yr)	-	-	0%				
Other Inputs (m ³ /yr)	-	-	0%				
Total Inputs (m3/yr)	204,403.5	204,403.5	0%				
Outputs (Volumes)							
Precipitation Surplus (m ³ /yr)	57,085.0	77,112.7	35%				
Net Surplus (m ³ /yr)	57,085.0	77,112.7	35%				
Evapotranspiration (m ³ /yr)	147,318.5	127,290.8	-14%				
Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	28,542.5	23,171.9	-19%				
Rooftop Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	0.0	0.0	0%				
Total Infiltration (m ³ /yr)	28,542.5	23,171.9	-19%				
Runof Pervious Areas (m ³ /yr)	28,542.5	23,171.9	-19%				
Runoff Impervious Areas (m ³ /yr)	-	30,769.0					
Total Runoff (m ³ /yr)	28,542.5	53,940.8	89%				
Total Outputs (m ³ /yr)	204,403.5	204,403.5	0%				
















PENETRATION RESISTANCE

Standard Penetration Resistance N: - The number of blows required to advance a standard split spoon sampler 0.3 m into the subsoil. Driven by means of a 63.5 kg hammer falling freely a distance of 0.76 m.

Dynamic Penetration Resistance: - The number of blows required to advance a 51 mm, 60 degree cone, fitted to the end of drill rods, 0.3 m into the subsoil. The driving energy being 475 J per blow.

DESCRIPTION OF SOIL

The consistency of cohesive soils and the relative density or denseness of cohesionless soils are described in the following terms:

<u>CONSISTE</u>	<u>NCY N (blows/0.3 m)</u>	<u>c (kPa)</u>	<u>DENSENESS</u>	<u>N (blows/0.3 m)</u>
Very Soft	0 - 2	0 - 12	Very Loose	0 - 4
Soft	2 - 4	12 - 25	Loose	4 - 10
Firm	4 - 8	25 - 50	Compact	10 - 30
Stiff	8 - 15	50 - 100	Dense	30 - 50
Very Stiff	15 - 30	100 - 200	Very Dense	> 50
Hard	> 30	> 200		
WTLL	Wetter Than Liquid Limit			
WTPL	Wetter Than Plastic Limit			
APL	About Plastic Limit			
DTPL	Drier Than Plastic Limit			

TYPE OF SAMPLE

SS	Split Spoon	ST	Slotted Tube Sample
WS	Washed Sample	TW	Thinwall Open
SB	Scraper Bucket Sample	TP	Thinwall Piston
AS	Auger Sample	OS	Oesterberg Sample
CS	Chunk Sample	FS	Foil Sample
GS	Grab Sample	RC	Rock Core
	PH Sample Advanced Hyd	draulically	/

- ΡM Sample Advanced Manually

SOIL TESTS

Qu	Unconfined Compression	LV	Laboratory Vane
Q	Undrained Triaxial	FV	Field Vane
Qcu	Consolidated Undrained Triaxial	С	Consolidation
Qd	Drained Triaxial		

Peto MacCallum Ltd.

LOG OF BOREHOLE/MONITORING WELL NO. 1

17T 576894E 4891433N

	PROJ	ECT Proposed Residential Developmen	nt						BOR		ATE M	av 13 2	021			PML R ENGIN	EF.	2 २ (21BF019 GW	
	BORI	NG METHOD Continuous Flight Solid Ste	em Aug	gers					BOR	NG D		ay 10, 2	.021			TECH	VICI	AN /	AT/NT	
		SOIL PROFILE			SAM	PLES	ALE	SHE +FI	EAR STR		H (kPa) RVANE	O Qu	PLAS			E LIQU	JID	F	GROUND WATER	
	DEPTH ELEV (metres)	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES	LEVATION SC	▲ PO DYN STA	OCKET PI 50 1 IAMIC CO NDARD P	ENETR 00 NE PEI ENETF	OMETER 150 2 NETRATI RATION T	Q 00 ON × EST •	LIMIT Wp H	C		ENT (%)	VIT V. H	UNIT WEIG	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (?	(6)
0.0 -		SURFACE ELEVATION 313.20	0,				Ш	-	20	40	60 8	30		10 2	20 30	40	k	N/m ³	GR SA SI&CL	+
	0.40	gravel, moist	\sim	1	SS	5	313	³					0							
	0.70 312.50	moist	łiit	-	00	4									0					
1.0-		sandy silt, trace clay, trace gravel, very		2	33		-312	2	_								-			-
1		most		3	SS	15								0						
2.0 -	2.1	SAND: Dense brown sand trace silt					311													
da el	311.1	trace to some gravel, moist		4	SS	42				•			0						Bentonite seal	Ē
30-	2.9	SILTY SAND: Very dense to dense				-				3										Ē
	510.5	brown, silty sand, trace gravel, moist		5	SS	80/290 mm	310) 				~	•	0						Ē
1.1.1																				
4.0							309	9						-						Ē
					-														Filter sand	
5.0 -				6	SS	31							0							
	5.5			-			308	3		X									50 mm slotted pipe	
6.0-	307.7	SAND: Very dense, brown, stratified sand, trace silt, trace gravel, moist		•			307	7												
-	6.5	BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 6.5 m	<u></u>	7	SS	53	-			-		-	0	-		_	+	_	Upon completion of augering	Ē
7.0-	000.1																		No water No cave	
																			Water Level Readings: Date Depth Elev	4
-																			2021-05-20 DRY 2021-06-11 DRY	
8.0-																				
-																				-
9.0-																				
-																· ·				
0.0																				
0.0																				
																			a	
1.0-																				
-			4																	
2.0-																				
13.0-	-																			
-																				
14.0-																				
-	-																			1
15.0 -	NOT	ES																	Ŷ	/



LOG OF BOREHOLE/MONITORING WELL NO. 2 17T 577120E 4891551N

	SOIL PROFILE			SAMP	PLES	щ	SHEA	R STRE	ENGTH	(kPa)								
EPTH LEV etres)	DESCRIPTION	TRAT PLOT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	N" VALUES	EVATION SCAL	+FIEL A POC 5 DYNAN STAND	D VANE KET PE 0 10 MIC CON OARD PE		WANE METER 0 20 TRATIC		PLAST LIMIT W _P WA	TER C		LIQUID LIMIT 	UNIT WEIGHT	G	ROUND WATER DBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS GRAIN SIZE
	SURFACE ELEVATION 312.80	ŚŚ				Ш	2	4	0 6	0 8	0	10	20	30	40	kN/m		GR SA SI&C
0.60	gravel, moist	555	1	SS	4		Î					c						Cash up basing
2.20	SAND: Very loose to loose, brown, sand, some silt, trace gravel, moist		2	SS	2	312	•						0					
			3	SS	5	311						0		_	_			
2.0			4	SS	7	310						0						Bentonite seal
09.9	SILTY SAND: Loose, brown, silty sand, trace gravel, very moist		5	SS	7									0				
<u>4.0</u> 08.8	SANDY SILT: Very dense, brown, sandy silt, with sand layers, trace clay, very moist					309)											Filter sand
			6	SS	59	308	3						0					
						307												50 mm slotted pi
65			7	SS	64					-			0					
																	Water Date 2021- 2021-	r Level Readings: Depth E 05-20 DRY 06-11 DRY
NOT	FS																	

	LOCA BORI	ATION 937045 Airport Road, Mansfield, (NG METHOD Continuous Flight Solid St	nt DN em Au	gers			-		BORI	NG DA		lay 13, :	2021			ENG TEC	SINEE HNIC	: R :IAN	GW CM
-	DEPTH ELEV	SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTION	SAT PLOT	UMBER	SAMF	VALUES	ATION SCALE	SHEA +FIE PO	R STR D VANE KET PE		H (kPa RVANE DMETER 50 2 ETRAT) Qu Qu 200 ION ×	PLAST LIMIT W _P			È LI	IQUID LIMIT WL	INIT WEIGHT	GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS
ľ	metres)	SURFACE ELEVATION 310.60	STF	z		Z	ELEV	STAN	DARD PI	ENETRA 10 E	ATION T	EST •	1	ATER (0 2(CONTE 0 30	NT (9	%) 0	⊃ kN/m³	GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (% GR SA SI&CL
	0.20 310.40	TOPSOIL: Brown, silty sand, moist SAND: Very loose to compact, brown,	<u> </u>	1	SS	5		•					c	>					
		sand, trace to some silt, trace gravel, moist to very moist		2	SS	3	310	•					o						
				3	SS	4	309	•					0						
				4	SS	11	308						0						
				5	SS	16							0						
							307												
and and and and	5.0			6	SS	16	306							0					
	000.0																		No water No cave
																			-

PM		P	e	t	0		4	k	370	cl	Gê		//		Π	7	L	t	d.	
	C	0	M	S	11	1	т	1	N	G	F	N	G	1	N	F	F	R	2	

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO. 4

17T 577078E 4891413N

	PROJ LOCA BORI	IECT Proposed Residential Developmen ATION 937045 Airport Road, Mansfield, O NG METHOD Continuous Flight Solid Ste	nt IN em Aug	gers					в	ORING DA	TE M	ay 14, 2	2021			PML RE ENGINE TECHNI	F. ER CIAN	21BF019 GW / CM
		SOIL PROFILE			SAMF	PLES	TE	SHE	AR S		H (kPa)	0.00	PLAST		URAL			
	<u>DEPTH</u> ELEV (metres)	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES	LEVATION SCA			CONE PENETRO	OMETER 50 2 ETRATI	Q Q Q Q N EST •	LIMIT Wp I	ATER C		LIMI WL WL NT (%)	UNIT WEIGH	GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)
0.0	0.15 309.15	SURFACE ELEVATION 309.30 TOPSOIL: Brown, silty sand, moist SAND: Loose to compact, brown, sand,		1	SS	4	ш 309	•	20	40 6	50 6	80		0 20	30	40	kN/n	n ³ GR SA SI&CL
1.0		trace silt, trace gravel, cobbles and boulders, moist to wet		2	SS	13	_						0					
1111				0		0	308	3										First water strike at 1.5 m
2.0	2.1 307.2	SANDY CLAYEY SILT: Hard, brown,		3	55	8	-307	,										
	2.9	sandy clayey silt, trace gravel, DTPL		4 ¹	SS	33				•				• F				
3.0	306.4	SANDY SILT: Very dense to dense, brown to grey, sandy silt, trace gravel, trace clay, moist		5	SS	74	306	3										
4.0							201											
	50		. .	6	SS	48								0				
5.0	304.3	BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 5.0 m																Upon completion of augering No water No cave
6.0 - -	5																	
- I								125										
7.0-																		5
B.0																		
9.0																		
1.0 																		
2.0																		
3.0																		
4.0																		
5.0 -	NOTE	ĒS																
																		\mathcal{Q}

PROJ LOCA	ECT Proposed Residential Developmen TION 937045 Airport Road, Mansfield, C	nt DN				17T	577238	E 4891	392N NG DA	TE May 13,	2021	l	PML RE ENGINE	F. ER	21BF019 GW
BORII	VG METHOD Continuous Flight Solid Ste	em Aug	gers	0.414			SHEAD	STR	ENGTH	(kPa)	1	1	TECHNI	CIAN	CM
EPTH ELEV netres)	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	SAM	"N" VALUES	LEVATION SCALE	+FIELI +FIELI POC 50 DYNAM STAND	VANE KET PE 1 IC COM		RVANE Q METER Q 200 ETRATION > TION TEST		ATURAL DISTURE DNTENT W 	LIQUIC LIMI WL WT (%)	UNIT WEIGHT	GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS GRAIN SIZI DISTRIBUTION
0.20	SURFACE ELEVATION 309.20 TOPSOIL: Brown, silty sand, trace	<u> </u>	1	22	6	309	20) 4	0 6	0 80		0 30	40	kN/m	GR SA SI&C
09.00	gravel, moist SAND AND GRAVEL: Very dense to dense, brown, sand and gravel, trace silt, moist	Q. .0	2	SS	54						0				
						308									
			3	SS	46				•		0				
		0	4	SS	29	307		•			0				Bentonite seal
2.9	SAND: Compact to loose, brown, sand,	0													
	trace to some silt, trace gravel, moist to wet		5	SS	27	306		•			0				
						305									Filter sand
5.5	-		6	SS	9	304									First water strike 4.6 m 50 mm slotted pi
303.7	SANDY SILT: Compact, brown, sandy silt, trace gravel, trace clay, very moist			00		303									
6.5 302.7	BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 6.5 m	1111.	(35	23						+			-	Upon completion of auge
															Water Level Readings:
															Date Depth E 2021-05-20 4.2 3 2021-06-11 4.3 3
															1

PM		P	e	t	D	1	4	k	30	cl	Gê					1	L	t		
	С	0	N	S	U	L	Τ	1	N	G	Ε	N	G	1	N	Ε	Ε	R	S	

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO. 6 17T 577273E 4891513N

BOR	ING METHOD Continuous Flight Solid Ste	em Au	gers					10				,, <u>-</u>				TEC	CHNIC	IAN	СМ
	SOIL PROFILE		Ĭ	SAM	PLES	щ	SHE	AR S	TRENG	GTH ((kPa)								
DEPTH ELEV (metres	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	'N" VALUES	EVATION SCAL	+FI A PO DYN STA	ELD VA DCKET 50 AMIC C NDARE	ANE A PENE 100 CONE P D PENE	TORV TROM 150 ENET	ANE IETER 20 RATION	OQU OQ 00 N × EST •					.IQUID LIMIT 1 (%)	UNIT WEIGHT	GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%
	SURFACE ELEVATION 304.50	05				Ē		20	40	60	8	0	11	0 2	0 30	4	10	kN/m ³	GR SA SI&CL
0.18	TOPSOIL: Dark brown, silty sand, moist	\hat{h}	1	SS	3		•							C					
304.32	SILTY SAND: Very loose to compact,		1			304		_											
	brown, sity sand, wet																		
			2	SS	8		•								0				First water strike at 0.8 m
						-303	+	-											
			3	SS	10		1							C					
0.0																			
2.3	SILT: Compact, brown, sandy silt, trace				72	-													
	sand, trace gravel, trace clay, wet		4'	SS	13	302									0				
0.4																			
301.4	CLAYEY SILT: Stiff to very stiff, grey,																		
	clayey silt, with sandly silt layers, trace		5	55	14			Ĩ		_					0	_			
	sand, WIPL																		
		M																	
		ř III																	
				-		300		1											
50			6	SS	20			•							0				
299.5	BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 5.0 m	1.1.2.1.				1										0.75.0.0			Upon completion of augering
																			Water at 1.2 m Cave at 1.8 m
														c.					
		- 22																	
0																			
																		8	
				1															
				1															
			1																
1		1											1						/
1																			//
			1										I	l	I				
	E3																		11 1
																			Y



LOG OF BOREHOLE/MONITORING WELL NO. 7

17T 577292E 4891491N

	PRO	JECT Proposed Residential Developmen	nt											0.04		F	PML RE	F.	21BF0	19	
	LUCA	NG METHOD Continuous Ficht Coll 10	NN A	0.0						BORI	NG D	AIE M	ay 12, 2	2021		E	NGINE	ER	GW		
	BORI	Continuous Flight Solid Ste	em Au	gers			1000	CL			ENCT			l		7	ECHNI		СМ		-
	DEPTH ELEV (metres)		STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES	ELEVATION SCALE	+I ▲I DY ST/	FIELI FIELI 50 NAM AND, 20	D VANE KET PE D 11 IIC COM ARD PE		ORVANE OMETER 150 2 VETRATI ATION T	○ Qu Q Q Q 00 00 0N × EST ● 30	PLASTIC LIMIT WP WAT	ER CC		LIQUII LIMI wt NT (%) 40	UNIT WEIGHT	G C A	ROUND WATER BSERVATIONS IND REMARKS GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (° GR SA SIZE)	ó)
0.0-	0.20	TOPSOIL: Brown, silty sand, moist	~ ~		00			-				+				-	+0		h - r	Stick-up casing	+
	303.85	SAND: Very loose to loose, brown, sand, trace silt, wet			55	3									0					entitle op basing	La cherca
1.0-	1.4			2	SS	8	303								0					First water strike at 0.8 m	
20-	302.7	CLAYEY SILT: Stiff, brown, clayey silt, sandy silt layers, trace sand, WTPL		3	SS	12			•							0				Bentonite seal	
2.0	302.0	CLAYEY SILT TILL: Stiff, grey, clayey silt,		 			302														
30-		boulders, APL to WTPL		4	SS	14			1											Filter sand	
5.0				5	SS	13	-301		•						0						
4.0							300) 										_		50 mm slotted pipe	
	50			6	SS	14									0						
5.0	5.0 299.1	BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 5.0 m						-											Upon c Water a	ompletion of augering at 0.9 m	-
6.0																			Water I Date 2021-0 2021-0	e .evel Readings: <u>Depth Elev.</u> 5-20 1.0 303. 5-11 1.3 302.	1 - 8 -
7.0																					- dramba
and and																					in the second
8.0																					11111
9.0																					
0.0																					
1.0																	5				
2.0-																					
30																					
3.0																					1111
4.0																					
5.0-																				\square	4
	NOTE	.5																		Ø	

			73		É		et N S					Ltd.	1						
		LOC	G O	FE	BOR	ЕНО	LE	E/MQ	ON	ΤΟΙ	RIN	GИ	/EL	L N	0.8	3			1 of 1
	PRO. LOCA	JECT Proposed Residential Developme ATION 937045 Airport Road, Mansfield, (ent ON Stem A	Auger			171	577389	BOR	ING DA	TE M	lay 13, 2	2021		PI El TI	NL RE	F. ER CIAN	21BF GW CM	019
	Dora	SOIL PROFILE			SAMF	LES	щ	SHEA	RST	RENGT	H (kPa)		NAT					
	DEPTH ELEV (metres)	DESCRIPTION	RAT PLOT	UMBER	ТҮРЕ	. VALUES	VATION SCAL	+FIEI	LD VAN CKET F 50 MIC CC		RVANE DMETEI 50 2 ETRAT	. OQU ROQ 200 ION ×					INIT WEIGHT		SROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS
	(SURFACE ELEVATION 309 85	STI	Z		Z	ELE	STAN	DARD F 20	PENETR 40	ATION ⁻ 60	TEST • 80		0 20	30	40	kN/m	3	DISTRIBUTION (%) GR SA SI&CL
0.0	0.13	TOPSOIL: Brown, silty sand, moist	1	1	SS	7		•					0						Stick-up casing
-	000002	FILL: Brown, silty sand, some gravel, trace organics, moist																	
1.0				2	SS	64	309			\square	>		0						
20-	1.4 308.5	SAND: Compact, brown, sand, trace to some silt, trace gravel, moist to wet		3	SS	26	308	3	•				c	2		-			
2.0				4	SS	15	-						0						
3.0-				·			30	7									1		Bentonite seal
-				5	SS	16	_	1					0						
4.0-							30	3											
50-				6	SS	25	30	5	•					þ	_				
0.0	5.5			.]															
6.0-	304.4	SILT: Compact, brown, silt, trace to some sand, trace gravel, trace clay, moist to wet	e				30-	4					-						Filter sand
-				71	SS	25			•					0					First water strike at
7.0-							30	3											6.4 m 50 mm slotted pipe
-				8	SS	24	30	2						-				<u> </u> :目:	

5.0-							- 303									
1	5.5]												
	304.4	SILT: Compact, brown, silt, trace to some sand, trace gravel, trace clay, moist to					304			 						Filter sand
6.0		wet		7 ¹	SS	25			•				o			
							303								:E:I	First water strike at 6.4 m
7.0-															:目	ou min sioned pipe
															<u>:日</u> :]	
8.0				8	SS	24	302		1			0				
-																
	9.0						301		$ \rightarrow $	 	 -					
9.0	300.9	CLAYEY SILT TILL: Hard, brown to grey, clayey silt, trace sand, trace gravel,	0													
	1012112	cobbles and boulders, APL		9	SS	44	300					0				
10.0	299.9	BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 10.0 m	Yp1.	1	-										Upon o Wet ca	completion of augering
4															Water	Level Readings:
11.0															Date 2021-0	Depth Elev. 05-20 7.2 302.7
1															2021-0	J6-11 7.2 302.7
12.0-																
-																
				3												
13.0																
14.0																
- 1																/
15.0																/
	NOT	ES														Ũ
ļ	PML - BH	LOG GEO/ENV WITH MWS 21BF019 2021-06-07 BF	LOGS	.GPJ C	N_MOT	.GDT 2021-0	6-18 9	:59:09 A	M	 						1

PML		P	e	ti	D		4	k	370	cl	Gé				n	1	L	t		1000 Constant
	С	0	N	S	U	L	Τ	1	N	G	Ε	N	G	1	Ν	E	Ε	R	S	

LOG OF BOREHOLE NO. 9 17T 576946E 4891305N

BORI	NG METHOD Continuous Flight Solid Ste	m Au	igers										T	ECHNIC	CIAN	СМ
	SOIL PROFILE	OT	~	SAMF	S	SCALE	SHEAR STF +FIELD VAN POCKET P		l (kPa) RVANE METER	0 Qu 0 Q	PLAST LIMIT	IC NAT MOIS CON	URAL STURE	LIQUID LIMIT	EIGHT	GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS
DEPTH ELEV (metres)		STRAT PL	NUMBEF	ТҮРЕ	"N" VALUE	ELEVATION	50 DYNAMIC CO STANDARD F 20	00 1 NE PENI ENETRA	ETRATIO	0 N × ST •	WP 	TER C	w OMTEN 30	WL IT (%) 40	UNIT WE	AND REMARKS GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION
0.05 311.30	SURFACE ELEVATION 311.35 TOPSOIL: Brown, silty sand, trace		1	SS	19	+	20	+0 0			0				KN/M	GR SA SI&UL
0.70	SAND: Compact, brown, sand, trace silt,					311										
310.65	SAND AND GRAVEL: Very dense to dense, brown, sand and gravel, trace silt,	0	2	SS	84	310			\geq	39	þ					
	cobbies and boulders, moist to very moist	0	3	SS	39	510					0					
<u>2.1</u> 309.3	SILT: Dense, brown to grey, silt, trace sand, trace clay, trace gravel, moist to			66	44	309		1				0		_		
	wet		4	55	44											
			5	SS	33	308	-					0				First water strike at 3.1 m
4.0 307.4	SILTY SAND: Dense, brown, silty sand,															
	trace gravel, moist		6	22	34	307										
5.0 306.4	BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 5.0 m	<u>.</u>		33		+							-			Upon completion of auge
																No cave
þ																
NOT	FS														1	/
non																/

PMP		P	e	t	0	A	И	k	31	cl	<u>,</u>			//		7	L	t		
	C	n	Ν	\$	11	1	T	1	N	ß	F	N	G	1	N	F	F	R	S	

SOL PROFILE SAMELES Site AS TIEN NTH (IPB) (0) Loss CHARTER (IPB) (0) Loss CHARTER (IPB) (I	
UNERACE ELEVATION 310.50 E <th>ID WATEF VATIONS EMARKS</th>	ID WATEF VATIONS EMARKS
30-00 BACK COMPSOL: Brown, silvy sand, moist tack to some sit, trace to some gravel, noist 1 58 4 300 0 1 Sick-up or 1 <th1< th=""> 1 <th1< th=""> 1</th1<></th1<>	GRAIN SIZ STRIBUTIO SR SA SI&0
trace to some sit, frace to some gravel, model 2 88 24 300 0 <t< td=""><td>-up casing</td></t<>	-up casing
20 2 65 24 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""> 1 1</th1<></th1<>	
2.9 St.TTY SAND: Compact. brown.sity 308 4 5 12 308 4 5 12 308 4 5 12 308 4 5 12 308 4 5 12 308 4 5 12 308 4 5 6 5 17 5 1 6 5 17 5 1 7 5 22 9 4 1 <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""></th1<></th1<>	
2.5 307.6 SILTY SAND Compact. brown, silty 5 SS 17 5 SS 17 6 SS 17 6 SS 17 6 SS 17 7 SS 22 00 7 SS 22 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
20 20<	onite seal
2.9 307.6 SiLTY SAND: Compact, brown, silty 5 58 17 007 0 0 1 <td></td>	
Sand, trace gravel, wet - 5 5 17 307 • </td <td>watar atrika</td>	watar atrika
6 85 17 0 0 7 85 22 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
6.5 304.0 BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 6.5 m 6 SS 17 7 SS 22 304 6 SS 17 7 SS 22 304 7 SS 22 7 SS 22	
6.5 306 0 <td>sand</td>	sand
6.5 7 SS 22 304 0 </td <td></td>	
6.5 0 0 0 304.0 BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 6.5 m 0 0 0	m slotted pi
65 304.0 BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 6.5 m Unon competion Wet cave at 4.3 Water Level Ree 2021-05-20 2021-06-11 2021-06-11	
6.5 1.1.1 7 75 22 934 304.0 BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 6.5 m 94 94 94	
We cave at 4.3 Water Level Ree 2021-05-20 2021-06-11	tion of auge
	.3 m
	Depth E 4.2
	4.3 3
	/
NOTES	/

	PROJ LOCA	IECT Proposed Residential Developme ATION 937045 Airport Road, Mansfield, C	nt DN	1075			17T	57730	6E 489 BOR	1413N	TE May	12, 20	021	_ /•C	PM EN	L REF GINEE	ER	21BF019 GW	
ł	bon	SOIL PROFILE		1013	SAME	PLES	ш	SHE	AR STR	ENGTH	l (kPa)								
-	DEPTH ELEV	DESCRIPTION	AT PLOT	JMBER	LYPE	VALUES	ATION SCALE	+FIE APO	LD VAN CKET PI 50 1	E ATOF ENETRO 00 15	METER (⊃Qu ⊃Q	PLAST LIMIT W _P	TIC NATU MOIS CON V			VIT WEIGHT	GROUND W OBSERVAT AND REMA	ATER IONS RKS
C	metres)		STR	ž		z	ELEV	STAN	DARD P	ENETRA	TION TES	T •	W/	ATER CO	NTENT 30	(%) 40	5	GRA DISTRIE	IN SIZE
0+	0.20	TOPSOIL: Brown, silty sand, trace	~~~	1	SS	8							0			-	KIN/III	Stick-up ca	ising
	308.85	gravel, moist SAND: Loose to compact, brown, sand, trace silt, trace to some gravel, cobbles and boulders moist]																
				2	SS	17	308	'					_0						
	2.1			3	SS	18	307	/	•				0						
	307.0	SANDY SILT: Compact, brown, sandy silt, trace gravel, trace clay, moist with wet layers		4	SS	11							0					Bentonite s	eal
				5 ¹	SS	13	-306	•											
							305												
																		Filter sand	
)				0	55	10	304	\square								-		4.6 m	strike at
							_303												
	6.5			7	SS	11		•						0					
	302.6	BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 6.5 m																Upon completion of Wet cave at 5.5 m	augering
a la																		Date Dep 2021-05-20 4 2021-06-11 4	th Elev. 6 304. 8 304.
1																			
1111																			
11																			
																		2	
0																			
0																			
1																			

Peto MacCallum Ltd.

LOG OF	BOREHOL	E/MONITORII	VG WELL	NO.	12
--------	---------	-------------	---------	-----	----

1 of 1

17T 577451E 4891453N

	SOIL PROFILE			SAM	PLES	щ	SHE	AR STR	ENGTH	(kPa)				0, 11			
DEPTH ELEV metres)		STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"N" VALUES	ELEVATION SCAL	+FIE PO DYNA STAN	LD VAN CKET PI 50 1 MIC COI DARD P 20	E ATOF ENETRO 00 15 NE PENE ENETRA	RVANE METER 50 20 ETRATION TION TI 0 8		PLAS LIMIT Wp H		E LIQU T LIM WI ENT (%)		3	GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION
0.20 307.80	TOPSOIL: Brown, silty sand, moist SAND: Loose to compact, brown, sand,	~~~	1	SS	7		•				•		0		KIN/IT		Stick-up casing
	trace slit, moist to wet		2	SS	8	307						(
			3	SS	10							0					
				55	15	306						0					First water strike at
2.9 305.1	SILTY FINE SAND: Compact, brown, silty			33	10	305											2.3 m Bentonite seal
	ine sand, wet		5 ¹	SS	15								0				
						304											
			6	SS	13	-303	•						0				Filter sand
<u>5.5</u> 302.5	SANDY SILT: Compact, brown, sandy silt, trace clay, trace grayel, cobbles and		•														
	boulders, moist to very moist		71	SS	25	302		•					0				50 mm slotted pipe
						301									_	<u>::H:</u>	
			8	SS	19							0					
						300						-					
9.0 299.0	SANDY SILTY CLAY: Stiff, grey, sandy					299											
	silty clay, trace gravel, APL		9 ¹	SS	14								⊢ °	 			
10.0 298.0	BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT 10.0 m					298										Upon No w	completion of augerin
																Wate Date 2021-	r Level Readings: Depth Elev -05-20 5.7 302
																2021-	-06-11 5.8 302
NOTE	ËS	L						L								.L	-







APPENDIX A

Statement of Limitations



STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

This report is prepared for and made available for the sole use of the client named. Peto MacCallum Ltd. (PML) hereby disclaims any liability or responsibility to any person or entity, other than those for whom this report is specifically issued, for any loss, damage, expenses, or penalties that may arise or result from the use of any information or recommendations contained in this report. The contents of this report may not be used or relied upon by any other person without the express written consent and authorization of PML.

This report shall not be relied upon for any purpose other than as agreed with the client named without the written consent of PML. It shall not be used to express or imply warranty as to the fitness of the property for a particular purpose. A portion of this report may not be used as a separate entity: that is to say the report is to be read in its entirety at all times.

The report is based solely on the scope of services which are specifically referred to in this report. No physical or intrusive testing has been performed, except as specifically referenced in this report. This report is not a certification of compliance with past or present regulations, codes, guidelines and policies.

The scope of services carried out by PML is based on details of the proposed development and land use to address certain issues, purposes and objectives with respect to the specific site as identified by the client. Services not expressly set forth in writing are expressly excluded from the services provided by PML. In other words, PML has not performed any observations, investigations, study analysis, engineering evaluation or testing that is not specifically listed in the scope of services in this report. PML assumes no responsibility or duty to the client for any such services and shall not be liable for failing to discover any condition, whose discovery would require the performance of services not specifically referred to in this report.



STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS (continued)

The findings and comments made by PML in this report are based on the conditions observed at the time of PML's site reconnaissance. No assurances can be made and no assurances are given with respect to any potential changes in site conditions following the time of completion of PML's field work. Furthermore, regulations, codes and guidelines may change at any time subsequent to the date of this report and these changes may effect the validity of the findings and recommendations given in this report.

The results and conclusions with respect to site conditions are therefore in no way intended to be taken as a guarantee or representation, expressed or implied, that the site is free from any contaminants from past or current land use activities or that the conditions in all areas of the site and beneath or within structures are the same as those areas specifically sampled.

Any investigation, examination, measurements or sampling explorations at a particular location may not be representative of conditions between sampled locations. Soil, ground water, surface water, or building material conditions between and beyond the sampled locations may differ from those encountered at the sampling locations and conditions may become apparent during construction which could not be detected or anticipated at the time of the intrusive sampling investigation.

Budget estimates contained in this report are to be viewed as an engineering estimate of probable costs and provided solely for the purposes of assisting the client in its budgeting process. It is understood and agreed that PML will not in any way be held liable as a result of any budget figures provided by it.

The Client expressly waives its right to withhold PML's fees, either in whole or in part, or to make any claim or commence an action or bring any other proceedings, whether in contract, tort, or otherwise against PML in anyway connected with advice or information given by PML relating to the cost estimate or Environmental Remediation/Cleanup and Restoration or Soil and Ground Water Management Plan Cost Estimate.



APPENDIX B

Engineered Fill



The information presented in this appendix is intended for general guidance only. Site specific conditions and prevailing weather may require modification of compaction standards, backfill type or procedures. Each site must be discussed, and procedures agreed with Peto MacCallum Ltd. prior to the start of the earthworks and must be subject to ongoing review during construction. This appendix is not intended to apply to embankments. Steeply sloping ravine residential lots require special consideration.

For fill to be classified as engineered fill suitable for supporting structural loads, a number of conditions must be satisfied, including but not necessarily limited to the following:

1. Purpose

The site specific purpose of the engineered fill must be recognized. In advance of construction, all parties should discuss the project and its requirements and agree on an appropriate set of standards and procedures.

2. Minimum Extent

The engineered fill envelope must extend beyond the footprint of the structure to be supported. The minimum extent of the envelope should be defined from a geotechnical perspective by:

- at founding level, extend a minimum 1.0 m beyond the outer edge of the foundations, greater if adequate layout has not yet been completed as noted below; and
- extend downward and outward at a slope no greater than 45° to meet the subgrade

All fill within the envelope established above must meet the requirements of engineered fill in order to support the structure safely. Other considerations such as survey control, or construction methods may require an envelope that is larger, as noted in the following sections.

Once the minimum envelope has been established, structures must not be moved or extended without consultation with Peto MacCallum Ltd. Similarly, Peto MacCallum Ltd. should be consulted prior to any excavation within the minimum envelope.

3. <u>Survey Control</u>

Accurate survey control is essential to the success of an engineered fill project. The boundaries of the engineered fill must be laid out by a surveyor in consultation with engineering staff from Peto MacCallum Ltd. Careful consideration of the maximum building envelope is required.

During construction it is necessary to have a qualified surveyor provide total station control on the three dimensional extent of filling.



4. <u>Subsurface Preparation</u>

Prior to placement of fill, the subgrade must be prepared to the satisfaction of Peto MacCallum Ltd. All deleterious material must be removed and in some cases, excavation of native mineral soils may be required.

Particular attention must be paid to wet subgrades and possible additional measures required to achieve sufficient compaction. Where fill is placed against a slope, benching may be necessary and natural drainage paths must not be blocked.

5. Suitable Fill Materials

All material to be used as fill must be approved by Peto MacCallum Ltd. Such approval will be influenced by many factors and must be site and project specific. External fill sources must be sampled, tested and approved prior to material being hauled to site.

6. Test Section

In advance of the start of construction of the engineered fill pad, the Contractor should conduct a test section. The compaction criterion will be assessed in consultation with Peto MacCallum Ltd. for the various fill material types using different lift thicknesses and number of passes for the compaction equipment proposed by the Contractor.

Additional test sections may be required throughout the course of the project to reflect changes in fill sources, natural moisture content of the material and weather conditions.

The Contractor should be particularly aware of changes in the moisture content of fill material. Site review by Peto MacCallum Ltd. is required to ensure the desired lift thickness is maintained and that each lift is systematically compacted, tested and approved before a subsequent lift is commenced.

7. Inspection and Testing

Uniform, thorough compaction is crucial to the performance of the engineered fill and the supported structure. Hence, all subgrade preparation, filling and compacting must be carried out under the full time inspection by Peto MacCallum Ltd.

All founding surfaces for all buildings and residential dwellings or any part thereof (including but not limited to footings and floor slabs) on structural fill or native soils must be inspected and approved by PML engineering personnel prior to placement of the base/subbase granular material and/or concrete. The purpose of the inspection is to ensure the subgrade soils are capable of supporting the building/house foundation and floor slab loads and to confirm the building/house envelope does not extend beyond the limits of any structural fill pads.



8. Protection of Fill

Fill is generally more susceptible to the effects of weather than natural soil. Fill placed and approved to the level at which structural support is required must be protected from excessive wetting, drying, erosion or freezing. Where adequate protection has not been provided, it may be necessary to provide deeper footings or to strip and recompact some of the fill.

9. Construction Delay Time Considerations

The integrity of the fill pad can deteriorate due to the harsh effects of our Canadian weather. Hence, particular care must be taken if the fill pad is constructed over a long time period.

It is necessary therefore, that all fill sources are tested to ensure the material compactability prior to the soil arriving at site. When there has been a lengthy delay between construction periods of the fill pad, it is necessary to conduct subgrade proof rolling, test pits or boreholes to verify the adequacy of the exposed subgrade to accept new fill material.

When the fill pad will be constructed over a lengthy period of time, a field survey should be completed at the end of each construction season to verify the areal extent and the level at which the compacted fill has been brought up to, tested and approved.

In the following spring, subexcavation may be necessary if the fill pad has been softened attributable to ponded surface water or freeze/thaw cycles.

A new survey is required at the beginning of the next construction season to verify that random dumping and/or spreading of fill has not been carried out at the site.

10. Approved Fill Pad Surveillance

It should be appreciated that once the fill pad has been brought to final grade and documented by field survey, there must be ongoing surveillance to ensure that the integrity of the fill pad is not threatened.

Grading operations adjacent to fill pads can often take place several months or years after completion of the fill pad.

It is imperative that all site management and supervision staff, the staff of Contractors and earthwork operators be fully aware of the boundaries of all approved engineered fill pads.

Excavation into an approved engineered fill pad should never be contemplated without the full knowledge, approval and documentation by the geotechnical consultant.

If the fill pad is knowingly built several years in advance of ultimate construction, the areal limits of the fill pad should be substantially overbuilt laterally to allow for changes in possible structure location and elevation and other earthwork operations and competing interests on the site. The overbuilt distance required is project and/or site specified.



Iron bars should be placed at the corner/intermediate points of the fill pad as a permanent record of the approved limits of the work for record keeping purposes.

11. Unusual Working Conditions

Construction of fill pads may at times take place at night and/or during periods of freezing weather conditions because of the requirements of the project schedule. It should be appreciated therefore, that both situations present more difficult working conditions. The Owner, Contractor, Design Consultant and Geotechnical Engineer must be willing to work together to revise site construction procedures, enhance field testing and surveillance, and incorporate design modifications as necessary to suit site conditions.

When working at night there must be sufficient artificial light to properly illuminate the fill pad and borrow areas.

Placement of material to form an engineered fill pad during winter and freezing temperatures has its own special conditions that must be addressed. It is imperative that each day prior to placement of new fill, the exposed subgrade must be inspected and any overnight snow or frozen material removed. Particular attention should be given to the borrow source inspection to ensure only nonfrozen fill is brought to the site.

The Contractor must continually assess the work program and have the necessary spreading and compacting equipment to ensure that densification of the fill material takes place in a minimum amount of time. Changes may be required to the spreading methods, lift thickness, and compaction techniques to ensure the desired compaction is achieved uniformly throughout each fill lift.

The Contractor should adequately protect the subgrade at the end of each shift to minimize frost penetration overnight. Since water cannot be added to the fill material to facilitate compaction, it is imperative that densification of the fill be achieved by additional compaction effort and an appropriate reduced lift thickness. Once the fill pad has been completed, it must be properly protected from freezing temperatures and ponding of water during the spring thaw period.

If the pad is unusually thick or if the fill thickness varies dramatically across the width or length of the fill pad, Peto MacCallum Ltd. should be consulted for additional recommendations. In this case, alternative special provisions may be recommended, such as providing a surcharge preload for a limited time or increase the degree of compaction of the fill.

Proposed Residential Development, 937045 Airport Road, Mansfield, Ontario PML Ref.: 21BF019, Report: 1 Revised September 21, 2021



APPENDIX C

Slope Stability

	SLOP	E STABILITY RATING CHART (1)	
Site	Location: 937045 Airport Road, Mansfield, Ontario	PML Ref : 21BF019	
Prop	perty Owner: 2735528 Ontario Inc.	Inspection Date: April 10, 202	21
Insp	ected By: Geoffrey White, P.Eng.	Weather: Mix of Sun and Clo	ud, 18 C
1			
1.	Degrees	horiz : vert	
	a) 18 or less	3 : 1 or flatter	0
	b) $18 - 26$	2 : 1 to more than 3 : 1	6
	c) more than 26	steeper than 2 : 1	16
2			10
· ·	a) Shale Limestone Granite (Bedrock)		0
	b) Sand Gravel		6
	c) Glacial Till		9
	d) Clay Silt		12
	e) Fill		16
	f) Leda Clav		24
3			27
υ.	a) None or Near bottom only		0
	b) Near mid-slope only		6
	c) Near crest only or From several levels		12
4		45 - 34	12
4.	a) 2 m or less		0
	b) $21 \text{ to } 5 \text{ m}$		2
	c) 5.1 to 10 m		2
	d) more than 10 m		7 8
5			0
5.	a) Well vegetated; beavy shrubs or forested with	th mature trees	0
	 b) Light vegetation: Mostly grass weeds occar 	sional trees shruhs	0
	c) No vegetation, housing grass, weeds, occas	sional tiees, shiubs	4 0
6			0
0.	a). Table land flat, no apparent drainage over sl	000	0
	 h) Minor drainage over slope, no active procision 		2
	c) Drainage over slope, active erosion, gullies		2
7		TOE	_
1.	a) 15 metres or more from slope too		0
	 a) To metres of more from slope toe b) Loss than 15 motors from slope too 		6
8			0
0.	a) No		0
			0
81.0		ESTICATION	
SLU			
KA I			22
1. L	ow potential < 24	Site inspection only, confirmation, rep	oort letter. ⊠
2. S 3. M	oderate potential > 35	Boreholes, piezometers, lab tests, sur	veving, detailed report.



APPENDIX D

MECP Water Well Records



TOWNSHIP		DATE	CASIN	G		PUMP	WELL			
CON LOT	UTM	CNTR	DIA		WATER	TEST	USE	SCREEN	WELL	FORMATION
MULMUR TOWNSHIP HS E 06	17 576926 4890894	1964/01		20	FR	37/46/	D0		1700720 ()	BRWN CLAY MSND 0006 GRVL 0009 BRWN CLAY MSND 0024 BRWN CLAY
	vv	1308		30	0037 ED	1/1:0	DO		1700739 ()	MSND BLDR 0028 BRWN MSND 0044 BRWN CLAY MSND 0045
TOWNSHIP HS E 06 011	17 576881 4891124 W	1956/05 1317	65		0140 FR 0160	90///:	DO		1700740 ()	MSND 0100 QSND 0160 SHLE 0250
MULMUR TOWNSHIP HS E 06 011	17 576840 4891168 W	1957/05 1317		6					1700741 () A	MSND GRVL 0140 MSND CLAY 0162 GREY SHLE 0250
MULMUR TOWNSHIP HS E 06 011	17 576808 4891253 W	1965/07 3602		4	FR 0027 FR 0120	80/100 /5/50:0	PS MN	0123 6	1700742 ()	LOAM 0001 GRVL STNS 0016 CLAY GRVL MSND 0120 FSND 0129
MULMUR TOWNSHIP HS E 07 010	17 577018 4891071 W	1961/10 1308		30	FR 0010	10//1/:	ST		1700766 ()	PRDG 0012 BRWN CLAY MSND 0029
MULMUR TOWNSHIP HS E 07 011	17 576955 4891191 W	1961/11 1308		30	FR 0023	23//50/ 8:0	DO		1700767 ()	BRWN CLAY MSND 0002 GRVL 0010 MSND 0016 CLAY MSND 0028
MULMUR TOWNSHIP HS E 07 011	17 576929 4891235 W	1965/11 3602		4	FR 0070	40/54/ 9/15:0	ST DO		1700768 ()	LOAM 0001 CLAY 0010 MSND 0025 GREY CLAY 0070 MSND GRVL 0072
MULMUR TOWNSHIP HS E 06 011	17 576894 4891224 W	1965/01 1308		36					1700775 () A	LOAM 0003 LOAM MSND 0027 CLAY 0037 MSND GRVL 0043 MSND 0054 CLAY MSND 0063
MULMUR TOWNSHIP HS E 07 011	17 576934 4891233 W	1968/11 3602		4	FR 0103	//5/1:0	DO	0104 3	1700957 ()	LOAM 0001 CLAY GRVL 0010 FSND CLAY 0100 CLAY 0103 MSND 0107
MULMUR TOWNSHIP HS E 07 011	17 577064 4891173 W	1972/10 3602					NU		1701446 () A	BRWN CSND STNS 0025 BRWN SAND CLAY 0112 BLUE CLAY SHLE 0160
MULMUR TOWNSHIP HS E 06 012	17 576764 4891773 W	1975/09 3602		6	FR 0100	23/115 /1/1:30	ST DO		1702003 ()	BRWN LOAM 0001 BRWN CLAY 0018 GREY SHLE HARD LYRD 0120



				WATED	PUMP	WELL	SCREEN	WEL 1	
		CNTR	DIA	WAIER	1591	03E	SCREEN	WELL	FORMATION
	47 570044								
TOWNSHIP	1/5/6814								
HSE 06	4891073	1977/08		FR	/100/6/				BRWN SAND CLAY 0015 GREY CLAY GRVL HARD 0080 GREY CLAY STKY
011	W	3602	4	0106	2:0	DO	0108 6	1702297 ()	0100 GREY CLAY SNDS 0105 BRWN SAND WBRG 0114
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP	17 576714								
HS E 06	4891673	1979/08		FR	19/120				
012	W	3602	6	0100	/1/0:30	DO		1702582 ()	BRWN CLAY 0015 GREY SHLE 0030 GREY SHLE HARD 0140
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP	17 576664								
HS E 06	4891873	1979/08	30 30	UK	9/20/1/				
012	W	3662	24	0010	1:0	DO		1702588 ()	BRWN LOAM 0001 BRWN CLAY SAND 0009 BLUE CLAY STNS 0021
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP	17 576664								
HS E 06	4891702	1981/10		SA	23/126				
012	W	3406	6	0040	/2/1:30	DO		1702832 ()	GREY CLAY 0021 GREY SHLE 0127
MULMUR				SA					
TOWNSHIP	17 576652			0045					
HS E 06	4891699	1983/06		FR					
011	W	3602	8	0060	20///:	DO		1702926 ()	BRWN LOAM 0001 GREY CLAY STNS SHLE 0018 GREY SHLE 0060
MULMUR				FR					
TOWNSHIP	17 576646			0025					
HS E 06	4891682	1985/10		UK				1703175 ()	BRWN LOAM 0001 GREY CLAY STNS STNY 0015 GREY CLAY SHLE LYRD
011	W	3602	13	0051	25//1/:	DO		A	0018 GREY SHLE 0051 GREY SHLE 0070
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP									
HS E 07	17 577584	1990/03						1704164	
010	4891064 L	2663	8			DO		(73098) A	LOAM 0003 SAND GRVL 0170
MULMUR									BRWN SAND SILT 0005 BRWN GRVL SAND LOOS 0016 BRWN SAND SILT
TOWNSHIP	17 577517								CLAY 0040 GREY CLAY SILT 0050 BRWN CLAY SILT 0060 BRWN SILT SAND
HS E 07	4890987	1990/04		FR	83/140			1704196	SOFT 0110 BRWN MSND SILT 0115 BRWN GRVL SAND SILT 0135 BRWN
010	W	4645	6	0150	/20/4:0	DO	0142 8	(72559)	SAND SILT LYRD 0155 GREY SILT SOFT 0155
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP	17 576850				79/100				BRWN LOAM 0001 BRWN SAND GRVL STNS 0023 BRWN FSND HARD DRY
HS E 06	4891271	1991/06		FR	/30/2:3			1704351	0051 BRWN MSND HARD DRY 0079 BRWN SAND CLAY 0101 BRWN SAND
011	W	3602	6	0101	0	DO		(103179)	WBRG CLN 0112 BRWN SAND 0123
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP									
HS E 07	17 577581	2000/09						1705655	
010	4891063 L	3406				NU		(217359) A	PRDR 0140
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP									
HS E 07	17 577581	2000/09						1705656	
010	48910631	3406				NU		(217358) A	



TOWNSHIP					PLIMP	WELL			
CON LOT	υтм	CNTR	DIA	WATER	TEST	USE	SCREEN	WELL	FORMATION
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP									
HS E 07	17 577467	2003/07						1706073	
011	4891667 L	3602				NU		(236468) A	
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP					102/21				
HSE 07	17 577581	2003/09	_	FR	0/2/12:			1706171	PRDR 0180 BRWN UNKN HARD 0200 GREY CLAY PRDR DNSE 0205 GREY
010	4891063 L	4645	65	0220	0	DO		(256597)	SHLE PRDR 0220
MULMUR	17 577077								
	1/5//2//	0000/04						4700070	
HSE 07	4890862	2006/04	5 00		00///	NII 1		1706679	
010	VV 17 577700	1663	5.98		82///:	NU		(Z36798) A	
	17 577796	2000/07			FF/02/			(7008420)	
	4891478	2009/07	6 10	FK 0112	55/93/ 7/1		0112.0	(ZU984ZU)	BRIVIN CLAY SAND GRVL 0016 GREY CLAY SOFT 0030 GREY SILT CLAY
	vv	1219	0 10	0112	7/1.	00	0112.0	AU03730	SAND 0112 GRET FSIND MISIND LOOS 0121
	17 576715							7252774	
	17 570715	2015/00		FR	100/10			(7215708)	RRWNI SAND SILT LOOS 0007 RRWNI CLAV HARD 0026 RRWNI SAND CLAV
011	4031201 W	2015/05 4645	6 25	0006	Q//1·		01224	(ZZ13700) A160053	LYRD 0110 BRWN SAND LOOS 0126 GREY CLAY HARD 0126
011	17 576895	1010	0.20	0000	0// 1.	80	0122 4	7258925	
MULMUR	4891117	2015/09						(C28230)	
TOWNSHIP	W	7324						A180061 P	
	17 576825							7267967	
MULMUR	4891116	2016/05						(C33919)	
TOWNSHIP	W	7230						A203320 P	
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP	17 576858							7313419	
HS E 06	4891273	2018/05	6.25 6.25					(Z287207)	
015	W	4645	5.5			MN		A248504	
MULMUR									BRWN SAND GRVL LOOS 0021 BRWN SAND SILT LOOS 0050 BRWN CLAY
TOWNSHIP	17 577739							7359746	SILT LYRD 0064 GREY CLAY SILT LYRD 0094 BRWN SAND LOOS 0095 GREY
HS E 07	4891277	2020/05		FR	83/124			(Z328763)	CLAY HARD 0102 BRWN FSND SILT LOOS 0122 GREY CLAY SILT LYRD 0168
010	W	4645	6.25	0068	/55/2:	MN	0173 26	A286687	BRWN SAND LOOS 0199 GREY SHLE HARD 0200
MULMUR									
TOWNSHIP	17 577756								
HS E 07	4891267	2020/05						7359754	
010	W	4645	6.25					(Z336501) A	
MULMUR									
	1/ 577785	0000/07							
HSE 07	4891243	2020/04						/359755	
010	W	4645	5					(Z336502) A	



APPENDIX E

Borehole Permeability Testing



Estimation of K by Slug Test, based on Hvorslev equation

Date:	June 11, 2021		
Conducted by:	A.Kimberley		

Well Number:	BH/MW5	
Well Screen Bottom:	6.10	mbgs
Top of Pipe:	0.76	mags
Well Casing Diameter:	5	cm
Well Elevation:	309.20	masl
Static Water Level:	4.29	mbgs
K = r ² ln(L/R)/(2LTo) =	3.1x10 ⁻⁶	m/s





Estimation of K by Slug Test, based on Hvorslev equation

Date:	June 11, 2021
Conducted by:	A.Kimberley

Well Number:	BH/MW7	
Well Screen Bottom:	4.60	mbgs
Top of Pipe:	0.88	mags
Well Casing Diameter:	5	cm
Well Elevation:	304.05	masl
Static Water Level:	1.28	mbgs
$K = r^2 ln(L/R)/(2LTo) =$	6.1x10 ⁻⁸	m/s





Estimation of K by Slug Test, based on Hvorslev equation

Date:	June 11, 2021
Conducted by:	A.Kimberley

Well Number:	BH/MW10	
Well Screen Bottom:	6.10	mbgs
Top of Pipe:	0.85	mags
Well Casing Diameter:	5	cm
Well Elevation:	310.50	masl
Static Water Level:	4.34	mbgs
$K = r^2 ln(L/R)/(2LTo) =$	6.6x10 ⁻⁶	m/s





APPENDIX F

Chain-of-Custody Records and Certificates of Analyses for Chemical Testing



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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C.O.C.: GH0256

Final Report

REPORT No. B21-17964

Report To:							
Peto MacCallum Ltd							
19 Churchill Drive,							
Barrie ON L4N 8Z5							
Attention: Alicia Kimberley							
DATE RECEIVED: 11-Jun-21							
DATE REPORTED: 15-Jun-21							
SAMPLE MATRIX: Groundwater							

Caduceon Environmental Laboratories

112 Commerce Park Drive Barrie ON L4N 8W8 Tel: 705-252-5743 Fax: 705-252-5746

JOB/PROJECT NO .:

P.O. NUMBER: 21BF019

WATERWORKS NO.

Parameter	Qty	Site Analyzed	Analyst Initials	Date Analyzed	Lab Method	Reference Method	
Anions	2	Holly Lane	pcu	15-Jun-21	A-IC-01 (o)	SM4110C	
pН	2	Holly Lane	SYL	14-Jun-21	A-PH-01 (o)	SM 4500H	
A - Wet Chem	2	Kingston	aro	14-Jun-21	A-TPTKN-001 (P)(k)	E3199A.1	
Chromium (VI)	2	Holly Lane	LMG	15-Jun-21	D-CRVI-01 (o)	MOE E3056	
Mercury	2	Holly Lane	PBK	15-Jun-21	D-HG-02 (o)	SM 3112 B	
Metals - ICP-OES	2	Holly Lane	hmc	15-Jun-21	D-ICP-01 (o)	SM 3120	
Metals - ICP-MS	2	Holly Lane	TPR	15-Jun-21	D-ICPMS-01 (o)	EPA 200.8	

PWQO - Provincial Water Quality Objectives Interim PWQO - Interim PWQO PWQO - Provincial Water Quality Objectives

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Christine Burke Lab Manager

R.L. = Reporting Limit

Test methods may be modified from specified reference method unless indicated by an * Site Analyzed=K-Kingston,W-Windsor,O-Ottawa,R-Richmond Hill,B-Barrie

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Peto MacCallum Ltd	112 Commerce Park Drive			
19 Churchill Drive,	Barrie ON L4N 8W8			
Barrie ON L4N 8Z5	Tel: 705-252-5743			
Attention: Alicia Kimberley	Fax: 705-252-5746			
DATE RECEIVED: 11-Jun-21	JOB/PROJECT NO.:			
DATE REPORTED: 15-Jun-21	P.O. NUMBER: 21BF019			
SAMPLE MATRIX: Groundwater	WATERWORKS NO.			

	Client I.D.		BHMW7	BHMW10			PW	QO
	Sample I.D. Date Collected		B21-17964-1	B21-17964-2			Interim	PWQO
			11-Jun-21	11-Jun-21			PWQO	
Parameter	Units	R.L.						
pH @25°C	pH Units		7.82	8.00				8.5
Nitrite (N)	µg/L	50	< 50	< 50				
Nitrate (N)	µg/L	50	1580	13600				
Phosphorus-Total	µg/L	10	80	6950			10	
Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/L	1	435	336				
Aluminum	µg/L	10	70	50			75	
Aluminum (total)	µg/L	10	840	23400				
Antimony	μg/L	0.1	0.5	< 0.1			20	
Arsenic	µg/L	0.1	0.2	0.6			5	5
Beryllium	µg/L	2	< 2	< 2				11
Boron	μg/L	5	10	65			200	
Cadmium	µg/L	0.015	0.108	0.042			0.1	0.2
Chromium	µg/L	1	2	3				
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	1	< 1	1				1
Cobalt	µg/L	0.1	0.4	2.0			0.9	
Copper	µg/L	0.1	5.4	6.7			5	
Iron	µg/L	5	809	44700				300
Lead	µg/L	0.02	0.56	2.10			1	5
Mercury	µg/L	0.02	< 0.02	0.04				0.2
Molybdenum	µg/L	0.1	0.4	< 0.1			40	
Nickel	µg/L	0.2	10.4	3.5				25
Selenium	µg/L	1	< 1	< 1				100
Silver	µg/L	0.1	0.5	< 0.1				0.1
Thallium	µg/L	0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05			0.3	0.3

PWQO - Provincial Water Quality Objectives

Interim PWQO - Interim PWQO

PWQO - Provincial Water Quality Objectives

R.L. = Reporting Limit

Test methods may be modified from specified reference method unless indicated by an * Site Analyzed=K-Kingston,W-Windsor,O-Ottawa,R-Richmond Hill,B-Barrie

Christine Burke Lab Manager

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19 Churchill Drive,	Barrie ON L4N 8W8				
Barrie ON L4N 8Z5	Tel: 705-252-5743				
Attention: Alicia Kimberley	Fax: 705-252-5746				
DATE RECEIVED: 11-Jun-21	JOB/PROJECT NO.:				
DATE REPORTED: 15-Jun-21	P.O. NUMBER: 21BF019				
SAMPLE MATRIX: Groundwater	WATERWORKS NO.				

	Client I.D.		BHMW7	BHMW10	PW	QO
	Sample I.) .	B21-17964-1	B21-17964-2	Interim	PWQO
	Date Colle	cted	11-Jun-21	11-Jun-21	PWQO	
Parameter	Units	R.L.				
Tungsten	µg/L	10	< 10	< 10	30	
Uranium	µg/L	0.05	0.37	0.21	5	
Vanadium	µg/L	0.1	1.3	4.4	6	
Zinc	µg/L	5	62	102	20	30
Zirconium	µg/L	3	3	36	4	

PWQO - Provincial Water Quality Objectives Interim PWQO - Interim PWQO PWQO - Provincial Water Quality Objectives

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Christine Burke Lab Manager

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Peto MacCallum Ltd	112 Commerce Park Drive
19 Churchill Drive,	Barrie ON L4N 8W8
Barrie ON L4N 8Z5	Tel: 705-252-5743
Attention: Alicia Kimberley	Fax: 705-252-5746
DATE RECEIVED: 11-Jun-21	JOB/PROJECT NO.:
DATE REPORTED: 15-Jun-21	P.O. NUMBER: 21BF019
SAMPLE MATRIX: Groundwater	WATERWORKS NO.

Summary of Exceedances

Interim PWQO		
BHMW7	Found Value	Limit
Zinc (μg/L)	62	20
Phosphorus-Total (µg/L)	80	10
Copper (µg/L)	5.4	5
Cadmium (µg/L)	0.108	0.1
BHMW10	Found Value	Limit
Zirconium (µg/L)	36	4
Zinc (µg/L)	102	20
Phosphorus-Total (µg/L)	6950	10
Lead (µg/L)	2.10	1
Copper (µg/L)	6.7	5
Cobalt (µg/L)	2.0	0.9

Provincial Water Quality Objectives							
BHMW7	Found Value	Limit					
Zinc (µg/L)	62	30					
Iron (µg/L)	809	300					
Silver (µg/L)	0.5	0.1					
BHMW10	Found Value	Limit					
Zinc (μg/L)	102	30					
Iron (µg/L)	44700	300					

PWQO - Provincial Water Quality Objectives Interim PWQO - Interim PWQO PWQO - Provincial Water Quality Objectives

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Christine Burke Lab Manager

R.L. = Reporting Limit

Test methods may be modified from specified reference method unless indicated by an * Site Analyzed=K-Kingston,W-Windsor,O-Ottawa,R-Richmond Hill,B-Barrie

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	GENERAL SAMPLE SI	JBMISSION FOR	M	SAMPLES SUBMIT	TED TO:			TEST	ING R	EQU	IREM	ENTS						REF	PORT NUM	BER (Lab Us	9)
	C A D U C ENVIRONMENTAL L. Client committed Quality assume	ABORATORIES ABORATORIES		Kingston Ottawa Richmond Hill Barrie London Windsor	X		O'Reg 153/04 O'Reg 406/19 RPI Coarse MISA Other:		1	Tabl Tabl ICC Med PWC	le (1 - 9) le (1 - 9. ium/Fin 20	1)	Reco SPLP Agric O'Re Land	ord of Sit P Table (cultural g 558 TC fill Moni	e L - 9.1) LP toring		f	321	- =	796	4
	Are any samples to I	be submitted intended f	or Human C	consumption under a	ny Drinking	Water Regulation	ns?		Yes	X	No		(If yes, s	submit a	II Drink	king Wat	ter San	nples on a D	rinking Wat	er Chain of Cus	tody)
Organiz	Peto Maccallum I	td.	Address:		Invoicing	Address (if different):				AN	ALYSE	S REQU	ESTER)				TURNAR	OUND SERVIC	E
Contact Tel:	: A. Kimberley 705-734-3900	705-734-9911	19 Churcl 8Z5, barr	hill Drive, Barrie, ON L4 rie@petomaccallum.co	IN m			metals	horous	Initrite	T						ly Contaminate		*Must be an Platinum* Gold* Silver	ranged in adva 200% 100% 50% S	nce Surcharge Surcharge urcharge
Email:	akimberley@petomacc	allum.com	Quote #:	YD2021	Project N	ame/#: 21BF019		MOO	phosp	Nitrate	a						d High		Bronze	25% S	urcharge
Additio	nal Info (email, cell, etc):		P.O. #:		Additiona	al Info:		1									specte	2	Specific D	ate:	
Lab		* Sample Ma	trix Legend: W	W=Waste Water, SW=Sun	face Water, GV	V=Groundwater, LS=	Liquid Sludge, SS	=Solid 8	Sludge,	S=So	oil, Sed	=Sedimer	t PC=Pa	int Chips	, F=Filt	er, Oil =	0II			The second s	
No.	Sample Source and/or Sample Identific	ation		S.P.L.	Sample Matrix *	Date Collected (yy-mm-dd)	Time Collected			By Us	Indica ting A C	te Test Fo heck Mar	or Each Sa k In The B	ample Sox Prov	ided		X	Fi pH	eld Temp.	# Bottles/ Sample	Field Flitered Y/N
1	BHMW7				GW	21-06-11		x	х	х	×										Y
2	BHMUND	-			GW	21-06-11		x	x	х	x										Y
																-					
				-											-	+	\vdash				
														+	+	+	\vdash				
	6													-	+	+	\vdash				
	Geo ahen me	tols 110 ob		0										+	+	+	\vdash				
	mut > K	icis, Fig., Ch	(omiv)	x-> U								-		-	+	-	\vdash				
	101 10						_					-		+	+	+	\vdash				
							-17-5					-		+	+	+	\vdash				
200	SAMPLE SUBMISSION	INFORMATION		SHIPPING	INFORMATIO	N	REPORTING	INVO	DICING				SA	MPLEF	ECEIVI	ING INF	ORMA	TION (LABO	DRATORY L	ISE ONLY)	
	Sampled by:	Submitted by:	Cour	rier (Client account)		Invoice	Report by Fax	[Receiv	ed By (p	rint):		En	in		Signature:	6	S	
Print:	A.Kimberley	A.Kimberley	Cour	rier (Caduceon account)			Report by Email	[X		Date R	eceived	(yy-mm-	dd): -	21-	. 06	-11	Time Rece	ived:	13:10	
Sign:			Drop	Off	X	# of Pieces	Invoice by Email	Ì	x		Labora	itory Pre	pared Bo	ottles:		Yes		No			
	21-06-11 Date (yy-mm-ddWTime:	21-06-11 Date (yv-mm-ddVTime	Cadu	uceon (Pick-up)			Invoice by Mail	ĺ			Sample	e Tempe	rature °C	:	20	.1	Labe	led by:	1	16	2
Comme	nts:					1											1		Page	1 of	1
																1			G	H02	50

CofC, May 2020 Revision No: 23

630.0700 Introduction

This chapter defines four hydrologic soil groups, or HSGs, that, along with land use, management practices, and hydrologic conditions, determine a soil's associated runoff curve number (NEH630.09). Runoff curve numbers are used to estimate direct runoff from rainfall (NEH630.10).

A map unit is a collection of areas defined and named the same in terms of their soil components or miscellaneous areas or both (NSSH 627.03). Soil scientists assign map unit components to hydrologic soil groups. Map unit components assigned to a specific hydrologic soil group have similar physical and runoff characteristics. Soils in the United States, its territories, and Puerto Rico have been assigned to hydrologic soil groups. The assigned groups can be found by consulting the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Field Office Technical Guide; published soil survey data bases; the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site (*http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/*); and/or the Web Soil Survey Web site (*http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda. gov/*).

The NRCS State soil scientist should be contacted if a soil survey does not exist for a given area or where the soils within a watershed have not been assigned to hydrologic groups.

630.0701 Hydrologic soil groups

Soils were originally assigned to hydrologic soil groups based on measured rainfall, runoff, and infiltrometer data (Musgrave 1955). Since the initial work was done to establish these groupings, assignment of soils to hydrologic soil groups has been based on the judgment of soil scientists. Assignments are made based on comparison of the characteristics of unclassified soil profiles with profiles of soils already placed into hydrologic soil groups. Most of the groupings are based on the premise that soils found within a climatic region that are similar in depth to a restrictive layer or water table, transmission rate of water, texture, structure, and degree of swelling when saturated, will have similar runoff responses. The classes are based on the following factors:

- intake and transmission of water under the conditions of maximum yearly wetness (thoroughly wet)
- soil not frozen
- bare soil surface
- maximum swelling of expansive clays

The slope of the soil surface is not considered when assigning hydrologic soil groups.

In its simplest form, hydrologic soil group is determined by the water transmitting soil layer with the lowest saturated hydraulic conductivity and depth to any layer that is more or less water impermeable (such as a fragipan or duripan) or depth to a water table (if present). The least transmissive layer can be any soil horizon that transmits water at a slower rate relative to those horizons above or below it. For example, a layer having a saturated hydraulic conductivity of 9.0 micrometers per second (1.3 inches per hour) is the least transmissive layer in a soil if the layers above and below it have a saturated hydraulic conductivity of 23 micrometers per second (3.3 inches per hour).

Water impermeable soil layers are among those types of layers recorded in the component restriction table of the National Soil Information System (NASIS) database. The saturated hydraulic conductivity of an impermeable or nearly impermeable layer may range

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from essentially 0 micrometers per second (0 inches per hour) to 0.9 micrometers per second (0.1 inches per hour). For simplicity, either case is considered impermeable for hydrologic soil group purposes. In some cases, saturated hydraulic conductivity (a quantitatively measured characteristic) data are not always readily available or obtainable. In these situations, other soil properties such as texture, compaction (bulk density), strength of soil structure, clay mineralogy, and organic matter are used to estimate water movement. Table 7–1 relates saturated hydraulic conductivity to hydrologic soil group.

The four hydrologic soil groups (HSGs) are described as:

Group A—Soils in this group have low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water is transmitted freely through the soil. Group A soils typically have less than 10 percent clay and more than 90 percent sand or gravel and have gravel or sand textures. Some soils having loamy sand, sandy loam, loam or silt loam textures may be placed in this group if they are well aggregated, of low bulk density, or contain greater than 35 percent rock fragments.

The limits on the diagnostic physical characteristics of group A are as follows. The saturated hydraulic conductivity of all soil layers exceeds 40.0 micrometers per second (5.67 inches per hour). The depth to any water impermeable layer is greater than 50 centimeters [20 inches]. The depth to the water table is greater than 60 centimeters [24 inches]. Soils that are deeper than 100 centimeters [40 inches] to a water impermeable layer and a water table are in group A if the saturated hydraulic conductivity of all soil layers within 100 centimeters [40 inches] of the surface exceeds 10 micrometers per second (1.42 inches per hour).

Group B—Soils in this group have moderately low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water transmission through the soil is unimpeded. Group B soils typically have between 10 percent and 20 percent clay and 50 percent to 90 percent sand and have loamy sand or sandy loam textures. Some soils having loam, silt loam, silt, or sandy clay loam textures may be placed in this group if they are well aggregated, of low bulk density, or contain greater than 35 percent rock fragments.

The limits on the diagnostic physical characteristics of group B are as follows. The saturated hydraulic conductivity in the least transmissive layer between the surface and 50 centimeters [20 inches] ranges from 10.0 micrometers per second (1.42 inches per hour) to 40.0 micrometers per second (5.67 inches per hour). The depth to any water impermeable layer is greater than 50 centimeters [20 inches]. The depth to the water table is greater than 60 centimeters [24 inches]. Soils that are deeper than 100 centimeters [40 inches] to a water impermeable layer and a water table are in group B if the saturated hydraulic conductivity of all soil layers within 100 centimeters [40 inches] of the surface exceeds 4.0 micrometers per second (0.57 inches per hour) but is less than 10.0 micrometers per second (1.42 inches per hour).

Group C—Soils in this group have moderately high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water transmission through the soil is somewhat restricted. Group C soils typically have between 20 percent and 40 percent clay and less than 50 percent sand and have loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, and silty clay loam textures. Some soils having clay, silty clay, or sandy clay textures may be placed in this group if they are well aggregated, of low bulk density, or contain greater than 35 percent rock fragments.

The limits on the diagnostic physical characteristics of group C are as follows. The saturated hydraulic conductivity in the least transmissive layer between the surface and 50 centimeters [20 inches] is between 1.0 micrometers per second (0.14 inches per hour) and 10.0 micrometers per second (1.42 inches per hour). The depth to any water impermeable layer is greater than 50 centimeters [20 inches]. The depth to the water table is greater than 60 centimeters [24 inches]. Soils that are deeper than 100 centimeters [40] inches] to a restriction and a water table are in group C if the saturated hydraulic conductivity of all soil layers within 100 centimeters [40 inches] of the surface exceeds 0.40 micrometers per second (0.06 inches per hour) but is less than 4.0 micrometers per second (0.57inches per hour).

Group D—Soils in this group have high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water movement through the soil is restricted or very restricted. Group D soils typically have greater than 40 percent clay, less than 50 percent sand, and have clayey textures. In some areas, they also have high shrink-swell potential. All soils with a depth to a water impermeable layer less than 50 centimeters [20 inches] and all soils with a water table

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within 60 centimeters [24 inches] of the surface are in this group, although some may have a dual classification, as described in the next section, if they can be adequately drained.

The limits on the physical diagnostic characteristics of group D are as follows. For soils with a water impermeable layer at a depth between 50 centimeters and 100 centimeters [20 and 40 inches], the saturated hydraulic conductivity in the least transmissive soil layer is less than or equal to 1.0 micrometers per second (0.14 inches per hour). For soils that are deeper than 100 centimeters [40 inches] to a restriction or water table, the saturated hydraulic conductivity of all soil layers within 100 centimeters [40 inches] of the surface is less than or equal to 0.40 micrometers per second (0.06 inches per hour).

Dual hydrologic soil groups—Certain wet soils are placed in group D based solely on the presence of a water table within 60 centimeters [24 inches] of the surface even though the saturated hydraulic conductivity may be favorable for water transmission. If these soils can be adequately drained, then they are assigned to dual hydrologic soil groups (A/D, B/D, and C/D) based on their saturated hydraulic conductivity and the water table depth when drained. The first letter applies to the drained condition and the second to the undrained condition. For the purpose of hydrologic soil group, adequately drained means that the seasonal high water table is kept at least 60 centimeters [24 inches] below the surface in a soil where it would be higher in a natural state.

Matrix of hydrologic soil group assignment criteria—The decision matrix in table 7–1 can be used to determine a soil's hydrologic soil group. If saturated hydraulic conductivity data are available and deemed to be reliable, then these data, along with water table depth information, should be used to place the soil into the appropriate hydrologic soil group. If these data are not available, the hydrologic soil group is determined by observing the properties of the soil in the field. Factors such as texture, compaction (bulk density), strength of soil structure, clay mineralogy, and organic matter are considered in estimating the hydraulic conductivity of each layer in the soil profile. The depth and hydraulic conductivity of any water impermeable layer and the depth to any high water table are used to determine correct hydrologic soil group for the soil. The property that is most limiting to water movement generally determines the soil's hydrologic group. In anomalous situations, when adjustments to hydrologic soil group become necessary, they shall be made by the NRCS State soil scientist in consultation with the State conservation engineer.

Table 7–1	Criteria for assig	gnment of hy	drologic soil	group (HSG)
-----------	--------------------	--------------	---------------	-------------

Depth to water impermeable layer $\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c c} \text{Depth to water} & \text{Depth to high} \\ \text{apermeable layer} \stackrel{1\prime}{}^{\prime\prime} & \text{water table} \stackrel{2\prime}{}^{\prime\prime} & \text{layer in depth range} \end{array}$		K _{sat} depth range	HSG 3/
<50 cm [<20 in] —				D
		>40.0 µm/s (>5.67 in/h)	0 to 60 cm [0 to 24 in]	A/D
	<60 cm	>10.0 to ≤40.0 µm/s (>1.42 to ≤5.67 in/h)	0 to 60 cm [0 to 24 in]	B/D
	[<24 in]	>1.0 to ≤10.0 µm/s (>0.14 to ≤1.42 in/h)	0 to 60 cm [0 to 24 in]	C/D
50 to 100 cm		≤1.0 μm/s (≤0.14 in/h)	0 to 60 cm [0 to 24 in]	D
[20 to 40 in]		>40.0 µm/s (>5.67 in/h)	0 to 50 cm [0 to 20 in]	А
	≥60 cm	>10.0 to ≤40.0 µm/s (>1.42 to ≤5.67 in/h)	0 to 50 cm [0 to 20 in]	В
	[≥24 in]	>1.0 to ≤10.0 µm/s (>0.14 to ≤1.42 in/h)	0 to 50 cm [0 to 20 in]	С
	≤1.0 µm/s (≤0.14 in/h)		0 to 50 cm [0 to 20 in]	D
		>10.0 µm/s (>1.42 in/h)	0 to 100 cm [0 to 40 in]	A/D
	<60 cm	>4.0 to ≤10.0 µm/s (>0.57 to ≤1.42 in/h)	0 to 100 cm [0 to 40 in]	B/D
	[<24 in]	4 in] >0.40 to ≤ 4.0 µm/s (>0.06 to ≤ 0.57 in/h)		C/D
>100 cm		≤0.40 µm/s (≤0.06 in/h)	0 to 100 cm [0 to 40 in]	D
[>40 in]		>40.0 µm/s (>5.67 in/h)	0 to 50 cm [0 to 20 in]	А
	60 to 100 cm	>10.0 to ≤40.0 µm/s (>1.42 to ≤5.67 in/h)	0 to 50 cm [0 to 20 in]	В
	[24 to 40 in]	>1.0 to ≤10.0 µm/s (>0.14 to ≤1.42 in/h)	0 to 50 cm [0 to 20 in]	С
		≤1.0 µm/s (≤0.14 in/h)	0 to 50 cm [0 to 20 in]	D
		>10.0 µm/s (>1.42 in/h)	0 to 100 cm [0 to 40 in]	А
	>100 cm	>4.0 to \leq 10.0 µm/s (>0.57 to \leq 1.42 in/h)	0 to 100 cm [0 to 40 in]	В
	[>40 in]	>0.40 to ≤4.0 µm/s (>0.06 to ≤0.57 in/h)	0 to 100 cm [0 to 40 in]	С
		≤0.40 µm/s (≤0.06 in/h)	0 to 100 cm [0 to 40 in]	D

1/ An impermeable layer has a K_{sat} less than 0.01 µm/s [0.0014 in/h] or a component restriction of fragipan; duripan; petrocalcic; orstein; petrogypsic; cemented horizon; densic material; placic; bedrock, paralithic; bedrock, lithic; bedrock, densic; or permafrost.

 $2\!/$ High water table during any month during the year.

3' Dual HSG classes are applied only for wet soils (water table less than 60 cm [24 in]). If these soils can be drained, a less restrictive HSG can be assigned, depending on the K_{sat}.

630.0702 Disturbed soils

As a result of construction and other disturbances, the soil profile can be altered from its natural state and the listed group assignments generally no longer apply, nor can any supposition based on the natural soil be made that will accurately describe the hydrologic properties of the disturbed soil. In these circumstances, an onsite investigation should be made to determine the hydrologic soil group. A general set of guidelines for estimating saturated hydraulic conductivity from field observable characteristics is presented in the Soil Survey Manual (Soil Survey Staff 1993).

630.0703 References

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- Rawls, W.J., and D.L. Brakensiek. 1983. A procedure to predict Green-Ampt infiltration parameters. In Advances in infiltration. Proc. of the National Conference on Advances in Infiltration. Chicago, IL.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 1993. Soil Survey Manual. Agricultural Handbook No. 18, chapter 3. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 1993. National Engineering Handbook, title 210–VI. Part 630, chapters 9 and 10. Washington, DC. Available online at *http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/*.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2005. National Soil Survey Handbook, title 430–VI. Washington, DC. Available online at *http://soils.usda.gov/technical/handbook/*.

APPENDIX C

Water Servicing Calculations



22 February 2021

Township of Mulmur RR #2 Lisle, ON L0M 1M0

Attn: John Wimetts, Director of Public Works

Re: Mansfield Water System – Annual Summary Report for 2020

Dear John:

Attached is the 2020 Summary Report for the Mansfield Water System. This report was prepared by Dufferin Water Co. Ltd on behalf of the Township of Mulmur in accordance with Schedule 22 of O. Reg 170/03 filed under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

The summary report is required to be prepared, not later than March 31 of each year for the preceding calendar year and given to the members of the municipal council; please ensure this distribution.

Also attached to this letter is a copy of the 2020 Annual Report for the Mansfield Water Supply System. This report should be made available to the public at the Municipal office and if possible on the township website.

If you have any questions regarding either report piease call.

Regards

Joe Miedema P. Eng. General Manager



Mansfield Water System Large Municipal Residential Drinking Water System

Schedule 22 Summary Report

For the Period:

January 01, 2020 to December 31, 2020

Prepared for the Township of Mulmur By Dufferin Water Co. Ltd

Introduction

Schedule 22 of O. Reg 170/03 requires the preparation by the water system owner of a "Summary Report for Municipalities." This requirement only applies to large and small municipal residential systems. The Mansfield Water System is classified as a Large Municipal Residential Drinking Water System.

The Summary Report for the preceding year is to be issued by March 31 of the following year. This report was prepared by Dufferin Water Co. Ltd on behalf of the Township of Mulmur.

Distribution of the Summary Report is the responsibility of the owner. For a municipality that owns the water supply, all members of council are to receive the report. If the water system is owned by a municipal service board established under Section 195 of the Municipal Act, 2001 then all members of that board are to receive the report. Finally, if a water supply provides water to another municipality under contract, then the water supply owner shall, give by March 31 a copy of the Summary Report to the Municipality being supplied.

The contents of the Summary Report for the municipality must include the following:

- 1. A list of the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and its regulations that the water system failed to meet during the reporting period, including the duration of the failure.
- 2. A list of the requirements of the water system's Certificate of Approval that the water system failed to meet during the report period, including the duration of the failure.
- 3. A list of any Orders that the water system failed to meet during the report time frame, including the duration of the failure.
- 4. For each of the above failures, a description of the measures taken to correct the failure.
- 5. A summary of the quantities and flow rates of water supplied "including monthly average, maximum daily flows, and daily instantaneous peak flow rates." (Information is to enable the owner to assess the capability of the water system to meet existing and future demand).
- 6. A statement that captures the comparison of the flow information to the rated capacity and flow rates stated in the water supply's approval.

Issues of Non-Compliance

The following table lists the requirements of the Act, Regulations, System Approval (s) and any order that the system failed to meet at any time during the reporting period and measures taken to correct each failure:

Drinking Water Legislation	Requirements the system failed to meet	Duration	Corrective Action(s)	Status
Not Applicabl	e		1	

Assessment of System Flows and Rates of Water Taking

The following tables list the quantities and flow rates of the water supplied during this reporting period, including monthly average and maximum daily flows, daily instantaneous peak flow rates and a comparison to the rated capacity and flow rates specified in the system approval:

Well Number One

Approved Daily Volume:326.88 cubic metresApproved Flow Rate:227 litres/minute

Month	Average Daily Volume (m³)	Percent Of Approved Volume	Maximum Daily Volume (m ³)	Percent Of Approved Volume
January	123	38%	209	64%
February	122	37%	178	54%
March	127	39%	163	50%
April	177	54%	302	92%
May	143	44%	241	74%
June	102	31%	145	44%
July	99	30%	208	64%
August	95	29%	185	57%
September	103	31%	171	52%
October	85	26%	159	49%
November	90	27%	136	42%
December	129	39%	217	66%

Flow control is in the form of a pressure reducing valve that is equipped to open and close when the well pump is energized. The valve limits the flow of water from the well and prevents the pump from exceeding the permitted flow rates. Average flow rate when this well is operating is 204 litres per minute.

Well Number Two

Approved Daily Volume:262.08cubic metresApproved Flow Rate:182 litres/minute

Month	Average Daily Volume (m ³)	Percent Of Approved Volume	Maximum Daily Volume (m ³)	Percent Of Approved Volume
January	35	13%	56	21%
February	37	14%	53	20%
March	38	15%	49	19%
April	53	20%	94	36%
Мау	44	17%	74	28%
June	32	12%	45	17%
July	31	12%	70	27%
August	29	11%	59	23%
September	32	12%	53	20%
October	26	10%	49	19%
November	28	11%	42	16%
December	40	15%	67	26%

Flow control is in the form of a pressure reducing valve that is equipped to open and close when the well pump is energized. The valve limits the flow of water from the well and prevents the pump from exceeding the permitted flow rates. Average flow rate when this well is operating is 108 litres per minute

Well Number Three

Approved Daily Volume:362.88 cubic metresApproved Flow Rate:252 litres/minute

Month	Average Daily Volume (m ³)	Percent Of Approved Volume	Maxim um Daily Volume (m ³)	Percent Of Approved Volume
January	0	0%	0	0%
February	0	0%	0	0%
March	0	0%	0	0%
April	0	0%	0	0%
Мау	0	0%	0	0%
June	0	0%	0	0%
July	0	0%	0	0%
August	0	0%	0	0%
September	0	0%	0	0%
October	0	0%	0	0%
November	8	2%	15 5	43%
December	8	2%	19 9	55%

Flow control is in the form of a pressure reducing valve that is equipped to open and close when the well pump is energized. The valve limits the flow of water from the well and prevents the pump from exceeding the permitted flow rates. Average flow rate when this well is operating is 246 litres per minute

Distributed Water

Approved Daily Volume:951.8 cubic metresApproved Flow Rate:661 Litres per minute

Month	Average Daily Volume (m ³)	Percent Of Approved Volume	Maximum Daily Volume (m ³)	Percent Of Approved Volume
January	158	17%	254	27%
February	160	17%	224	24%
March	166	17%	212	22%
April	232	24%	382	40%
Мау	186	20%	316	33%
June	134	14%	234	25%
July	131	14%	279	29%
August	124	13%	192	20%
September	135	14%	210	22%
October	111	12%	202	21%
November	119	12%	157	16%
December	168	18%	25 2	26%

Flow control is in the form of a pressure reducing valve located on the discharge side of each pressure pump. Theses valves limit the flow of treated water and prevents the distribution flow rate from exceeding the permitted flow rates. Average flow rate when pumps are operating is 330 litres per minute.



OPTIONAL ANNUAL REPORT TEMPLATE

Drinking Water System Number:	260063661
Drinking Water System Name:	Mansfield Well Supply
Drinking Water System Owner:	Township of Mulmur
Drinking Water System Category:	Large Municipal Residential
Period being reported:	January 01, 2020 to December 31, 2020

<u>Complete if your Category is Large</u> <u>Municipal Residential or Small Municipal</u> Residential	<u>Complete for all other Categories</u>
	Number of Designated Facilities served:
Does your Drinking Water System serve more than 10,000 people? Yes [] No[x]	N/A
	Did you provide a copy of your
Is your annual report available to the public	annualreport to all Designated
at no charge on a web site on the Internet? Yes [X] No[]	Facilities youserve?Yes[]No[]
	Number of Interested Authorities you
Location where Summary Report required under O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 22 will be	report to: N/A
available for inspection.	Did you provide a copy of your annual
Report is available for inspection at the municipal office in Terra Nova	report to all Interested Authorities you report to for each Designated Facility? Yes [] No []

Note: For the following tables below, additional rows or columns may be added, or an appendix may be attached to the report

List all Drinking Water Systems (if any), which receive all their drinking water from your system:

Drinking Water System Name	Drinking Water System Number
N/A	

Did you provide a copy of your annual report to all Drinking Water System owners that are connected to you and to whom you provide all drinking water? Yes[]No[]



Drinking Water Systems Regulation O.Reg.170/03

Indicate how you notified system users that your annual report is available and is free of charge.

- [X] Public access/notice via the web
- [] Public access/notice via Government Office
- []Public access/notice via a newspaper
- [] Public access/notice via Public Request
- []Public access/notice via a Public Library
- []Public access/notice via other method_

Describe your Drinking Water System

Water System is classified as a Large Municipal Residential Water System that currently serves approximately 153 service

connections. The system is owned by the Township of Mulmur and operated by Dufferin Water Co. Ltd. Water is supplied

via three municipal wells, a standpipe and a pumphouse. Inspection, maintenance and sampling are conducted on a

regular basis in accordance with Ontario Regulation 170/03 to ensure the safety of the water supply

List all water treatment chemicals used over this reporting period

12 % Sodium Hypochlorite

Were any significant expenses incurred to?

- []Install required equipment
- []Repair required equipment
- **[X**]Replace required equipment

Please provide a brief description and a breakdown of monetary expenses incurred

Replace Well 3 with new drilled well. +/- \$40,000

Provide details on the notices submitted in accordance with subsection 18 (1) of the Safe Drinking Water Act or section 16-4 of Schedule 16 of O.Reg.170/03 and reported to Spills Action Centre

Incident Date	Parameter	Result	Unit of Measure	Corrective Action	Corrective Action Date
N/A					
N/A					



Drinking Water Systems Regulation O.Reg.170/03

Microbiological testing done under the Schedule 10, 11 or 12 of Regulation 170/03.duringthisreportingperiod

	Number of Samples	Range of E. Coli Results (min#)-(max#)	Range of Total Coliform Results (min#)-(max#)	Number of HPC Samples	Range of HPC Results (min#)-(max#)
Raw	112	0 to 0	0 to 4	1	0 to 2
Treated	52	0 to 0	0 to 0	52	0 to 0
Distribution	116	0 to 0	0 to 0	52	0 to 3

Operational testing done under Schedule 7, 8 or 9 of Regulation 170/03 during the period covered by this Annual Report.

	Number of Grab Samples	Range of Results (min#)-(max#)	Unit of Measure
Turbidity	26	0.11-0.62	NTU
Chlorine	8760	1.42-2.47	Mg/L
Fluoride(If the DWS provides fluoridation)	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: For continuous monitors use 8760 as the number of samples

Summary of additional testing and sampling carried out in accordance with the requirement of an approval, order or other legal instrument.

Date of legal instrument issued	Parameter	Date Sampled	Result	Unit of Measure
N/A				
N/A				

Summary of Inorganic parameters tested during this reporting period or the most recent sample results

Parameter	Sample Date	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance
Antimony	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Arsenic	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Barium	May 23/18	8.2	ug/L	No
Boron	May 23/18	36	ug/L	No
Cadmium	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Chromium	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
*Lead	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mercury	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Selenium	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Sodium	May 23/18	15	mg/L	No
Uranium	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Fluoride	May 23/18	0.1	mg/L	No
Nitrite	Dec 10/20	ND	mg/L	No
Nitrate	Dec 10/20	2.16	mg/L	No

*only for drinking water systems testing under Schedule 15.2; this includes large municipal non-residential systems, small municipal non-residential systems, non-municipal seasonal residential systems, large non-municipal non-residential systems, and small nonmunicipalnon-residential systems



Summary of lead testing under Schedule 15.1 during this reporting

period(applicabletothefollowingdrinkingwatersystems;largemunicipalresidentialsystems,smallmu nicipalresidentialsystems,and non-municipalyear-roundresidentialsystems)

Location Type	Number of Samples	Range of Lead Results (min#)–(max #)	Unit of Measure	Number of Exceedances
Plumbing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Distribution	2	ND	Ug/L	0

Summary of Organic parameters sampled during this reporting period or the mostrecentsampleresults

Parameter	Sample Date	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance
Alachlor	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Atrazine + N-dealkylated metobolites	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Azinphos-methyl	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Benzene	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Benzo(a)pyrene	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Bromoxynil	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Carbaryl	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Carbofuran	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
CarbonTetrachloride	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Chlorpyrifos	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Diazinon	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Dicamba	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
1,2-Dichloroethane	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
1,1- Dichloroethylene(vinylidenechl oride)	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Dichloromethane	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
2-4Dichlorophenol	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyaceticacid(2,4-D)	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Diclofop-methyl	May 23/18	NÐ	ug/L	No
Dimethoate	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Diquat	May 23/18	NÐ	ug/L	No
Diuron	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Glyphosate	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
HAAs(Note: show latest running annual average)	2020	ND	ug/L	NO
Lindane(Total)	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Malathion	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Metolachlor	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Metribuzin	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Monochlorobenzene	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No



Drinking Water Systems Regulation O.Reg.170/03

Paraquat	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Pentachlorophenol	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Phorate	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Picloram	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Prometryne	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Simazine	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Terbufos	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
THMs (Note: show latest running annual average)	2020	10.62	ug/L	NO
Triallate	May 23/18	NÐ	ug/L	No
Trichloroethylene	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Trifluralin	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
Vinyl Chloride	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No
МСРА	May 23/18	ND	ug/L	No

List any Inorganic or Organic parameter(s) that exceeded half the standard prescribed in Schedule 2 of Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards

	Measure	itesuit value	Parameter
May 23/18	Mg/L	15	Sodium
┢	NIG/L	15	Soulum

FLOW TEST RESULTS



DATE : AUG 25, 2021 TIME : 12:30 PM

LOCATION : 2-8 THOMSON TRAIL

MULMUR/MANSFIELD

ONTARIO

TEST BY : VIPOND FIRE PROTECTION AND LOCAL PUC



STATIC PRESSURE : 70 PSI

TEST	NO. OF	NOZZLE	DISCHARGE	RESIDUAL	PITOT	DISCHARGE
NO.	NOZZLES	DIAMETER	CO-EFFICIENT	PRESSURE	PRESSURE	(U.S.GPM)
		(INCHES)		(PSI)	(PSI)	
1	1	1-1/8	0.995	58	62	294
2	1	1-3/4	0.90	40	34	519
3	1	2-1/2	0.90	28	14	631



100

90.

80.

70⊣

60-

50-

40-

30.

20-

10-

0-

0

PSI

PRESSURE



Designers considering a full-scale application of any new treatment technology should evaluate the above information and other details of any testing programs which have been undertaken by independent testing agencies necessary to ensure the viability of the proposed treatment and document their findings in the Design Brief (*Section 2.4.1 – Design Brief/Basis of Design*). Specific new technologies are not discussed in this guideline.

3.4 **DESIGN FLOW**

3.4.1 General

In general, water treatment plants should be designed on the basis of projected flows for a 20-year period. For large treatment plants, or where construction cost is an overriding factor, a lesser design period may be selected, but the minimum design period should not be less than 10 years. For intakes and/or outfalls, where the cost of the work is not substantially dependent on the size, a design period in excess of 20 years is recommended. Depending on circumstances, including the reliability of projections, a design to satisfy the ultimate requirements of the official plan for the plant service area under consideration may be appropriate. In all cases, the designer should also consider the flows at the start of the operation of the facilities and the potential for impact on unit process efficiency, delivered treated water quality due to stagnation, as well as flow metering difficulties.

The drinking-water system including the water treatment plant and treated water storage should be designed to satisfy the greater of the following demands:

- Maximum day demand plus fire flow (where *fire protection* is to be provided); or,
- Peak hour demand.

The maximum day demand is the average usage on the maximum day. When actual water demand data are available, the designer should review the data and eliminate statistical outliers (e.g., excessive water demands that occurred as a result of a major trunk main break, and erroneous metering or recording) before selecting a value.

The fire flow demand will vary with the size of the municipality (chance of multiple fires at any time) and the nature of development (type of construction materials, building height and area, and density of development). The magnitude of the fire flow allowance is the responsibility of the municipality and the designer should consult with the municipality regarding its fire flow

requirements (<u>Section 8.4 – Sizing of Storage Facilities</u> and <u>Section 10.1.2 – Fire Protection</u>).

The capacity of the treatment processes should be greater than the highest demand (typically maximum day demand) since allowance is needed for water required for in-plant use and process losses. Depending on the processes in the treatment plant, water may be lost as clarifier *blowdown* or *membrane reject* streams and treated water may be used for practices such as filter washing, service water, and chlorine injectors. Allowance is also needed for filter downtime during a wash cycle. The designer should be particularly careful in designing small treatment plants since in-plant water use can be a significant portion of total production.

The designer should consider the capacity of the plant to ensure that it is possible to produce sufficient water to satisfy the most onerous regularly occurring combination of water demand and raw water quality. This may occur in the spring when raw water quality from surface sources is often worse than average and raw water temperatures are low (reaction times are longer and the efficiency of sedimentation tanks and filters is reduced under peak solids loading). The design should be evaluated against the expected water demand at that time of the year. A most onerous condition also may occur at any time as a result of algal blooms. The designer should review the records for such challenging occurrences (<u>Section 3.6 – Plant Capacity Rating</u>).

3.4.2 Domestic Water Demands

Domestic water demands vary greatly from one water system to another. Depending upon such factors as the presence of service metering, lawn-watering practices, use of bleeders to prevent freezing, water quality, water conservation programs and leakage (*Section 3.5 – Water Conservation*), daily per capita consumption can vary from less than 180 L (48 USgal) to more than 1,500 L (396 USgal). For design purposes, existing reliable records should be used wherever possible. Domestic water demand used in design historically has ranged from 270 to 450 L/(cap·d) [70 to 120 USgal/(cap·d)]. With increased use of water metering and increased water conservation, the designer may find values at the low end of this range.

Minimum rate, maximum day and peak rate factors for the system should be based on existing flow data, where available. Table 3.1 provides peaking factors for use with average day demand when actual data are not available or are unreliable.

POPULATION	MINIMUM RATE FACTOR	MAXIMUM DAY	PEAK RATE FACTOR
	(MINIMUM HOUR)	FACTOR	(PEAK HOUR)
500 - 1 000	0.40	2.75	4.13
1 001 - 2 000	0.45	2.50	3.75
2 001 - 3 000	0.45	2.25	3.38
3 001 - 10 000	0.50	2.00	3.00
10 001 - 25 000	0.60	1.90	2.85
25 001 - 50 000	0.65	1.80	2.70
50 001 - 75 000	0.65	1.75	2.62
75 001 -150 000	0.70	1.65	2.48
greater than 150 000	0.80	1.50	2.25

Table 3-1: Peaking Factors

3.4.3 Commercial and Institutional Water Demands

Institutional and commercial flows should be determined by using historical records, where available. Where no records are available, the values in Table 3.2 should be used. For other commercial and tourist-commercial areas, an allowance of 28 m³/(ha·d) [3000 USgal/(acre·d)] average flow should be used in the absence of reliable flow data.

When using the above unit demands, maximum day and peak rate factors should be developed. For establishments in operation for only a portion of the day such as schools and shopping plazas, the water usage should also be factored accordingly. For instance, with schools operating for 8 hours per day, the water use rate would be at an average rate of 70 L/(student day) [19 USgal/(student day)] x 24/8 or 210 L/student (55 USgal/student) over the 8-hour period of operation. The water use will drop to a residual amount during the remainder of the day. Schools generally do not exhibit large maximum day to average day ratios and a factor of 1.5 will generally cover this variation. For estimation of *peak demand* rates, an assessment of the water-using fixtures is generally necessary and a fixture-unit approach should be used.

8.4.1 Chemical Disinfection Contact & Water Treatment Plant Storage

Any volume required to provide chemical disinfection contact time is not available for storage and should not be included in storage calculations. Refer to <u>Section 5.9 – Disinfection</u> for more information on primary disinfection and contact time.

8.4.2 Sizing Treated Water Storage for Systems Providing Fire Protection

The following method for sizing water storage needs may not fulfill the fire protection requirements of the municipality insurance company or the Fire Underwriters Survey. For fire flow requirements, refer to the latest edition of the Fire Underwriters Survey document *Water Supply for Public Fire Protection*¹². Historically, small municipalities in Ontario have used the following criteria.

EQUIVALENT POPULATION ¹	SUGGESTED FIRE FLOW (L/s)	DURATION (HOURS)
500 - 1 000	38 (10 ft/s)	2
1 000	64 (17 ft/s)	2
1 500	79 (21 ft/s)	2
2 000	95 (25 ft/s)	2
3 000	110 (29 ft/s)	2
4 000	125 (33 ft/s)	2
5 000	144 (38 ft/s)	2
6 000	159 (42 ft/s)	3
10 000	189 (50 ft/s)	3
13 000	220 (58 ft/s)	3
17 000	250 (66 ft/s)	4
27 000	318 (84 ft/s)	5
33 000	348 (92 ft/s)	5
40 000	378 (100 ft/s)	6

Table 8-1: Fire Flow Requirements

Note ¹: When determining the fire flow allowance for commercial or industrial areas, it is recommended that the area occupied by the commercial/industrial complex be considered at an equivalent population density to the surrounding residential lands.

¹² Fire Underwriters Survey is a national organization administered by (c/o) CGI Insurance Business Services, 150 Commerce Valley Drive, Lockbox 200, Markham ON L3T 7Z3, 905-882-6300, in Ontario.

POPULATION	MINIMUM RATE FACTOR (MINIMUM HOUR)	MAXIMUM DAY FACTOR	PEAK RATE FACTOR (PEAK HOUR)
500 - 1 000	0.40	2.75	4.13
1 001 - 2 000	0.45	2.50	3.75
2 001 - 3 000	0.45	2.25	3.38
3 001 - 10 000	0.50	2.00	3.00
10 001 - 25 000	0.60	1.90	2.85
25 001 - 50 000	0.65	1.80	2.70
50 001 - 75 000	0.65	1.75	2.62
75 001 -150 000	0.70	1.65	2.48
greater than 150 000	0.80	1.50	2.25

Table 3-1: Peaking Factors

3.4.3 Commercial and Institutional Water Demands

Institutional and commercial flows should be determined by using historical records, where available. Where no records are available, the values in Table 3.2 should be used. For other commercial and tourist-commercial areas, an allowance of 28 m³/(ha·d) [3000 USgal/(acre·d)] average flow should be used in the absence of reliable flow data.

When using the above unit demands, maximum day and peak rate factors should be developed. For establishments in operation for only a portion of the day such as schools and shopping plazas, the water usage should also be factored accordingly. For instance, with schools operating for 8 hours per day, the water use rate would be at an average rate of 70 L/(student·day) [19 USgal/(student·day)] x 24/8 or 210 L/student (55 USgal/student) over the 8-hour period of operation. The water use will drop to a residual amount during the remainder of the day. Schools generally do not exhibit large maximum day to average day ratios and a factor of 1.5 will generally cover this variation. For estimation of *peak demand* rates, an assessment of the water-using fixtures is generally necessary and a fixture-unit approach should be used.



ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD - PROPOSED SUBDIVISION WATERMAIN NETWORK ANALYSIS

File: 20-11584M

Date: January, 25th, 2024

					WATER DEM	AND	
NODE	PIPE	Units	POPULATION	AVE	MAX	PEAK	Size
	ELEVATION			DAY	DAY	HOURLY	(mm)
	(m)			(L/S)	(L/S)	(L/S)	
VP1	309.25	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	200
J-1	308.15	6	20	0.10	0.28	0.42	200
J-1a	308.30	8	26	0.14	0.37	0.56	200
J-2	307.00	6	20	0.10	0.28	0.42	200
J-2a	308.40	8	26	0.14	0.37	0.56	200
J-3	301.50	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	200
J-4	306.90	6	20	0.10	0.28	0.42	200
J-5	308.65	4	13	0.07	0.19	0.28	200
J-6	307.30	4	13	0.07	0.19	0.28	200
J-7	308.70	6	20	0.10	0.28	0.42	200
J-8	310.00	5	16	0.08	0.23	0.35	200
J-9	308.20	4	13	0.07	0.19	0.28	200
J-10	308.20	2	7	0.03	0.09	0.14	200
J-11	308.55	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	200
J-12	311.60	6	20	0.10	0.28	0.42	200
J-13a	310.10	6	20	0.10	0.28	0.42	200
EX-1	313.40						150
EX-2	312.80						150
TOTALS		71.00	231	1.20	3.31	4.96	

Notes:

1) Water demands based on 3.25 PPU for single detached / semi-detached dwellings

2) Max day factor = 2.75 and peaking factor = 4.13 as per MECP Guidelines (Table 3-1)

3) Average residential consumption rate of 450 Litres/Capita/Day

4) Fire demand of 38L/s used at J-12 per MECP Guidelines (Table 8-1) - Highest Watermain Elevation

MAX DAY KYPIPE OUTPUT FILE

* * * * * * Pipe Network Modeling Software * * * CopyRighted by KYPIPE LLC (www.kypipe.com) * Version: 10.009 10/01/2019 * Serial #: 8-10075593 * * Interface: Classic * * Licensed for Pipe2008 * * *

Date & Time: Fri Jan 26 22:20:08 2024

Master File : c:\users\jvoisin\desktop\water servicing\11584b mansfield water model max day.KYP\11584b mansfield water model max day.P2K

UNITS SPECIFIED

FLOWRATE = liters/second HEAD (HGL) = meters PRESSURE = kpa

PIPELINE DATA

STATUS CODE: XX -CLOSED PIPE CV -CHECK VALVE

ΡΙΡΕ	NODE	NAMES	LENGTH	DIAMETER	ROUGHNES	S MINOR
ΝΑΜΕ	#1	#2	(m)	(mm)	COEFF.	LOSS COEFF.
P-1	VP-1	J-1	44.36	200.00	138.0000	1.82
P-2	J-3	J-2	105.25	200.00	138.0000	1.85
P-3	J-9	J-11	58.60	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-4	J-5	J-6	129.30	200.00	138.0000	1.90
P-5	J-4	J-5	96.45	200.00	138.0000	1.40
P-6	J-4	J-9	193.29	200.00	138.0000	4.05
P-7	J-3	J-4	95.43	200.00	138.0000	0.35

P-8	VP-1	EX-1	554.30	150.00	138.0000	0.00
P-9	EX-1	EX-2	110.98	150.00	138.0000	0.00
P-10	J-9	J-10	16.31	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-11	J-6	J-7	145.62	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-12	EX-2	J-8	115.23	200.00	138.0000	0.70
P-13	J-2	J-1	67.90	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-14	J-1	J-1a	73.61	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-15	J-2	J-2a	45.45	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-16	J-7	J-8	120.33	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-17	J-8	J-12	125.22	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-18	J-12	J-13a	112.49	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-19	J-13a	J-5	104.45	200.00	138.0000	0.00

PUMP/LOSS ELEMENT DATA

THERE IS A DEVICE AT NODE VP-1 DESCRIBED BY THE FOLLOWING DATA: (ID= 1)

HEAD	FLOWRATE	EFFICIENCY
(m)	(1/s)	(%)
51.01	0.00	75.00
21.49	39.81	75.00
-55.58	79.62	75.00

NODE DATA

NODE NAME	NODE TITLE	EXTERNAL DEMAND (1/s)	JUNCTION ELEVATION (m)	EXTERNAL GRADE (m)
EX-1		0.00	311.80	
EX-2		0.00	311.30	
J-1		0.28	308.15	
J-2		0.28	307.00	
J-3		0.00	301.50	
J-4		0.28	306.90	
J-5		0.19	308.65	
J-6		0.19	307.30	
J-7		0.28	308.70	
J-8		0.23	310.00	
J-9		0.19	308.20	
J-10		0.09	308.20	
J-11		0.00	308.55	
J-12		0.28	311.60	
J-13a		0.28	310.10	

J-1a	0.37	308.30	
J-2a	0.37	308.40	
VP-1		309.25	309.25

OUTPUT OPTION DATA

OUTPUT SELECTION: ALL RESULTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE TABULATED OUTPUT MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PRESSURES = 5 MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VELOCITIES = 5 MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM HEAD LOSS/1000 = 5

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

тЭ
17
2
1
1
1

Case: 0

RESULTS OBTAINED AFTER 11 TRIALS: ACCURACY = 0.49338E-04

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SIMULATION DESCRIPTION (LABEL)
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```
PIPELINE RESULTS
```

STATUS CODE: XX -CLOSED PIPE CV -CHECK VALVE

Р	Ι	Ρ	Е	NODE	NUMBE	ERS	FLOWRATE	HEAD	MINOR	LINE	HL+ML/
HL/ N	А	м	Е	#1		#2		LOSS	LOSS	VELO.	1000
1000							-			,	,
m/m							lps	m	m	m/s	m/m

- -

	P-1	VP-1	J-1	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.07
0.05	P-2	J-3	J-2	-1.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02
0.02	P-3]-9	7-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	D 4	7 5		a 20	0.00	0.00	0 01	0.00
0.00	P-4	J-5	<u>1-0</u>	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.01	P-5	J-4	J-5	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01
0.00	P-6	J-4	J-9	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-7	J-3	J-4	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02
0.02	P-8	VP-1	EX-1	0.61	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01
0.01	D_Q	FY_1	FY_2	0 61	0 00	0 00	0 03	0 01
0.01				0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01
0.00	P-10	J-9	J-10	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 99	P-11	J-6	J-7	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	P-12	EX-2	J-8	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
0.00	P-13	J-2	J-1	-2.05	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03
0.03	P-14]-1]-1a	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	D 15		7 2-	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-15	J-2	J-2a	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-16	J-7	J-8	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-17	J-8	J-12	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-18	J-12	J-13a	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	P-19	J-13a	J-5	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00								

PUMP/LOSS ELEMENT RESULTS

	INLET	OUTLET	PUMP	EFFIC-	USEFUL	INCREMTL	TOTAL
#PUMPS #PUMPS NPSH	Case						
NAME FLOWRATE	HEAD	HEAD	HEAD	ENCY	POWER	COST	COST
PARALLEL SERIES Avail.							
lps	m	m	m	%	kW	\$	\$

	VP-1	3.31	0.00	50.72	50.7	75.00	2.	0.1	0.1
**	**	10.1 0.00	300						

NODE RESULTS

m

NODE	NODE	EXTERNAL	HYDRAULIC	NODE	PRESSURE	NODE
NAME	TITLE	DEMAND	GRADE	ELEVATION	HEAD	PRESSURE
		lps	m	m	m	kPa
EX-1		0.00	359.96	311.80	48.16	472.30
EX-2		0.00	359.96	311.30	48.66	477.19
J-1		0.28	359.97	308.15	51.82	508.13
J-2		0.28	359.96	307.00	52.96	519.39
J-3		0.00	359.96	301.50	58.46	573.31
J-4		0.28	359.96	306.90	53.06	520.34
J-5		0.19	359.96	308.65	51.31	503.17
J-6		0.19	359.96	307.30	52.66	516.41
J-7		0.28	359.96	308.70	51.26	502.68
J-8		0.23	359.96	310.00	49.96	489.93
J-9		0.19	359.96	308.20	51.76	507.59
J-10		0.09	359.96	308.20	51.76	507.59
J-11		0.00	359.96	308.55	51.41	504.16
J-12		0.28	359.96	311.60	48.36	474.24
J-13a		0.28	359.96	310.10	49.86	488.95
J-1a		0.37	359.97	308.30	51.67	506.66
J-2a		0.37	359.96	308.40	51.56	505.66
VP-1			359.97	309.25	50.72	497.38

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES

PRESSURES

JUNCTION NUMBER	MAXIMUM PRESSURES kPa	JUNCTION NUMBER	MINIMUM PRESSURES kPa
J-3 J-4	573.31 520.34	EX-1]-12	472.30
J-2	519.39	EX-2	477.19
J-6	516.41	J-13a	488.95
J-1	508.13	J-8	489.93
VELOCITIES

PIPE NUMBER	MAXIMUM VELOCITY (m/s)	PIPE NUMBER	MINIMUM VELOCITY (m/s)
P-1	0.09	P-18	0.00
P-13	0.07	P-10	0.00
P-2	0.04	P-11	0.00
P-7	0.04	P-16	0.01
P-9	0.03	P-17	0.01

HL+ML / 1000

PIPE NUMBER	MAXIMUM HL+ML/1000 (m/m)	PIPE NUMBER	MINIMUM HL+ML/1000 (m/m)		
P-1	0.07	P-18	0.00		
P-13	0.03	P-10	0.00		
P-2	0.02	P-11	0.00		
P-7	0.02	P-16	0.00		
P-9	0.01	P-17	0.00		

HL / 1000

PIPE	MAXIMUM	PIPE	MINIMUM
NUMBER	HL/1000	NUMBER	HL/1000
	(m/m)		(m/m)
P-1	0.05	P-18	0.00
P-13	0.03	P-10	0.00
P-2	0.02	P-11	0.00
P-7	0.02	P-16	0.00
P-9	0.01	P-17	0.00

SUMMARY OF INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS

(+) INFLOWS INTO THE SYSTEM FROM SUPPLY NODES(-) OUTFLOWS FROM THE SYSTEM INTO SUPPLY NODES

NODE	FLOWRATE	NODE	
NAME	lps	TITLE	
VP-1	3.31		

NET SYSTEM INFLOW = 3.31

NET SYSTEM OUTFLOW = 0.00 NET SYSTEM DEMAND = 3.31 Total Power Cost

TOTAL POWER COST(\$) FOR THIS SIMULATION = 0.11

***** HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS COMPLETED *****

PEAK HOUR KYPIPE OUTPUT FILE

* * * * * * Pipe Network Modeling Software * * * CopyRighted by KYPIPE LLC (www.kypipe.com) * Version: 10.009 10/01/2019 * Serial #: 8-10075593 * * Interface: Classic * * Licensed for Pipe2008 * * *

Date & Time: Fri Jan 26 22:15:28 2024

Master File : c:\users\jvoisin\desktop\water servicing\11584b mansfield water model peak hour.KYP\11584b mansfield water model peak hour.P2K

UNITS SPECIFIED

FLOWRATE = liters/second HEAD (HGL) = meters PRESSURE = kpa

PIPELINE DATA

STATUS CODE: XX -CLOSED PIPE CV -CHECK VALVE

ΡΙΡΕ	NODE	NAMES	LENGTH	DIAMETER	ROUGHNES	S MINOR
NAME	#1	#2	(m)	(mm)	COEFF.	LOSS COEFF.
P-1	VP-1	J-1	44.36	200.00	138.0000	1.82
P-2	J-3	J-2	105.25	200.00	138.0000	1.85
P-3	J-9	J-11	58.60	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-4	J-5	J-6	129.30	200.00	138.0000	1.90
P-5	J-4	J-5	96.45	200.00	138.0000	1.40
P-6	J-4	J-9	193.29	200.00	138.0000	4.05
P-7	J-3	J-4	95.43	200.00	138.0000	0.35

P-8	VP-1	EX-1	554.30	150.00	138.0000	0.00
P-9	EX-1	EX-2	110.98	150.00	138.0000	0.00
P-10	J-9	J-10	16.31	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-11	J-6	J-7	145.62	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-12	EX-2	J-8	115.23	200.00	138.0000	0.70
P-13	J-2	J-1	67.90	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-14	J-1	J-1a	73.61	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-15	J-2	J-2a	45.45	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-16	J-7	J-8	120.33	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-17	J-8	J-12	125.22	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-18	J-12	J-13a	112.49	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-19	J-13a	J-5	104.45	200.00	138.0000	0.00

PUMP/LOSS ELEMENT DATA

THERE IS A DEVICE AT NODE VP-1 DESCRIBED BY THE FOLLOWING DATA: (ID= 1)

HEAD	FLOWRATE	EFFICIENCY
(m)	(1/s)	(%)
51.01	0.00	75.00
21.49	39.81	75.00
-55.58	79.62	75.00

NODE DATA

NODE NAME	NODE TITLE	EXTERNAL DEMAND (1/s)	JUNCTION ELEVATION (m)	EXTERNAL GRADE (m)
EX-1		0.00	311.80	
EX-2		0.00	311.30	
J-1		0.42	308.15	
J-2		0.42	307.00	
J-3		0.00	301.50	
J-4		0.42	306.90	
J-5		0.28	308.65	
J-6		0.28	307.30	
J-7		0.42	308.70	
J-8		0.35	310.00	
J-9		0.28	308.20	
J-10		0.14	308.20	
J-11		0.00	308.55	
J-12		0.42	311.60	
J-13a		0.42	310.10	

J-1a	0.56	308.30	
J-2a	0.56	308.40	
VP-1		309.25	309.25

OUTPUT OPTION DATA

OUTPUT SELECTION: ALL RESULTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE TABULATED OUTPUT MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PRESSURES = 5 MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VELOCITIES = 5 MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM HEAD LOSS/1000 = 5

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

19
17
2
1
1

Case: 0

RESULTS OBTAINED AFTER 11 TRIALS: ACCURACY = 0.17242E-06

SIMULATION DESCRIPTION (LABEL)

```
PIPELINE RESULTS
```

STATUS CODE: XX -CLOSED PIPE CV -CHECK VALVE

Р	ΙP	P	Ξ	NODE	NUMBE	ERS	FLOWRATE	HEAD	MINOR	LINE	HL+ML/
HL/											
Ν	ΑM	1 E		#1		#2		LOSS	LOSS	VELO.	1000
1000											
							lps	m	m	m/s	m/m
m/m											

- -

	P-1	VP-1	J-1	4.06	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.14
0.11	P-2	J-3	J-2	-2.10	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04
0.03	P-3	1-9	7-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	. ,	7 5		0.42	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-4	J-2	7-0	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.01	P-5	J-4	J-5	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01
0 00	P-6	J-4	J-9	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-7	J-3	J-4	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03
0.03	P-8	VP-1	EX-1	0.91	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.03
0.03	P-9	FX-1	EX-2	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03
0.03	 р 10		- 10	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	P-10	J-9	J-10	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	P-11	J-6	J-7	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Q Q1	P-12	EX-2	J-8	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01
0.01	P-13	J-2	J-1	-3.08	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.07
0.07	P-14	J-1	J-1a	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
0.00	P-15	J-2	J-2a	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
0.00	P-16	7-7	7-8	-0.27	0 00	a aa	0 01	9 99
0.00	F - 10	J-7	5-0	-0.27	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-17	J-8	J-12	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-18	J-12	J-13a	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	P-19	J-13a	J-5	-0.55	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
0.00								

PUMP/LOSS ELEMENT RESULTS

	INLET	OUTLET	PUMP	EFFIC-	USEFUL	INCREMTL	TOTAL
#PUMPS #PUMPS NPSH	Case						
NAME FLOWRATE	HEAD	HEAD	HEAD	ENCY	POWER	COST	COST
PARALLEL SERIES Avail.							
lps	m	m	m	%	kW	\$	\$

	VP-1	4.97	0.00	50.39	50.4	75.00	2.	0.2	0.2
**	**	10.1 0.0	000						

NODE RESULTS

m

NODE	NODE	EXTERNAL	HYDRAULIC	NODE	PRESSURE	NODE
NAME	TITLE	DEMAND	GRADE	ELEVATION	HEAD	PRESSURE
		lps	m	m	m	kPa
EX-1		0.00	359.62	311.80	47.82	468.97
EX-2		0.00	359.62	311.30	48.32	473.84
J-1		0.42	359.63	308.15	51.48	504.85
J-2		0.42	359.63	307.00	52.63	516.09
J-3		0.00	359.62	301.50	58.12	569.98
J-4		0.42	359.62	306.90	52.72	517.00
J-5		0.28	359.62	308.65	50.97	499.82
J-6		0.28	359.62	307.30	52.32	513.06
J-7		0.42	359.62	308.70	50.92	499.33
J-8		0.35	359.62	310.00	49.62	486.58
J-9		0.28	359.62	308.20	51.42	504.24
J-10		0.14	359.62	308.20	51.42	504.24
J-11		0.00	359.62	308.55	51.07	500.81
J-12		0.42	359.62	311.60	48.02	470.89
J-13a		0.42	359.62	310.10	49.52	485.60
J-1a		0.56	359.63	308.30	51.33	503.38
J-2a		0.56	359.63	308.40	51.23	502.35
VP-1			359.64	309.25	50.39	494.13

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES

PRESSURES

JUNCTION NUMBER	MAXIMUM PRESSURES kPa	JUNCTION NUMBER	MINIMUM PRESSURES kPa
J-3	569.98	EX-1	468.97
J-4	517.00	J-12	470.89
J-2	516.09	EX-2	473.84
J-6	513.06	J-13a	485.60
J-1	504.85	J-8	486.58

VELOCITIES

PIPE NUMBER	MAXIMUM VELOCITY (m/s)	PIPE NUMBER	MINIMUM VELOCITY (m/s)
P-1	0.13	P-18	0.00
P-13	0.10	P-10	0.00
P-2	0.07	P-11	0.00
P-7	0.07	P-16	0.01
P-8	0.05	P-17	0.01

HL+ML / 1000

PIPE NUMBER	MAXIMUM HL+ML/1000 (m/m)	PIPE NUMBER	MINIMUM HL+ML/1000 (m/m)
P-1	0.14	P-18	0.00
P-13	0.07	P-10	0.00
P-2	0.04	P-11	0.00
P-7	0.03	P-16	0.00
P-8	0.03	P-17	0.00

HL / 1000

PIPE	MAXIMUM	PIPE	MINIMUM
NUMBER	HL/1000	NUMBER	HL/1000
	(m/m)		(m/m)
P-1	0.11	P-18	0.00
P-13	0.07	P-10	0.00
P-2	0.03	P-11	0.00
P-7	0.03	P-16	0.00
P-8	0.03	P-17	0.00

SUMMARY OF INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS

(+) INFLOWS INTO THE SYSTEM FROM SUPPLY NODES(-) OUTFLOWS FROM THE SYSTEM INTO SUPPLY NODES

NODE	FLOWRATE	NODE	
NAME	lps	TITLE	
VP-1	4.97		

NET SYSTEM INFLOW = 4.97

TOTAL POWER COST(\$) FOR THIS SIMULATION = 0.16

***** HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS COMPLETED *****

* * * * * * Pipe Network Modeling Software * * * CopyRighted by KYPIPE LLC (www.kypipe.com) * Version: 10.009 10/01/2019 * Serial #: 8-10075593 * * Interface: Classic * * Licensed for Pipe2008 * * *

Date & Time: Fri Jan 26 22:21:30 2024

Master File : c:\users\jvoisin\desktop\water servicing\11584b mansfield water model max day.KYP\11584b mansfield water model max day.P2K

UNITS SPECIFIED

FLOWRATE = liters/second HEAD (HGL) = meters PRESSURE = kpa

PIPELINE DATA

STATUS CODE: XX -CLOSED PIPE CV -CHECK VALVE

ΡΙΡΕ	NODE	NAMES	LENGTH	DIAMETER	ROUGHNES	S MINOR
ΝΑΜΕ	#1	#2	(m)	(mm)	COEFF.	LOSS COEFF.
P-1	VP-1	J-1	44.36	200.00	138.0000	1.82
P-2	J-3	J-2	105.25	200.00	138.0000	1.85
P-3	J-9	J-11	58.60	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-4	J-5	J-6	129.30	200.00	138.0000	1.90
P-5	J-4	J-5	96.45	200.00	138.0000	1.40
P-6	J-4	J-9	193.29	200.00	138.0000	4.05
P-7	J-3	J-4	95.43	200.00	138.0000	0.35

P-8	VP-1	EX-1	554.30	150.00	138.0000	0.00
P-9	EX-1	EX-2	110.98	150.00	138.0000	0.00
P-10	J-9	J-10	16.31	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-11	J-6	J-7	145.62	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-12	EX-2	J-8	115.23	200.00	138.0000	0.70
P-13	J-2	J-1	67.90	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-14	J-1	J-1a	73.61	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-15	J-2	J-2a	45.45	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-16	J-7	J-8	120.33	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-17	J-8	J-12	125.22	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-18	J-12	J-13a	112.49	200.00	138.0000	0.00
P-19	J-13a	J-5	104.45	200.00	138.0000	0.00

PUMP/LOSS ELEMENT DATA

THERE IS A DEVICE AT NODE VP-1 DESCRIBED BY THE FOLLOWING DATA: (ID= 1)

HEAD	FLOWRATE	EFFICIENCY
(m)	(1/s)	(%)
51.01	0.00	75.00
21.49	39.81	75.00
-55.58	79.62	75.00

NODE DATA

NODE NAME	NODE TITLE	EXTERNAL DEMAND (1/s)	JUNCTION ELEVATION (m)	EXTERNAL GRADE (m)
EX-1		0.00	311.80	
EX-2		0.00	311.30	
J-1		0.28	308.15	
J-2		0.28	307.00	
J-3		0.00	301.50	
J-4		0.28	306.90	
J-5		0.19	308.65	
J-6		0.19	307.30	
J-7		0.28	308.70	
J-8		0.23	310.00	
J-9		0.19	308.20	
J-10		0.09	308.20	
J-11		0.00	308.55	
J-12		38.28	311.60	
J-13a		0.28	310.10	

J-1a	0.37	308.30	
J-2a	0.37	308.40	
VP-1		309.25	309.25

OUTPUT OPTION DATA

OUTPUT SELECTION: ALL RESULTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE TABULATED OUTPUT MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PRESSURES = 5 MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VELOCITIES = 5 MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM HEAD LOSS/1000 = 5

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

NUMBER OF	PIPES(P) =	19
NUMBER OF	END NODES(J) =	17
NUMBER OF	PRIMARY LOOPS(L) =	2
NUMBER OF	SUPPLY NODES $\dots (F) =$	1
NUMBER OF	SUPPLY ZONES $\ldots \ldots (Z) =$	1

Case: 0

RESULTS OBTAINED AFTER 6 TRIALS: ACCURACY = 0.70923E-04

```
SIMULATION DESCRIPTION (LABEL)
```

```
PIPELINE RESULTS
```

STATUS CODE: XX -CLOSED PIPE CV -CHECK VALVE

Р	Ι	Ρ	Е	NODE	NUMBE	ERS	FLOWRATE	HEAD	MINOR	LINE	HL+ML/
HL/ N	А	м	Е	#1		#2		LOSS	LOSS	VELO.	1000
1000							-			,	,
m/m							lps	m	m	m/s	m/m

- -

	P-1	VP-1	J-1	29.92	0.20	0.08	0.95	6.34
4.44	P-2	J-3	J-2	-28.62	0.43	0.08	0.91	4.83
4.09	P-3]-9	J-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	D /	7 5	7 6	8 60	0.06	0 01	0.27	0 50
0.44	r-4	J - J	<u>0</u> -0	8.00	0.00	0.01	0.27	0.30
3.94	P-5	J-4	J-5	28.06	0.38	0.06	0.89	4.53
0 00	P-6	J-4	J-9	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-7	J-3	J-4	28.62	0.39	0.01	0.91	4.24
4.09	P-8	VP-1	EX-1	11.39	1.67	0.00	0.64	3.01
3.01	P-9	EX-1	EX-2	11.39	0.33	0.00	0.64	3.01
3.01	P-10	٩_٦	٦_10	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
0.00		5-5	5-10	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.42	P-11	J-6	J-7	8.41	0.06	0.00	0.27	0.42
0.74	P-12	EX-2	J-8	11.39	0.09	0.00	0.36	0.78
4.20	P-13	J-2	J-1	-29.27	0.29	0.00	0.93	4.26
4.20	P-14	J-1	J-1a	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-15	J-2	J-2a	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	P-16	7-7	1-8	8,13	0.05	0.00	0.26	0.40
0.40	D 47		7 10	10.20	0.05	0.00	0.20	1.07
1.97	P-17	7-8	J-12	19.29	0.25	0.00	0.61	1.97
1.91	P-18	J-12	J-13a	-18.99	0.22	0.00	0.60	1.91
1 07	P-19	J-13a	J-5	-19.27	0.21	0.00	0.61	1.97
1.7/								

PUMP/LOSS ELEMENT RESULTS

	INLET	OUTLET	PUMP	EFFIC-	USEFUL	INCREMTL	TOTAL
#PUMPS #PUMPS NPSH	Case						
NAME FLOWRATE	HEAD	HEAD	HEAD	ENCY	POWER	COST	COST
PARALLEL SERIES Avail.							
lps	m	m	m	%	kW	\$	\$

	VP-1	41.31	0.00	19.39	19.4	75.00	8.	0.5	0.5
**	**	10.1 0.0	000						

NODE RESULTS

m

NODE	NODE	EXTERNAL	HYDRAULIC	NODE	PRESSURE	NODE
NAME	TITLE	DEMAND	GRADE	ELEVATION	HEAD	PRESSURE
		lps	m	m	m	kPa
EX-1		0.00	326.97	311.80	15.17	148.78
EX-2		0.00	326.64	311.30	15.34	150.40
J-1		0.28	328.36	308.15	20.21	198.20
J-2		0.28	328.07	307.00	21.07	206.64
J-3		0.00	327.56	301.50	26.06	255.58
J-4		0.28	327.16	306.90	20.26	198.66
J-5		0.19	326.72	308.65	18.07	177.21
J-6		0.19	326.66	307.30	19.36	189.82
J-7		0.28	326.59	308.70	17.89	175.48
J-8		0.23	326.55	310.00	16.55	162.26
J-9		0.19	327.16	308.20	18.96	185.91
J-10		0.09	327.16	308.20	18.96	185.91
J-11		0.00	327.16	308.55	18.61	182.47
J-12		38.28	326.30	311.60	14.70	144.15
J-13a		0.28	326.51	310.10	16.41	160.98
J-1a		0.37	328.36	308.30	20.06	196.73
J-2a		0.37	328.07	308.40	19.67	192.91
VP-1			328.64	309.25	19.39	190.17

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES

PRESSURES

JUNCTION NUMBER	MAXIMUM PRESSURES kPa	JUNCTION NUMBER	MINIMUM PRESSURES kPa
J-3	255.58	J-12	144.15
J-2	206.64	EX-1	148.78
J-4	198.66	EX-2	150.40
J-1	198.20	J-13a	160.98
J-1a	196.73	J-8	162.26

VELOCITIES

PIPE NUMBER	MAXIMUM VELOCITY (m/s)	PIPE NUMBER	MINIMUM VELOCITY (m/s)
P-1	0.95	P-10	0.00
P-13	0.93	P-6	0.01
P-2	0.91	P-14	0.01
P-7	0.91	P-15	0.01
P-5	0.89	P-16	0.26

HL+ML / 1000

PIPE NUMBER	MAXIMUM HL+ML/1000 (m/m)	PIPE NUMBER	MINIMUM HL+ML/1000 (m/m)
P-1	6.34	P-10	0.00
P-2	4.83	P-6	0.00
P-5	4.53	P-14	0.00
P-13	4.26	P-15	0.00
P-7	4.24	P-16	0.40

HL / 1000

PIPE	MAXIMUM	PIPE	MINIMUM
NUMBER	HL/1000	NUMBER	HL/1000
	(m/m)		(m/m)
P-1	4.44	P-10	0.00
P-13	4.26	P-6	0.00
P-2	4.09	P-14	0.00
P-7	4.09	P-15	0.00
P-5	3.94	P-16	0.40

SUMMARY OF INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS

(+) INFLOWS INTO THE SYSTEM FROM SUPPLY NODES(-) OUTFLOWS FROM THE SYSTEM INTO SUPPLY NODES

NODE	FLOWRATE	NODE	
NAME	lps	TITLE	
VP-1	41.31		

NET SYSTEM INFLOW = 41.31

NET SYSTEM OUTFLOW = 0.00 NET SYSTEM DEMAND = 41.31 Total Power Cost

TOTAL POWER COST(\$) FOR THIS SIMULATION = 0.52

***** HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS COMPLETED *****

APPENDIX D

SWM Design Calculations



Ontario 🗑 IDF CURVE LOOKUP

Active coordinate

44° 10' 15" N, 80° 1' 45" W (44.170833,-80.029167) Retrieved: Thu, 26 Aug 2021 19:46:40 GMT



Location summary

These are the locations in the selection.

IDF Curve: 44° 10' 15" N, 80° 1' 45" W (44.170833,-80.029167)

Results

An IDF curve was found.



Coordinate: 44.170833, -80.029167 IDF curve year: 2021

Coefficient summary

IDF Curve: 44° 10' 15" N, 80° 1' 45" W (44.170833,-80.029167)

Retrieved: Thu, 26 Aug 2021 19:46:40 GMT

Data year: 2010 IDF curve year: 2021

Statistics

Rainfall intensity (mm hr⁻¹)

Duration	5-min	10-min	15-min	30-min	1-hr	2-hr	6-hr	12-hr	24-hr
2-yr	120.9	74.6	56.2	34.7	21.4	13.2	6.2	3.8	2.4
5-yr	159.5	98.4	74.1	45.7	28.2	17.4	8.1	5.0	3.1
10-yr	185.1	114.1	86.0	53.0	32.7	20.2	9.4	5.8	3.6
25-yr	216.9	133.7	100.8	62.1	38.3	23.6	11.0	6.8	4.2
50-yr	240.7	148.4	111.8	68.9	42.5	26.2	12.2	7.5	4.6
100-yr	264.6	163.1	122.9	75.8	46.7	28.8	13.4	8.3	5.1

Rainfall depth (mm)

Duration	5-min	10-min	15-min	30-min	1-hr	2-hr	6-hr	12-hr	24-hr
2-yr	10.1	12.4	14.1	17.4	21.4	26.4	37.2	45.6	57.6
5-yr	13.3	16.4	18.5	22.9	28.2	34.8	48.6	60.0	74.4
10-yr	15.4	19.0	21.5	26.5	32.7	40.4	56.4	69.6	86.4
25-yr	18.1	22.3	25.2	31.1	38.3	47.2	66.0	81.6	100.8
50-yr	20.1	24.7	27.9	34.5	42.5	52.4	73.2	90.0	110.4
100-yr	22.0	27.2	30.7	37.9	46.7	57.6	80.4	99.6	122.4

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Where: X is equal to head divided by the downstream length of the weir (H/L)

This equation is valid until H/L is equal to 0.6, then the discharge coefficient is equal to 1.268.

This equation was derived by applying a line of best fit to the following chart taken from "Hydraulic Structures," C.D.Smith, University of Saskatchewan, Copyright 1995, ISBN 0-199-029288, pp.11-15 to 11-18.



10 Hydrologic Parameters

10.1 SCS Curve Numbers

 Table 10.1: SCS curve numbers

	Hydrologic Soil Group						
Cover	Α	AB	В	BC	С	CD	D
Wetlands/lakes /SWMFs	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Woods	32	46	60	67	73	76	79
Meadows	38	51	65	71	76	79	81
Pasture/lawn	49	59	69	74	79	82	84
Cultivated	62	68	74	78	82	84	86
Impervious areas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Ref: Adapted from Design Chart 1.09, Ontario Ministry of Transportation, "MTO Drainage Management Manual," MTO. (1997)

Notes:

- Table 10.1 represents AMCII conditions and is not applicable to frozen soils or to the period where snowmelt contributes to runoff.
- CN values should be used as given above. The NVCA does not support the use of CN* based on the Paul Wisner Method.

10.2 Initial Abstraction/Depression Storage

	Depth
Cover	(mm)
Woods	10
Pasture/Meadow	8
Cultivated	7
Lawns	5
Wetland	12/16
Impervious	
areas	2

 Table 10.2: Initial abstraction/depression storage

Ref: UNESCO, Manual on Drainage in Urbanized Areas, 1987.

Notes:

• The representative area method should be used to calculate the IA value for catchment areas.

10.3 Horton Method Parameters

Soil Group	Minimum Infiltration Rate (mm/hr)	Maximum Infiltration Rate (mm/hr)
А	25	250
В	13	200
С	5	125
D	3	75

Table 10.3: Horton method parameters

Ref: M.L. Terstriep and J.B Stall, Illinois Urban Drainage Area Simulator (ILLUDAS) Illinois State Water Survey Urbana, 1979.

The infiltration rate is an exponential decay equation. The decay parameter indicates how fast the maximum infiltration rate will decay to the minimum infiltration rate. ILLUDAS uses a value of 2 hours while the SWMM 5 Manual suggests typical values range between 2 and 7 hours. A larger value indicates a greater soil storage capacity.

10.5 Runoff Coefficients

		Ru	noff	
	Land Use	Coef	ficient	
		Min	Max	
Pavement	asphalt or concrete	0.8	0.95	
	brick	0.7	0.85	
Gravel roads	and shoulders	0.4	0.6	
Roofs		0.7	0.95	
Business*	downtown	0.7	0.95	
	neighbourhood	0.5	0.7	
	light	0.5	0.8	
	heavy	0.6	0.9	
Residential*	single family urban	0.3	0.5	
	multiple, detached	0.4	0.6	
	multiple, attached	0.6	0.75	
	suburban	0.25	0.4	
Industrial*	light	0.5	0.8	
	heavy	0.6	0.9	
Apartments*		0.5 0.7		
Parks, cemet	eries*	0.1	0.25	
Playgrounds	(unpaved)*	0.2 0.35		
Railroad yard	ls*	0.2	0.35	
Unimproved	areas*	0.1	0.3	
Lawns	sandy soil			
	flat, to 2%	0.05	0.1	
	average, 2 to 7%	0.1	0.15	
	steep, over 7%	0.15	0.2	
	clayey soil			
	flat, to 2%	 0.13	0.17	
	average, 2 to 7%	0.18	0.22	
	steep, over 7%	0.25	0.35	

Table	10.5:	Runoff	coefficient	(Rational C) for	urban	catchments
Table	TOID	Runon	Cochicicht		-) 101	urburi	caterinents

Ref: Design Chart 1.07, Ontario Ministry of Transportation, "MTO Drainage Management Manual," MTO. (1997)

Notes:

- *Only to be used during preliminary design calculations.
- As per MTO Manual, increase coefficients for the 1:25-year storm by 1.1, the 1:50-year design storm by 1.2 and the 1:100-year design storm by 1.25 (to a maximum value of 1.0).
- Proposed gravel parking and storage areas must be modeled as asphalt.
- Minimum values should be used for catchments with slopes less than 2% and maximum values used for catchments with slopes greater than 7%. For all catchments with slopes between 2 and 7% a weighted average should be used to determine the appropriate value.

		Soil Texture	
Land Use & Topography	Open Sand Loam (A-AB)	Loam or Silt Loam (B-BC)	Clay Loam or Clay (C-CD-D)
Cultivated			
Flat 0- 5% Slopes Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes	0.22 0.3 0.4	0.35 0.45 0.65	0.55 0.6 0.7
Pasture/Meadows			
Flat 0- 5% Slopes Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes Hilly 10 - 30% Slopes Woodland or Cutover	0.1 0.15 0.22	0.28 0.35 0.4	0.4 0.45 0.55
Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes Hilly 10 - 30% Slopes	0.08 0.12 0.18	0.25 0.3 0.35	0.35 0.42 0.52
Baro Bock	Coverage		
	30%	50%	70%
Flat 0- 5% Slopes Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes Hilly 10 - 30% Slopes	0.4 0.5 0.55	0.55 0.65 0.7	0.75 0.8 0.85
Lakes and Wetlands	0.05		

 Table 10.6: Runoff coefficient (Rational C) for rural catchments

Ref: Design Chart 1.07, Ontario Ministry of Transportation, "MTO Drainage Management Manual," MTO. (1997)

10.6 Time of Concentration

Hydrograph time of concentration should be calculated as per the MTO manual and should be based on the Airport Method for catchments with a runoff coefficient less than 0.40 or the Bransby-Williams Equation for catchments with a runoff coefficient greater than 0.40 (based on the weighted catchment C).

The Upland method may be more appropriate for certain topography and the NVCA will allow for the use of this method in place of the MTO specified method; however, the use of the Upland method will require justification to be provided by the consultant as to its usage. Please note that sketches identifying Upland travel paths and land use must be included with the submission if this method is used.

Time to peak should be calculated as $t_p = 0.67 t_c$, where t_c is time of concentration.

The number of linear reservoirs for the NASHYD command shall equal 3 unless calibration results indicate otherwise.

ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD - PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

PRE-DEVELOPMENT SWM INPUT PARAMETERS

Township of Mulmur, Ontario

Project Number:	20-11584B
Date:	January 27, 2024
Design By:	DH
File:	Z:\Project Documents\11584B Mansfield Estate Subdivision\3rd Submission Jan 2024\SWM\HYMO SWM Calculations DH.xls

Runoff Coefficie	ents
Land Use	"C"
Lawns & Parks 2-7%	0.16
Cultivated	0.35
Single Family Rooftop Area	0.95
Townhouse Rooftop Area	0.95
Industrial Rooftop Area	0.95
Woodland (0-5%)	0.25
Woodland (10-30%)	0.35
Pasture/Meadow	0.28
Paved areas	0.95

* Values taken from the NVCA Stormwater Technical Guide (2013)

Pre-Development Runoff Coefficients:

Catchment	Total Area (m²)	Green Field & Parks Area (m ²)	Pasture/Meadow Area (m ²)	Single Family Rooftop Area (m ²)	Townhouse Rooftop Area (m ²)	Industrial Rooftop Area (m²)	Woodland (0-5%) Area (m ²)	Woodland (10-30%) Area (m ²)	Cultivated Area (m ²)	Impervious Area (m²)	Weighted C
101	171,300							16,000	155,300		0.35
102	41,500							12,500	29,000		0.35

Time of Concentration Calculations:

	Catchment Parameters			Ca	atchment Parameters	
Catchment ID	=	101		Catchment ID	= 102	
Catchment Area	=	17.1300	ha	Catchment Area	= 4.1500	ha
Flow Length	=	660	m	Flow Length	= 480	m
Slope	=	0.027	m/m	Slope	= 0.015	m/m
Weighted Runoff Coefficient	=	0.35		Weighted Runoff Coefficient	= 0.35	
					•	-
	Time of Concentration Results	6		Time	of Concentration Results	
Bransby Williams Formula	=	23.2	min.	Bransby Williams Formula	= 21.9	min.
(use for C>=0.4)				(use for C>=0.4)		
Airport Formula	=	45.3	min.	Airport Formula	= 46.9	min.
(use for C<0.4)				(use for C<0.4)		
1	Time to Peak				Time to Peak	
	Time to Feak					

Pre-Development Curve Number (CN):

Catchment	Hydrologic Soil Group	Soil Texture	Total Area (m ²)	Lakes / Wetlands / SWMF's (m ²)	Forest / Woodlot Area (m ²)	Cultivated Area (m ²)	Pasture/Lawn Area (m ²)	Paved Area (m ²)	Rooftop Area (m ²)	Weighted CN
101	BC	Sandy Silt / Silt	171,300		16,000	155,300	0	0	0	77.0
102	BC	Sandy Silt / Silt	41,500		12,500	29,000	0	0	0	74.7

Pre-Development Initial Abstraction (IA):

Catchment	Total Area (m ²)	Pasture/Lawn Area (m ²)	Forest/Woodlot Area (m ²)	Lakes / Wetlands SWMF (m ²)	Rooftop Area (m²)	Cultivated Area (m ²)	Paved Area (m ²)	Weighted IA
101	171,300	0	16,000	0	0	155,300	0	7.3
102	41,500	0	12,500	0	0	29,000	0	7.9



Initial Abs
Cover
Wetlands / Lakes/ SW
Forest/Woodlot
Meadow/Field
Lawn
Cultivated
Impervious Areas
* Values taken from th



	SCS Curve Numbers											
Hydrologic Soil Group												
Cover	Α	AB	В	BC	С	CD	D					
Wetlands / Lakes/ SWMF's	50	50	50	50	50	50	50					
Forest/Woodlot	32	46	60	67	73	76	79					
Meadow/Field	38	51	65	71	76	79	81					
Pasture/Lawn	49	59	69	74	79	82	84					
Cultivated	62	68	74	78	82	84	86					
Impervious Areas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100					
* Values taken from	the NVCA	Stormwate	r Technical	Guide (2013	3)							

straction / Depression Storage							
Depth (mm)							
VMF	12						
	10						
	8						
	5						
	7						
	2						

Values taken from the NVCA Stormwater Technical Guide (2013)

ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD - PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

POST-DEVELOPMENT SWM INPUT PARAMETERS

Township of Mulmur, Ontario

Project Number: Date:	20-11584B January 27, 2024
Design By:	DH
File:	Z:\Project Documents\11584B Mansfield Estate Subdivision\3rd Submission Jan 2024\SWM\HYMO SWM Calculations DH.xls

Runoff Coefficients							
Land Use	"C"						
Lawns & Parks 2-7%	0.16						
Cultivated	0.35						
Single Family Rooftop Area	0.95						
Semi-Detached Rooftop Area	0.95						
Industrial Rooftop Area	0.95						
Gravel	0.50						
Woodland (10-30%)	0.35						
Pasture/Meadow	0.28						
Paved areas	0.95						
* Values taken from the NVCA S	tormwater Technical						

* Values taken from the NVCA Stormwater Technical Guide (2013)

Post-Development Runoff Coefficients:

Catchment	Total Area (m²)	Lawns & Parks (2-7%) (m²)	Pasture/Meadow Area (m²)	Single Family Rooftop Area (m ²)	Semi-Detached Rooftop Area (m ²)	Lakes & Wetlands (m²)	Cultivated Area (m ²)	Woodland (10-30%) Area (m ²)	Gravel Area (m²)	Impervious Area (m²)	Weighted C
201	155,700	116,450		10,750			8,000			20,500	0.33
202	15,300	8,415			2,985					3,900	0.52
203	28,000	13,410						14,090		500	0.27
204	26,200	12,490			1,660			11,700		350	0.31

Time of Concentration Calculations:

Catchment Parameters			Catchment Parameters	Catchment Parameters			Catchment Parameters			Catchment Parameters			
Catchment ID =	201		Catchment ID =	202		Catchment ID	=	203		Catchment ID	=	204	
Catchment Area =	15.5700	ha	Catchment Area =	1.5300	ha	Catchment Area	=	2.8000	ha	Catchment Area	=	2.6200	ha
Flow Length =	70	m	Flow Length =	25	m	Flow Length	=	480	m	Flow Length	=	480	m
Impervious Slope =	0.02	m/m	Impervious Slope =	0.02	m/m	Slope	=	0.015	m/m	Slope	=	0.015	m/m
Pervious Slope =	0.04	m/m	Pervious Slope =	0.04	m/m	Weighted Runoff Coefficient	=	0.27		Weighted Runoff Coefficient	=	0.31	
Weighted Runoff Coefficient =	0.33		Weighted Runoff Coefficient =	0.52			-						
						Time of Concentra	ation Results			Time of Conce	entration Res	ults	
						Bransby Williams Formula	=	22.8	min.	Bransby Williams Formula	=	22.9	min.
						(use for C>=0.4)				(use for C>=0.4)			, i
						Airport Formula	=	51.9	min.	Airport Formula	=	49.6	min.
						(use for C<0.4)				(use for C<0.4)			!
						Time to F	Peak			Time	to Peak		
						2/3 of Time of Concentration	=	0.58	hr	2/3 of Time of Concentration	=	0.55	hr

Catchment Para	meters			Catchment Parameters					
Catchment ID	=	203		Catchment ID	=	204			
Catchment Area	=	2.8000	ha	Catchment Area	=	2.6200	ha		
Flow Length	=	480	m	Flow Length	=	480	m		
Slope	=	0.015	m/m	Slope	=	0.015	m/m		
Weighted Runoff Coefficient	=	0.27		Weighted Runoff Coefficient	=	0.31			
				-					
Time of Concentrati	on Result	s		Time of Conc	entration Resi	ults			
Time of Concentrati Bransby Williams Formula	on Result =	22.8	min.	Time of Conc Bransby Williams Formula	entration Rest =	ults 22.9	min.		
Time of Concentrati Bransby Williams Formula (use for C>=0.4)	on Result =	22.8	min.	Time of Conc Bransby Williams Formula (use for C>=0.4)	entration Rest =	ults 22.9	min.		
Time of Concentrati Bransby Williams Formula (use for C>=0.4) Airport Formula	on Result = =	s 22.8 51.9	min.	Time of Conc Bransby Williams Formula (use for C>=0.4) Airport Formula	entration Resi = =	ults 22.9 49.6	min. min.		
Time of Concentrati Bransby Williams Formula (use for C>=0.4) Airport Formula (use for C<0.4)	on Result = =	s 22.8 51.9	min. min.	Time of Conc Bransby Williams Formula (use for C>=0.4) Airport Formula (use for C<0.4)	entration Resi = =	ults 22.9 49.6	min. min.		
Time of Concentrati Bransby Williams Formula (use for C>=0.4) Airport Formula (use for C<0.4) Time to Per	on Result = = ak	s 22.8 51.9	min. min.	Time of Conc Bransby Williams Formula (use for C>=0.4) Airport Formula (use for C<0.4) Time	entration Resi = = e to Peak	ults 22.9 49.6	min. min.		

Post-Development Curve Number (CN):

Catchment	Hydrologic Soil	Soil	Total	Gravel	Forest / Woodlot	Cultivated	Lawn	Paved	Rooftop	Weighted
	Group	Texture	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	CN
			(m ²)	(m²)	(m ²)					
201	BC	Sandy Silt / Silt	124,450			8,000	116,450			74.3
202	BC	Sandy Silt / Silt	8,415				8,415			74.0
203	BC	Sandy Silt / Silt	28,000		14,090		13,410	500		70.9
204	BC	Sandy Silt / Silt	26,200		11,700		12,490	350	1,660	72.9

Post-Development Initial Abstraction (IA):

Catchment	Total	Lawn	Forest/Woodlot	Gravel	Rooftop	Cultivated	Paved	Weighted
	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	IA
	(m ²)	(m²)	(m²)	(m²)	(m²)	(m²)	(m²)	
201	124,450	116,450			0	8,000		5.1
202	8,415	8,415			0			5.0
203	28,000	13,410	14,090		0		500	7.5
204	26,200	12,490	11,700		1,660		350	7.0

For STANDHYD Command in Otthymo:

i						
Pervious Area Calculations:	Catchment	Total Pervious				
		Area				
		(m2)				
	201	124,450				
Impervious Area Calulations:	Catchment	Total Directly	Total Indirectly	Total Impervious	% Ximp	% Timp
-		Connected Area	Connected Area	Area	-	-
		(m2)	(m2)	(m2)		
	201	26,950	4,300	31,250	17.3	20.1
Pervious Area Calculations:	Catchment	Total Pervious				
		Area				
		(m2)				
	202	8,415				
Impervious Area Calulations:	Catchment	Total Directly	Total Indirectly	Total Impervious	% Ximp	% Timp
		Connected Area	Connected Area	Area	-	
		(m2)	(m2)	(m2)		
	202	5 601	1 104	6 995	27.2	45.0

SCS Curve Numbers								
Hydrologic Soil Group								
Cover	Α	AB	В	BC	C	CD	D	
Wetlands / Lakes/ SWMF's	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Forest/Woodlot	32	46	60	67	73	76	79	
Gravel	76	81	85	87	89	90	91	
Pasture/Lawn	49	59	69	74	79	82	84	
Cultivated	62	68	74	78	82	84	86	
Impervious Areas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

	Initial Abstraction / Depression	on Stora
Cover		
Wetlands / Lakes/ S	SWMF	
Forest/Woodlot		
Meadow/Field		
Open Space		
Crop		
Impervious Areas		

* Values taken from the NVCA Stormwater Technical Guide (2013)



Depth (mm)

ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD - PROPOSED SUBDIVISION Dry-Type SWM Facility Storage Volumes Township of Mulmur, Ontario

Project Number: Date:

20-11584B January 31, 2024

STAGE-STORAGE RELATIONSHIP - POND 'A'

		Main Por	nd Areas			
Elevation	Depth	Area	Avg. Area	Live	Accum. Live	Comments
		2		3	3	
m	m	m*	m2	m~	m°	т
305.50						
305.50	0.00	375	0.00	0.00	0.00	Pond Bottom / Primary Orifice
305.65	0.15	459.00	417.00	62.55	62.55	Contour
305.80	0.30	543.00	501.00	75.15	137.70	Contour
305.95	0.45	627.00	585.00	87.75	225.45	Contour
306.10	0.60	711.00	669.00	100.35	325.80	Contour
306.25	0.75	837.88	774.44	116.17	441.97	Contour
306.40	0.90	964.76	901.32	135.20	577.16	Contour
306.55	1.05	1091.65	1028.21	154.23	731.40	Contour
306.70	1.20	1218.53	1155.09	173.26	904.66	Secondary Orifice
306.85	1.35	1345.41	1281.97	192.30	1096.95	Contour
307.00	1.50	1494.00	1419.71	212.96	1309.91	Contour
307.15	1.65	1684.48	1589.24	238.39	1548.30	Contour
307.30	1.80	1875.34	1779.91	266.99	1815.28	Contour
307.45	1.95	2066.21	1970.78	295.62	2110.90	Contour
307.60	2.10	2257.07	2161.64	324.25	2435.15	Contour
307.75	2.25	2448.00	2352.53	352.88	2788.03	Overflow Weir
307.90	2.40	2638.79	2543.40	381.51	3169.54	Contour
308.05	2.55	2829.66	2734.22	410.13	3579.67	Contour
308.20	2.70	3020.52	2925.09	438.76	4018.43	Contour
308.35	2.85	3211.38	3115.95	467.39	4485.82	Contour
308.40	2.90	3275.00	3243.19	162.16	4647.98	Top of Pond Berm



ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD - PROPOSED SUBDIVISION DRY-TYPE SWM FACILITY STAGE STORAGE DISCHARGE RELATIONSHIP Township of Mulmur, Ontario

Project Number: Date: 20-11584B

January 31, 2024

$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Orifice Calculations} \\ Q_o = C_d^* A_o^* (2^* g^* H_o)^{A_0.5} \end{array}$							
	Orifice 1	Orifice 2					
C _d	0.63	0.8					
Invert (m)	305.50	306.70					
Width (m)	0.000	0.000					
Diameter/Height (m)	0.270	0.375					
Type (H/V)	V	н					

Cd/Cw	Description
0.63	Orifice Plate
0.8	Orifice Tube
1.7	Broad Crested Weir

Δ	Ρ		L
	PINESTONE	ENGINEEF	ING LTD.

Overflow Weir Calcula	Overflow Weir Calculations					
Q _w =C _w *(H _w)^1.5*((L-0.2*H _w)+(0.8*TAN(THETA)*H _w))						
Cw		1.70				
Invert (m)		307.75				
Length (m)		2.0				
Side Slope (H:V)		3				
Side Slope (rad)		1.249				

Stage Discharge Relationship for Pond 'A';

	Activo	C	ontrol Orifice	9	Ove	rflow Orific	ce			
Stage	Volume	Area	H。	Flow	Area	H。	Flow	Overflow Weir Flow	Total Flow	Comments
т	m ³	m²	m	m³/s	m²	m	m³/s	m³/s	m³/s	
305.50	0.00	0.0573	0.00	0.0000				0.0000	0.0000	Pond Bottom / Primary Orifice
305.65	62.55	0.0573	0.01	0.0196				0.0000	0.0196	Contour
305.80	137.70	0.0573	0.17	0.0649				0.0000	0.0649	Contour
305.95	225.45	0.0573	0.31	0.0897				0.0000	0.0897	Contour
306.10	325.80	0.0573	0.47	0.1090				0.0000	0.1090	Contour
306.25	441.97	0.0573	0.62	0.1253				0.0000	0.1253	Contour
306.40	577.16	0.0573	0.76	0.1397				0.0000	0.1397	Contour
306.55	731.40	0.0573	0.92	0.1528				0.0000	0.1528	Contour
306.70	904.66	0.0573	1.06	0.1649	0.1104	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.1649	Secondary Orifice
306.85	1096.95	0.0573	1.22	0.1761	0.1104	0.15	0.1516	0.0000	0.3277	Contour
307.00	1309.91	0.0573	1.37	0.1867	0.1104	0.30	0.2144	0.0000	0.4010	Contour
307.15	1548.30	0.0573	1.51	0.1967	0.1104	0.45	0.2625	0.0000	0.4592	Contour
307.30	1815.28	0.0573	1.67	0.2062	0.1104	0.60	0.3032	0.0000	0.5093	Contour
307.45	2110.90	0.0573	1.81	0.2153	0.1104	0.75	0.3389	0.0000	0.5542	Contour
307.60	2435.15	0.0573	1.97	0.2240	0.1104	0.90	0.3713	0.0000	0.5953	Contour
307.75	2788.03	0.0573	2.12	0.2324	0.1104	1.05	0.4010	0.0000	0.6334	Overflow Weir
307.90	3169.54	0.0573	2.26	0.2405	0.1104	1.20	0.4287	0.2301	0.8993	Contour
308.05	3579.67	0.0573	2.42	0.2483	0.1104	1.35	0.4547	0.7430	1.4461	Contour
308.20	4018.43	0.0573	2.56	0.2559	0.1104	1.50	0.4793	1.5344	2.2696	Contour
308.35	4485.82	0.0573	2.72	0.2633	0.1104	1.65	0.5027	2.6231	3.3891	Contour
308.40	4647.98	0.0573	2.76	0.2657	0.1104	1.70	0.5103	3.0557	3.8317	Top of Pond Berm

ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD - PROPOSED SUBDIVISION Dry-Type SWM Facility Storage Volumes Township of Mulmur, Ontario



Project Number: Date:

20-11584B January 31, 2024

STAGE-STORAGE RELATIONSHIP - POND 'B'

		Main Po	Main Pond Areas			
Elevation	Depth	Area	Avg. Area	Live	Accum. Live	Comments
m	т	m²	m2	m ³	m ³	т
305.50						
305.50	0.00	130	0.00	0.00	0.00	Pond Bottom / Primary Orifice
305.65	0.15	171.13	150.56	22.58	22.58	Contour
305.80	0.30	212.25	191.69	28.75	51.34	Contour
305.95	0.45	253.38	232.81	34.92	86.26	Contour
306.10	0.60	294.50	273.94	41.09	127.35	Contour
306.25	0.75	335.63	315.06	47.26	174.61	Contour
306.40	0.90	376.75	356.19	53.43	228.04	Contour
306.55	1.05	417.88	397.31	59.60	287.63	Contour
306.70	1.20	459.00	438.44	65.77	353.40	Secondary Orifice
306.85	1.35	500.13	479.56	71.93	425.33	Contour
307.00	1.50	541.25	520.69	78.10	503.44	Contour
307.15	1.65	582.38	561.81	84.27	587.71	Contour
307.30	1.80	623.50	602.94	90.44	678.15	Contour
307.45	1.95	664.63	644.06	96.61	774.76	Overflow Weir
307.60	2.10	705.75	685.19	102.78	877.54	Contour
307.75	2.25	746.88	726.31	108.95	986.48	Contour
307.90	2.40	788.00	767.44	115.12	1101.60	Contour
308.00	2.50	815.00	801.50	80.15	1181.75	Top of Pond Berm



ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD - PROPOSED SUBDIVISION DRY-TYPE SWM FACILITY STAGE STORAGE DISCHARGE RELATIONSHIP Township of Mulmur, Ontario



Project Number: 20-11584B Date: January 31, 2024

Orifice Calculations							
Q _o =C _d *A _o *(2*g*H _o)^0.5							
	Orifice 1	Orifice 2					
C _d	0.63	0.8					
Invert (m)	305.50	306.70					
Width (m)	0.000	0.000					
Diameter/Height (m)	0.080	0.300					
Type (H/V)	V	н					

Cd/Cw	Description	Overflow Weir Calculations				
0.63	Orifice Plate	Q _w =C _w *(H _w)^1.5*((L-0.2*H _w)+(0.8*TAN(THETA)*H _w))				
0.8	Orifice Tube					
1.7	Broad Crested Weir	Cw	1.70			
	•	Invert (m)	307.45			
		Length (m)	3			
		Side Slope (H:V)	3			
		Side Slope (rad)	1.249			

Stage Discharge Relationship for Pond 'B':

	Active	Control Orifice		trol Orifice		rflow Orific	e			
Stage	Volume	Area	H。	Flow	Area	H₀	Flow	Overflow Weir Flow	Total Flow	Comments
m	m ³	m²	т	m³/s	m²	m	m³/s	m³/s	m³/s	
305.50	0.00	0.0050	0.00	0.0000				0.0000	0.0000	Pond Bottom / Primary Orifice
305.65	22.58	0.0050	0.11	0.0047				0.0000	0.0047	Contour
305.80	51.34	0.0050	0.26	0.0072				0.0000	0.0072	Contour
305.95	86.26	0.0050	0.41	0.0090				0.0000	0.0090	Contour
306.10	127.35	0.0050	0.56	0.0105				0.0000	0.0105	Contour
306.25	174.61	0.0050	0.71	0.0118				0.0000	0.0118	Contour
306.40	228.04	0.0050	0.86	0.0130				0.0000	0.0130	Contour
306.55	287.63	0.0050	1.01	0.0141				0.0000	0.0141	Contour
306.70	353.40	0.0050	1.16	0.0151	0.0707	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0151	Secondary Orifice
306.85	425.33	0.0050	1.31	0.0161	0.0707	0.15	0.0970	0.0000	0.1131	Contour
307.00	503.44	0.0050	1.46	0.0169	0.0707	0.30	0.1372	0.0000	0.1541	Contour
307.15	587.71	0.0050	1.61	0.0178	0.0707	0.45	0.1680	0.0000	0.1858	Contour
307.30	678.15	0.0050	1.76	0.0186	0.0707	0.60	0.1940	0.0000	0.2126	Contour
307.45	774.76	0.0050	1.91	0.0194	0.0707	0.75	0.2169	0.0000	0.2363	Overflow Weir
307.60	877.54	0.0050	2.06	0.0201	0.0707	0.90	0.2376	0.3289	0.5866	Contour
307.75	986.48	0.0050	2.21	0.0209	0.0707	1.05	0.2567	1.0224	1.2999	Contour
307.90	1101.60	0.0050	2.36	0.0215	0.0707	1.20	0.2744	2.0476	2.3435	Contour
308.00	1181.75	0.0050	2.46	0.0220	0.0707	1.30	0.2856	2.9193	3.2269	Top of Pond Berm

PRE-DEVELOPMENT



<pre></pre>	used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 2.49 1.00 8.67 2.08 5.52 3.08 3.09 0.17 2.77 1.17 25.77 2.17 5.14 3.17 2.99 0.25 2.94 1.25 112.01 2.25 4.82 3.25 2.90 0.33 3.14 1.33 32.78 2.33 4.55 3.33 2.82 0.42 3.37 1.42 18.79 2.42 4.30 3.42 2.74 0.58 3.99 1.58 10.98 2.75 3.58 3.75 2.47 0.58 3.99 1.75 8.08 2.75 3.58 3.75 2.47 0.83 5.74 1.83 7.20 2.83 3.44 3.83 2.41 0.92 6.85 1.92 6.51 2.92 3.31 3.92 2.35
DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:04	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.159 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 6.582
	TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.181 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.198
COMMENTS:	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
	CALIB NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)= 74.7 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.90 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.741 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.181 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.173 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:05 USER: COMMENTS:
ADD HYD (0103) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.	**************************************
ID = 3 (0103): 21.28 0.191 2.08 6.42	
NULL FEAR FLUND DU NUL INCLUDE BASEFLUND IF ANY.	רבאש סוטתיין רוופוושויים: נ: נטפרי>עוווטרטאַגעאָדָאָדָע ata\Local/Cemp\ a47d99ab-1719-4be6-b0d1-3712435b20c8\63f6fc93
<pre></pre>	$ \begin{vmatrix} & 47d99ab - 1719 - 42b6c - b0d1 - 3712435b20c8 \setminus 63f6fc93 \\ Comments: 2yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II \\ \hline $

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<pre> Term (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</pre>
<pre>V V I SS U U AAA L V V I SS U U AAAA L V I SSSSS UUUUU A A L W I SSSSS UUUUU A A L U V I SSSSS UUUUU A A L V I SSSSS UUUUU A A M M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. Input filename: C:VProgram Files (x86)/Visual OTTHYM0 6.2/V02/voin.dat Output filename: C:VUSers/thordyk/AppData/Local/Civica/VM5/e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1/0c04 db79-8e74-089-8244-00741f63baf/scen DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:04 USER: COMMENTS:</pre>	Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN 0.000 3.26 [1.00 11.36 [2.00 7.81] 3.00 4.18 0.083 3.43 [1.08 16.19] 2.08 7.22] 3.08 4.04 0.17 3.62 [1.17 3.33] 2.17 6.73] 3.17 3.91 0.25 3.85 [1.25 148.36] 2.25 6.31] 3.25 3.79 0.33 4.10 [1.33 43.20] 2.33 5.95] 3.33 3.68 0.42 4.41] 1.42 24.71] 2.42 5.63] 3.42 3.57 0.56 4.77] 1.50 17.99] 2.50 5.35] 3.50 3.48 0.58 5.22] 1.58 14.41] 2.58 5.10] 3.58 3.39 0.67 5.78 [1.67 11.21 6] 2.67 4.88] 3.67 3.30 0.75 6.51] 1.75 10.59] 2.75 4.68] 3.75 3.22 0.83 7.51] 1.83] 9.43] 2.38 4.50] 3.83 3.14 0.92 8.97 1.92 8.53] 2.92 4.33] 3.92 3.07

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

	COMMENTS:							
ADD HYD (0103) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V.								
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)	*********	*****	*****	******	****			
ID1= 1 (0101): 17.13 0.302 2.00 11.76 + ID2= 2 (0102): 4.15 0.062 2.08 10.49	** SIMULATION : E - ******************************	5yr 24hr 5 *********	min SCS *******	Type II *******	[** ****			
ID = 3 (0103): 21.28 0.364 2.00 11.51								
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	READ STORM	Filename	: C:\Us	ers\dhor	rdyk∖AppD			
			ata\t a47d9	9ab-1719	∥µ∖ }-4be6-b0	d1-37124	35b20c8\	124a23f6
	Ptotal= 74.40 mm	Comments	: 5yr 2	4hr 5mir	SCS Typ	e II		
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015)	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	' TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
V V I SS U U AA L	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	' hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
V V I SS U U AAAAA L	0.00	0.00	6.08	1.35	12.17	12.75	18.25	1.30
V V I SS U U A A L	0.08	0.75	6.17	1.36	12.25	11.39	18.33	1.29
VV I SSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL	0.17	0.75	6.25	1.37	12.33	10.04	18.42	1.27
	0.25	0.70	6 42	1 30	12.42	8.08 7.32	18 58	1.20
	0.35	0.77	6 50	1 /1	12.50	6 28	18 67	1 22
	0.50	0.78	6.58	1.42	12.67	5.97	18.75	1.21
000 T T H H Y M M 000	0.58	0.78	6.67	1.43	12.75	5.66	18.83	1.19
veloped and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc	0.67	0.79	6.75	1.44	12.83	5.35	18.92	1.18
pyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc	0.75	0.80	6.83	1.46	12.92	5.04	19.00	1.16
1 rights reserved.	0.83	0.80	6.92	1.47	13.00	4.73	19.08	1.15
	0.92	0.81	7.00	1.48	13.08	4.43	19.17	1.13
***** חבדאדו בח מווד מווד ****	1.00	0.81	7.08	1 51	12.1/	4.2/	19.25	1.11
DETAILED OUTPUT	1.00	0.83	7.25	1.52	13.33	3.93	19.42	1.08
	1.25	0.83	7.33	1.53	13.42	3.77	19.50	1.07
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat	1.33	0.84	7.42	1.54	13.50	3.60	19.58	1.05
	1.42	0.84	7.50	1.55	13.58	3.42	19.67	1.04
Output filename:	1.50	0.86	7.58	1.57	13.67	3.30	19.75	1.02
\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\4bb5	1.58	0.86	7.67	1.58	13.75	3.18	19.83	1.01
at-b802-4030-20/t-9513C3tD8295\SCEN	1.67	0.87	7.75	1.59	13.83	3.07	19.92	0.99
Summary Tilename: Nucons/Abanduk/AppDtt>//actl/Civics//WE\o6556667.5614.4201.5c02.0f740cfc22f1/4b5	1./5	0.8/	7.83	1.61	13.92	2.95	20.00	0.97
(USELS (UND) USA (MPDPAGA LUCAL (LIVILA (VDS (2000007-0014-4391-0000-91/40CT23T1 (4005) 04-6802-0430-007F-0313-046805(scen	1.83	0.00	8 00	1 63	14.00	2.03	20.00	0.97
	2.00	0.89	8.08	1.67	14.17	2.68	20.25	0.96
	2.08	0.90	8.17	1.73	14.25	2.64	20.33	0.96
TIME: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:05	2.17	0.90	8.25	1.79	14.33	2.60	20.42	0.95
	2.25	0.91	8.33	1.85	14.42	2.56	20.50	0.95
.er:	2.33	0.92	8.42	1.91	14.50	2.52	20.58	0.94
	2.42	0.92	8.50	1.97	14.58	2.46	20.67	0.94

USER:

2.50	0.93	8.58	2.05	14.67	2.43	20.75	0.94
2.58	0.93	8.67	2.11	14.75	2.38	20.83	0.94
2.67	0.94	8.75	2.17	14.83	2.34	20.92	0.94
2.75	0.94	8.83	2.22	14.92	2.30	21.00	0.93
2.83	0.95	8.92	2.28	15.00	2.25	21.08	0.93
2.92	0.96	9.00	2.34	15.08	2.21	21.17	0.92
3.00	0.96	9.08	2.38	15.17	2.16	21.25	0.92
3.08	0.97	9.17	2.38	15.25	2.12	21.33	0.92
3.17	0.97	9.25	2.38	15.33	2.08	21.42	0.92
3.25	0.98	9.33	2.38	15.42	2.04	21.50	0.92
3.33	0.99	9.42	2.38	15.50	2.00	21.58	0.91
3.42	0.99	9.50	2.38	15.58	1.94	21.67	0.91
3.50	1.00	9.58	2.44	15.67	1.91	21.75	0.90
3 58	1 00	9.67	2 54	15.75	1.86	21 83	0 90
3.67	1.02	9.75	2.63	15.83	1.82	21.92	0.90
3 75	1 02	9.83	2.05	1 15 92	1 78	22 00	0.90
3.75	1.03	9.92	2.82	16.00	1.73	22.08	0.89
3.92	1 03	10 00	2.92	16.08	1 70	22.17	0.89
4 00	1.03	10.00	3 07	16.17	1 69	22.25	0.00
1.00	1 05	1 10 17	3 21	16 25	1 67	22.23	0.88
4.00	1.05	10.17	3 35	16 33	1 66	22.55	0.00
4.17	1.00	10.25	2 10	16.00	1 64	22.42	0.00
4.25	1 08	10.55	3 64	16.50	1 63	22.50	0.88
4.55	1 10	10.42	2 79	16.50	1 61	22.50	0.87
4.42	1.10	10.50	1 02	16.58	1 60	22.07	0.87
4.50	1 12	10.50	4.02	16.07	1 59	22.75	0.87
4.58	1.12	10.07	4.20	16.92	1.56	22.05	0.80
4.07	1.14	10.75	4.49	16.00	1.50	22.92	0.80
4.73	1.15	10.05	4.75	17.92	1.55	25.00	0.00
4.65	1.10	111 00	4.9/	17.00	1.55	23.00	0.00
4.92	1.1/	111.00	5.21	17.00	1.52	23.17	0.05
5.00	1.18	11.08	5.71	17.17	1.50	23.25	0.85
5.08	1.20	11.1/	6.29	17.25	1.49	23.33	0.85
5.17	1.21	11.25	0.80	17.33	1.4/	23.42	0.84
5.25	1.22	11.33	7.43	17.42	1.46	23.50	0.84
5.33	1.23	11.42	8.00	17.50	1.44	23.58	0.83
5.42	1.25	11.50	8.5/	17.58	1.42	23.67	0.83
5.50	1.20	111.58	21 07	1 17 75	1.41	23./5	0.83
5.58	1.2/	111.0/	31.83	1 17 02	1.39	23.83	0.83
5.6/	1.28	111.75	48.26	17.83	1.38	23.92	0.82
5.75	1.30	111.03	74.91	1 10.00	1.30	24.00	0.82
5.83	1.31	11.92	95.74	1 18.00	1.35		
5.92	1.32	1 12.00	/0./8	1 10.17	1.33		
6.00	1.33	12.08	14.11	18.17	1.31	l	
CALIB							
NASHYD (0101)	Area	(ha)=	17.13	Curve Num	ber ((CN)= 77.0)
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia	(mm)=	7.30	# of Line	ar Res.	(N)= 3.00	,
		• /					

	U.H.	Tp(hrs)=	0.50
Unit Hyd Qpeak	(cms)=	1.309	
PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK	(cms)= (hrs)=	0.731 12.500	(i)
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	31.490	
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	74.400	
RUNOFF COEFFICIE	NT =	0.423	

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

CALIB NASHYD (0102) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area (ha)= Ia (mm)= U.H. Tp(hrs)=	4.15 7.90 0.52	Curve Number (CN)= 74.7 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.305

PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	0.157	(i)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	12.500	
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	28.992	
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	74.400	
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT =	0.390	

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

ADD HYD (0103)				
1 + 2 = 3	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1= 1 (0101):	17.13	0.731	12.50	31.49
+ ID2= 2 (0102):	4.15	0.157	12.50	28.99
ID = 3 (0103):	21.28	0.888	12.50	31.00

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA V V V I SS U U AAAAA V ----------

	V	I	SS	U	U	A	А	L	
/	V	I	SS	U	U	AA	AAA	L	
/	V	I	SS	U	U	А	Α	L	
V	v	I	SSSSS	UUI	JUU	А	Α	LLLLL	

000 ТТТТТ ТТТТТ Н Н Ү Ү М М 000 ТМ 0 0 Т Т Н Н ҮҮ МИММ 0 0 0 0 Т Т Н Н ҮҮ МИ О 0	0.00 3.78 1.00 13.18 2.00 9.06 3.00 4.85 0.08 3.97 1.08 18.77 2.08 8.38 3.08 4.68 0.17 4.20 1.17 39.35 2.17 7.81 3.17 4.53 0.25 4.46 1.25 17.206 2.27 7.32 3.25 4.39
000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.	0.33 4.76 1.33 50.10 2.33 6.90 3.33 4.27 0.42 5.11 1.42 28.65 2.42 6.53 3.42 4.14 0.50 5.54 1.50 20.86 2.50 6.21 3.50 4.03 0.58 6.06 1.58 16.72 2.58 5.92 3.58 3.93
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	0.57 5.55 1.75 12.28 2.57 5.66 3.67 3.83 0.75 7.55 1.75 12.28 2.75 5.43 3.75 3.73 0.83 8.71 1.83 10.94 2.83 5.22 3.83 3.65 0.92 10.41 1.92 9.90 2.92 5.02 3.92 3.56
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat	
Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Loca\\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\66ab ab4f-357e-40af-8702-08699e6fcc20\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Loca\\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\66ab ab4f-357e-40af-8702-08699e6fcc20\scen	CALIB NASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 17.13 Curve Number (CN)= 77.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.30 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.50
DATE- 01-29-2024 TTME- 03-21-04	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.309 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.415 (j)
USER:	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 15.732 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.600 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.311
COMMENTS:	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
**************************************	CALLB NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)= 74.7 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.90 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.52
CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 664.647 Ptotal= 50.60 mm B= 1.500	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.305 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.087 (i)
C= 0.722 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.163 TOTAL PATURAL (mm)= 56.000
Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min	RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.280
Time to peak ratio = 0.33	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
ADD HYD (0103) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	 *** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type I ** ***********
ID = 3 (0103): 21.28 0.502 2.00 15.43 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppD
	427(95021/719-4be6-b0d1-3712435b20c8\24397740 Ptotal= 86.40 mm Comments: 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA V V I SS U U A A L VV I SS U U A A L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL	TIME RAIN TIME RAIN 'TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 'hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 0.000 6.08 1.56 12.17 14.81 18.25 1.51 0.08 0.87 6.17 1.58 12.25 13.23 18.33 1.49 0.17 0.87 6.25 1.59 12.33 11.65 18.42 1.47
000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y MM MM 0 0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 OOO T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc Oll might encoursed	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\473b dff2-cdfd-438c-921a-2fbc473d12fc\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\473b dff2-cdfd-438c-921a-2fbc473d12fc\scen	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	2.00 1.05 8.08 1.05 14.00 5.17 20.17 3.12 20.25 1.11 2.08 1.05 8.17 2.01 14.25 3.07 20.33 1.11
DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:05	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	2.42 1.07 8.50 2.29 14.58 2.86 20.67 1.10
	2.50 1.08 8.58 2.38 14.67 2.82 20.75 1.09
COMMENTS:	2.50 1.08 8.58 2.38 14.67 2.82 20.75 1.09 2.58 1.08 8.67 2.45 14.75 2.77 20.83 1.09 2.67 1.09 8.75 2.51 14.83 2.72 20.92 1.09 2.75 1.10 8.83 2.58 14.02 2.77 21.00 1.09

$\frac{2,3}{1,10} + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}$	<pre>PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.994 (1) TIME TO PEAK (cms)= 0.26372 RUNOF COUFFLIENT = 0.467 (1) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF AVY. </pre>
000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\V02\voin.dat	0.33 5.54 1.33 58.52 2.33 8.03 3.33 4.96 0.42 5.95 1.42 33.43 2.42 7.66 3.42 4.82 0.50 6.44 1.50 24.33 2.50 7.22 3.50 4.69 0.58 7.85 1.58 19.49 2.58 6.89 3.58 4.57 0.67 7.81 1.67 16.43 2.67 6.59 3.67 4.45 0.75 8.79 1.75 14.31 2.75 6.31 3.75 4.34 0.83 10.14 1.83 12.74 2.83 6.07 3.83 4.24 0.92 12.12 1.92 11.52 2.92 5.84 3.92 4.14
Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3c32 I5bd-ea34-429e-95cb-9311e4600bdb\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3c32 I5bd-ea34-429e-95cb-9311e4600bdb\scen	CALIB NASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 17.13 Curve Number (CN)= 77.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.30 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:04 USER:	Unit нуа Upeak (cms)= 1.309 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.567 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 20.981 TOTAL PATIENT (mm)= 20.981
COMMENTS:	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
 ********************************	CALIB NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)= 74.7 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.90 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 779.866 Ptotal= 59.05 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.723 c= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.305 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 19.069 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 59.046 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.323
Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
0.00 4.35 1.00 15.35 2.00 10.35 3.00 5.64 0.08 4.62 1.08 21.89 2.08 9.76 3.08 5.45 0.17 4.89 1.17 45.95 2.17 9.09 3.17 5.27 0.25 5.19 1.25 201.50 2.25 8.52 3.25 5.11	ADD HYD (0103) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)

ID1= 1 (0101):	17.13	0.567	2.00	20.98
+ ID2= 2 (0102):	4.15	0.120	2.00	19.07
ID = 3 (0103):	21.28	0.688	2.00	20.61

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

	V	V	I	SSSSS	U	U	Α	L				(v 6.2.2015)
	V	V	I	SS	U	U	AA	L				
	V	V	I	SS	U	U	AAAAA	L				
	V	V	I	SS	U	U	A A	L				
	V	v	I	SSSSS	UU	UUU	A A	LL	LLL			
	00	0	TTTTT	TTTTT	н	н	Y Y	М	М	00	00	TM
	0	0	т	Т	н	н	ΥY	MM	MM	0	0	
	0	0	Т	Т	н	н	Y	М	М	0	0	
	00	0	Т	Т	н	н	Y	М	М	00	00	
Develo	ped	and	Distri	buted b	y S	mart	City W	ate	r In	с		
Copyri	ght	200	7 - 202	2 Smart	Ći	ty W	ater In	с				
	-					-						
All ri	ghts	re	served.									

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

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat

Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\caa7 02ed-85eb-4654-ab25-15273ef26c66\scen

Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\caa7 02ed-85eb-4654-ab25-15273ef26c66\scen

DATE: 01-29-2024

TIME: 03:21:05

USER:

COMMENTS: ____

3.17	1.32	9.25	3.23	15.33	2.82	21.42	1.24
3.25	1.33	9.33	3.23	15.42	2.76	21.50	1.24
3.33	1.34	9.42	3.23	15.50	2.71	21.58	1.23
3.42	1.34	9.50	3.23	15.58	2.63	21.67	1.23
3.50	1.36	9.58	3.31	15.67	2.58	21.75	1.22
3.58	1.36	9.67	3.44	15.75	2.52	21.83	1.22
3.67	1.38	9.75	3.56	15.83	2.47	21.92	1.22
3.75	1.38	9.83	3.69	15.92	2.41	22.00	1.21
3.83	1.39	9.92	3.82	16.00	2.35	22.08	1.21
3.92	1.40	10.00	3.95	16.08	2.31	22.17	1.20
4.00	1.40	10.08	4.15	16.17	2.28	22.25	1.20
4.08	1.42	10.17	4.35	16.25	2.27	22.33	1.20
4.17	1.44	10.25	4.54	16.33	2.25	22.42	1.19
4.25	1.45	10.33	4.73	16.42	2.22	22.50	1.19
4.33	1.47	10.42	4.93	16.50	2.21	22.58	1.18
4.42	1.49	10.50	5.12	16.58	2.18	22.67	1.18
4.50	1.50	10.58	5.44	16.67	2.16	22.75	1.17
4.58	1.52	10.67	5.77	16.75	2.14	22.83	1.17
4.67	1.54	10.75	6.09	16.83	2.12	22.92	1.17
4.75	1.55	10.83	6.41	16.92	2.10	23.00	1.16
4.83	1.57	10.92	6.73	17.00	2.08	23.08	1.16
4.92	1.59	11.00	7.06	17.08	2.06	23.17	1.15
5.00	1.60	11.08	7.74	17.17	2.03	23.25	1.15
5.08	1.62	11.17	8.52	17.25	2.01	23.33	1.15
5.17	1.64	11.25	9.29	17.33	1.99	23.42	1.14
5.25	1.66	11.33	10.06	17.42	1.97	23.50	1.14
5.33	1.67	11.42	10.84	17.50	1.96	23.58	1.13
5.42	1.69	11.50	11.61	17.58	1.93	23.67	1.13
5.50	1.70	11.58	24.03	17.67	1.91	23.75	1.12
5.58	1.72	11.67	43.13	17.75	1.89	23.83	1.12
5.67	1.74	11.75	65.38	17.83	1.87	23.92	1.12
5.75	1.76	11.83	101.49	17.92	1.85	24.00	1.11
5.83	1.77	11.92	129.71	18.00	1.82		
5.92	1.79	12.00	95.90	18.08	1.80		
6.00	1.80	12.08	19.11	18.17	1.78		

CALIB NASHYD (0101) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area Ia U.H.	(ha)= (mm)= Tp(hrs)=	17.13 7.30 0.50	Curve Number (CN)= 77.0 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00	
Unit Hyd Qpeak	(cms)=	1.309			
PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK RUNOFF VOLUME TOTAL RAINFALL	(cms)= (hrs)= (mm)= (mm)=	1.216 12.417 51.614 100.800	(i)		

** SIMULATION : I - 25yr 24hr 5min SCS Type I **

READ STORM	Filena	me: C:\U	sers\dho	rdyk∖AppD ™n∖			
1		ata (1	00at (16)	"P \ D - 1 ho6 - h0	d1_2712/	2562000	52719ccf
 Ptotal=100 80 mm	Commen	ts 25vr	24hr 5m	in SCS Tv	ne TT	5502008 (52/18001
1 1 100101 100.00 11111 1	comment	c3. 25yi	2411 511.	in ses ry	pe II		
TIME	RATN	I TIME	RATN	I' TIME	RATN	TIME	RATN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	' hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.00	0.00	6.08	1.82	12.17	17.27	18.25	1.76
0.08	1.02	6.17	1.84	12.25	15.43	18.33	1.74
0.17	1.02	6.25	1.86	12.33	13.60	18.42	1.72
0.25	1.03	6.33	1.87	12.42	11.76	18.50	1.70
0.33	1.04	6.42	1.89	12.50	9.92	18.58	1.67
0.42	1.04	6.50	1.91	12.58	8.51	18.67	1.66
0.50	1.06	6.58	1.93	12.67	8.09	18.75	1.63
0.58	1.06	6.67	1.94	12.75	7.67	18.83	1.61
0.67	1.07	6.75	1.96	12.83	7.25	18,92	1.60
0.75	1.08	6.83	1.97	12.92	6.83	19.00	1.57
0.83	1.09	6.92	1.99	13.00	6.41 İ	19.08	1.55
0.92	1.10	7.00	2.01	13.08	6.01	19.17	1.53
1.00	1.10	7.08	2.03	13.17	5.78	19.25	1.51
1.08	1.12	7.17	2.04	13.25	5.56	19.33	1.49
1.17	1.12	7.25	2.06	13.33	5.33	19.42	1.47
1.25	1.13	7.33	2.07	13.42	5.10	19.50	1.45
1.33	1.14	7.42	2.09	13.50	4.88	19.58	1.42
1.42	1.14	7.50	2.11	13.58	4.64	19.67	1.41
1.50	1.16	7.58	2.13	13.67	4.48	19.75	1.38
1.58	1.16	7.67	2.14	13.75	4.31	19.83	1.36
1.67	1.18	7.75	2.16	13.83	4.15	19.92	1.34
1.75	1.18	7.83	2.18	13.92	3.99 İ	20.00	1.32
1.83	1.19	7.92	2.19	14.00	3.83	20.08	1.31
1.92	1.20	8.00	2.21	14.08	3.70 İ	20.17	1.30
2.00	1.20	8.08	2.27	14.17	3.63	20.25	1.30
2.08	1.22	8.17	2.35	14.25	3.58	20.33	1.30
2.17	1.22	8.25	2.43	14.33	3.53	20.42	1.29
2.25	1.23	8.33	2.51	14.42	3.47	20.50	1.29
2.33	1.24	8.42	2.59	14.50	3.42	20.58	1.28
2.42	1.24	8.50	2.67	14.58	3.34	20.67	1.28
2.50	1.26	8.58	2.77	14.67	3.29	20.75	1.27
2.58	1.26	8.67	2.85	14.75	3.23	20.83	1.27
2.67	1.28	8.75	2.93	14.83	3.17	20.92	1.27
2.75	1.28	8.83	3.01	14.92	3.12	21.00	1.26
2.83	1.29	8.92	3.09	15.00	3.05	21.08	1.26
2.92	1.30	9.00	3.18	15.08	2.99	21.17	1.25
3.00	1.30	9.08	3.23	15.17	2.93	21.25	1.25
3.08	1.32	9.17	3.23	15.25	2.88	21.33	1.25
				-			

	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NO	T INCLUDE BASEFLO	W IF ANY.
CAL NAS ID=	IB HYD (0102) Are 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia U.H	a (ha)= 4.15 (mm)= 7.90 I.Tp(hrs)= 0.52	Curve Number (CN)= 74.7 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
I	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)	= 0.305	
	PEAK FLOW (cmS] TIME TO PEAK (hrs] RUNOFF VOLUME (mm] TOTAL RAINFALL (mm] RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	= 0.267 (i) = 12.500 = 48.232 = 100.800 = 0.478	
	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NO	T INCLUDE BASEFLO	W IF ANY.
	ID1= 1 (0101): + ID2= 2 (0102): ID = 3 (0103): NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO	(ha) (cms) 17.13 1.216 4.15 0.267 21.28 1.480 NOT INCLUDE BASEF	(hrs) (mm) 12.42 51.61 12.50 48.23 12.50 50.95 LOWS IF ANY.
	V V I SSSSS V V I SS V V I SS V V I SS V V I SS	UUUAL UUAAAL UUAAAAAL UUAAAAL UUUUUAAL	(v 6.2.2015)
	VV I SSSS		
0.67 8.57 1.67 18.09 2.67 7.23 3.67 4.88 9.66 | 1.75 11.15 | 1.83 15.74 | 2.75 14.01 | 2.83 6.93 6.66 3.75 4.76 0.75 ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** 0.83 0.92 13.33 | 1.92 12.67 2.92 6.41 İ 3.92 4.54 Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: -----C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\5080 8f4c-901d-4bb6-adf1-d21070254451\scen Summary filename: |ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\5080 8f4c-901d-4bb6-adf1-d21070254451\scen Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.309 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.689 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.917 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 25.040 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.377 RUNOFF COLOR (mm)= 65.377 DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:04 USER: TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.171 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.384 COMMENTS: _ (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. _____ | CALIB | | NASHYD (0102) | Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)= 74.7 |ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 7.90 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 ---------U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.52 -----** SIMULATION :] - 50yr 4hr 5min Chicago ** Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.305 CHICAGO STORM | Ptotal= 65.17 mm | IDF curve parameters: A= 870.253 B= 1.500 C= 0.725 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.147 (i) TIME TO PEAK (LINS) = 0.147 TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 2.000 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 22.888 TOTAL RATNEAL (mm) = 65.171 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C (mm)= 65.171 NT = 0.351 τοται κατηραίι Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs RUNOFF COEFFICIENT Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. RAIN |' TIME mm/hr |' hrs TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN mm/hr 4.81 hrs hrs hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr mm/hr 2.00 11.60 | 0.00 1.00 16.90 3.00 6.18 | ADD HYD (0103)| | 1 + 2 = 3 | 0.08 5.07 1.08 24.12 2.08 10.72 3.08 5.98 0.17 5.36 1.17 50.78 224.02 2.17 9.98 3.17 3.25 5.78 QPEAK (cms) AREA TDEAK R.V. (mm) (ha) 17.13 (hrs) ID1= 1 (0101): + ID2= 2 (0102): 0.689 25.04 0.33 6.07 1.33 64.73 2.33 8.82 3.33 5.44 1.92 Q 42 6.53 1.42 36.90 2.42 8.34 3.42 5.29 4.15 0.147 2.00 22.89 0.50 7.07 1.50 26.82 2.50 7.93 3.50 ----------5.14 ID = 3 (0103): 21.28 0.835 0.58 7.74 İ 1.58 21.46 2.58 7.56 İ 3.58 5.01 2.00 24.62 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\dhordvk\AppD ata\Local\Temp\ a47d99ab-1719-4be6-b0d1-3712435b20c8\a68cd2f7 -----------| Ptotal=110.40 mm | Comments: 50yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II V V I SSS V V I SS V V I SS V V I SS Y V I SS V I SSSSS U U A L V I SS U U AA L V I SS U U AAAA L V I SS U U AAAA L V I SS U U A A L I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLL (v 6.2.2015) TIME RAIN |' TIME mm/hr |' hrs RAIN | TIME mm/hr | hrs TIME RAIN | RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 0.00 6.08 6.17 2.00 | 12.17 2.02 | 12.25 18.92 | 16.90 | 18 25 1.93 1.91 18.33 vv 0.17 1.12 6.25 2.03 12.33 14.89 18.42 1.88 2.05 | 12.55 2.05 | 12.42 2.07 | 12.50 18.50 0.25 1.13 6.33 12.88 1.87 000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 0 0 T T H H YY MM MM 0 0 0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 ΤM 0.33 1.14 6.42 10.86 1.83 6.50 6.58 9.32 8.86 0.42 1.14 2.09 12.58 18.67 1.81 0.50 1.16 2.11 12.67 18.75 1.79 1.77 0.58 1.16 6.67 2.13 12.75 8.40 18.83 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. 0 67 1 18 6 75 2 14 12 83 7 94 18 92 1 75 0.75 1.18 6.83 2.16 12.92 7.48 19.00 1.72 19.08 0.83 1.19 6.92 2.18 | 13.00 7.02 1.70 7.00 7.08 A 92 1 20 2 20 İ 13 08 6.58 19.17 1 67 1.00 1.20 2.22 13.17 6.33 19.25 1.65 ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** 1.08 1.23 7.17 2.24 13.25 6.09 19.33 1.63 13.33 13.42 1.17 1.23 7.25 2.25 5.84 19.42 1.61 1.25 1.24 7.33 2.27 5.59 19.50 1.59 Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat 1.33 1.25 7.42 2.29 | 13.50 5.34 19.58 1.56 1.42 1.25 7.50 2.31 | 13.58 13.67 5.08 19.67 19.75 1.54 Output filename: 1.50 1.51 C:\Users\dhordvk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\ab20 1.58 1.27 7.67 2.35 I 13.75 4.73 19.83 1.49 7.75 2.36 | 13.83 2.38 | 13.92 4.55 19.92 1.47 d994-268d-4824-9139-157b09112577\scen 1.67 1.29 Summary filename: 1.75 1.29 C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\ab20 d994-268d-4824-9139-157b09112577\scen 1.83 1.30 7.92 2.40 | 14.00 4.20 20.08 1.44 1.92 1.31 8.00 2.42 14.08 4.05 20.17 1.43 8.08 2.48 14.17 20.25 1.42 2.00 1.31 3.98 2.08 1.34 8.17 2.57 14.25 3.92 20.33 1.42 1.34 8.25 2.66 14.33 20.42 20.50 1.41 DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:05 2.17 3.86 2.25 3.80 1.36 1.36 14.50 14.58 USER: 2.33 8.42 2.84 3.74 20.58 1.40 2.42 8.50 2.93 3.65 20.67 1.40

8.58

8.67

8.75

8.83

8 92

9.00

9.17

9.25

9.33

9 / 2

9.50

3.04

3.21

3.12 | 14.75

3.48 | 15.08 3.53 | 15.17

3.53 | 15.25

3.53 | 15.33

3.53

14.67

14.83

3.30 | 14.92

3.39 | 15.00

3.53 | 15.42

3.53 | 15.58

15.50

3.60

3.54

3.47

3.42

3 35

3.28

3 15

3.09

3.02

2.97

2.88 | 21.67

3.21 | 21.25

20.75

20.83

20.92

21.00

21 08

21.17

21.33 21.42

21.50

21.58

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1.36 1.35 1.35

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2 83

2.92 3.00

3 08

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3.25

3.33

3.42

COMMENTS:

** SIMULATION : К - 50уг 24hr 5min SCS Туре I **

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ALIB NASHYD (0102) ID 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.90 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.52 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.305 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.309 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.500 RUNOFF VOLME (mm)= 55.725 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 110.400 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.505 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANV.
CALIB NASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 17.13 Curve Number (CN)= 77.0 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min I (mm)= 7.30 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.309 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.405 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.417 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 59.390 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 10.400 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.538 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SS U U AAAA L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ****** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\c14f Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\c14f 2153-5b73-4877-8cee-683530ca2a88\scen DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:05 USER: COMMENTS:	<pre>CALIB NASHYD (0101) Area (ha)= 17.13 Curve Number (CN)= 77.0 ID = 1 DT = 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.30 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.309 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.832 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.917 RUNOFF VOLWE (mm)= 29.874 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.135 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.414 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.</pre>
**************************************	CALIB INASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)= 74.7 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.90 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.305 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.178 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.458 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.135 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.381 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. Intermediate (ma) (cms) (hrs) (mm) Intermediate (ma) (cms) (hrs) (hrs) (mm) Intermediate (ma) (cms) (hrs) (hrs) (mm) Int = 1 (ma) (ha): (la la la ma) la la ma

	Ptotal=122.40 mm Comments: 100yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II
V V I SSSSS U U A L (V 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L VV I SSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL	TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN Image: Transmitter of the second
000 TTITT TTITT 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 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat	
Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\cf82 e92c-bb77-4fba-8225-3011515e1efc\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\cf82 e92c-bb77-4fba-8225-3011515e1efc\scen	
DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:05	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
USER:	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
COMMENTS:	2.50 1.55 8.67 3.40 14.75 3.22 20.05 1.34 2.67 1.55 8.75 3.56 14.83 3.85 20.92 1.54 2.75 1.55 8.83 3.66 14.92 3.79 21.00 1.53 2.83 1.56 8.92 3.76 15.00 3.71 21.08 1.53
	2.92 1.58 9.00 3.86 15.08 3.64 21.17 1.52 3.00 1.58 9.08 3.92 15.17 3.56 21.25 1.52 2.09 1.60 9.7 2.00 15.25 2.00 21.51
** SIMULATION : M - 100yr 24hr 5min SCS Type **	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppD ata\Local\Temp\ a47d99ab-1719-4be6-b0d1-3712435b20c8\2c4cdf56	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
3.83 1.69 9.92 4.64 16.00 2.85 22.08 1.47 3.92 1.70 10.00 4.80 16.08 2.80 22.17 1.46 4.08 1.77 12.08 5.04 16.33 27.77 22.23 1.44 4.17 1.75 18.25 5.51 16.32 2.73 22.42 1.44 4.25 1.77 10.33 5.75 16.42 2.70 22.58 1.43 4.42 1.80 10.59 6.22 16.58 2.64 22.67 1.42 4.58 1.82 10.67 7.00 16.75 2.60 22.83 1.42 4.67 1.87 10.77 7.70 22.55 23.00 1.41 4.83 1.91 10.92 8.18 17.00 2.55 23.00 1.41 4.92 1.93 11.08 9.40 17.17 2.47 23.25 1.40 5.00 1.97 11.71 1.94 17.52 1.33 1.33 1.35 5.17 1.93	<pre> [ID= 1 D= 5.0 min] IA (Mm) = 7.90 # of linear Res.(N) = 3.00</pre>
	Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat
NASHYD (0102) Area (ha)= 4.15 Curve Number (CN)= 74.7	Output filename:

C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\2d4d 5227-5979-49db-a7ee-1fae71c5d401\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\2d4d 5227-5979-49db-a7ee-1fae71c5d401\scen

DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 03:21:05

USER:

COMMENTS: ____

** SIMULATION : N - TIMMINS **

READ STORM	Filenam	ne: C:\Us	sers\dho	rdyk∖AppD			
		ata\l	_ocal\Te	np\			
		a47d9	99ab-1719	9-4be6-b0	d1-37124	35b20c8\	2ed90c06
Ptotal=193.00 mm	Comment	s: TIMM	ENS				
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	' TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	' hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.00	15.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	43.00	9.00	13.00
0.25	15.00	3.25	3.00	6.25	43.00	9.25	13.00
0.50	15.00	3.50	3.00	6.50	43.00	9.50	13.00
0.75	15.00	3.75	3.00	6.75	43.00	9.75	13.00
1.00	20.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	20.00	10.00	13.00
1.25	20.00	4.25	5.00	7.25	20.00	10.25	13.00
1.50	20.00	4.50	5.00	7.50	20.00	10.50	13.00
1.75	20.00	4.75	5.00	7.75	20.00	10.75	13.00
2.00	10.00	5.00	20.00	8.00	23.00	11.00	8.00
2.25	10.00	5.25	20.00	8.25	23.00	11.25	8.00
2.50	10.00	5.50	20.00	8.50	23.00	11.50	8.00
2.75	10.00	5.75	20.00	8.75	23.00	11.75	8.00

| CALIB | Ι

	NASHYD	(0101)	Area	(ha)=	17.13	Curve Number	(CN)=	77.0
ļ	ID= 1 DT=	5.0 min	Ia	(mm)=	7.30	# of Linear Re	s.(N)=	3.00

 U.H.	Tp(hrs)=	0.50	
	r v - 7		

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

		TR/	ANSFORMED	D HYETOGR	APH	-	
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	' TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	' hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.083	15.00	3.083	3.00	6.083	43.00	9.08	13.00
0.167	15.00	3.167	3.00	6.167	43.00	9.17	13.00
0.250	15.00	3.250	3.00	6.250	43.00	9.25	13.00
0.333	15.00	3.333	3.00	6.333	43.00	9.33	13.00
0.417	15.00	3.417	3.00	6.417	43.00	9.42	13.00
0.500	15.00	3.500	3.00	6.500	43.00	9.50	13.00
0.583	15.00	3.583	3.00	6.583	43.00	9.58	13.00
0.667	15.00	3.667	3.00	6.667	43.00	9.67	13.00
0.750	15.00	3.750	3.00	6.750	43.00	9.75	13.00
0.833	15.00	3.833	3.00	6.833	43.00	9.83	13.00
0.917	15.00	3.917	3.00	6.917	43.00	9.92	13.00
1.000	15.00	4.000	3.00	7.000	43.00	10.00	13.00
1.083	20.00	4.083	5.00	7.083	20.00	10.08	13.00
1.167	20.00	4.167	5.00	7.167	20.00	10.17	13.00
1.250	20.00	4.250	5.00	7.250	20.00	10.25	13.00
1.333	20.00	4.333	5.00	7.333	20.00	10.33	13.00
1.417	20.00	4.417	5.00	7.417	20.00	10.42	13.00
1.500	20.00	4.500	5.00	7.500	20.00	10.50	13.00
1.583	20.00	4.583	5.00	7.583	20.00	10.58	13.00
1.667	20.00	4.667	5.00	7.667	20.00	10.67	13.00
1.750	20.00	4.750	5.00	7.750	20.00	10.75	13.00
1.833	20.00	4.833	5.00	7.833	20.00	10.83	13.00
1.917	20.00	4.917	5.00	7.917	20.00	10.92	13.00
2.000	20.00	5.000	5.00	8.000	20.00	11.00	13.00
2.083	10.00	5.083	20.00	8.083	23.00	11.08	8.00
2.167	10.00	5.167	20.00	8.167	23.00	11.17	8.00
2.250	10.00	5.250	20.00	8.250	23.00	11.25	8.00
2.333	10.00	5.333	20.00	8.333	23.00	11.33	8.00
2.417	10.00	5.417	20.00	8.417	23.00	11.42	8.00
2.500	10.00	5.500	20.00	8.500	23.00	11.50	8.00
2.583	10.00	5.583	20.00	8.583	23.00	11.58	8.00
2.667	10.00	5.667	20.00	8.667	23.00	11.67	8.00
2.750	10.00	5.750	20.00	8.750	23.00	11.75	8.00
2.833	10.00	5.833	20.00	8.833	23.00	11.83	8.00
2.917	10.00	5.917	20.00	8.917	23.00	11.92	8.00
3.000	10.00	6.000	20.00	9.000	23.00	12.00	8.00
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)=	1.309					

PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	1.431 (i)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	7.167
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	131.830

TOTAL	RAINFALL	(mm)=	193.000
RUNOFF	COEFFICIEN	T T	0.683

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

CALIB			
NASHYD (0102)	Area (ha)=	4.15	Curve Number (CN)= 74.7
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)=	7.90	<pre># of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00</pre>
	U.H. Tp(hrs)=	0.52	

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

	TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	' TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	' hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	
0.083	15.00	3.083	3.00	6.083	43.00	9.08	13.00	
0.167	15.00	3.167	3.00	6.167	43.00	9.17	13.00	
0.250	15.00	3.250	3.00	6.250	43.00	9.25	13.00	
0.333	15.00	3.333	3.00	6.333	43.00	9.33	13.00	
0.417	15.00	3.417	3.00	6.417	43.00	9.42	13.00	
0.500	15.00	3.500	3.00	6.500	43.00	9.50	13.00	
0.583	15.00	3.583	3.00	6.583	43.00	9.58	13.00	
0.667	15.00	3.667	3.00	6.667	43.00	9.67	13.00	
0.750	15.00	3.750	3.00	6.750	43.00	9.75	13.00	
0.833	15.00	3.833	3.00	6.833	43.00	9.83	13.00	
0.917	15.00	3.917	3.00	6.917	43.00	9.92	13.00	
1.000	15.00	4.000	3.00	7.000	43.00	10.00	13.00	
1.083	20.00	4.083	5.00	7.083	20.00	10.08	13.00	
1.167	20.00	4.167	5.00	7.167	20.00	10.17	13.00	
1.250	20.00	4.250	5.00	7.250	20.00	10.25	13.00	
1.333	20.00	4.333	5.00	7.333	20.00	10.33	13.00	
1.417	20.00	4.417	5.00	7.417	20.00	10.42	13.00	
1.500	20.00	4.500	5.00	7.500	20.00	10.50	13.00	
1.583	20.00	4.583	5.00	7.583	20.00	10.58	13.00	
1.667	20.00	4.667	5.00	7.667	20.00	10.67	13.00	
1.750	20.00	4.750	5.00	7.750	20.00	10.75	13.00	
1.833	20.00	4.833	5.00	7.833	20.00	10.83	13.00	
1.917	20.00	4.917	5.00	7.917	20.00	10.92	13.00	
2.000	20.00	5.000	5.00	8.000	20.00	11.00	13.00	
2.083	10.00	5.083	20.00	8.083	23.00	11.08	8.00	
2.167	10.00	5.167	20.00	8.167	23.00	11.17	8.00	
2.250	10.00	5.250	20.00	8.250	23.00	11.25	8.00	
2.333	10.00	5.333	20.00	8.333	23.00	11.33	8.00	
2.417	10.00	5.417	20.00	8.417	23.00	11.42	8.00	
2.500	10.00	5.500	20.00	8.500	23.00	11.50	8.00	
2.583	10.00	5.583	20.00	8.583	23.00	11.58	8.00	
2.667	10.00	5.667	20.00	8.667	23.00	11.67	8.00	

2.750	10.00 5.750	20.00 8.750	23.00 1	11.75	8.00
2.833	10.00 5.833	20.00 8.833	23.00 1	11.83	8.00
2.917	10.00 5.917	20.00 8.917	23.00 1	11.92	8.00
3.000	10.00 6.000	20.00 9.000	23.00 1	12.00	8.00

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.305

(cms)=	0.329	(i)
(hrs)=	7.167	
(mm)=	126.363	
(mm)=	193.000	
ENT =	0.655	
	(cms)= (hrs)= (mm)= (mm)= ENT =	(cms)= 0.329 (hrs)= 7.167 (mm)= 126.363 (mm)= 193.000 ENT = 0.655

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

ADD HYD (0103)				
1 + 2 = 3	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1= 1 (0101):	17.13	1.431	7.17	131.83
+ ID2= 2 (0102):	4.15	0.329	7.17	126.36
ID = 3 (0103):	21.28	1.760	7.17	130.76

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

FINISH

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POST-DEVELOPMENT



	used in: INTENSITY = $A / (t + B)^{C}$ Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAA V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L	Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN bes matched bas matched bas matched
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM	hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 'hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 2.49 1.00 8.67 2.00 5.97 3.00 3.20 0.08 2.62 1.08 12.33 2.08 5.52 3.08 3.09 0.17 2.77 1 17 2.57 2.17 5.14 2.17 2.00
0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 eveloped and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc pyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc l rights reserved.	0.17 2.17 1.17 2.17 2.17 3.17 2.19 0.25 2.94 1.25 1.21 2.25 4.82 3.25 2.99 0.33 3.14 1.33 32.78 2.33 4.55 3.33 2.82 0.42 3.37 1.42 18.79 2.42 4.30 3.42 2.74 0.50 3.65 1.50 1.50 1.50 4.99 3.50 2.66 0.58 3.99 1.58 10.98 2.58 3.90 3.58 2.59
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	0.67 4.42 1.67 9.27 2.67 3.73 3.67 2.53 0.75 4.98 1.75 8.08 2.75 3.58 3.75 2.47 0.83 5.74 1.83 7.20 2.83 3.44 3.83 2.41 0.92 6.85 1.92 6.51 2.92 3.31 3.92 2.35
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat	
Output filename: \Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\ce53 56-a9e7-408e-bc4b-2570c2ba619f\scen Summary filename: \Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\ce53 56-a9e7-408e-bc4b-2570c2ba619f\scen	CALIB NASHYD (0204) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.55
TE- 01_70_2024 TTME- 12-50-34	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.182
ER:	TIME TO PEAK ((mrs)= 2.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.683 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.181 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.171
MMENTS:	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
**************************************	CALUB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20
CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 431.085 Ptotal= 33.18 mm B= 1.500 C = 0.720	Impervituos PERVITOS PERVITOS (1) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Loopt (m)= 121.00 25.00
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) = 5.00 10.00	
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (i1) 6.83 (i1) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.31 0.14	CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (ii) 6.83 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (cms)= 0.31 0.14 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.17 0.03 0.178 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33	
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (ii) 6.83 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.31 0.14 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.17 0.03 0.178 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.18 7.76 16.47 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 33.18 RUNOFF COFFICIENT = 0.94 0.23 0.50	<pre></pre>
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (ii) 6.83 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.31 0.14 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.17 0.03 0.178 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 33.18 7.76 16.47 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 33.18 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.94 0.23 0.50 *** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!	CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.000 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 8.05 over (min) 5.00 30.00
<pre>Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58</pre>	CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 8.05 Over (min) 5.00 30.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.00 (i1) 25.98 (i1) Unit Hyd. peak (mn)= 5.00 30.00
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (ii) 6.83 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.31 0.14 *TOTALS* *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.33 1.42 IINE TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 7.76 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.94 0.23 0.50 **** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	<pre></pre>
<pre>Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (ii) 6.83 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (cns)= 0.31 0.14 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cns)= 0.17 0.03 0.178 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.18 7.76 16.47 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 33.18 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.94 0.23 0.50 **** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 I a DEp. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.</pre>	CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.000 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 8.05 over (min) 5.00 30.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.00 (ii) 25.98 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 30.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.24 0.84 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.668 (0.15 0.658 (0.11)) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.83 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 33.18 7.06 11.23 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 33.18 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.94 0.21 0.34
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (ii) 6.83 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 0.17 0.33 (0.178 (0	<pre></pre>
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	<pre></pre>
$\begin{array}{rcrcrcr} Mannings n & = & 0.013 & 0.250 \\ Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= & 112.01 & 16.58 \\ & & over (min) & 5.00 & 10.00 \\ Storage Coeff. (min)= & 1.90 (ii) 6.83 (ii) \\ Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= & 5.00 & 10.00 \\ Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= & 5.00 & 10.00 \\ Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= & 0.17 & 0.03 & 0.178 (iii) \\ TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= & 1.33 & 1.42 & 1.33 \\ RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= & 31.18 & 7.76 & 16.47 \\ TOTAL RATNALL (mm)= & 31.18 & 3.18 & 33.18 \\ RUNOFF COEFFICIENT & = & 0.94 & 0.23 & 0.50 \\ \end{array}$	Image: Construct of the set of the
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (i1) 6.83 (i1) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.17 0.03 0.178 (i1i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLME (mm)= 33.18 7.76 16.47 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 33.18 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.94 0.23 0.50 **** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. 	Image: Control of the state of the stat
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (ii) 6.83 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (min)= 0.17 0.03 0.178 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 0.17 0.03 0.178 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOUME (mm)= 33.18 7.76 16.47 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 33.18 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.94 0.23 0.50 **** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIDUS LOSSES: (ii) TIME STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIDUS LOSSES: (iii) TIME STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFF.ICINT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	Image: CALIB [CALIB [CALIB [STANDHYD (0201)] Area (ha)= 15.57 [ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(X)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(X)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (X)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 8.05 over (min) 5.00 30.00 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 8.05 over (min) 5.00 30.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (mn)= 6.24 0.36 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (mn)= 31.18 7.06 11.23 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.83 1.33 RNNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 33.18 7.06 11.23 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 33.18 RNNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.18 7.06 11.23 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 4.90 4.21 0.34 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER TOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* 7.43 I a Dep. Storage (ADOVE) (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* 7.43 I a Dep. Storage (ADOVE) (ii) THE STEP (OT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFLCIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. I h 2 = 3 AREA OPEAK
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (ii) 6.83 (ii) Unit Hyd. peak (ms)= 0.31 0.14 *TOTALS* 0.33 0.14 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.33 0.14 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 TOTAL RATNRAL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 RUNOFF COEFFLIENT = 0.94 0.23 0.50 **** MARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 (1) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 1.32 EOR) (11) TIME STEP (OT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFLICTN. (ii) TIME STEP (OT) SHOULD BASEFLOW IF ANY.	CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 4.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 8.05 over (nin)= 5.00 Storage Coeff. (nin)= 4.00 (ii) 25.98 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 Storage Coeff. (m)= 4.24 0.04 *TOTALS* *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.24 0.04 Unit Hyd. peak (mn)= 31.38 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.18 3.18 TITHE TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.83 3.18 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.18 3.18 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.18 3.18 RUNOFF VOLUME (m)= 0.94 0.21 0.34 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF.IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF.IS SMALLER R EQUAL THAN TH THE STEP! ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF.IS SMALLER R EQUAL THAN (i) ON PROCEDURE SELEC

ADD HYD (0209) 1 1 2 2 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.659 1.33 10.29 + ID2= 2 (0208): 4.15 0.179 1.33 9.66 ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.838 1.33 10.17 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	**************************************
<pre>V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L V I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual 0TTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\JserS\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3f40 f725-a19d-4f5c-8ce6-c4bd718e8a46\scen Sumary filename: C:\JserS\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3f40 f725-a19d-4f5c-8ce6-c4bd718e8a46\scen Sumary filename: C:\JserS\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3f40 f725-a19d-4f5c-8ce6-c4bd718e8a46\scen Sumary filename: C:\JserS\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3f40 f725-a19d-4f5c-8ce6-c4bd718e8a46\scen Sumary filename: C:\JserS\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3f40 f725-a19d-4f5c-8ce6-c4bd718e8a46\scen Sumary filename: DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 12:59:33</pre>	TIME RAIN TIME RAIN <th< th=""></th<>
COMMENTS:	2.42 0.71 8.50 1.53 14.58 1.91 20.67 0.73 2.50 0.72 8.58 1.58 14.67 1.88 20.75 0.73 2.58 0.72 8.67 1.63 14.75 1.84 20.83 0.73 2.67 0.73 8.75 1.68 14.83 1.81 20.92 0.72 2.75 0.73 8.83 1.72 14.92 1.78 21.00 0.72 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.056 (1) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.500
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.654 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 57.600 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.306 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. (i) PEAK Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 74.12 33.93 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.30 0.12 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.11 0.06 0.159 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.08 12.00 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 57.60 57.60 57.60 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.37 0.59 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ta = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ta = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
CALTB NASHYD (0204) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.55 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.182	ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) TD1= 1 (0202): 1.53 0.159 12.00 34.22 + ID2= 2 (0204): 2.62 0.056 12.50 17.65

ID = 3 (0208): 4.15 0.176 12.08 23.76 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
NASHYD (0203) Area (na)= 2.80 Curve Number (LN)= 70.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.58	ADD HYD (0207)
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184	1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.053 (i) TIME TO PEAK (brs)= 12.583	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 16.261 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 57.600	ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 0.812 12.08 24.77
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.282	NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
	ADD HYD (0209)
CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30	1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44	ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.988 12.08 24.58
Dep. Storage (mm) = 2.00 5.10 Average Slope $(\%)$ = 2.00 4.00 Length (m) = 322.18 70.00	NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 74.12 26.14 over (min) 5.00 20.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.72 (ii) 18.44 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 20.00 Init Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 20.00	V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L
TOTALS PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.49 0.50 0.789 (iii)	000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.25 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 55.60 20.17 26.30 TOTAL RATNFALL (mm)= 57.60 57.60	00 T T H H YY MM MM 00 00 T T H H Y M M 00 000 T T H H Y M M 000
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.35 0.46	Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc
***** WARNING: SIORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA.	All rights reserved.
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:	***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
<pre>Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\ec80 S886-e36e-43C5-b9f3-f0b78fa7d2bf\scen Summary filename:</pre>	
C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\ec80 5886-e36e-43c5-b9f3-f0b78fa7d2bf\scen	
DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 12:59:34	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.182 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.038 (i)
USER:	TIME TO PEAK $(hrs) = 2.083$ RUNOFF VOLUME $(mm) = 10.238$ TOTAL RAINFALL $(mm) = 43.632$ RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.235
COMMENTS:	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago **	CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20
** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago **	CALTB Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20
** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago ** (CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 573.118 Ptotal= 43.63 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.722 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C	CALIB Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 0.013 0.250
** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago ** **********************************	CALTB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 148.36 29.84 over (min) 5.00 10.00
<pre>** SIMULATION : D - Syr 4hr 5min Chicago ** **********************************</pre>	CALTB Area (ha)= 1.53 JD = 1 DT = 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 148.36 29.84 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (m)= 1.78 (ii) 6.10 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00
** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago ** **********************************	<pre> CALTB STANDHYD (9020) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 </pre>
<pre>** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago ** **********************************</pre>	CALTB Area (ha)= 1.53 JD = 1 DT = 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 148.36 29.84 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.78 (ii) 6.10 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.32 0.15 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.22 0.05 0.249 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 41.63 13.12 23.73 TOTAL DEMEAL (cms)= 41.63 13.12 23.73
<pre>** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago ** **********************************</pre>	CALTB Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 148.36 29.84 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.78 (ii) 6.10 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.32 0.15 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 41.63 13.12 23.73 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 43.63 43.63 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.95 0.30 0.54
<pre>** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago ** **********************************</pre>	CALTB Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (1) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 148.36 29.84 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.78 (ii) 6.10 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (cms)= 0.32 0.15 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.22 0.05 0.249 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 41.63 13.12 23.73 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 43.63 43.63 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.95 0.30 0.54
** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago ** **********************************	<pre> CALTB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 </pre>
<pre>** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago ** **********************************</pre>	CALIB ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 148.36 29.84 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.78 (ii) 6.10 (ii) Unit Hyd. peak (ms)= 0.32 0.15 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.22 0.05 0.249 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 41.63 13.12 23.73 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 4.36.3 43.63 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.95 0.30 0.54 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.

(11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (12) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (12) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (12) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (13) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (14) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (14) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (14) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (14) NAX MAG NOR KAT DUCKE MAREAD H 2000. (11)		
Nume Num Nume Num Nume Nume N	(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.89 0.31 0.935 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.75 1.33
Image (amb) Apple (abs) Apple (abs) <thapple (abs)<="" th=""> <thapple (abs)<="" th=""></thapple></thapple>		RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 41.63 12.12 17.23 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 43.63 43.63 43.63 PUNOFC COEFFICIENT = 0.05 0.23 0.20
Bits / Eds /	ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V.	***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!
		***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA.
(1) The Name (1) And (+ ID2= 2 (0204): 2.62 0.038 2.08 10.24	(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
Image of the set of the	ID = 3 (0208): 4.15 0.252 1.33 15.21	<pre>(IN = 74.3 IA = DEP. Storage (ADOVE) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.</pre>
		(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (1) 1 Hor Start (CALIB NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9	
000 111 000 011 000 011 010 0)= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.58	
MAX IDP - 1 (400); 2.04 - 0.05 (1) IDP - 1 (200); 2.02 - 0.05 - 0.07 IDP - 1 (200); 1.0.0 - 0.07	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184	
CONSTRUCTION 0.000 (2001) 0.001 (2001) <td< td=""><td>PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.035 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.167</td><td>+ ID2= 2 (0203): 2.80 0.035 2.17 9.30</td></td<>	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.035 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.167	+ ID2= 2 (0203): 2.80 0.035 2.17 9.30
OWD FUNCTION 1 Distance August and August	RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 9.299 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 43.632	ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 0.937 1.33 16.02
OWNER Provide	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	NUTE, FEAR FLUWS DU NUT INCLUDE DASEFLUWS IF ANT.
OWE Prior 6 Pr		 ADD HYD (0209)
1 mt - kmin mt - kmin <td></td> <td> 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. </td>		1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
DepEnd Mark Dist PRIVIDS FERMING ID Dist Privation Marking State 1.5.4 1.5.4 1.5.4 Marking State 1.5.4 1.5.4 1.5.4 Marking State 1.5.4 1.5.4 1.5.4 Marking Frequencies 1.2.5 1.8.9 1.5.4 Marking Frequencies 2.2.3 1.8.9 1.4.9 Marking Frequencies 2.2.3 1.8.9 1.4.9 Marking Frequencies 2.2.3 1.4.9 1.4.1 Strenge Corter, (min) - 5.3.5 1.4.9 1.4.9 1.4.1 Strenge Corter, (min) - 5.3.5 1.4.9 1.4.9 1.4.1 (v 4.2.2813) Strenge Corter, (min) - 5.3.5 1.4.9 0.0 1.4.1 (v 4.2.2813) Strenge Corter, (min) - 5.3.5 1.4.9 0.0 1.4.1 (v 4.2.2813) Strenge Corter, (min) - 5.3.5 1.4.9 0.0 1.4.1 (v 4.2.2813) Strenge Corter, (min) - 5.3.5 1.4.1 1.4.1 1.4.1 1.4.1 Strenge Corter, (min) - 5.3.5 1.4.1 1.4.1	SIANDHYD (0201) Area (na)= 15.57 D= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 	$\begin{array}{c} 101=1 & (& 0207); & 18.37 & 0.937 & 1.33 & 16.02 \\ + & ID2=2 & (& 0208); & 4.15 & 0.252 & 1.33 & 15.21 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Date: State MUTT: PLA: State Marchigen (h) - 2, 0.0 5, 80 1, 80 1, 80 Marchigen (h) - 2, 0.0 2, 80 1, 80 1, 80 Marchigen (h) - 2, 0.0 2, 80 1, 80 1, 80 Marchigen (h) - 2, 0.0 2, 80 1, 80 1, 10 Marchigen (h) - 2, 0.0 2, 80 1, 80 1, 10 Marchigen (h) - 2, 0.0 2, 80 1, 80 1, 10 1, 10 Marchigen (h) - 2, 0.0 1, 10 <	IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44	ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 1.189 1.33 15.87
unique marging n (n) A.1.31 (r) (n) (r)	Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00	NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
Dec. FF. TALE. (DW DV) 144.46 14.46 14.46 14.46 (* 6.2.383) OW V <t< td=""><td>Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250</td><td></td></t<>	Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	
attrage Coeff, (m) attrage Coeff, (m) be	Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 148.36 16.49 over (min) 5.00 25.00	V V I SSSSS U U A L (V 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L
000 TITT	Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.58 (ii) 20.07 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 25.00	V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L
000 TTTT TTTT H H Y Y H H 000 7 1.256 7.23 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.57 12.56 12.56 12.56 12.56<	UNIT Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.26 0.05 *TOTALS*	VV I SSSSS 00000 A A LLLLL
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$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	nput filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat	1.25 0.83 7.33 1.53 13.42 3.77 19.50 1.07 1.33 0.84 7.42 1.54 13.50 3.60 19.58 1.05
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ers \dnordyk\kppData\Local\Civica\WHS\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f\l1561 6113-4262-9202-c7b8ff8ld9bf\scen 1.92 0.89 18.00 1.62 14.00 2.83 20.80 0.97 6113-4262-9202-c7b8ff8ld9bf\scen 2.00 0.89 8.00 1.67 14.17 2.68 20.25 0.96 2.00 0.89 8.00 8.17 1.73 14.25 2.64 20.63 0.96 2.00 0.89 8.00 8.17 1.73 14.25 2.64 20.63 0.95 2.25 0.91 8.53 1.65 14.42 2.55 2.04 20.99 2.23 0.92 8.42 1.91 14.59 2.52 20.85 0.95 2.33 0.92 8.42 1.91 14.59 2.52 20.85 0.95 2.33 0.92 8.42 1.91 14.59 2.46 20.67 0.94 2.60 0.93 8.58 2.06 14.67 2.13 14.75 2.83 20.80 9.94 2.60 0.93 8.58 2.06 14.67 2.13 14.75 2.83 20.80 9.94 2.60 0.93 8.58 2.02 8.50 1.97 14.83 2.46 20.67 0.94 2.58 0.93 8.67 2.11 14.75 2.83 20.80 9.94 2.58 0.93 8.67 2.11 14.75 2.83 20.80 9.94 2.57 0.94 8.83 2.22 14.92 2.30 21.40 9.93 2.83 0.95 8.92 2.22 15.00 2.25 21.08 0.93 2.83 0.97 9.17 2.38 15.53 1.24 2.40 9.92 3.33 0.99 9.42 2.38 15.50 2.44 15.67 1.16 21.25 0.92 3.33 0.99 9.42 2.38 15.50 2.44 15.67 1.16 21.25 0.92 3.33 0.99 9.42 2.38 15.50 2.44 15.67 1.16 21.25 0.92 3.33 0.99 9.42 2.38 15.50 2.44 15.67 1.16 21.58 0.91 3.42 0.99 3.55 1.60 9.58 2.44 15.67 1.19 21.75 0.90 3.44 0.90 9.95 2.44 15.67 1.91 21.75 0.90 3.42 0.99 9.50 2.38 15.58 1.94 2.40 9.92 3.41 74.07 ML ME RAIN I TME RAIN I TME RAIN 4.00 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90	iumary filename:	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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1 b 1 b 1 b 1 b 1 b 1 b 1 b 1 b 1 b 1 b	F- 01_20_2024 TTME- 12-50-32	2.00 0.89 8.08 1.67 14.17 2.68 20.25 0.96 2.08 0.90 8.17 1.73 14.25 2.64 20.33 0.96 2.17 0.90 8.25 1.79 14.33 2.60 2.04 2.0.95
NT5: 2.42 0.92 8.50 1.97 14.58 2.46 2.67 0.94 NT5: 2.50 0.93 8.58 2.65 14.67 2.38 20.75 0.94 2.58 0.93 8.57 2.11 14.75 2.38 20.83 0.94 2.67 0.94 8.75 2.17 14.92 2.30 21.08 0.93 2.67 0.94 8.75 2.17 14.92 2.30 21.08 0.93 2.83 0.95 8.92 2.28 15.00 2.25 21.08 0.93 2.92 0.96 9.08 2.38 15.17 2.16 21.25 0.92 5MULATION : E - 5yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II ** 3.68 0.97 9.17 2.38 15.52 2.12 21.33 0.92 3.25 0.98 9.33 2.38 15.55 2.08 1.94 21.67 0.91 3.42 0.99 9.56 2.38 15.58 1.94 21.67 0.91 4.15 61.10calltempl 3.59 1.62	R:	2.25 0.91 8.33 1.85 14.42 2.56 20.50 0.95 2.33 0.92 8.42 1.91 14.50 2.52 20.58 0.94
NTS: 2.58 0.93 8.67 2.11 14.75 2.38 20.83 0.94 NTS: 2.67 0.94 8.83 2.22 14.92 2.30 21.00 0.93 2.75 0.94 8.83 2.22 14.92 2.30 21.00 0.93 2.83 0.95 8.92 2.28 15.00 2.21 21.17 0.92 2.92 0.96 9.06 9.08 2.38 15.17 2.16 0.93 2.92 0.96 9.08 2.38 15.17 2.16 0.92 3.00 0.96 9.08 2.38 15.17 2.16 0.92 3.08 0.97 9.17 2.38 15.52 2.12 21.38 0.92 3.17 0.97 9.25 2.38 15.56 2.00 21.58 0.91		2.42 0.92 8.50 1.97 14.58 2.46 20.67 0.94 2.50 0.93 8.58 2.05 14.67 2.43 20.75 0.94
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3.00 0.96 9.08 2.38 15.17 2.16 21.25 0.92 3.08 0.97 9.17 2.38 15.25 2.12 21.33 0.92 3.08 0.97 9.17 2.38 15.25 2.12 21.33 0.92 3.08 0.97 9.17 2.38 15.25 2.12 0.92 3.17 0.97 9.25 2.38 15.25 2.12 0.92 3.17 0.97 9.25 2.38 15.42 2.04 0.92 3.13 0.99 9.33 2.38 15.58 1.94 2.168 0.91 3.42 0.99 9.58 2.44 15.67 1.91 21.75 0.98 READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppD 3.58 1.00 9.58 2.44 15.67 1.91 21.75 0.90 ktal= 74.40 mm Comments: Syr 24hr 5min SCS Type II 3.67 1.02 9.75 2.63 1.58 1.82 2.17 2.20 0.90 hrs m/hr hrs m/hr hrs <td< td=""><td></td><td>2.83 0.95 8.92 2.28 15.00 2.125 21.08 0.93 2.92 0.95 9.00 2.34 15.08 2.21 21.17 0.92</td></td<>		2.83 0.95 8.92 2.28 15.00 2.125 21.08 0.93 2.92 0.95 9.00 2.34 15.08 2.21 21.17 0.92
SIMULATION: E - 5yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II ** 3.17 0.97 9.25 2.38 15.33 2.08 21.42 0.92 ************************************	*********	3.00 0.96 9.08 2.38 15.17 2.16 21.25 0.92 3.08 0.97 9.17 2.38 15.25 2.12 21.33 0.92
3.33 0.99 9.42 2.38 15.58 2.00 21.58 0.91 3.42 0.99 9.50 2.38 15.58 1.94 21.67 0.91 3.42 0.99 9.50 2.38 15.58 1.94 21.67 0.91 3.42 0.99 9.50 2.38 15.58 1.94 21.67 0.90 3.50 1.00 9.58 2.44 15.67 1.91 21.75 0.90 ata\Local\Temp\ 3.67 1.02 9.75 2.63 15.83 1.82 21.92 0.90 kaf53ef1-126e-46c5-8e23-04870d1bcf26\124a23f6 3.75 1.02 9.83 2.73 15.92 1.78 22.00 0.89 tal= 74.40 mm Comments: 5yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II 3.92 1.03 10.00 2.92 16.08 1.77 22.08 0.89 hrs <mm hr<="" td=""> hrs<mm hr<="" td=""> hrs<mm hr<="" td=""> 4.00 1.03 10.00 2.92 16.68 1.70 22.17 0.89 0.68 0.75 6.17 1.36 12.75 1.83 1.25</mm></mm></mm>	* SIMULATION : E - 5yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II ** ********************************	3.17 0.97 9.25 2.38 15.33 2.08 21.42 0.92 3.25 0.98 9.33 2.38 15.42 2.04 21.50 0.92 2.25 0.98 9.23 2.38 15.42 2.04 21.50 0.92
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Instruct Instruct	READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppD ata\\ocal\Temn\	3.58 1.00 9.58 2.44 15.67 1.91 21.75 0.90 3.58 1.00 9.67 2.54 15.75 1.86 21.83 0.90 3.67 1.02 9.75 2.63 15.83 1.82 21.92 0.00
TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN 1.00 2.92 16.08 1.70 22.17 0.89 hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 1.03 10.00 2.92 16.08 1.70 22.17 0.89 0.00 0.00 6.08 1.35 12.17 16.25 1.67 22.33 0.88 0.00 0.00 6.08 1.35 12.17 12.75 18.25 1.30 4.17 1.06 10.25 3.35 16.67 22.42 0.88 0.08 0.75 6.17 1.36 12.25 11.39 18.33 1.29 4.25 1.07 10.42 1.64 1.64 22.50 0.88 0.17 0.75 1.37 1.32 1.04 1.37 1.77 10.42 1.64 1.64 1.64 2.56 0.68	total= 74.40 mm Comments: Syr 24hr 5min SCS Type II	3.75 1.02 9.83 2.73 15.92 1.78 22.00 0.89 3.83 1.03 9.92 2.82 16.00 1.73 22.08 0.89
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$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<pre>Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 95.74 51.88</pre>
<pre> CALIB NASHYD (0204) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.55 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.182 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.092 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.500 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 28.071 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 74.400 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.377 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.</pre>	ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.58 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.087 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.583 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.149 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 74.400 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.351 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
<pre>CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 95.74 40.77 Over (min) = 5.00 20.00</pre>	ADD HYD (0209) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
Storage Coeff. (min) = 4.26 (ii) 15.74 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = 5.00 20.00 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms) = 0.23 0.07 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms) = 0.64 0.84 1.178 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 12.00 12.25 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 74.40 74.40 74.40 74.40 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.42 0.52 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CM* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (iii) DE COMULE DE COMUNE DE COMUNE	V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 000 TITIT TITIT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 00 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
<pre>(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0201): 15.57 1.178 12.08 38.38 + ID2= 2 (0203): 2.80 0.087 12.58 26.15 </pre>	<pre>Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3334 83b5-3ecc-42ce-9d56-acb49c30720f\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3334 83b5-3ecc-42ce-9d56-acb49c30720f\scen DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 12:59:33 USER:</pre>
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	COMMENTS:

** SIMULATION : F - 10yr Ahr 5min Chicago **	CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20
CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 664.647 Ptotal= 50.60 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.722 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C	IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (1) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250
Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN	Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 172.06 40.00 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.68 (ii) 5.75 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. neak (mrs)= 0.32 0.15
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	bill Hyd. peak (tms)= 0.22 0.13 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.26 0.07 0.298 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF COLUME (mm)= 48.60 17.18 28.86 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.60 50.60 50.60 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.96 0.34 0.57 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (OT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
CALIB NASHYD (0204) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.55 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.182 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.052 (i) (i)	ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. ID1 = 1 (0202): 1.53 0.298 1.33 28.86 + ID2 = 2 (0204): 2.62 0.052 2.08 13.77 ID = 3 (0208): 4.15 0.302 1.33 19.34
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.772 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.600 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.272	NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	CALIB Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.58
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.048 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 12.606 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.600 RUNOFF COEFFCIENT = 0.249 (i) DEAK ELAN DUEK NOT INCLUME DISCISSION TO DOM	1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. ID1= 1 (0201): 15.57 1.32 21.62 + ID2= 2 (0203): 2.80 0.048 2.08 12.61 ID1= 3 (0207): 18.37 1.155 1.33 20.25 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
(1) PEAK PLOW DUES NOT INCLUDE BASEPLOW IF ANT.	ADD HYD (0209) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
IDE 1 DI = 5.0 min IOCAI Imp(x) = 20.00 DI . Conn.(x) = 17.50 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha) = 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm) = 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%) = 2.00 4.00 Length (m) = 322.18 70.00 Magnings p. Average Slope (h) = 2.00	ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 1.456 1.33 20.08 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 172.06 26.31 over (min) 5.00 20.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.37 (ii) 17.05 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 20.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.26 0.06	V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.05 0.47 1.152 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.58 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 48.60 15.98 21.62 TOTAL RAITHFALL (mm)= 50.60 50.60 50.60 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.96 0.32 0.43	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 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved
<pre>www.wanuing.slukable Cuttr. is smaller inaw lime SiEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.</pre>	AII Fights Peserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat Output filename:
ADD HYD (0207)	C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\b28e 7211-b266-4059-8586-c324913ff82d\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\b28e 7211-b266-4059-8586-c324913ff82d\scen

DATE: 01-29-2024

USER:

TIME: 12:59:34

COMMENTS: ____

_____ ** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type I **

READ STO	RM	Filenar	me: C:\Us	sers\dho	rdyk\AppD			
1			ata\l	.ocal\Te	np\			
			88f53	Bef1-126	e-46c5-8e	23-04870	d1bcf26\	24397740
Ptotal= 86.4	40 mm	Comment	ts: 10yr	24hr 5m	in SCS Ty	pe II		
	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	' TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	' hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
	0.00	0.00	6.08	1.56	12.17	14.81	18.25	1.51
	0.08	0.87	6.17	1.58	12.25	13.23	18.33	1.49
	0.17	0.87	6.25	1.59	12.33	11.65	18.42	1.47
	0.25	0.88	6.33	1.61	12.42	10.08	18.50	1.46
	0.33	0.89	6.42	1.62	12.50	8.50	18.58	1.43
	0.42	0.89	6.50	1.63	12.58	7.29	18.67	1.42
	0.50	0.91	6.58	1.65	12.67	6.93	18.75	1.40
	0.58	0.91	6.67	1.66	12.75	6.57	18.83	1.38
	0.67	0.92	6.75	1.68	12.83	6.21	18.92	1.37
	0.75	0.92	6.83	1.69	12.92	5.85	19.00	1.35
	0.83	0.93	6.92	1.71	13.00	5.50	19.08	1.33
	0.92	0.94	7.00	1.72	13.08	5.15	19.17	1.31
	1.00	0.94	7.08	1.74	13.17	4.96	19.25	1.29
	1.08	0.96	7.17	1.75	13.25	4.76	19.33	1.28
	1.17	0.96	7.25	1.76	13.33	4.57	19.42	1.26
	1.25	0.97	7.33	1.78	13.42	4.38	19.50	1.24
	1.33	0.98	7.42	1.79	13.50	4.18	19.58	1.22
	1.42	0.98	7.50	1.81	13.58	3.97	19.67	1.20
	1.50	0.99	7.58	1.82	13.67	3.84	19.75	1.19
	1.58	0.99	7.67	1.84	13.75	3.70	19.83	1.17
	1.67	1.01	7.75	1.85	13.83	3.56	19.92	1.15
	1.75	1.01	7.83	1.86	13.92	3.42	20.00	1.13
	1.83	1.02	7.92	1.88	14.00	3.28	20.08	1.12
	1.92	1.03	8.00	1.89	14.08	3.17	20.17	1.12

CALIB			
NASHYD (0204)	Area (ha)	= 2.62	Curve Number (CN)= 72.9
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)	= 7.00	<pre># of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00</pre>
	U.H. Tp(hrs)	= 0.55	

Unit Hyd Qpeak	(cms)=	0.182	
PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK RUNOFF VOLUME TOTAL RAINFALL RUNOFF COEFFICI	(cms)= (hrs)= (mm)= (mm)= ENT =	0.120 (i 12.500 36.267 86.400 0.420)

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

CALIB STANDHYD (0202) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area Total	(ha)= Imp(%)= 4	1.53 45.00	Dir. (Conn.(%)=	37.20	
			10				
		IMPERVIUL	12	PERVIOUS	s (1)		
Surface Area	(ha)=	0.69		0.84			
Dep. Storage	(mm)=	2.00		5.00			
Average Slope	(%)=	2.00		4.00			
Length	(m)=	101.00		25.00			
Mannings n	=	0.013		0.250			
Max.Eff.Inten.(r	nm/hr)=	111.18		65.64			
over	(min)	5.00		10.00			
Storage Coeff.	(min)=	2.00	(ii)	6.85	(ii)		
Unit Hvd. Tpeak	(min)=	5.00	• •	10.00	• •		
Unit Hyd. peak	(cms)=	0.31		0.14			
	• •				*	TOTALS*	
PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	0.17		0.13		0.274	(iii)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	12.00		12.08		12.00	
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	84.40		42.00		57.77	
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	86.40		86.40		86.40	
RUNOFF COEFFICIE	ENT =	0.98		0.49		0.67	

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
 (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
 (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

2.00	1.03	8.08	1.94	14.17	3.12	20.25	1.11
2.08	1.05	8.17	2.01	14.25	3.07	20.33	1.11
2.17	1.05	8.25	2.08	14.33	3.02	20.42	1.11
2 25	1.06	8 33	2 15	14 42	2 97	20 50	1 11
2.33	1.06	8.42	2.22	14.50	2.93	20.58	1.10
2 42	1.07	8 50	2 29	14 58	2.86	20 67	1 10
2.50	1.08	8 58	2 38	14.50	2.00	20.07	1 09
2.50	1 08	8 67	2.50	1 1/1 75	2.02	20.75	1 00
2.50	1 09	8 75	2.45	1/ 83	2.77	20.05	1 09
2.07	1 10	8 83	2.51	1 1/ 92	2.72	20.52	1 08
2.75	1 10	0.05	2.50	14.92	2.07	21.00	1 00
2.05	1 11	0.92	2.05	1 15 00	2.02	21.00	1 07
2.92	1 11	0.00	2.72	1 15 17	2.57	21.17	1.07
2 09	1 12	9.00	2.70	15.17	2.51	21.25	1.07
2.00	1 12	0.25	2.70	1 15 22	2.47	21.33	1.07
2.1/	1.15	9.25	2.70	15.35	2.42	21.42	1.00
3.25	1.14	9.55	2.70	15.42	2.57	21.50	1.00
3.33	1.15	9.42	2.76	15.50	2.32	21.58	1.05
3.42	1.15	9.50	2.76	15.58	2.20	21.07	1.05
3.50	1.1/	9.58	2.83	15.6/	2.21	21.75	1.05
3.58	1.1/	9.67	2.94	15./5	2.16	21.83	1.05
3.6/	1.18	9.75	3.00	15.83	2.11	21.92	1.04
3.75	1.18	9.83	3.17	15.92	2.07	22.00	1.04
3.83	1.19	9.92	3.28	16.00	2.01	22.08	1.04
3.92	1.20	10.00	3.39	16.08	1.98	22.1/	1.03
4.00	1.20	10.08	3.56	16.17	1.96	22.25	1.03
4.08	1.22	10.17	3.73	16.25	1.94	22.33	1.02
4.17	1.23	10.25	3.89	16.33	1.92	22.42	1.02
4.25	1.25	10.33	4.06	16.42	1.91	22.50	1.02
4.33	1.26	10.42	4.22	16.50	1.89	22.58	1.01
4.42	1.27	10.50	4.39	16.58	1.87	22.67	1.01
4.50	1.29	10.58	4.67	16.67	1.85	22.75	1.01
4.58	1.30	10.67	4.94	16.75	1.83	22.83	1.00
4.67	1.32	10.75	5.22	16.83	1.82	22.92	1.00
4.75	1.33	10.83	5.50	16.92	1.80	23.00	0.99
4.83	1.35	10.92	5.77	17.00	1.78	23.08	0.99
4.92	1.36	11.00	6.05	17.08	1.76	23.17	0.99
5.00	1.37	11.08	6.64	17.17	1.74	23.25	0.98
5.08	1.39	11.17	7.30	17.25	1.73	23.33	0.98
5.17	1.40	11.25	7.96	17.33	1.71	23.42	0.98
5.25	1.42	11.33	8.63	17.42	1.69	23.50	0.98
5.33	1.43	11.42	9.29	17.50	1.68	23.58	0.97
5.42	1.45	11.50	9.95	17.58	1.65	23.67	0.97
5.50	1.46	11.58	20.60	17.67	1.64	23.75	0.96
5.58	1.48	11.67	36.97	17.75	1.62	23.83	0.96
5.67	1.49	11.75	56.04	17.83	1.60	23.92	0.96
5.75	1.51	11.83	86.99	17.92	1.58	24.00	0.95
5.83	1.52	11.92	111.18	18.00	1.56		
5.92	1.53	12.00	82.20	18.08	1.55		
6.00	1.55	12.08	16.38	18.17	1.53		

1 + 2 = 3	ΔRF	Δ ΟΡΕΔΚ	ΤΡΕΔΚ	R V	
	(ha) (cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	
ID1= 1 (02	02): 1.5	3 0.274	12.00	57.77	
+ ID2= 2 (02	04): 2.6	2 0.120	12.50	36.27	
ID = 3 (02	08): 4.1	5 0.322	12.08	44.19	
NOTE: PEAK FLO	WS DO NOT IN	CLUDE BASEF	LOWS IF AN	Υ.	
CALIB	4000 (h-)- 2.00	Cupyo N	umbon (CN)-	70.0
NASHTU (0205) TD= 1 DT= 5 0 min	To (mm) = 7.50	# of li	noon Ros (N)=	2 00
		rs = 0.58	# 01 L1	near kes.(N)-	5.00
	0.11. 10(1	13)= 0.50			
Unit Hyd Qpeak	(cms)= 0.	184			
PEAK FLOW	(cms)= 0	115 (i)			
ΤΤΜΕ ΤΟ ΡΕΔΚ	(hrs) = 12	583			
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)= 33.	988			
TOTAL RATNEALL	(mm)= 86.	400			
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT = 0.	393			
(i) PEAK FLOW D	DES NOT INCL	UDE BASEFLO	W IF ANY.		
	Anon (ha)= 15 57			
TD= 1 DT= 5 0 min	Total Imp	(%) = 20.10	Dir Co	nn (%)- 17 30	
10- 1 01- 3.0 min	TOCAL IMP	(%)= 20.10	D11. C0	1111.(%)= 17.56	
	IM	PERVIOUS	PERVIOUS	(i)	
Surface Area	(ha)=	3.13	12.44		
Dep. Storage	(mm)=	2.00	5.10		
Average Slope	(%)=	2.00	4.00		
Length	(m)=	322.18	70.00		
Mannings n	-	0 013	0 250		

Mannings n	=	0.013	0.250	
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)=	111.18	52.14	
over	(min)	5.00	15.00	
Storage Coeff.	(min)=	4.01 (ii)	14.42 (ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak	(min)=	5.00	15.00	
Unit Hyd. peak	(cms)=	0.24	0.08	
				TOTALS
PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	0.76	1.18	1.683 (iii)

TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.17 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 84.40 39.90 47.60 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.40 86.40 86.40 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.46 0.55 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (1ii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (1ii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. 	<pre>0 0 T T H H YY MM MM 0 0 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ****** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\UserS\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\885d 0b09-b2cd-4212-8313-c67aa8f8badc\scen Summary filename: C:\UserS\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\885d 0b09-b2cd-4212-8313-c67aa8f8badc\scen DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 12:59:33 USER: COMMENTS:</pre>
ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 2.057 12.08 45.28	CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 779.866
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	Ptotal= 59.05 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U AAAA L W I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM	Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN 'TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 4.39 1.00 15.36 2.00 10.55 3.00 5.64 0.08 4.62 1.08 21.89 2.08 9.76 3.08 5.45
$ 0.17 4.89 \ 1.17 45.95 \ 2.17 9.09 \ 3.17 5.27 \\ 0.25 5.19 \ 1.25 201.50 \ 2.25 8.52 \ 3.25 5.11 \\ 0.33 5.54 \ 1.33 58.52 \ 2.33 8.03 \ 3.42 4.82 \\ 0.50 6.44 \ 1.50 24.33 \ 2.50 7.22 \ 3.50 4.69 \\ 0.58 7.06 \ 1.58 19.49 \ 2.58 6.89 \ 3.58 4.57 \\ 0.67 7.81 \ 1.67 16.43 \ 2.67 6.59 \ 3.67 4.45 \\ 0.75 8.79 \ 1.75 14.31 \ 2.75 6.31 \ 3.75 4.34 \\ 0.83 10.14 1.83 12.74 \ 2.83 6.67 3.83 4.24 \\ 0.92 12.12 \ 1.92 11.52 \ 2.92 5.84 \ 3.92 4.14 \\ $	RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 57.05 22.50 35.35 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 59.05 59.05 59.05 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.38 0.60 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOUL DE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
CALIB NASHYD (0204) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 72.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.182 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.071 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 18.493 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 59.046 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.313 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
<pre> CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 JD= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20</pre>	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.067 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083 RUNOFF VOUME (mm)= 17.053 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 59.046 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.289 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.58 (ii) 5.40 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.33 0.16 *TOTALS* * * PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.31 0.10 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33	STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30

Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Leneth (m)= 322.18 70.00	
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 201.50 35.48 over (min) 5.00 20.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.16 (ii) 15.30 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 20.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.27 0.07	V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L VV I SSS U U A A L VV I SSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL
TOTALS PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.26 0.69 1.411 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.58 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 57.05 21.07 27.29 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 59.05 59.05 59.05 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.36 0.46	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 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc
***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA.	All rights reserved.
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)	***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
 (11) IIME SIEP (DI) SHOULD BE SMALLER OK EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. 	Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Visca\
ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 ARFA OPFAK TPFAK R.V.	C: USers Uniorgy (AppBata Coca) (Livica VH5 Ve050667-a614-4391-ac0a-91748cfe23f1/0006 479b-8a5e-419d-b275-865c63e84cd5\scen Summary filename: C: USers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\b0d0 479b-8a5e-419d-b275-865c63e84cd5\scen
IDI= 1 (cms) (hrs) (mm) IDI= 1 (0201): 15.57 1.411 1.33 27.29 + ID2= 2 (0203): 2.80 0.667 2.08 17.05	DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 12:59:34
ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 1.415 1.33 25.73	USER:
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	COMMENTS:
ADD HYD (0209) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V.	
ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 1.415 1.33 25.73 + ID2= 2 (0208): 4.15 0.366 1.33 24.71	** SIMULATION : I - 25yr 24hr 5min SCS Type I **
ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 1.781 1.33 25.54	
ata\Local\Temp\ 88f53ef1-12fe-46c5-8e23-04870d1bcf26\52718ccf	3 67 1 38 9 75 3 56 1 15 83 2 47 1 21 92 1 22
Ptotal=100.80 mm Comments: 25yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II TIME RAIN TIME RAIN '	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.150 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.583 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 44.662 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 100.800 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.437 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 129.71 82.87 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.88 (ii) 6.44 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.32 0.14 *TOTALS* *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 12.00 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 98.80 53.25 70.19 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 100.80 100.80 100.80 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.53 0.70	CALIB CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250
<pre>***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFLCIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY</pre>	Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 129.71 71.98 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.77 (ii) 12.92 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.25 0.08 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.89 1.59 2.160 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.17 12.08 RUMOFF VOLUME (mm)= 98.80 50.85 59.15 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 100.80 100.80 100.80 RUMOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.50 0.59
ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	<pre>***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20%</pre>
NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.58	ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
	DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 12:59:33 USER: COMMENTS:
ADD HYD (0209) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	 ****SIMULATION : J - 50yr Ahr 5min Chicago ** ** SIMULATION : J - 50yr Ahr 5min Chicago **
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 870.253 Ptotal= 65.17 mm B= 1.500 c= 0.725 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 0.33
V V I SS U U AAAAA L VV I SSS U U A A L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 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 Y MM M0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.	TIME RAIN TIME RAIN ' TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN I TIME RAIN I Imm hrs mm/hr hrs hrs hrs hrs hrs hrs hrs hrs hrs hrs
<pre>Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\a090 85c5-c3e1-42e5-a74a-85f7c28e7f39\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\a090 85c5-c3e1-42e5-a74a-85f7c28e7f39\scen</pre>	CALIB AASHYD (0204) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.087 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 22.174 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.171 PUNDEC COEFECTENT = 0.200	ID = 3 (0208): 4.15 0.416 1.33 28.82 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	CALIB NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20	U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.58 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.082 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083 RINDER VOLUME (mm)= 20 539
Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.171 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.315 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 224.02 64.81 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.51 (ii) 5.17 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.33 0.16	CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30
TOTALS PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.34 0.13 0.409 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 63.17 26.60 40.20 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.17 65.17 65.17 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.62	IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250
<pre>***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) DAME FOR OPERATION IN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.</pre>	Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 224.02 42.84 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.03 (ii) 14.29 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.27 0.08 *TOTALS*
(III) PEAK FLOW DUES NUT INCLUDE DASEFLOW IF ANT.	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.42 0.65 1.702 (111) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 63.17 25.01 31.61 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.17 65.17 65.17 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.38 0.49
ADD HYD (0208) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.	***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA.
 (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. 	<pre>Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\f857 f3f2-6ce9-4be7-a70f-8c833d399d28\scen Summary filename:</pre>
ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9+748cfe23+1\+857 f3f2-6ce9-4be7-a70f-8c833d399d28\scen DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 12:59:34
ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 1.707 1.33 29.92 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	USER:
ADD HYD (0209) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	COMMENTS:
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppD ata\Local\Temp\ 88f53ef1-126e-46c5-8e23-04870d1bcf26\a68cd2f7
V V I SSSSS U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U AAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U A L VV I SS U U A L L	Ptotal=110.40 mm Comments: 50yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr ' hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 0.00 0.08 0.08 2.00 12.17 18.92 18.25 1.93 0.08 1.12 6.17 2.02 12.25 16.99 18.33 1.91 0.17 1.12 6.25 2.03 12.33 14.89 18.42 1.88 0.25 1.33 6.33 2.05 12.42 12.88 18.50 1.87
000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y MM M0 0 0 0 T T H H Y MM M0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.	
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5.33 1.83 11.42 11.87 17.50 2.14 23.58 1.24 5.42 1.85 11.50 12.72 17.58 2.11 23.67 1.24 5.50 1.87 11.58 26.32 17.67 2.09 23.75 1.23 5.58 1.89 11.67 47.23 17.75 2.07 2.83 1.23 5.67 1.91 11.75 7.16 17.83 2.04 23.92 1.22 5.75 1.92 11.83 111.16 17.92 2.02 24.00 1.21 5.83 1.94 11.92 12.07 18.60 2.040 1.21 5.83 1.94 11.92 12.07 18.60 2.040 1.21 5.83 1.94 11.92 12.07 18.60 2.040 1.21 5.83 1.94 12.04 18.08 1.98 1.60 1.98 1.20 5.83 1.94 12.08 20.93 18.17 1.95 1.21
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<pre> CALIB </pre>
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CALIB CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Manings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 142.07 94.68 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.81 (ii) 6.21 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.32 0.15 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.22 0.19 0.377 (iii) ITME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 110.40 110.40 110.40 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.55 0.71 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:	Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 142.07 82.50 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.64 (ii) 12.30 (ii)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SNALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. IDL= 1 (0202): 1.53 0.377 12.00 78.65 + ID2= 2 (0204): 2.62 0.181 12.59 54.04 IDL= 3 (0208): 4.15 0.456 12.08 63.12 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	Unit Hyd. peak (ms)= 0.25 0.69 Unit Hyd. peak (ms)= 0.25 0.69 *TOTALS* *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 12.00 12.17 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 108.40 58.44 67.08 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 10.40 110.40 110.40 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.53 0.61 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ****** WARNING: FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: C.M* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) TIME STEP (DDE) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
CALIB NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.58 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.174 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.583 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 51.113 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 110.400 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.463 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	ADD HYD (0207) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. I + 2 = 3 (ma) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0201): 15.57 2.486 12.08 67.08 + ID2= 2 (0203): 2.80 0.174 12.58 51.11 III = 3 (0207): 18.37 2.569 12.08 64.65 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 D= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00	ADD HYD (0209) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. TD1= 1 (0207): 18.37 2.569 12.08 64.65 + ID2= 2 (0208): 4.15 0.456 12.08 63.12 ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 3.024 12.08 64.37 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

FINISH	
	CHICAGO STORM I IDE CUIVE parameters. A= 952.759
	Ptotal= 72.14 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.723
	used in: INTENSITY = $A / (t + B)^C$
V V I SSSSS U U A L (V 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L	Storm time step = 5.00 min Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 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 000	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
eveloped and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc opyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc 11 rights reserved.	0.42 7.27 1.42 40.85 2.42 9.29 3.42 5.89 0.50 7.87 1.50 29.72 2.50 8.82 3.50 5.73 0.58 8.61 1.58 23.81 2.58 8.41 3.58 5.58 0.67 9.54 1.67 20.07 2.67 8.05 3.67 5.44 0.75 10.74 1.75 17.48 2.75 7.71 3.75 5.30
***** DELAILED OUTPUT*****	0.83 12.39 1.83 15.56 2.83 7.41 3.83 5.18 0.92 14.81 1.92 14.08 2.92 7.14 3.92 5.06
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat	
UUSers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\15c3 0ee-34d7-403a-b8ba-3fdb9b7f8f49\scen Summary filename: :\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\15c3	CALIB NASHYD (0204) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
0ee-34d7-403a-b8ba-3fdb9b7f8f49\scen	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.182
ATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 12:59:32 SER:	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.105 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.000 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 26.588
	TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.135 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.369
OMMENTS:	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
**************************************	STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20

IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00	RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 24.736 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.135 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.343 (1) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
over (min) 5.00 5.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.46 (ii) 4.98 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00 Init Hyd. neak (ms)= 0.33 0.22	CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30
TOTALS PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.38 0.17 0.552 (iii)	IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44
IIME ID PEAK (IN*S) = 1.33 1.33 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 31.46 45.85 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.44 0.64	Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250
**** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!	Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00
 (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFECTENT 	Storage Coeff. (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.28 0.08
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.97 0.41 0.51
ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA.
+ ID2= 2 (0204): 2.62 0.105 2.00 26.59	(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COFFICIENT.
	(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
CALLD I NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min I (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00	ADD HYD (0207)
0.11. (p(iii))- 0.00	
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184	1 + 2 = 3 ARCA UPEAR IPEAR K.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0201): 15.57 1.957 1.33 36.69

ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 1.964 1.33 34.87

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

D HYD (0209) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	**************************************	 ********** 100yr 24H	********* hr 5min 1	********* SCS Type	**** **			
+ ID2= 2 (0208): 4.15 0.561 1.33 33.69 ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 2.525 1.33 34.65	**********	********	******	******	****			
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	READ STORM	Filenar	me: C:\U ata\I	sers\dho Local\Ter	rdyk∖AppD np∖)		
	Ptotal=122.40 mm	Comment	88f5: ts: 100y	3ef1-1260 r 24hr 5m	e-46c5-8e min SCS T	23-04870 ype II	d1bcf26\	2c4cdf50
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AA L	TIME	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr	' TIME ' hrs	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hrs	RAIN mm/hr
V V I SS U U AAAAA L	0.00	0.00	6.08	2.22	12.17	20.97	18.25	2.14
VVI SSUUAAL	0.08	1.24	6.17	2.24	12.25	18.74	18.33	2.12
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL	0.17	1.24	6.25	2.25	12.33	16.51	18.42	2.09
	0.25	1.25	6.33	2.27	12.42	14.28	18.50	2.07
	0.33	1.26	6.42	2.29	12.50	12.04	18.58	2.03
	0.42	1 29	6 58	2.31	12.50	9 82	18 75	1 99
	0.50	1.29	6.67	2.36	12.75	9.31	18.83	1.96
Ploped and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc	0.67	1.30	6.75	2.38	12.83	8.80	18.92	1.94
right 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc	0.75	1.31	6.83	2.40	12.92	8.29	19.00	1.91
rights reserved.	0.83	1.32	6.92	2.42	13.00	7.78	19.08	1.88
	0.92	1.33	7.00	2.44	13.08	7.30	19.17	1.86
	1.00	1.33	7.08	2.46	13.17	7.02	19.25	1.83
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	1.08	1.36	7.17	2.48	13.25	6.75	19.33	1.81
	1.17	1.36	7.25	2.50	13.33	6.47	19.42	1.78
filonamou () Decembra Filos (v86) Visual OTTHVMO 6 20002 voie dat	1.25	1.3/	7.33 7.43	2.52	13.42	6.20 J	19.50	1.70
iput Titename. C.\Program Fites (xoo)\visuat OTHYMU 6.2\VO2\VO1N.dat	1.33	1 39	1 7 50	2.54	13.50	5 63 1	19.58	1 71
utput filename:	1.42	1.41	7.58	2.58	13.67	5.43	19.75	1.68
Jsers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\4783	1.58	1.41	7.67	2.60	13.75	5.24	19.83	1.65
0-6289-4857-8e2c-93eb64908753\scen	1.67	1.43	7.75	2.62	13.83	5.04	19.92	1.63
ummary filename:	1.75	1.43	7.83	2.64	13.92	4.85	20.00	1.60
Jsers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\4783	1.83	1.44	7.92	2.66	14.00	4.65	20.08	1.59
0-6289-4857-8e2c-93eb64908753\scen	1.92	1.46	8.00	2.68	14.08	4.49	20.17	1.58
	2.00	1.46	8.08	2.75	14.17	4.41	20.25	1.58
TTUE 40 50 22	2.08	1.48	8.17	2.85	14.25	4.35	20.33	1.57
:: 01-29-2024 IIME: 12:59:33	2.17	1.48	8.25	2.95	14.33	4.28	20.42	1.57
	2.25	1.50	8.33 8.42	3.05	14.42 17.50	4.21	20.50	1.5/
	2.55	1.51	0.42	5.15	1 14.30	4.15	20.30	1.00

	2.42	1.51	8.50	3.24	14.58	4.05	20.67	1.55
	2.50	1.53	8.58	3.37	14.67	3.99	20.75	1.55
	2.58	1.53	8.67	3.46	14.75	3.92	20.83	1.54
	2.67	1.55	8.75	3.56	14.83	3.85	20.92	1.54
	2.75	1.55	8.83	3.66	14.92	3.79	21.00	1.53
	2.83	1.56	8.92	3.76	15.00	3.71	21.08	1.53
	2.92	1.58	9.00	3.86	15.08	3.64	21.17	1.52
	3.00	1.58	9.08	3.92	15.17	3.56	21.25	1.52
	3.08	1.60	9.17	3.92	15.25	3.49	21.33	1.51
	3.17	1.60	9.25	3.92	15.33	3.42	21.42	1.51
	3.25	1.62	9.33	3.92	15.42	3.35	21.50	1.51
	3.33	1.63	9.42	3.92	15.50	3.29	21.58	1.49
	3.42	1.63	9.50	3.92	15.58	3.19	21.67	1.49
	3.50	1.65	9.58	4.01	15.67	3.14	21.75	1.49
	3.58	1.65	9.67	4.17	15.75	3.06	21.83	1.48
	3.67	1.67	9.75	4.33	15.83	2.99	21.92	1.48
	3.75	1.68	9.83	4.48	15.92	2.93	22.00	1.47
	3.83	1.69	9.92	4.64	16.00	2.85	22.08	1.47
	3.92	1.70	10.00	4.80	16.08	2.80	22.17	1.46
	4.00	1.70	10.08	5.04	16.17	2.77	22.25	1.46
	4.08	1.73	10.17	5.28	16.25	2.75	22.33	1.45
	4.17	1.75	10.25	5.51	16.33	2.73	22.42	1.44
	4.25	1.77	10.33	5.75	16.42	2.70	22.50	1.44
	4.33	1.78	10.42	5.98	16.50	2.68	22.58	1.43
	4.42	1.80	10.50	6.22	16.58	2.64	22.67	1.43
	4.50	1.82	10.58	6.61	16.67	2.62	22.75	1.42
	4.58	1.85	10.67	7.00	16.75	2.60	22.83	1.42
	4.67	1.87	10.75	7.39	16.83	2.57	22.92	1.42
	4.75	1.89	10.83	7.78	16.92	2.55	23.00	1.41
	4.83	1.91	10.92	8.18	17.00	2.52	23.08	1.41
	4.92	1.93	11.00	8.57	17.08	2.50	23.17	1.40
	5.00	1.95	11.08	9.40	17.17	2.47	23.25	1.40
	5.08	1.97	11.17	10.34	17.25	2.45	23.33	1.39
	5.1/	1.99	11.25	11.28	17.33	2.42	23.42	1.38
	5.25	2.01	11.33	12.22	17.42	2.39	23.50	1.38
	5.33	2.03	11.42	13.10	17.50	2.3/	23.58	1.3/
	5.42	2.05	11.50	14.10	17.58	2.34	23.0/	1.3/
	5.50	2.07	11.50	29.10	17.07	2.52	25.75	1.50
	5.50	2.09	11.0/	70 10	17.75	2.29	22.02	1.50
	5.07	2.11	11 02	122 24	17.03	2.2/	23.92	1.50
	5.75	2.15	11.05	157 51	19 00	2.24	24.00	1.55
	5.03	2.15	12.92	116 45	1 19 09	2.22	1	
	6.00	2.1/	12.00	22 21	10.00	2.15	1	
	0.00	2.15	12.00	23.21	10.1/	2.10	I	
CALIB NASHYD (0204)	Area	(ha)=	2.62	Curve Num	ber (C	CN)= 72.9	,

ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia U.H.	(mm)= Tp(hrs)=	7.00 0.55	<pre># of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00</pre>	
Unit Hyd Qpeak	(cms)=	0.182			
PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEAK RUNOFF VOLUME TOTAL RAINFALL RUNOFF COEFFICI	(cms)= (hrs)= (mm)= (mm)= ENT =	0.213 (12.500 63.466 122.400 0.519	(i)		

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

CALIB					
STANDHYD (0202)	Area	(ha)=	1.53		
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Total	Imp(%)= 4	45.00 Di	r. Conn.(%)=	= 37.20
		IMPERVIO	JS PERV	IOUS (i)	
Surface Area	(ha)=	0.69	e	.84	
Dep. Storage	(mm)=	2.00	5	.00	
Average Slope	(%)=	2.00	4	.00	
Length	(m)=	101.00	25	.00	
Mannings n	=	0.013	0.	250	
Max.Eff.Inten.(nm/hr)=	157.51	109	.72	
over	(min)	5.00	10	.00	
Storage Coeff.	(min)=	1.74	(ii) 5	.96 (ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak	(min)=	5.00	10	.00	
Unit Hyd. peak	(cms)=	0.32	e	.15	
				*	*TOTALS*
PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	0.25	e	.23	0.430 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	12.00	12	.08	12.00
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	120.40	71	.00	89.37
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	122.40	122	.40	122.40
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT =	0.98	e	.58	0.73
***** WARNING: STORA	GE COEFF	. IS SMALLE	ER THAN TI	ME STEP!	

(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
 (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
 (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

| ADD HYD (0208)|

<pre> 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. </pre>	<pre>***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20%</pre>
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.492	NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
(1) PEAK FLUW DUES NUI INCLUDE BASEFLUW IF ANY.	ADD HYD (0209)
CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 157.51 95.92 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.49 (ii) 11.65 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. neak (rms)= 0.26 0.09	V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L V V I SSS U U A A L VV I SSSS U U A A L
OILT Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.26 0.09 *TOTALS* *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.10 2.23 2.909 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 122.00 12.17 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 122.40 68.20 77.23 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 122.40 122.40 122.40 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.56 0.63	000 TITIT TITIT 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 Y MM MM 0 0 0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc
All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	2.50 10.00 5.50 20.00 8.50 23.00 11.50 8.00 2.75 10.00 5.75 20.00 8.75 23.00 11.75 8.00
<pre>Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3cb5 ce0d-9cbe-4cbe-b0be-87ef01a717c9\scen Summary filename:</pre>	CALIB NASHYD (0204) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.55 NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.
C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\3cb5 ce0d-9cbe-4cbe-b0be-87ef01a717c9\scen	TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH
DATE: 01-29-2024 TIME: 12:59:33 USER: COMMENTS:	TIME RAIN TIME RAIN <th< td=""></th<>
TIME RAIN TIME RAIN <th< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td></th<>	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

2.833 10.00 5.833 20.00 8.833 23.00 11.83 8.00 2.917 10.00 5.917 20.00 8.917 23.00 11.92 8.00 3.000 10.00 6.000 20.00 9.000 23.00 12.00 8.00 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.182 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.198 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 7.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 123.366 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 133.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.639 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (1) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP. TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr 0.033 15.00 3.00 6.083 43.00 9.125 13.00 0.157 15.00 3.167 3.00 6.250 43.00 9.125 13.00 0.250 15.00 3.167 3.00 6.433 43.00 9.33 13.00 0.250 15.00 3.500 6.050 43.00 9.125 13.00 0.500 15.00 3.503 6.060 43.00 9.59 13.00 0.515 0.015 3.583 3.00 6.670 43.00 9.57 13.00	<pre>Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.00 40.44</pre>
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. CALIB ANSHVD (02203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP. TIME FAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.683 3.00 6.083 3.00 6.083 4.30 9.08 13.00 0.250 15.00 3.167 3.00 6.126 43.00 9.05 13.00 0.4167 15.00 3.167 3.00 6.157 43.00 9.51 3.00 0.417 15.00 3.167 3.00 6.583 4.30 9.50 13.00 0.417 15.00 3.558 3.00 6.583 43.00 9.57 13.00 0.515 0.0 3.568 3.00 6.583 43.00 9.57 13.00 0.516 15.00 3.578 3.00 6.583 43.00 9.57 13.00 0.517 15.00 3.578 3.00 6.583 43.00 9.57 13.00 0.533 15.00 3.578 3.00 6.533 43.00 9.57 13.00 0.533 15.00 3.578 3.00 6.533 43.00 9.57 13.00 0.533 15.00 3.578 3.00 6.573 43.00 9.57 13.00 0.533 15.00 3.578 3.00 6.770 43.00 9.25 13.00 0.515 0.00 3.570 3.00 6.533 43.00 19.55 13.00 0.516 15.00 3.570 3.00 6.730 43.00 9.57 13.00 0.1060 15.00 4.463 3.500 7.750 20.00 10.10 13.00 1.083 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.750 20.00 10.10 13.00 1.083 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.750 20.00 10.10 13.00 1.167 20.00 4.417 5.00 7.750 20.00 10.10 13.00 1.583 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.533 20.00 10.25 13.00 1.583 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.533 20.00 10.25 13.00 1.583 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.533 20.00 10.10 13.00 1.583 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.550 20.00 10.58 13.00 1.657 20.00 4.453 5.00 7.579 20.00 10.55 13.00 1.583 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.553 20.00 10.55 13.00 1.583 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.550 20.00 10.50 13.00 1.583 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.550 20.00 10.58 13.00 1.583 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.550 20.00 10.58 13.00 1.583 20.00 4.433 5.00 7.550 20.00 10.58 13.00 1.590 20.00 4.550 20.00 7.550 20.00 10.58 13.00 2.590 10.00 5.507 20.00 8.657 53.20.00 10.58 13.00 2.591 10.00 5.550 20.00 8.550 20.00 11.05 8.30 2.591 10.00 5.550 20.00 8.550 20.00 11.05 8.30 2.591 10.00 5.550 20.00 8.550 20.00 11.58 8.30 2.591 10.00 5.550	<pre>3.00 10.00 6.00 20.00 9.00 23.00 12.00 8.00 Unit Hyd Opeak (cms)= 0.184 PEX FLOW (cms)= 0.290 (1) IME TO PEAK (hrs)= 7.250 RUMOFF VOLUME (mm)= 133.000 RUMOFF COFFFICIENT = 0.615 (1) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. (TOTAL MAINTALL (mm)= 135.00 RUMOFF COFFFICIENT = 0.615 (1) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. (CALIB () Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 (CALIB () Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 (CALIB () Area (ha)= 32.18 70.00 (CALIB () Area (ha)= 32.18 70.00 (CALIB () Area (ha)= 32.18 70.00 (CALIB () Area (ha)= 1.00 (CALIB (ha)= 1.00 (CALIB (ha)= 1.00 (CALIB (ha)= 1.0</pre>

1.667 20.00 4.667 5.00 7.667 20.00 10.67 13.00	NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
1.750 20.00 4.750 5.00 7.750 20.00 10.75 13.00	
1.833 20.00 4.833 5.00 7.833 20.00 10.83 13.00	
1.917 20.00 4.917 5.00 7.917 20.00 10.92 13.00	
2.000 20.00 5.000 5.00 8.000 20.00 11.00 13.00	ADD HYD (0209)
2.083 10.00 5.083 20.00 8.083 23.00 11.08 8.00	1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
	(na) (cms) (mm)
	101=1 (0207): 18.37 (1.55 7.00 136.94
	+ 102 = 2 (0208); 4.15 0.349 7.00 134.95
	10 = 5 (0205). $22.32 2.005 7.00 150.57$
	NOTE: PEAK ELOWS DO NOT TNELLIDE RASEELOWS TE ANY
2,750 10,00 5,750 20,00 8,750 23,00 11,75 8,00	NOTE: TERK TEORS TO NOT INCODE DESERVOUS IT ANT.
2,833 10,00 5,833 20,00 8,833 23,00 11,83 8,00	
2.917 10.00 5.917 20.00 8.917 23.00 11.92 8.00	
3.000 10.00 6.000 20.00 9.000 23.00 12.00 8.00	
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.00 35.67	
over (min) 5.00 20.00	
Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.87 (ii) 17.98 (ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 20.00	
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.19 0.06	
TOTALS	
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.32 1.15 1.468 (iii)	
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 7.00 7.00 7.00	
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 191.00 129.59 140.21	
101AL KAINFALL (mm)= 193.00 193.00 193.00	
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.99 0.67 0.73	
***** WARNING-FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIAUS RATIOS RELOW 20%	
YOU SHOULD CONSTRER SPLITTING THE AREA	
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:	
CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)	
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL	
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.	
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	
1 + 2 = 3 AREA UPEAK IPEAK K.V.	
101-1 (0201). 13.37 1.400 7.00 140.21	
· 122-2 (0205). 2.00 0.200 /.25 110.75	
ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 1.655 7.00 136.94	

POST-DEVELOPMENT WITH SWM



	used in: INTENSITY = A / $(t + B)^{C}$
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015)	Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min
V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL	lime to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr
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	0.00 2.49 1.00 8.67 2.00 5.97 3.00 3.20 0.08 2.62 1.08 12.33 2.08 5.52 3.08 3.09 0.17 2.77 1.17 25.77 2.17 5.14 3.17 2.99 0.25 2.94 1.25 112.01 2.25 4.82 3.25 2.90
000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc	0.33 3.14 1.33 32.78 2.33 4.55 3.33 2.82 0.42 3.37 1.42 18.79 2.42 4.30 3.42 2.74
Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.	0.50 3.65 1.50 13.70 2.50 4.09 3.50 2.66 0.58 3.99 1.58 10.98 2.58 3.90 3.58 2.59 0.67 4.42 1.67 9.27 2.67 3.73 3.67 2.53
***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****	0.75 4.98 1.75 8.08 2.75 3.58 3.75 2.47 0.83 5.74 1.83 7.20 2.83 3.44 3.83 2.41 0.92 6.85 1.92 6.51 2.92 3.31 3.92 2.35
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat	
Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\1e1b 68a4-a88c-411d-9486-7caab3effb46\scen Summary filename:	 CALIB NASHYD (0204) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9+748cfe23f1\le1b 68a4-a88c-411d-9486-7caab3effb46\scen	U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.55
DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:34	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.020 (i)
USER:	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.683 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.181 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.171
COMMENTS:	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
**************************************	CALTB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imo(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20
******	IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 431.085 Ptotal= 33.18 mm B= 1.500	Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00
C= 0.720	Length (m)= 101.00 25.00
Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V.
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 16.58 over (min) 5.00 10.00	(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0204): 2.62 0.020 2.17 5.68
Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.99 (ii) 6.83 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. neak (ms)= 0.31 0.14	+ $ID2 = 2$ (0206): 1.53 0.011 2.58 16.39
TOTALS PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.17 0.03 0.178 (iii)	NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.18 7.76 16.47 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 33.18	
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.94 0.23 0.50	NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184
CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STOPAGE COEFFICENT	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.018 (1)
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 5.075 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.181
RESERVOIR(0206) OVERFLOW IS OFF	RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.153 (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 0.0000 0.1131 0.0425 0.0047 0.0023 0.1541 0.0563 0.0072 0.0051 0.1858 0.0588	 CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30
0.0090 0.0086 0.2126 0.0678 0.0105 0.0127 0.2363 0.0775 0.0118 0.0175 0.5866 0.0878	IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44
0.0130 0.0228 1.2999 0.0866 0.0141 0.0288 2.3435 0.1102	Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00
0.0151 0.0353 3.2269 0.1182	Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250
AKEA QPEAK IPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202) 1.530 0.178 1.33 16.47	Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 112.01 8.05 over (min) 5.00 30.00
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0206) 1.530 0.011 2.58 16.39	Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.00 (ii) 25.98 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 30.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.24 2.24
TEAN TEUW REDUCIEUM [QOUT/QIN][%]= 6.27 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 75.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0153	unit myu. peak (tms)= 0.24 0.04 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (tms)= 0.64 0.15 0.658 (iii)
	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.83 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 31.18 7.06 11.23
	IUIAL KAINFALL (mm)= 33.18 33.18 33.18 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.94 0.21 0.34

<pre>**** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20%</pre>	ADD HYD (0209) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
RESERVOIR(0205)] OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> OUT= 1 OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0003 0 0.4592 0.1548 0.0897 0.0225 0 0.5542 0.2111 0.1253 0.0442 0.6334 0.2788 0.1253 0.0442 0.1258 0.0771 0.8993 0.3170 0.3580 0.1649 0.0905 2.2696 0.4018 0.3580 0.1649 0.0905 2.2696 0.4018 0.4486	V V I SSSSS U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SS U U A L VV I SSS UUUU A L L VV I SSSS UUUU A L L 000 T T H H Y M M O O 000 T T H H Y M M OO OO OO T T H Y M M OO OO OO T T H Y M M OO OO OO T T H Y M M OO OO T T H Y M M
ARCA QPEAK IPEAK K.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201) 15.570 0.658 1.33 11.23 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.140 2.42 11.22 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 21.28	***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat
ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	C:\Users\dhordyk\dppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\b9b1 4331-024f-4e4a-b002-b331857fc004\scen DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: COMMENTS:
**************************************	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.056 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.500 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 17.654 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 57.600 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.306 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	0.0072 0.0051 0.1858 0.0588 0.0090 0.0086 0.2126 0.0678 0.0100 0.0177 0.2363 0.775 0.0118 0.0175 0.5866 0.0878 0.0130 0.0228 1.2999 0.0986 0.0151 0.0353 3.2269 0.1182
<pre> CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 74.12 33.93 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.35 (ii) 9.02 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 0.12 *TOTALS*</pre>	(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202) 1.530 0.159 12.00 34.22 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0206) 1.530 0.013 13.00 34.14 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 8.41 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 60.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0247
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.11 0.06 0.1290 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.08 12.00 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 55.60 21.56 34.22 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 57.60 57.60 57.60 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.37 0.59 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	NOFE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. INDESTIGATION INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. INDESTIGATION INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. INASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min I a (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 111 12.583 RUNOF VOLUME (mm)= 111 12.620 111 TOTAL RAINFALL 111 10.282
RESERVOIR(0206) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> OUT= 1 OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201) 15.570 0.789 12.08 26.30 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.347 12.58 26.29 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 43.97 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 30.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1154
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 74.12 26.14 over (min) 5.00 20.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.72 (ii) 18.44 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 20.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.22 0.06 *TOTALS* *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.49 0.50 0.789 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.25 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 55.60 20.17 26.30 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 97.60 57.60 57.60 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.35 0.46	ADD HYD (0207) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1=1 (0203): 2.80 0.053 12.58 16.26 + ID2=2 (0205): 15.57 0.347 12.58 26.29 ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 0.400 12.58 24.76 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
<pre>***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY</pre>	ADD HYD (0209) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
IN= 2> OUT= 1 OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 0.4592 0.1548 0.0609 0.00188 0.5993 0.1815 0.0897 0.0225 0.5542 0.2111 0.1253 0.0442 0.6334 0.2788 0.1397 0.0577 0.8993 0.3170 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.3580 0.3277 0.1097 3.3891 0.4486 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (hrs) (mm)	V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L VV I SSS U U A A L VV I SSSS UUUUU A A LLLL 000 TITIT TITIT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 0 0 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.

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

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat

Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\1aca 4de8-e0ba-46de-b488-055a66f2aa89\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\1aca 4de8-e0ba-46de-b488-055a66f2aa89\scen

DATE: 01-30-2024

TIME: 04:37:34

USER:

COMMENTS: ____

-----------** SIMULATION : D - 5yr 4hr 5min Chicago **

CHICAGO STORM Ptotal= 43.63 mm	IDF cur	rve para	meters: /	A= 573.118 B= 1.500	3						
	used in	used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C									
	Duratio	Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs									
	Storm time step = 5.00 min										
	Time to	o peak r	atio = (0.33							
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	' TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN				
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	' hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr				
0.00	3.26	1.00	11.36	2.00	7.81	3.00	4.18				
0.08	3.43	1.08	16.19	2.08	7.22	3.08	4.04				
0.17	3.62	1.17	33.93	2.17	6.73	3.17	3.91				
0.25	3.85	1.25	148.36	2.25	6.31	3.25	3.79				
0.33	4.10	1.33	43.20	2.33	5.95	3.33	3.68				
0.42	4.41	1.42	24.71	2.42	5.63	3.42	3.57				
0.50	4.77	1.50	17.99	2.50	5.35	3.50	3.48				
0.58	5.22	1.58	14.41	2.58	5.10	3.58	3.39				
0.67	5.78	1.67	12.16	2.67	4.88	3.67	3.30				
0.75	6.51	1.75	10.59	2.75	4.68	3.75	3.22				

(ii)	TTME	STER) (DT)	SHOLLID	RF	SMALLER	OR	FOLIAL	
(++)	1 71115	5161	(01)	JHOOLD	DL	JIALLIN	010	LÓOUL	
	THAN	THE	STORA	SE COEEL	ETC	TENT			
	1110014		JIONA	JE COLLI	- 1 C.				

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

RESERVOIR(0206) IN= 2> OUT= 1	OVERFLOW IS C	FF			
DT= 5.0 min	OUTFLOW ST	ORAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	
	(cms) (h	a.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)	
	0.0000 0	.0000	0.1131	0.0425	
	0.0047 0	.0023	0.1541	0.0503	
	0.0072 0	.0051	0.1858	0.0588	
	0.0090 0	.0086	0.2126	0.0678	
	0.0105 0	.0127	0.2363	0.0775	
	0.0118 0	.0175	0.5866	0.0878	
	0.0130 0	.0228	1.2999	0.0986	
	0.0141 0	.0288	2.3435	0.1102	
	0.0151 6	.0353	3.2269	0.1182	
	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	
	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	
INFLOW : ID= 2 (020	02) 1.530	0.249	1.33	23.73	
OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (020	96) 1.530	0.013	3.00	23.65	
PEAK	FLOW REDUC	TION [Qout	/Qin](%)=	5.27	
TIME	SHIFT OF PEAK	FLOW	(min)=10	0.00	
MAXIN	1UM STORAGE	USED	(ha.m.)=	0.0236	

ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 ID1= 1 (0204): + ID2= 2 (0206):	AREA (ha) 2.62 1.53	QPEAK (cms) 0.038 0.013	TPEAK (hrs) 2.08 3.00	R.V. (mm) 10.24 23.65
ID = 3 (0208):	4.15	0.050	2.08	15.18

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. NOTE: TEAK TEONS DO NOT INCLUDE DASETEONS IT ANT.

CALIB			
NASHYD (0203)	Area (ha)=	2.80	Curve Number (CN)= 70.9
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Ia (mm)= U.H. Tp(hrs)=	7.50 0.58	<pre># of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00</pre>

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184

7.51 | 1.83 8.97 | 1.92 9.43 | 2.83 8.53 | 2.92 4.50 | 3.83 4.33 | 3.92 0.83 3.14 0.92 3.07

					_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
T	CA	۱L	IE	3								

CALIB NASHYD (0204) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area Ia U.H.	(ha)= (mm)= Tp(hrs)=	2.62 7.00 0.55	Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
Unit Hyd Qpeak	(cms)=	0.182		
PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	0.038 (i)	
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	2.083		
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	10.238		
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	43.632		
RUNOFF COEFFICI	ENT =	0.235		

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

CA	LIB							
ST	ANDHYD (0202)	Area	(ha)=	1.53				
ID=	1 DT= 5.0 min	Total	Imp(%)=	45.00	Dir.	Conn.(%)= 37.2	0
			IMPERVIC	US	PERVIOU	S (i)		
	Surface Area	(ha)=	0.69		0.84			
	Dep. Storage	(mm)=	2.00		5.00			
	Average Slope	(%)=	2.00		4.00			
	Length	(m)=	101.00		25.00			
	Mannings n	=	0.013		0.250			
	Max.Eff.Inten.(r	nm/hr)=	148.36		29.84			
	over	(min)	5.00		10.00			
	Storage Coeff.	(min)=	1.78	(ii)	6.10	(ii)		
	Unit Hyd. Tpeak	(min)=	5.00		10.00			
	Unit Hyd. peak	(cms)=	0.32		0.15			
							*TOTALS	*
	PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	0.22		0.05		0.249	(iii)
	TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	1.33		1.42		1.33	
	RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	41.63		13.12		23.73	
	TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	43.63		43.63		43.63	
	RUNOFF COEFFICIE	ENT =	0.95		0.30		0.54	

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

 (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
 CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)

PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	0.035 (i)	
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	2.167	
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	9.299	
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	43.632	
RUNOEE COEEETCT	ENT =	0.213	

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

CALIB STANDHYD (0201) ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Area Total	(ha)= Imp(%)=	15.57 20.10	Dir.	Conn.(%)=	17.30
		TMPERVTO	ามร	PERVIOU	IS (i)	
Surface Area	(ha)-	3 13	200	12 //	5 (1)	
Den Storage	(mm)=	2 90	à	5 10		
Average Slope	(%)-	2.00	à	1 90		
Length	(m)=	322.18	3	70.00		
Mannings n	(,	0 01	3	0 250		
Home and a		0101	,	0.200		
Max.Eff.Inten.(r	nm/hr)=	148.36	5	16.49		
over	(min)	5.00	2	25.00)	
Storage Coeff.	(min)=	3.58	3 (ii)	20.07	(ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak	(min)=	5.00	ð` ´	25.00) Ý	
Unit Hyd. peak	(cms)=	0.26	5	0.05		
					*	FOTALS*
PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	0.89	Э	0.31		0.935 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	1.33	3	1.75		1.33
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	41.63	3	12.12		17.23
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	43.63	3	43.63		43.63
RUNOFF COEFFICIE	ENT =	0.9	5	0.28		0.39
***** WARNING: STORAG ***** WARNING:FOR ARE YOU SHO	GE COEFF EAS WITH OULD CON	. IS SMALI IMPERVIO SIDER SPLI	LER THA JS RATI LTTING	AN TIME COS BELC THE ARE	STEP! W 20% A.	
(i) CN PROCEDU CN* = 7 (ii) TIME STEP THAN THE S (iii) PEAK FLOW	JRE SELE 74.3 (DT) SH STORAGE DOES NO	CTED FOR F Ia = Dep. DULD BE SF COEFFICIEF T INCLUDE	PERVIOU Storag MALLER NT. BASEFL	JS LOSSE ge (Abc OR EQUA LOW IF A	S: vve) L	

RESERVOIR(0205)	OVERFLOW	IS OFF		
IN= 2> OUI= 1				
DT= 5.0 min	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
	(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	0.4010	0.1310

0.0196 0.0063 0.4592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 0.5993 0.1815 0.0897 0.0225 0.5954 0.2111 0.1090 0.0326 0.5953 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 0.6334 0.2788 0.1397 0.0577 0.8993 0.3170 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.5580 0.1649 0.0905 2.2696 0.4018 0.3277 0.1097 3.3891 0.4486 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201) 15.570 0.935 1.33 17.23 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.254 2.25 17.22 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 27.16 (min)= 55.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1011	<pre>V V I SS U U A A L V I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 000 TITITI TITITI H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:USers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\1709 5422-7982-46f4-acca-del9e3f147f\scen Summary filename: C:\USers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\1709 542-7982-46f4-acca-del9e3f147f\scen Summary filename: C:\USers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\1709 542-7982-46f4-acca-del9e3f147f\scen DATE: 01-30-2021 TIME: 01:37:34</pre>
ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 0.288 2.25 16.01	USER:
ADD HYD (0209)	COMMENTS:
1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) 1D1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.288 2.25 16.01 + 1D2= 2 (0208): 4.15 0.050 2.08 15.18	** SIMULATION : E - 5yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II **
ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.338 2.17 15.86 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppD ata\Local\Temp\ f6764074-2747-4e2d-b552-b793471f1267\124a23f6 Ptotal= 74.40 mm Comments: Syr 24hr Smin SCS Type II
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L V V I SS U U AAAAA L	TIME RAIN TIME RAIN ' TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 0.00 6.08 1.35 12.17 12.75 18.25 1.30
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

Average Slope (%) = 2.00 4.00 Length (m) = 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr) = 95.74 51.88 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min) = 2.12 (ii) 7.75 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = 0.31 0.13 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms) = 0.15 0.10 0.223 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 12.00 12.08 12.00 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 72.40 33.09 47.71 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 74.40 74.40 74.40 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.44 0.64 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	ADD HYD (0208) ADD HYD (0208) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. TD1= 1 (0204): 2.62 0.092 12.50 28.07 + ID2= 2 (0206): 1.53 0.020 12.83 47.63 TD = 3 (0208): 4.15 0.107 12.50 35.28 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. CALIB NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 24.00 RUNOF YOLUME (mm)= 26.19 ID FLOE RUNOF YOLUME (mm)= 24.00 RUNOF YOLUME (mm)
RESERVOIR(0206) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN=2> OUT=1 OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE .00000 0.0000 0.1131 0.0425 0.0047 0.0023 0.1541 0.0588 0.0047 0.0021 0.1858 0.0678 0.018 0.017 0.2263 0.0775 0.0118 0.0127 0.2363 0.0775 0.0118 0.0228 1.2999 0.0986 0.0151 0.0581 3.2269 0.1182 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID=2 (2020) 1.530 0.020 12.83 47.63 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 9.03 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 50.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0357	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. (CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID=1 DT=5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 95.74 40.77 over (min) 5.00 20.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.26 (ii) 15.74 (ii) Unit Hyd. peak (min)= 5.00 20.00 Unit Hyd. peak (min)= 6.023 0.07 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.64 0.84 1.1778 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.25 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 72.40 31.27 38.38
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 74.40 74.40 74.40 RUMOFF COFFICIENT = 0.97 0.42 0.52 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COFF, IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: TO ARAES WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (1) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (11) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COFFICIENT. (11) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. ************************************	NDTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. ADD HYD (0209) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. I 1 + 2 - 3 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (hm) I 1 - 1 (0207): 18.37 0.578 12.58 36.51 I D - 3 (0209): 22.52 0.685 12.58 36.29 D - 3 (0209): 22.52 0.685 12.58 36.29 D - 3 (0209): 22.52 0.685 12.58 36.29 D - 3 (0209): 22.52 0.685 12.58 36.29 D - 3 (0209): 22.52 0.685 12.58 36.29 D - 3 (0209): 22.52 0.685 12.58 36.29 D - 3 (0209): 22.52 0.685 12.58 36.29 D - 3 (0209): 22.52 0.685 12.58 36.29 D - 3 (0209): 22.52 0.685 12.58 36.29 D - 3 (0209): 22.52 0.685 12.58 36.29 D - 3 (0209): 22.59 0.00 A A L L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L L (V 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L L (V 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A A L L (V Y I SS U U A A L L) 000 TITITITITITI H H Y Y M M 000 0 0 O T T T H H Y Y M M M000 0 000 T T T H H Y Y M M M000 0 O T T T H H Y Y M M M000 0 000 TITITITITITITI H H Y Y M M M000 0 000 TITIT TITITITH H H Y Y M M M000 0 000 TITITITITITITI H H Y Y M M M000 0 000 T T T H H Y Y M M M000 0 000 TITITITITITITI H H Y Y M M M000

COMMENTS: _

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

**************************************	CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20
IDF curve parameters: A= 664.647 CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 664.647 CHOtal= 50.60 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.722 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 Main Min Min Min Min Min Min Min Min Min M	IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 172.06 40.00 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.68 (ii) 5.75 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (mn)= 0.32 0.15 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.32 0.15 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 48.60 17.18 28.86 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.60 50.60 50.60 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.96 0.34 0.57
0.67 6.71 1.67 14.10 2.67 5.66 3.67 3.83 0.75 7.55 1.75 12.28 2.75 5.43 3.75 3.73 0.83 8.71 1.83 10.94 2.83 5.22 3.83 3.65 0.92 10.41 1.92 9.90 2.92 5.02 3.92 3.56	 (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (i) THE STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. RESERVOIR(0206) OVERFLOW IS OFF
AGSHYD (0204) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 ⊨ 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mn)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.55 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.182 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.652 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 13.772 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.600 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.272	IN= 2> 0UT= 1 OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.00000 0.01131 0.0425 0.0047 0.0051 0.1858 0.0588 0.0090 0.0051 0.1858 0.0588 0.0090 0.0051 0.1226 0.0678 0.0105 0.127 0.2363 0.0775 0.0118 0.0175 0.5866 0.0878 0.0120 0.0288 1.2999 0.09865 0.0141 0.0288 2.3435 0.1102
0.0151 0.0353 3.2269 0.1182 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202) 1.530 0.298 1.33 28.86 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0206) 1.530 0.014 3.33 28.79 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 4.79 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=120.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0299	Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 172.06 26.31 over (min) 5.00 20.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.37 (ii) 17.05 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 20.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.26 0.06 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.05 0.47 1.152 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.58 1.33
ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0204): 2.62 0.052 2.08 13.77 + ID2= 2 (0206): 1.53 0.014 3.33 28.79 ID = 3 (0208): 4.15 0.066 2.08 19.31 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 48.60 15.98 21.62 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.60 50.60 50.60 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.96 0.32 0.43 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
ALIB AKHYO (0203) ARSHYO (0203) ALTB D= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.048 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083 RUNOFF VOLME (mm)= 50.600 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.249 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	RESERVOIR(0205) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> 0UT= 1 0UTFLOW STORAGE 0UTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min 0UTFLOW STORAGE 0UTFLOW STORAGE 0.0196 0.0060 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 0.4592 0.1548 0.0897 0.0225 0.55542 0.2111 0.1090 0.326 0.5953 0.2435 0.1253 0.6424 0.6334 0.2788 0.1397 0.6577 0.8993 0.3170 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.5380 0.13277 0.1097 3.3891 0.4486
CALIEB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 D= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00	AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201) 15.570 1.152 1.33 21.62 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.366 2.08 21.62 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 31.78 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1211

ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\bc0b 66e1-a33f-4049-a6a4-cc185337e77f\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\bc0b 66e1-a33f-4049-a6a4-cc185337e77f\scen DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: COMMENTS:
ADD HYD (0209) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. III=1 (0207): 18.37 0.414 2.08 20.24 HD2=2 (0208): 4.15 0.066 2.08 19.31 III=3 (0209): 22.52 0.480 2.08 20.07 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	*** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type I ** *** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type I ** *** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type I ** *** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type I ** *** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type I ** *** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II *** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II *** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II *** SIMULATION : G - 10yr 24hr 5min SCS Type II *** SIMULATION : G - 0,00
000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ****** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename:	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
1.58 0.99 7.67 1.84 13.75 3.70 19.83 1.17 1.67 1.01 7.75 1.85 13.83 3.56 19.92 1.15 1.75 1.01 7.83 1.86 13.92 3.42 20.08 1.12 1.92 1.68 8.06 1.89 14.08 3.17 20.77 1.12 2.06 1.63 8.68 1.94 14.17 3.12 20.25 1.11 2.75 1.66 8.37 2.01 14.25 3.07 20.43 1.11 2.75 1.66 8.33 2.15 14.425 2.93 20.59 1.11 2.33 1.66 8.42 2.22 14.56 2.93 20.59 1.10 2.42 1.07 8.59 2.29 14.58 2.86 20.67 1.09 2.58 1.68 8.57 2.45 14.475 2.77 20.83 1.99 2.67 1.99 8.75 2.51 14.432 2.77 20.92 1.99 2.75 1.10 8.38 2.58 14.67 2.77 20.83 1.99 2.67 1.99 8.75 2.45 14.892 2.67 21.991 1.99 2.75 1.108 8.57 2.45 14.92 2.67 21.991 1.99 2.75 1.99 8.76 2.45 14.92 2.67 21.991 1.991 2.75 1.108 2.55 1.47 <td>$\begin{array}{c} 5.75 & 1.51 & 11.83 & 96.99 & 17.92 & 1.58 & 24.00 & 0.95 \\ 5.83 & 1.52 & 11.92 & 11.18 & 18.00 & 1.55 \\ 5.92 & 1.53 & 12.00 & 82.20 & 18.08 & 1.55 \\ \hline 0.00 & 1.55 & 12.00 & 16.30 & 18.17 & 1.53 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$</td>	$ \begin{array}{c} 5.75 & 1.51 & 11.83 & 96.99 & 17.92 & 1.58 & 24.00 & 0.95 \\ 5.83 & 1.52 & 11.92 & 11.18 & 18.00 & 1.55 \\ 5.92 & 1.53 & 12.00 & 82.20 & 18.08 & 1.55 \\ \hline 0.00 & 1.55 & 12.00 & 16.30 & 18.17 & 1.53 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184
CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.115 (i)
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	ILME IO PEAK (INTS)= 12.383 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 33.988 TOTAL RATHEALI (mm)= 86.400
	RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.393
RESERVOIR(0206) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> OUT= 1	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.)	
0.0000 0.0000 0.1131 0.0425 0.0047 0.0023 0.1541 0.0503	CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57
0.00/2 0.0051 0.1358 0.0588 0.0090 0.0086 0.2126 0.0678 0.0185 0.0127 0.02562 0.0775	IU= 1 UI= 5.0 min IOTAL IMP(%)= 20.10 UIP. CONN.(%)= 17.30
0.0118 0.0175 0.5866 0.0878 0.0130 0.0228 1.2999 0.0986	Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10
0.0141 0.0288 2.3435 0.1102 0.0151 0.0353 3.2269 0.1182	Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00
AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.	Mannings n = 0.013 0.250
(na) (Cm/s) (mm/s) (mm/s) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202) 1.530 0.274 12.00 57.77 OUTELOW: TD= 1 (0206) 1.530 0.627 12.33 57.70	MaX.ETT.Inten.(mm)nr) = 111.18 52.14over (min) 5.00 15.00Storage Coeff (min) 4.01 (ji) 14.42 (ji)
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Oout/Oin](%)= 22.66	Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. Deak (min)= 0.24 0.08
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 20.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0389	*TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.76 1.18 1.683 (iii)
	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.17 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 84.40 39.90 47.60
	TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 86.40 86.40 86.40 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.46 0.55
ADU HTU (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.	***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RAITOS REIOW 20%
ID1= 1 (0204): 2.62 0.120 12.50 36.27 + ID2= 2 (0206): 1.53 0.062 12.33 57.70	YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA.
ID = 3 (0208): 4.15 0.178 12.42 44.17	(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: $CN^* = 74.3$ Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
	(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 TD= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ta (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00	RESERVOTR(0205) OVERELOW TS OFE
U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.58	IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (bam) (cms) (bam)	V V T SS II II AA I
(cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0003 0.4592 0.1548	VVISSUUAAL VVISSUUAAAAAL VVISSUUAAL
(cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 (0.04010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 (0.4592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 (0.5093 0.1815 0.0897 0.0225 (0.5542 0.2111	V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL
(cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 0.4592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 0.5993 0.1815 0.0897 0.0225 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5953 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 0.6334 0.2788	V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L VV I SSSS UUUU A A L VV I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLLL 0000 TTTTT TTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM
(rms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0400 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 0.4592 0.1348 0.0649 0.0138 0.5093 0.1815 0.0897 0.0225 0.5542 0.2111 0.1090 0.0326 0.5553 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 0.6334 0.2788 0.1397 0.6993 0.3170 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.3580 0.1528 0.2695 7.2966 0.4018	V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M M 00 00 T T H H Y M M 00 000 T T H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H Y M M 000
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A AAAA L VV I SSSS UUUU A A L VV I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLL 000 TTTT TTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H YY M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H YY MM MM 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.
	V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A AAAA L V I SSSSS UUUU A A L V I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLL 000 TITIT TITIT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M M 000 0 0 T T H H Y M M 00 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.
	V V I SS U U AAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A AA L VV I SSSS UUUUU A A LLLL 000 TITIT TITIT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 0 00 0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.
(ms) (ha.m.) ((ms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 [0.0410 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 [0.4592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 [0.5993 0.1545 0.0897 0.0225 [0.5542 0.2111 0.1090 0.0326 [0.5953 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 [0.6334 0.2788 0.1397 0.0577 [0.8993 0.3170 0.1528 0.0731 [1.4461 0.3580 0.1649 0.0905 [2.2696 0.4018 0.3277 0.1097 [3.3891 0.4486 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201)15.570 1.683 12.08 47.60 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.575 12.58 47.59 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) 34.15	V V I SS U U AAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A AAL VV I SSSSS UUUU A A L UV I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLL 000 TITIT TITIT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H YY M M 000 0 0 T T H H YY M M 00 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual 0TTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat
<pre>(rms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0033 0.4592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 0.5592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0225 0.5542 0.2111 0.1090 0.0326 0.5554 0.2111 0.1090 0.0326 0.5953 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 0.6334 0.2788 0.1397 0.0577 0.8993 0.3170 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.3580 0.1649 0.0905 2.2696 0.4018 0.3277 0.1097 3.3891 0.4486 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 1.683 12.08 47.60 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 1.683 12.08 47.59 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 34.15 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 30.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2275</pre>	<pre>V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SS U U A A L V I SSSS UUUU A A L V I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLL 000 TITIT TITIT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M M 000 0 0 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual 0TTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Vsers\dhordydk\dopData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a6J4-4391-ar0a-9f748rfe23f1\55b4</pre>
<pre>(rms) (ha.m.) [(cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 [0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 [0.4592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 [0.5993 0.1815 0.0897 0.0225 [0.5542 0.2111 0.1090 0.0326 [0.5953 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 [0.6334 0.2788 0.1397 0.0577 [0.8993 0.3170 0.1528 0.0731] 1.4461 0.3580 0.1649 0.0905 [2.2696 0.4018 0.3277 0.1097] 3.3891 0.4486 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201) 15.570 0.575 12.58 47.60 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.575 12.58 47.59 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 34.15 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 30.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2275</pre>	<pre>V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V I SSS U U A AAAA L W I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLL 000 TITIT TITIT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 0 0 0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y M M 0 0 000 T T H H Y Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual 0TTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename:</pre>
(ma.m.) (ma.m.) (ma.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 (0.0410 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 (0.4592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 (0.5993 0.1545 0.0897 0.0225 (0.5542 0.2111 0.1090 0.0326 (0.5953 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 (0.0334 0.2788 0.1397 0.0577 (0.8993 0.3170 0.1528 0.0731 (1.4461 0.3580 0.1649 0.0905 (2.2696 0.4018 0.3277 0.1097 (3.3891 0.4486 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201) 15.570 1.683 12.08 47.60 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.575 12.58 47.59 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) 34.15 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 30.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2275	<pre>V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V I SSS U U A AAL W I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLL 000 TTITT TTITT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H YY M M 0 00 0 0 T T H H YY M M 0 0 0 00 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** D E T A I L E D 0 U T P U T ***** Input filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Loca\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b5ca-ca8b962b8335\scen</pre>
<pre></pre>	<pre>V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V I SSSUUUU A A L W I SSSSSUUUU A A LLLL 000 TTTT TTTT H H Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b67</pre>
<pre></pre>	<pre>V V I SS U U AAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V I SSSSS UUUU A A L W I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLL 000 TTITT TTITT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** D E T A I L E D O U T P U T ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USEP.</pre>
	<pre>V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLL 000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M M 000 00 T T H H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual 0TTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C: UJsers\dhordyk\AppData\Loca\Civica\VH5\se6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C: UJsers\dhordyk\AppData\Loca\Civica\VH5\se6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C: UJsers\dhordyk\AppData\Loca\Civica\VH5\se6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C: UJser (J-10-2022 T TIME: 04:37:35 USER:</pre>
	<pre>V V I SS U U AAALL V V I SS U U AAAAAL V I SSSS UUUU A A LL V I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLL 000 TITIT TITIT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Couperight 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual 0TTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: Cutput filename: Cutput filename: CUtput filename: CUtput filename: CUtput filename: CUtput filename: CUtsers\dhordydk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: CUtsers\dhordydk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: COMMENTS:</pre>
	<pre>V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SSS U U AAAAA L V I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLLL 000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 000 T T H H H YY MM M0 0 000 T T H H H YY MM M0 00 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ****** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-bbca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-bbca-ca8b962b8335\scen DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: COMMENTS:</pre>
	<pre>V V I SS U U AAALL V V I SSS U U AAAAAL V I SSSSS UUUU A A LL W I SSSSS UUUU A A LLLL 000 TTTTT TTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T T H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT***** Input filename: CityDers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 ddce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: CityDers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 ddce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: CityDers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 ddce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: CityDers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 ddce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: COMMENTS:</pre>
<pre></pre>	<pre>V V I SS U U AAALL V V I SS U U AAAALL V I SSSS UUUU A ALLLL 000 TITIT TITIT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 0 0 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual 0TTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b0ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b0ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b0ca-ca8b962b8335\scen DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: COMMENTS: ************************************</pre>
	<pre>V V I SS U U AAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V I SSSS UUUU A A LUUU VV I SSSS UUUU A A LUUU OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T I H H Y M M 000 OOU T I H H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: COMMENTS:</pre>
Construction Construction Construction Construction 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0100 0.1310 0.0196 0.0003 0.0525 0.1548 0.0090 0.0326 0.593 0.1315 0.1090 0.0326 0.593 0.235 0.1253 0.0421 0.6334 0.2788 0.1253 0.0471 1.4461 0.3580 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.3580 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.3580 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.3580 0.3277 0.1097 1.3891 0.4486 0.3277 0.1097 3.3891 0.4486 0.3277 0.1097 3.3891 0.4486 0.3277 0.1633 12.98 47.69 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 1.633 12.98 47.59 FEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 34.15 111 114 2.200 ID1= 1 (0207) I I.4864 TPEAK R.V. Intenting ID = 3 (0207):	<pre>V V I SS U U AAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V I SSSS UUUU A A LUUU W I SSSS UUUU A A LUUU 000 TTTTT TTTT H H Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ***** DETAILED OUTPUT***** Input filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen Smary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\55b4 0dce-1fc7-431e-b9ca-ca8b962b8335\scen DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: COMMENTS: ************************************</pre>
	<pre>V V I SS U U AAA L V V I SS U U AAAAA L V V I SSSS UUUUU A A L V I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T T H H Y Y M M 00 000 T T T H H Y Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.</pre> <pre> ****** DETAILED OUTPUT***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual 0TTHYM0 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: Cutput filename: Summary filename: Summary filename: DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: </pre> <pre> DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: </pre> <pre> COMMENTS:</pre>
<pre> (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.4302 0.1548 0.0196 0.0225 1 0.5542 0.2111 0.0897 0.0225 1 0.5542 0.2111 0.1690 0.0326 1 0.5933 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 1 0.0334 0.2788 0.1370 0.0971 0.0995 1 2.2696 0.4018 0.1253 0.0442 1 0.0334 0.4218 0.1253 0.0442 1 0.0334 0.2788 0.1370 0.0971 0.0995 1 2.2696 0.4018 0.3277 0.1097 1 3.3831 0.44466 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) 0.151 0.1570 1.683 12.08 47.60 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.575 12.58 47.59 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 34.15 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 30.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2275 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 30.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2275 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 30.42 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) 11 1 (0203): 2.80 0.115 12.58 33.99 + ID2= 2 (0205): 15.57 0.575 12.58 47.59 TIME PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANV. TIME: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANV. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.689 12.58 45.52 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANV. TID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.689 12.58 45.52 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANV. TID1= 1 (0208): 4.15 0.178 12.42 44.17 TITE OF A 1.50 (mm) ID1= 1 (0208): 4.15 0.178 12.42 44.17 TITE OF A 1.50 (mm) ID1= 1 (0208): 4.15 0.178 12.42 44.17 TITE OF A 1.50 (mm) ID1= 1 (0208): 4.15 0.178 12.42 44.17 TITE OF A 1.50 (mm) ID1= 1 (0208): 4.15 0.178 12.42 44.17 TITE OF A 1.50 (mm) ID1= 1 (0208): 4.15 0.178 12.42 44.17 TITE OF A 1.50 (mm) ID1= 1 (0208): 4.55 0.55 U U A L (v 6.2.2015)</pre>	<pre>V V I SS U U AAA L VV I SS U U AAAA L VV I SSS U U A A L VV I SSSS UUUUU A A LLULL 000 TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T T H H Y Y M M 000 000 T T T H H Y Y M M 000 000 T T T H H Y Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.</pre>
<pre>(Cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0015 0.4010 0.1310 0.0126 0.0063 0.45502 0.1548 0.0649 0.0136 0.5953 0.1815 0.0897 0.0225 0.5542 0.2111 0.1290 0.0326 0.5953 0.2435 0.1397 0.0577 0.6973 0.2435 0.1258 0.0731 1.4.461 0.3580 0.1649 0.0995 1.2.2696 0.4018 0.3277 0.1097 1.3.3891 0.4486 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) 0.1578 0.657 1.2.58 47.59 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 34.15 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 30.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2275 </pre>	<pre>V V I SS U U VAAAAA L V V I SSS U U VAAAAA L V I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL 000 TITIT ITTIT H H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H H Y Y M M 000 0 000 T T H H H Y Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H H Y M M 000 T H H H Y M M 000 T H H H Y M M 000 T H H H Y M M 000 T H H H Y M M 000 T H H H Y M M M 000 T H H H Y M M 000 T H H H Y M M 000 T H H H Y M M 000 T H H H Y M M M 0 N T H H Y M M M 000 T H H H Y M M M 0 N T H H H Y M M M N N N N N N H H H Y M M M N N N N N H H H Y M M M N N N N H H H Y M M M N N H H H Y M M M N N H H H Y M M M N N H H H Y M M M N H H H Y M M M N H H H Y M M M H H H H Y M M M H H H H Y M M M H H H H</pre>

RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 57.05 22.50 35.35 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 59.05 59.05 59.05 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.38 0.60 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0206) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> OUT= 1 0UTFLOW STORAGE 0UTFLOW STORAGE
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202) 1.530 0.361 1.33 35.35 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0206) 1.530 0.024 2.58 35.27 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 6.72 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 75.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0360
<pre>(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (i) TIME STEP (0T) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.</pre>
(cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0006 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 0.4592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 0.5093 0.1815 0.0897 0.0225 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5953 0.2435 0.1253 0.6442 0.6334 0.2788 0.1253 0.6471 1.4461 0.3580 0.1528 0.7331 1.4461 0.3580 0.1649 0.9095 2.2696 0.4018 0.3277 0.1627 3.3891 0.4486 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hm) (mm)
INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201) 15.570 1.411 1.33 27.29 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.457 2.08 27.29 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 32.35 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1539
ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 ID1= 1 (0203): 2.80 0.067 2.08 17.05 + ID2= 2 (0205): 15.57 0.457 2.08 27.29 ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 0.524 2.08 25.73 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

ID = 3 (0200 ID = 3 (0205 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS): 22. DO NOT 1	.52 0.6	510 3 BASEFLOW	2.08 2 2.08 2 5 IF ANY.	.4.08 		
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS	DO NOT 1	INCLUDE E	BASEFLOW	S IF ANY.			
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OMMENTS: 3.08 3.17 3.25 3.33 3.42 3.50 3.58 3.67 3.75 3.75 3.83 3.92	1.32 1.32 1.33 1.34 1.36 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38	9.17 9.25 9.33 9.42 9.50 9.58 9.67 9.75 9.83 9.92	3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.3 3.3 3.44 3.569 3.69 3.82	15.25 15.33 15.42 15.50 15.58 15.57 15.83 15.92 15.92 16.00	2.88 2.82 2.76 2.71 2.63 2.52 2.47 2.41 2.35	21.33 21.42 21.50 21.58 21.67 21.75 21.75 21.83 21.92 22.00 22.08 22.08	1.25 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.23 1.22 1.22 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.21
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OMMENTS:	1.32 1.32 1.32 1.33 1.34 1.34 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.38 1.38 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.42 1.44 1.45 1.47 1.49 1.50 1.52 1.54 1.55 1.57 1.59 1.60 1.52 1.54 1.55 1.57 1.59 1.60 1.62 1.64 1.66 1.67 1.69 1.70	9.17 9.25 9.33 9.42 9.50 9.58 9.67 9.75 9.83 9.92 10.08 10.17 10.25 10.33 10.42 10.50 10.58 10.75 10.33 10.42 11.58 11.17	3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.31 3.44 3.56 3.69 3.82 3.95 4.15 4.35 4.54 4.73 4.93 5.12 5.44 5.77 6.09 6.41 5.77 7.06 8.52 9.29 10.06 10.84 11.61 24.03 43.13 65.38	15.25 15.33 15.42 15.58 15.58 15.57 15.83 15.92 16.00 16.08 16.17 16.23 16.33 16.42 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.83 16.58 16.83 16.92 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.50 17.30 17.42 17.50 17.50 17.83	2.88 2.82 2.76 2.71 2.63 2.52 2.47 2.41 2.35 2.25 2.27 2.21 2.25 2.22 2.21 2.18 2.16 2.14 2.12 2.10 2.08 2.06 2.03 2.01 1.97 1.96 1.97 1.93 1.91 1.87	21.33 21.42 21.50 21.50 21.50 21.53 21.92 22.08 22.17 22.25 22.33 22.42 22.50 22.58 22.57 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.50 22.58 22.50 22.58 22.92 23.00 23.08 23.17 23.25 23.33 23.42 23.58 23.58 23.58 23.58 23.58 23.58	1.25 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.22 1.21 1.22 1.21 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20
DMMENTS:	1.32 1.32 1.33 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.36 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.42 1.44 1.45 1.47 1.49 1.50 1.52 1.54 1.55 1.57 1.59 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.64 1.66 1.62 1.64 1.66 1.67 1.69 1.62 1.64 1.66 1.67 1.70	9.17 9.25 9.33 9.42 9.50 9.58 9.67 9.75 9.92 10.00 10.08 10.17 10.25 10.33 10.42 10.50 10.50 10.50 10.50 11.08 11.07 11.25 11.33 11.42 11.58 11.75 11.83 11.92	3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.3 3.44 3.569 3.82 3.95 4.15 4.35 4.57 7.06 .91 6.41 16.73 7.06 6.41 16.73 7.74 8.52 9.29 10.06 10.64 10.64 11.61 124.03 43.13 65.38 101.49 129.71	15.25 15.33 15.42 15.50 15.58 15.67 15.75 15.83 15.92 16.00 16.17 16.25 16.33 16.42 16.33 16.42 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.75 16.83 16.92 17.00 17.08 17.00 17.08 17.42 17.58 17.42 17.58 17.67 17.58 17.67 17.75 17.83 17.92 18.00	2.88 2.82 2.76 2.71 2.63 2.52 2.41 2.31 2.25 2.22 2.41 2.31 2.28 2.25 2.22 2.21 2.18 2.14 2.10 2.03 2.01 2.03 2.01 1.97 1.96 1.93 1.91 1.87 1.82	21.33 21.42 21.50 21.58 21.67 21.75 21.83 21.92 22.00 22.08 22.07 22.25 22.30 22.42 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 23.08 23.67 23.50	1.25 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.23 1.22 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.21 1.20 1.20 1.20
OMMENTS: 3.08 3.17 3.25 3.33 3.42 3.50 3.58 3.67 3.75 3.83 3.92 4.00 4.08 4.17 4.25 4.33 4.42 4.56 4.58 4.58	1.32 1.32 1.33 1.34 1.34 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.40 1.42 1.44 1.45 1.47 1.49 1.50 1.52	9.17 9.25 9.33 9.42 9.50 9.58 9.67 9.75 9.83 9.92 10.00 10.08 10.17 10.25 10.33 10.42 10.58 10.658 10.67	3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.31 3.44 3.56 3.69 3.82 3.95 4.15 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.54 4.73 4.93 5.12 5.44 5.77 6.09	15.25 15.33 15.42 15.50 15.58 15.67 15.75 15.75 16.83 16.00 16.08 16.17 16.25 16.33 16.42 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.58 16.67 16.75	2.88 2.82 2.76 2.71 2.63 2.58 2.52 2.41 2.41 2.31 2.28 2.27 2.27 2.25 2.22 2.21 2.18 2.16 2.16 2.14 2.12	21.33 21.42 21.50 21.58 21.67 21.75 21.83 22.92 22.00 22.08 22.17 22.23 22.42 22.33 22.42 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58	1.25 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.22 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20
OMMENTS:	1.32 1.32 1.33 1.34 1.34 1.36 1.38 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.40 1.42 1.44 1.45 1.47 1.49 1.50 1.52 1.57 1.55 1.57 1.59 1.60 1.62	9.17 9.25 9.33 9.42 9.50 9.58 9.67 9.75 9.83 9.92 10.00 10.08 10.17 10.25 10.30 10.42 10.50 10.50 10.50 10.50 10.83 10.92 11.00 11.08	3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.31 3.44 3.56 3.69 3.82 3.95 4.15 4.54 4.73 5.44 4.73 5.44 4.73 5.44 4.73 5.44 4.73 5.44 4.77 6.99 6.41 6.77 7.64 8.52 9.29	15.25 15.33 15.42 15.50 15.58 15.67 15.75 16.08 16.17 16.25 16.33 16.42 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.75 16.83 16.92 17.00 17.33	2.88 2.82 2.76 2.71 2.63 2.52 2.41 2.31 2.27 2.25 2.27 2.21 2.16 2.14 2.16 2.14 2.10 2.06 2.03 2.01 1.99	21.33 21.42 21.50 21.58 21.67 21.75 21.83 21.92 22.00 22.08 22.17 22.23 22.42 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.90 22.90 22.90 23.00 23.00 23.00 23.01 23.02 23.17 23.25 23.33	1.25 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20
3.08 3.17 3.25 3.33 3.42 3.50 3.58 3.67 3.75 3.83 3.92 4.00 4.08 4.01 4.02 4.00 4.08 4.17 4.25 4.33 4.42 4.50 4.58 4.67 4.75 4.33 4.42 4.50 4.58 4.67 4.75 5.00 5.08 5.09 5.09 5.09 5.03	1.32 1.32 1.32 1.33 1.34 1.34 1.36 1.36 1.38 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.40 1.42 1.44 1.45 1.47 1.49 1.50 1.52 1.55 1.57 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55	9.17 9.25 9.33 9.42 9.50 9.57 9.75 9.83 9.92 10.00 10.08 10.17 10.25 10.33 10.42 10.50 10.58 10.58 10.58 10.58 10.58 10.58 10.58 10.92 11.00 11.08 11.02 11.	3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.3 3.14 3.56 3.69 3.82 3.95 4.54 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.3	15.25 15.33 15.42 15.50 15.50 15.50 15.75 15.83 16.00 16.08 16.09 16.09 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.83 16.42 16.50 16.83 16.92 17.00 17.08 17.08 17.03	2.88 2.82 2.76 2.71 2.63 2.58 2.52 2.47 2.41 2.31 2.28 2.27 2.27 2.25 2.22 2.21 2.18 2.16 2.14 2.16 2.14 2.10 2.06 2.06 2.01 1.97 1.96	21.33 21.42 21.50 21.58 21.67 21.75 21.83 22.92 22.00 22.08 22.17 22.25 22.33 22.42 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.68 22.75 22.83 22.92 23.00 23.08 23.17 23.33 23.42 23.33 23.55	1.25 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20
3.08 3.17 3.25 3.33 3.42 3.50 3.58 3.67 3.75 3.83 3.92 4.00 4.08 4.09 4.08 4.17 4.25 4.33 4.42 4.50 4.33 4.42 4.50 4.58 4.59 4.59 5.00 5.08 5.17 5.25 5.33 5.42 5.55	1.32 1.32 1.32 1.33 1.34 1.34 1.36 1.36 1.38 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.40 1.42 1.44 1.45 1.47 1.49 1.52 1.54 1.55 1.57 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55	9.17 9.25 9.33 9.42 9.50 9.57 9.75 9.83 9.92 10.00 10.08 10.17 10.25 10.33 10.42 10.58 10.58 10.58 10.58 10.58 10.58 10.58 10.92 11.00 11.08	3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.31 3.44 3.56 3.69 3.82 3.95 4.54 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.35 4.3	15.25 15.33 15.42 15.50 15.50 15.50 15.75 15.83 15.75 15.83 16.42 16.71 16.25 16.33 16.42 16.50 16.42 16.50 16.42 16.50 16.42 16.50 16.42 16.30 16.42 16.50 16.42 16.50 17.00 17.08 17.10 17.25 17.33	2.88 2.82 2.76 2.71 2.63 2.58 2.52 2.47 2.41 2.35 2.31 2.25 2.27 2.25 2.22 2.21 2.18 2.16 2.14 2.16 2.14 2.10 2.06 2.06 2.01 1.99 1.99 1.99	21.33 21.42 21.50 21.58 21.67 21.75 21.83 22.92 22.00 22.08 22.17 22.25 22.33 22.42 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.68 22.75 22.83 22.92 23.00 23.08 23.17 23.33 23.42 23.33 23.42 23.58 23.58 23.58	1.25 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.22 1.22 1.21 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20
3.08 3.08 3.17 3.25 3.33 3.42 3.50 3.58 3.67 3.75 3.83 3.92 4.00 4.00 4.08 4.17 4.25 4.33 4.42 4.50 4.33 4.42 4.50 4.51 4.33 4.42 4.55 4.33 4.42 5.50 5.08 5.58 5.57	1.32 1.32 1.32 1.33 1.34 1.34 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.38 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.42 1.44 1.45 1.47 1.49 1.50 1.57 1.59 1.60 1.55 1.57 1.59 1.60 1.62 1.64 1.66 1.67 1.69 1.70 1.70	9.17 9.25 9.33 9.42 9.50 9.58 9.67 9.75 9.83 9.92 10.08 10.17 10.25 10.33 10.42 10.50 10.58 10.68 10.75 10.83 10.68 10.75 10.83 11.75 11.35	3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.3 3.3 3.44 3.56 3.69 3.82 3.95 4.15 4.35 4.54 4.73 4.93 5.12 5.44 5.77 6.09 6.41 5.77 6.09 6.41 5.77 7.06 8.52 9.29 10.06 7.74 8.52 9.20 10.08 4.15 1.67 7.74 8.52 9.20 10.08 7.74 8.52 9.20 10.08 7.74 8.52 9.20 10.09 6.41 1.67 7.74 8.52 9.20 10.09 6.41 1.67 7.74 8.52 9.20 10.09 7.74 8.52 9.20 10.09 7.74 8.52 9.20 10.09 7.74 8.52 9.20 10.09 7.74 8.52 9.20 10.09 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 9.20 7.74 8.52 7.75 7.74 8.52 7.75 7.74 8.52 7.75 7.74 8.52 7.74 7.74 8.52 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.52 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.53 7.74 8.53 7.74 7.74 7.74 7.74 7.74 7.74 7.74 7.7	15.25 15.33 15.42 15.50 15.58 15.57 15.83 15.75 15.83 16.00 16.08 16.17 16.25 16.33 16.42 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.58 16.73 17.50 17.83 17.42 17.50 17.50 17.50 17.50 17.85	2.88 2.82 2.76 2.71 2.63 2.52 2.41 2.35 2.27 2.27 2.21 2.25 2.22 2.21 2.18 2.16 2.14 2.12 2.14 2.12 2.14 2.12 2.14 2.14	21.33 21.42 21.50 21.50 21.58 21.67 21.75 22.00 22.08 22.17 22.25 22.33 22.42 22.50 22.58 22.57 22.58 22.60 22.58 22.60 22.58 22.60 22.58 22.60 22.58 22.60 22.58 22.60 22.58 22.60 22.58 22.60 22.58 22.60 23.68 23.17 23.25 23.33 23.42 23.50 23.55 23.57 23.83 23.42 23.57 23.83 23.42	1.25 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.22 1.21 1.22 1.21 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20
3.08 3.08 3.17 3.25 3.33 3.42 3.50 3.58 3.67 3.75 3.83 3.92 4.00 4.00 4.08 4.17 4.25 4.33 4.42 4.50 4.00 4.08 4.17 4.25 4.33 4.42 4.50 4.50 5.08 5.17 5.25 5.33 5.42 5.50 5.58 5.57 5.58	1.32 1.32 1.32 1.33 1.34 1.34 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.38 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.42 1.44 1.45 1.47 1.49 1.50 1.54 1.55 1.57 1.59 1.60 1.62 1.64 1.65 1.67 1.69 1.62 1.64 1.66 1.67 1.70 1.72	9.17 9.25 9.33 9.42 9.50 9.58 9.67 9.75 9.83 9.92 10.00 10.08 10.17 10.25 10.33 10.42 10.58 10.65 10.58 10.67 10.75 10.83 10.92 11.00 11.58 11.67 11.58 11.58 11.58 11.57 11.75 11.83	3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.23 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3	15.25 15.33 15.42 15.50 15.58 15.67 15.75 15.83 15.60 16.00 16.08 16.17 16.25 16.33 16.42 16.58 16.33 16.42 16.58 16.67 16.75 16.83 16.58 16.67 16.75 16.83 16.92 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.42 17.50 17.42 17.50 17.75 17.83 17.92	2.88 2.82 2.76 2.71 2.63 2.52 2.41 2.35 2.25 2.27 2.41 2.35 2.28 2.25 2.22 2.21 2.18 2.16 2.14 2.12 2.18 2.16 2.14 2.10 2.08 2.03 2.01 1.97 1.96 1.97 1.91 1.87 1.87 1.82	21.33 21.42 21.58 21.56 21.57 21.75 21.83 21.92 22.00 22.07 22.25 22.30 22.42 22.58 22.42 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.83 22.92 23.00 23.08 23.08 23.12 23.00 23.08 23.50 25.50 25.50 25.50 25.50	1.25 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.23 1.22 1.21 1.21 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20

********* ** SIMULATION : I - 25yr 24hr 5min SCS Type I **

READ STORM	Filenar	ne: C:\U	sers\dho	rdyk\AppD			
1	ata\Local\Temp\						
1		f6764	4074-274	7-4e2d-b5	52-b7934	171f1267\	52718ccf
Ptotal=100.80 mm	Comment	:s: 25yr	24hr 5m	in SCS Ty	pe II		
TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	' TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	' hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
0.00	0.00	6.08	1.82	12.17	17.27	18.25	1.76
0.08	1.02	6.17	1.84	12.25	15.43	18.33	1.74
0.17	1.02	6.25	1.86	12.33	13.60	18.42	1.72
0.25	1.03	6.33	1.87	12.42	11.76	18.50	1.70
0.33	1.04	6.42	1.89	12.50	9.92	18.58	1.67
0.42	1.04	6.50	1.91	12.58	8.51	18.67	1.66
0.50	1.06	6.58	1.93	12.67	8.09	18.75	1.63
0.58	1.06	6.67	1.94	12.75	7.67	18.83	1.61
0.67	1.07	6.75	1.96	12.83	7.25	18.92	1.60
0.75	1.08	6.83	1.97	12.92	6.83	19.00	1.57
0.83	1.09	6.92	1.99	13.00	6.41	19.08	1.55
0.92	1.10	7.00	2.01	13.08	6.01	19.17	1.53
1.00	1.10	7.08	2.03	13.17	5.78	19.25	1.51
1.08	1.12	7.17	2.04	13.25	5.56	19.33	1.49
1.17	1.12	7.25	2.06	13.33	5.33	19.42	1.47
1.25	1.13	7.33	2.07	13.42	5.10	19.50	1.45
1.33	1.14	7.42	2.09	13.50	4.88	19.58	1.42
1.42	1.14	7.50	2.11	13.58	4.64	19.67	1.41
1.50	1.16	7.58	2.13	13.67	4.48	19.75	1.38
1.58	1.16	7.67	2.14	13.75	4.31	19.83	1.36
1.67	1.18	7.75	2.16	13.83	4.15	19.92	1.34
1.75	1.18	7.83	2.18	13.92	3.99	20.00	1.32
1.83	1.19	7.92	2.19	14.00	3.83	20.08	1.31
1.92	1.20	8.00	2.21	14.08	3.70	20.17	1.30
2.00	1.20	8.08	2.27	14.17	3.63	20.25	1.30
2.08	1.22	8.17	2.35	14.25	3.58	20.33	1.30
2.17	1.22	8.25	2.43	14.33	3.53	20.42	1.29
2.25	1.23	8.33	2.51	14.42	3.47	20.50	1.29
2.33	1.24	8.42	2.59	14.50	3.42	20.58	1.28
2.42	1.24	8.50	2.67	14.58	3.34	20.67	1.28
2.50	1.26	8.58	2.77	14.67	3.29	20.75	1.27
2.58	1.26	8.67	2.85	14.75	3.23	20.83	1.27
2.67	1.28	8.75	2.93	14.83	3.17	20.92	1.27
2.75	1.28	8.83	3.01	14.92	3.12	21.00	1.26
2.83	1.29	8.92	3.09	15.00	3.05	21.08	1.26
2.92	1.30	9.00	3.18	15.08	2.99	21.17	1.25
3.00	1.30	9.08	3.23	15.17	2.93	21.25	1.25

TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 100.800 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.464

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

STANDHYD (0202)	Area	(ha)=	1.53		
D= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Total	Imp(%)= 4	5.00 Dir. (Conn.(%)= 37.20	
		IMPERVIOU	S PERVIOUS	5 (i)	
Surface Area	(ha)=	0.69	0.84		
Dep. Storage	(mm)=	2.00	5.00		
Average Slope	(%)=	2.00	4.00		
Length	(m)=	101.00	25.00		
Mannings n	=	0.013	0.250		
Max.Eff.Inten.(r	nm/hr)=	129.71	82.87		
over	(min)	5.00	10.00		
Storage Coeff.	(min)=	1.88	(ii) 6.44	(ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak	(min)=	5.00	10.00		
Unit Hyd. peak	(cms)=	0.32	0.14		
				TOTALS	
PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	0.20	0.17	0.335	(iii)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	12.00	12.08	12.00	
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	98.80	53.25	70.19	
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	100.80	100.80	100.80	
RUNOFF COEFFICIE	ENT =	0.98	0.53	0.70	

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

i

(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
 (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
 (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

RESERVOIR(0206) IN= 2> OUT= 1	OVERFLOW	IS OFF		
DT= 5.0 min	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
	(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
	0.0000	0.0000	0.1131	0.0425
	0.0047	0.0023	0.1541	0.0503
	0.0072	0.0051	0.1858	0.0588
	0.0090	0.0086	0.2126	0.0678
	0.0105	0.0127	0.2363	0.0775
	0.0118	0.0175	0.5866	0.0878

0.0130 0.0228 1.2999 0.0986 0.0141 0.0288 2.3435 0.1102 0.0151 0.0353 3.2269 0.1182	Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250
AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0202) 1.530 0.335 12.00 70.19 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0206) 1.530 0.117 12.25 70.12 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 34.97 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 15.00 MAYNUM STOPAGE USED (b.m.)= 0.4024	Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 129.71 71.98 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.77 (ii) 12.92 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.25 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK ELOW (cms)= 0.29 2.160 (jij)
ADD HYD (0208)	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 0.89 1.39 2.100 (111) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.17 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 98.80 50.85 59.15 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 100.80 100.80 100.80 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.50 0.59
1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	<pre>***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPEVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.</pre>
CALIB NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID=1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.58 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.150 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.583 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 44.062 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 9.437 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	RESERVOIR(0205) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> 0UT= 1 0UTFLOW STORAGE 0UTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min 0UTFLOW STORAGE 0UTFLOW STORAGE 0.0000 0.0000 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0003 0.4592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 0.5093 0.1815 0.0897 0.0225 0.5532 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 0.6334 0.2788 0.1397 0.6577 0.8993 0.3170 0.1549 0.9005 2.2596 0.4418 0.3277 0.1097 3.3891 0.4486
CALIE STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID-1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 	AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201) 15.570 2.160 12.08 59.15 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.746 12.50 59.14 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 34.56
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 25.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2959	***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
ADD HYD (0207) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.	<pre>Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\5f49 ccbd-742a-495a-9168-a5fb09e818ea\scen Summary filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\5f49 ccbd-742a-495a-9168-a5fb09e818ea\scen</pre>
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: COMMENTS:
ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 1.137 12.50 56.57 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	 ********************************
FINISH	CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 870.253 Ptotal= 65.17 mm B= 1.500 C = 0.725 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs
V V I SSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) 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 L W I SSSS UUUUU A A LLLL 000 TITIT TITIT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 0 0 0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 0 0 T T H H Y M M 0 0 0 00 T T H H Y M M 0 00 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.	Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN 'TIME RAIN ''
	0.67 8.57 1.67 18.09 2.67 7.23 3.67 4.88

0.75 9.66 1.75 15.74 2.75 6.93 3.75 4.76 0.83 11.15 1.83 14.01 2.83 6.66 3.83 4.65 0.92 13.33 1.92 12.67 2.92 6.41 3.92 4.54	CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
<pre> CALIB </pre>	RESERVUIR(0206) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> 0UTF1 OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
(1) FERK FLOW DOLS NOT INCLUDE DISETION IT ANY. CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20 	AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 (0202) 1.530 0.409 1.33 40.20 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0206) 1.530 0.041 2.08 40.13 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 10.13 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 45.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0373
Dep. Storage (mm) = 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%) = 2.00 4.00 Length (m) = 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr) = 224.02 64.81 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min) = 1.51 (ii) 5.17 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = 0.33 0.16 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms) = 0.34 0.13 0.409 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.42 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 65.17 65.17 65.17 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.62 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:	ADD HYD (0208) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. ID1= 1 (0204): 2.62 0.087 2.00 22.17 + ID2= 2 (0206): 1.53 0.041 2.08 40.13
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.082 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 20.539 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.171 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.315 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	0.0000 0.0000 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 0.4592 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 0.5093 0.1815 0.0897 0.0225 0.5542 0.2111 0.1909 0.0326 0.5334 0.2435 0.1253 0.8442 0.6334 0.2788 0.1397 0.8977 0.8993 0.3170 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.3580 0.1549 0.0905 2.2696 0.4018 0.3277 0.1995 2.3891 0.4486
CALIB Area (ha)= 15.57 IJD=1 DT=5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.613 0.250	AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW: ID= 2 0.201) 15.570 1.702 1.33 31.61 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 0.0205) 15.570 0.516 2.00 31.60 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 30.30 IIME TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 40.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.1860
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 224.02 42.84 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.03 (ii) 14.29 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. cms)= 0.27 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.42 0.89 1.702 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 63.17 25.01 31.61 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 65.17 65.17 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.38 0.49	ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0203): 2.80 0.082 2.08 20.54 + ID2= 2 (0205): 15.57 0.516 2.00 31.60 ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 0.597 2.08 29.92 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
<pre>***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:</pre>	ADD HYD (0209) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) TD1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.597 2.08 29.92 + TD2= 2 (0208): 4.15 0.128 2.00 28.79 TD = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.725 2.08 29.71 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
RESERVOIR(0205) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW Cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.)	
<pre>V V I SS U U AAAAA L V I SSSS UUUAAALU V I SSSS UUUAAALU DO I I I H H Y Y M M OO O TA O O I I I H H Y Y M M OO O TA O O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO O TA O O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H H Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M Y M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M Y M M OO TA O I I I I H M Y Y M M Y Y M M Y Y M M Y Y M M Y</pre>	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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4.17 1.57 18.25 4.97 16.33 2.46 22.42 1.30 4.25 1.59 18.33 5.18 16.42 2.44 12.59 1.39 4.33 1.61 19.42 5.40 16.59 2.42 12.28 1.29 4.42 1.63 10.50 5.61 16.67 2.37 12.27 1.29 4.50 1.64 10.58 5.96 16.67 2.37 12.27 1.29 4.57 1.68 10.75 6.67 16.83 2.32 12.29 1.28 4.67 1.68 10.75 16.67 2.31 12.39 1.36 4.75 1.70 1.22 12.32 1.22 1.21 1.23 4.67 1.68 10.75 16.67 1.32 12.32 1.22 1.27 4.83 1.72 1.70 7.37 17.08 2.21 2.33 1.25 5.17 1.80 11.15 11.72 12.35 1.25 5.25 1.21 1.36 1.24 5.42	Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 142.07 94.68 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.81 (ii) 6.21 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.81 (ii) 6.21 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 1.81 (ii) 6.21 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (ms)= 0.32 0.15 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.22 0.19 0.377 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.08 12.00 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 108.40 61.03 78.65 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 110.40 110.40 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.55 0.71 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CM* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (ii) ON PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CM* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (iii) TIME STORAGE COEFF.ICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUED E SAFLEN TE ANV.

	RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 108.40 58.44 67.08 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 110.40 110.40 110.40 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.53 0.61
1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA.
ID = 3 (0208): 4.15 0.302 12.42 63.09	<pre>(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)</pre>
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	 (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
CALIB NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 U.H. Tp(hrs)= 0.58	
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184	DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.)
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.174 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.583 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 51.113 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 10.400 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.463	0.0000 0.0000 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 0.4522 0.1548 0.0649 0.0138 0.5093 0.1815 0.8897 0.6225 0.5542 0.2111 0.1090 0.0326 0.5953 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 0.6334 0.2788
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	0.1397 0.0577 0.8993 0.3170 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.3580 0.1649 0.0905 2.2696 0.4018 0.327 0.1097 3.3801 0.4486
	AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
10= 10= 5.0 min 10(a1 imp(%)= 20.10 D1r. Conn.(%)= 17.30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 41.28 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 20.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.3280
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 142.07 82.50	
over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.64 (ii) 12.30 (ii) Unit Hud Toold (min)= 5.00	ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (b) (cmc) (bc) (mc)
Unit Hyd. peak (min)- 5.00 13.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.25 0.09 *TOTALS*	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{IDJ} = 1 & (0203); \\ + \text{ID2} = 2 & (0205); \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{C(ns)} & (113) & (113) \\ \text{C(ns)} & (113) & (113) \\ \text{C(ns)} & (113) & (113) \\ \end{array} \right) $
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.98 1.87 2.486 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.17 12.08	ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 1.195 12.50 64.64
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	COMMENTS:
ADD HYD (0209) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	
ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 1.195 12.50 64.64 + ID2= 2 (0208): 4.15 0.302 12.42 63.09	** SIMULATION : L - 100yr 4hr 5min Chicago ** **********************************
ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 1.496 12.42 64.36	
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	$(H)(\Delta G) \times (ORM)$ $(U) = OF CUPVE parameters = 952,739$
	CHILAGU SIOKM IDF CURVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal= 72.14 mm C= 0.723 Used in: INTENITY = A / (+ 8)CC
	CHICAGO STORM IDF curve parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal= 72.14 mm
V V I SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAA L V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SS U U AAAA L	CHILAGO SIORM IDF CURVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal= 72.14 mm C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN
V V I SSSSS U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U A L VV I SS U A A L VV I SS U A A L VV I SSSSS UUUUU A L LLLL	CHICAGO STORM IDF CUIVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal= 72.14 mm C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 2.00 12.89 3.00 6.89 0.08 5.65 1.08 26.74 2.08 11.92 3.08 6.66
V V I SSSSS U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U A L V V I SSS UUUU A A L 000 TITITI TITITI H H Y M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M 0 0	CHICAGO STORM IDF CUPVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal= 72.14 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 2.00 12.89 3.00 6.89 0.08 5.65 1.08 26.74 2.08 11.92 3.08 6.66 0.17 5.97 1.17 56.14 2.17 11.10 3.17 6.44 0.25 6.34 1.25 246.17 2.25 10.41 3.25 6.24
$\begin{matrix} V & V & I & SSSSS & U & U & A & L & (v \ 6.2.2015) \\ V & V & I & SS & U & U & AA & L \\ V & V & I & SS & U & U & AAAA & L \\ V & V & I & SS & U & U & AAAA & L \\ V & V & I & SSSS & UUUUU & A & L LLL \\ 000 & TTTTT TTTTT H & H & Y & M & M & 000 & TM \\ 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & YY & MM MM & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & YY & MM MM & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & YY & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & YY & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & T & T & H & H & Y & M & M & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 &$	CHICKGO STORM IDF CUPVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal= 72.14 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 6.89 0.68 0.00 5.36 1.08 26.74 0.88 6.66 0.17 5.97 1.127 56.14 2.17 0.25 6.34 1.25 246.17 2.25 10.41 3.25 6.24 0.33 6.76 1.33 71.49 2.33 9.81 3.33 6.06
V V I SSSSS U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U A L V V I SS U A L V V I SS U U AAA V V I SS U U AAA V V I SS U U A V V I SS U U A L OO T T H Y M 000 TM 0 0 T T H Y M 000 000 T T H Y<	CHILKGO STORM IDF CUPVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal= 72.14 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr 0:00 0.536 1.00 18.76 2.00 12.89 3.00 6.89 0.08 5.65 1.08 26.74 2.08 11.92 3.08 6.66 0.17 5.97 1.17 56.14 2.17 11.10 3.17 6.44 0.23 6.76 1.33 71.49 2.33 9.81 3.33 6.06 0.42 7.27 1.42 40.85 2.42 9.29 3.42 5.89 0.50 7.87 1.50 29.72 2.50 8.81 3.50 5.73 0.58 8.61 1.58 23.81 2.58 8.41 3.58 5.58 0.67 9.54 1.67 20.07 2.67 8.65 3.67 5.44
V V I SSSSS U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SS U U A L 000 TITIT TITIT H Y Y M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H Y M M 000 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.	CHILKGU SIGM IDF CUPVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal= 2.14 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 2.00 12.89 3.00 6.89 0.08 5.65 1.00 12.76 2.02 12.89 3.00 6.69 0.17 5.97 1.17 56.14 2.17 11.10 3.17 6.44 0.25 6.34 1.25 246.17 2.25 10.41 3.25 6.24 0.33 6.76 1.33 71.49 2.33 9.81 3.33 6.06 0.42 6.37 1.50 29.72 2.50 8.82 3.50 5.73 0.58 8.61 1.58 23.81 2.58 8.41 3.58 5.58 0.67 1.67 20.67 2.67 8.65 3.67 5.44 0.75 10.74 1.75 7.48 2.75 7.71 3.75 5.30 0.83 1.239 1.83 15.56 2.83 7.41 3.83 5.18 0.82 14.81 1.92 14.08 2.92 7.14 3.92 5.06
<pre></pre>	CHILAGO SIGMM IDF CURVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal=72.14 mm B= 1.500 C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN time RAIN hrs hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs 0.08 5.65 1.00 18.76 2.00 12.89 3.00 6.89 0.08 5.65 1.02 26.74 2.18 13.25 6.24 0.33 6.76 1.33 71.49 2.33 9.81 3.33 6.06 0.42 7.27 1.42 40.85 2.42 9.29 3.42 5.89 0.50 7.87 1.58 29.72 2.56 8.84 3.58 5.73 0.58 8.61 1.67 20.07 2.67 8.62 5.44 0.75 10.74 1.75 17.48 2.75 7.71 3.75 5.30 0.67 9.54 1.67 2.83 7.41 3.83 5.18 0.67 9.14 1.75 14.08 2.92 7.14 3.92 5.06
V V V SSSSS U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U A L V V I SS U U A L V V I SSSS UUU A L L 000 T T H H Y M 000 0000 T T H H Y M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ****** E ****** DETAILED OUTPUT ****** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filenam	CHILKGO SIGM IDF CUPVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal=72.14 mm E= 1.500 C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 2.00 12.89 3.00 0.88 5.65 1.08 26.74 2.28 11.92 3.08 6.66 0.17 5.97 1.77 56.14 2.17 1.10 3.17 6.44 0.25 6.34 1.25 246.17 2.25 10.41 3.25 6.24 0.33 6.76 1.33 71.49 2.33 9.81 3.33 6.06 0.42 7.27 1.42 40.82 2.42 9.29 3.42 5.89 0.50 7.87 1.50 29.72 2.50 8.82 3.50 5.73 0.58 8.61 1.58 23.81 2.58 8.41 3.58 5.78 0.67 9.54 1.67 20.07 2.67 8.05 3.67 5.44 0.75 10.74 1.75 17.48 2.75 7.71 3.75 5.30 0.81 0.82 14.81 1.92 14.08 2.92 7.14 3.92 5.06 5.06
V V V X SSSSS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U AA L V V I SS U U A L W I SSSS U U A L L 000 T T H H Y M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved. ****** DETAILED OUTPUT ***** Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\V02\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Vsers/MordykAppData\Local\Civica\VH5\ce6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\5421 Summary filename: C:\Vsers/M	CHILKGO SIGM IDF CUPVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ptotal= 72.14 mm C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.00 0.08 5.65 1.00 1.07 56.74 0.08 5.65 1.08 0.17 5.97 0.33 6.76 0.42 7.27 1.127 56.14 0.233 6.76 0.42 7.27 1.42 40.85 0.42 7.27 1.42 40.85 0.58 8.61 0.58 8.61 0.58 8.61 0.58 8.61 0.67 9.54 0.58 8.61 0.58 8.61 0.59 2.62 0.58 8.61 0.57 1.67 0.67 9.54 0.67 2.67
<pre></pre>	CHILKGO SIGM IDF CUPVE parameters: A= 952.739 Ctall A mm B= 1.500 C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN 'TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr 0.00 6.00 5.36 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 0.00 5.36 1.00 18.76 0.25 6.34 1.25 246.17 2.25 0.33 6.76 1.33 71.49 2.33 9.81 0.50 7.87 1.50 29.72 2.58 8.41 3.58 0.50 7.87 1.56 2.81 2.57 7.71 3.75 5.30 0.67 9.54 <td< td=""></td<>
<pre></pre>	CHILKGO SINM IDF CUPVE parameters: A= 932.739 B 1.500 C= 0.723 used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C Duration of storm = 4.00 hrs Storm time step = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = 0.33 TIME RAIN TIME RAIN 'TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr 0.00 </td

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.369	0.0141 0.0288 2.3435 0.1102
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	0.0151 0.0353 3.2269 0.1182
	AREA QPEAR IPEAR R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW · TD= 2 (0202) 1 530 0 552 1 33 45 85
CALIB STANDHYD (0202) Area (ha)= 1.53	OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0206) 1.530 0.064 1.83 45.77
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 11.60 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 30.00
IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0390
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00	
Lengtn (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	ADD HYD (0208)
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 77.10	(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) TD1= 1 (0204): 2 62 0 105 2 00 26 59
Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.46 (ii) 4.98 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00	+ ID2= 2 (0206): 1.53 0.064 1.83 45.77
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.33 0.22 *TOTALS*	ID = 3 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.38 0.17 0.552 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.33 1.33	NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
RUNDFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 31.46 45.85 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 DUNCE CONSTRUCTION	
RUNDEF CUEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.44 0.04	NASHID ((223)) AFEa (na)= 2.80 CUrve Number (UN)= 70.9 ID=1 DT=5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.50 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 ID=10 Feb(-5.8)
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184
CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.100 (i)
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 2.083 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 24.736
	TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.135 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.343
RESERVOIR(0206) OVERFLOW IS OFF	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE	
0.0000 0.0000 0.1131 0.0425 0.0047 0.0023 0.1541 0.0503	CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57
0.0072 0.0051 0.1858 0.0588 0.0090 0.0086 0.2126 0.0678	ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30
0.0105 0.0127 0.2363 0.0775 0.0118 0.0175 0.5866 0.0878 0.0129 0.0237 1.2000 0.0976	Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44
0.0130 0.0226 1.2335 0.0580	Dep. Storage (mm)- 2.00 5.10
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii)	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.28 0.08	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249 ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0203): 2.80 0.100 2.08 24.74 + ID2= 2 (0205): 15.57 0.571 2.08 36.69 ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.0250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249 ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 0.028 0.08 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COPEFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249 ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. rpeak (cms)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%) = 2.00 4.00 Length (m) = 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr) = 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min) = 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = 5.00 0.5.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms) = 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. SI SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE STEP! ***** WARNING: STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER OR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = 0.2249 $$
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 0.028 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. TO PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249 ADD HYD (0207) 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
Average Slope (%) = 2.00 4.00 Length (m) = 322.18 70.00 Mannings = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr) = 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min) = 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOM (cms) = 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (i) D PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = DEP. STORAGE (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. 	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP RORAGE COEFF. IS OFF IN= 2> OUT= 1 PTE S.0 MIN OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE COMB OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE COMB OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (Cm) (ha.m.) (CmS) (ha.m.)	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 0.028 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% YOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (0T) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249 ADD HYD (0207)] 1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. I + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (mm) ID1= 1 (0203): 2.80 0.100 2.08 24.74 + ID2= 2 (0205): 15.57 0.571 2.08 36.69 ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID = 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.57 ID2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. ID = 3 (V V I I SSS U U A A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I I SS U U AAAAL V V I
Average Slope (%) = 2.00 4.00 Length (m) = 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr) = 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min) = 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOM (cms) = 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN THE STORAGE (1) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: (1) CN = 74.3 I a = Dep. Storage (Above) (1) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFF.ICTENT. (1) DT= 5.0 min OUFFLOW IS OFF INN = 2	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249 ADD HYD (0207)] AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. I 1 + 2 = 3 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0203): 2.80 0.100 2.08 24.74 + ID2= 2 (0205): 15.57 0.571 2.08 36.69 ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 ID2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 ID2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 ID2 = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. ID1= 1 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 + ID2= 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 ID = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. ID1= 1 (0207): 1.55 U U AA L V V I SSSS U U U A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SSS U U U AA L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SSSS U U U A A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SSSS U U U A A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SSS U U U A A L (v 6.2.2015) V V I SSSS U UU U A A L <
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. peak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE STORAGE NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 I a = Dep. STORAGE MOVE) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD DE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. peak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (min)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUMOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEPI ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STEPI ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) THE STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE (Cmm) INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. 0.0000 0.0104.0500 0.04592 0.1534 ****** WARNING: COM AREAS WITH IMPENTORS RATICH OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE (Cmm) I OUTFLOW STORAGE (Cmm) I OUTFLO	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. preak (min)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTAL5* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME mm)= 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***********************************	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mamnings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(m/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLEE THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% VOU SHOULD COMSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (OT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFF.ICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249 $[1 + 2 = 3] AREA OPEAK TPEAK R.V. [1 + 2 = 3] (ha = 0, 200) 2.08 24.74 + 1D2 = 2 (0205): 15.57 0.571 2.08 36.69 + 1D2 = 2 (0205): 15.57 0.571 2.08 34.87 + 1D2 = 2 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 + 1D2 = 2 (0207): 18.37 0.671 2.08 34.87 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.651 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.651 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.655 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 2 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 3 (0209): 22.52 0.833 2.00 34.64 + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.165 1.92 33.66 + 1D2 = 3 (0209) + 1D2 = 2 (0208): 4.15 0.105 + 1D2 = 2 (0208) + 1D2 =$
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m) = 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 246.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. ppak (min)= 2.92 (ii) 12.43 (ii) Unit Hyd. ppak (min)= 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. ppak (mn)= 8.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP1 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER RAK. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (AbOve) (ii) TIME STEP (OF) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFF.ICTENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. ***** MERSERVOIR(0205) OVERFLOW IS OFF IM= 2> OUT = 1 OTFFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms) (ha.m.) (cms) (ha.m.) 0.00000 0.0003 0.4592 0.1548 0.0496 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2111 0.1990 0.0326 0.5542 0.2133 0.1548 0.0737 1.3330 0.4488 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201) 15.570 1.577 1.33 05.69 OUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 0.571 2.08 36.69	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Manxings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 2.46.17 65.26 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. peak (min)= 2.92 (11) 12.43 (11) Unit Hyd. peak (ms)= 0.28 0.08 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.58 1.17 1.957 (111) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.50 1.33 RUNOFF VOLWE (mm)= 70.14 29.70 36.69 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 72.14 72.14 72.14 RUNOFC COEFFICIENT = 0.97 0.41 0.51 ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER OR PERVIOUS COSSES: (n* = 74.3 1 a = Dep. Storage (Above) (11) TIME STORAGE COEFF.ICTENT. (11) PEAK FLUM DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. ***** ***** THAN THE STORAGE COEFF.ICTENT. (11) PEAK FLUM DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. ***** *****************************	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.2249

put filename: sers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\20ff 389a-41b3-9c34-56271388c630\scen mary filename: rers\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\20ff 389a-41b3-9c34-56271388c630\scen	
01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:34	2.08 1.48 8.17 2.85 14.25 4.35 20.3 2.17 1.48 8.25 2.95 14.33 4.28 20.4
	2.25 1.50 8.33 3.05 14.42 4.21 20.57 2.33 1.51 8.42 3.15 14.50 4.15 20.57 2.42 1.51 8.54 3.25 14.50 4.15 20.57
	2.50 1.53 8.58 3.37 14.67 3.99 20.7 2.58 1.53 8.67 3.46 14.75 3.92 20.8
:	2.67 1.55 8.75 3.56 14.83 3.85 20.9 2.75 1.55 8.83 3.66 14.92 3.79 21.0 2.25 1.55 8.83 3.66 14.92 3.79 21.0
	2.95 1.56 8.92 5.76 15.00 5.71 21.00 2.92 1.58 9.00 3.86 15.08 3.64 21.1 3.00 1.58 9.08 3.92 15.17 3.56 21.2
**************************************	3.08 1.60 9.17 3.92 15.25 3.49 21.33 3.17 1.60 9.25 3.92 15.33 3.42 21.43 3.25 1.62 9.33 3.92 15.42 3.35 21.53 3.33 1.62 9.33 3.92 15.42 3.35 21.53
READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppD	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	3.75 1.68 9.83 4.48 15.92 2.93 22.0 3.83 1.69 9.92 4.64 16.00 2.85 22.0
TIME RAIN TIME RAIN ' TIME RAIN ' TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs hrs<	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5.67 2.11 11.75 79.40 17.83 2.27 23.92 1.36 5.75 2.13 11.83 123.24 17.92 2.24 24.00 1.35 5.83 2.15 11.92 157.51 18.00 2.22 1 5.92 2.17 12.00 116.45 18.08 2.19	 (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
6.00 2.19 12.08 23.21 18.17 2.16	THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
IB HVD (0204) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= 72.9 1 DT= 5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 	RESERVOIR(0206) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> OUT= 1 0UTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min 0UTFLOW STORAGE (Cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0131 0.0425 0.0007 0.00051 0.1858 0.0678 0.0072 0.0051 0.1858 0.0678 0.0105 0.127 0.2363 0.0775 0.0118 0.0175 0.5866 0.0878 0.0130 0.0228 1.2999 0.0986 0.0141 0.0228 1.2299 0.1182 0.0151 0.9353 3.2269 0.1182
	AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hms) (mm) TNFLOW TD= 2 (2202) 1520 423 1200 001
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 45.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 37.20	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 38.03 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 15.00
ארגעזטטג PERVIOUS (1) Surface Area (ha)= 0.69 0.84 Pep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00	MAXIMUM SIUKAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0532
verage Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 ength (m)= 101.00 25.00 anning - 0.013 0.250	
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 157.51 109.72	1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 157.51 109.72 over (min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.74 (ii) 5.96 (ii) Juit Hyd. Toeak (min)= 5.00 10.00	1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
verage Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 ingth (m)= 101.00 25.00 innings n = 0.013 0.250 ix.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 157.51 109.72 over (min) 5.00 10.00 orage Coeff. (min)= 1.74 (ii) 5.96 (ii) it Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 it Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.32 0.15	1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
age Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 th (m)= 101.00 25.00 ings n = 0.013 0.250 Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 157.51 109.72 over (min) 5.00 10.00 age Coeff. (min)= 1.74 (i) 5.96 (i) Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.25 0.23 FLOW (cms)= 0.25 0.23 0.430 (iii) TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.00 FF VOLUME (mm)= FLOUM (cms)= 120.40 71.00 89.37	1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0204): 2.62 0.213 12.50 63.47 + ID2= 2 (0206): 1.53 0.164 12.25 89.30 ID = 3 (0208): 4.15 0.359 12.42 72.99 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
age Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 th (m)= 101.00 25.00 ings n = 0.013 0.250 Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 157.51 109.72 over (min) 5.00 10.00 age Coeff. (min)= 1.74 (ii) 5.96 (ii) Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.32 0.15 FLOW (cms)= 0.25 0.23 0.430 (iii) TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.00 12.08 12.00 FF VOLUME (mm)= 120.40 71.00 89.37 L RAINFALL (mm)= 122.40 122.40 FF COEFFICIENT = 0.98 0.58 0.73	1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.206 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 12.583 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 60.239 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 122.400 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.492 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. 	DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE
Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr) = 157.51 95.92 over (min) 5.00 15.00 Storage Coeff. (min) = 3.49 (ii) 11.65 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (mn) = 5.00 15.00 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (cms) = 0.26 0.09 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms) = 1.10 2.23 2.909 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 12.00 12.17 12.08 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 120.40 68.20 77.23 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 122.40 122.40 122.40 RUNOFF COEFFICTENT = 0.98 0.56 0.63 ****** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! ***** WARNING: FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% VOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ij) TIME STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. 	ADD HYD (0207) AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. ID1=1 (0203): 2.80 0.206 12.58 60.24 + ID2=2 (0205): 15.57 1.439 12.42 77.22 ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 1.639 12.42 74.63 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY. ID1=1 (0207): 18.37 1.639 12.42 74.63 ID1=1 (0207): 18.37 1.639 12.42 74.63 ID1=1 (0207): 18.37 1.639 12.42 74.63 + ID2=2 (0208): 4.15 0.359 12.42 74.63 + ID2=2 (0208): 4.15 0.359 12.42 74.33 NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
V V I SSSSS U U A L (V 6.2.2015) V V I SS U U AAAA V V I SS U U AAAAA V V I SS U U AAAAA V V I SS U U AAAA L V V I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLL 000 TITTT TITTT H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y Y M M 000 TM 0 0 T T H H Y M M 00 0 0 0 T T H H Y M M 00 0 000 T T H H Y M M 000 Developed and Distributed by Smart City Water Inc Copyright 2007 - 2022 Smart City Water Inc All rights reserved.	TIME RAIN TIME RAIN ' TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN I I RAIN I RAIN I RAIN IIIA RAIN IIIA
Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 6.2\VO2\voin.dat Output filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppData\Local\Civica\VH5\e6b5b667-a614-4391-ac0a-9f748cfe23f1\9c12 I5b1-1846-4bad-8d45-32de01f5cfbc\scen DATE: 01-30-2024 TIME: 04:37:35 USER: COMMENTS:	CALIB NASHYD (0224) Area (ha)= 2.62 Curve Number (CN)= ID=1DT=5.0 min Ia (mm)= 7.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00 TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP. TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs <mm hr<="" td=""> hrs<mm hr<="" td=""> hrs<mm hr<="" td=""> hrs<mm hr<="" td=""> hrs<mm hr<="" td=""> hrs<mm hr<="" td=""> 0.083 15.00 3.083 3.00 6.083 43.00 9.08 13.00 0.167 15.00 3.167 3.00 6.167 43.00 9.25 13.00 0.333 15.00 3.333 3.00 6.417 43.00 9.42 13.00 0.417 15.00 3.617 3.00 6.583 43.00 9.58 13.00 0.518 0.500 15.00 3.503 3.00 6.517 43.00 9.56 13.00 0.519 15.00 3.567 3.00 6.570 43.00</mm></mm></mm></mm></mm></mm>
READ STORM Filename: C:\Users\dhordyk\AppD ata\Local\Temp\ f6764074-2747-4e2d-b552-b793471f1267\2ed90c06 Ptotal=193.00 mm Comments: TIMMINS	

<pre> 1.833 20.00 4.833 5.00 7.833 20.00 10.83 13.00 1.917 20.00 4.917 5.00 7.917 20.00 10.92 13.00 2.000 20.00 5.000 8.000 20.00 11.00 13.00 2.083 10.00 5.083 20.00 8.083 23.00 11.08 8.00 2.083 10.00 5.167 20.00 8.167 23.00 11.17 8.00 2.250 10.00 5.250 20.00 8.250 23.00 11.23 8.00 2.433 10.00 5.333 20.00 8.333 23.00 11.23 8.00 2.417 10.00 5.417 20.00 8.417 23.00 11.42 8.00 2.500 10.00 5.583 20.00 8.533 23.00 11.58 8.00 2.657 10.00 5.583 20.00 8.533 23.00 11.58 8.00 2.667 10.00 5.583 20.00 8.533 23.00 11.58 8.00 2.667 10.00 5.583 20.00 8.533 23.00 11.58 8.00 2.667 10.00 5.637 20.00 8.677 23.00 11.57 8.00 2.750 10.00 5.833 20.00 8.633 23.00 11.58 8.00 2.617 10.00 5.917 20.00 8.917 23.00 11.92 8.00 3.000 10.00 5.917 20.00 8.917 23.00 11.92 8.00 3.000 10.00 5.933 20.00 8.931 23.00 11.92 8.00 3.000 10.00 5.933 20.00 8.917 23.00 11.92 8.00 3.000 10.00 5.933 20.00 8.917 23.00 11.92 8.00 3.000 10.00 5.917 20.00 8.917 23.00 11.92 8.00 3.000 10.00 5.933 20.00 8.931 23.00 12.00 8.00 Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.182 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.182 INTER DEPEAK (hrs)= 7.167 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 123.366 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 133.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.639 (1) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. </pre>	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (1) Surface Area (ha) = 0.69 0.84 Dep. Storage (mm) = 2.00 5.00 Average Slope (%) = 2.00 4.00 Length (m) = 101.00 25.00 Mannings n = 0.813 0.250	Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.00 40.44 over(min) 5.00 10.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.93 (ii) 9.14 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.28 0.12 *TOTALS*
NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP. TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN	PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.07 0.09 0.161 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 6.75 7.00 7.00 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 191.00 133.36 154.80 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 193.00 193.00 193.00 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT 0.99 0.69 0.80
hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 0.083 15.00 3.083 3.00 6.083 43.00 9.088 13.00 0.167 15.00 3.167 3.00 6.167 43.00 9.127 13.00 0.250 15.00 3.250 3.00 6.250 43.00 9.25 13.00 0.333 15.00 3.333 3.00 6.333 43.00 9.33 13.00 0.417 15.00 3.417 3.00 6.417 43.00 9.42 13.00	<pre>***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP! (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.</pre>
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. RESERVOIR(0206) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> OUT= 1 DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE (Cms) (ha.m.) (Cms) (ha.m.) 0.0000 0.0000 0.1131 0.0425 0.00047 0.0023 0.1541 0.0503 0.0072 0.0051 0.1858 0.0588 0.0090 0.0086 0.2126 0.0678 0.0105 0.0127 0.2636 0.0878 0.0130 0.0228 1.2999 0.0986 0.0130 0.0228 1.2999 0.0986 0.0130 0.0228 1.2999 0.1182 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (Cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0202) 1.530 0.145 7.00 154.72 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 89.93 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 0.00 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.0488 	TIME RAIN TIME RAIN ' TIME RAIN TIME RAIN ' TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN TIME RAIN O 0.803 15.00 3.008 6.083 43.00 9.08 13.00 0.167 15.00 3.167 3.00 6.167 43.00 9.17 13.00 0.250 15.00 3.233 3.00 6.333 43.00 9.33 13.00 0.417 15.00 3.417 3.00 6.437 43.00 9.42 13.00 0.433 15.00 3.583 3.00 6.580 43.00 9.58 13.00 0.583 15.00 3.583 3.00 6.570 43.00 9.57 13.00 0.750 15.00 3.833 3.00 6.750 43.00 9.25 13.00 0.750 15.00 3.833 3.00 6.730 43.00 9.22 13.00 </th
1 + 2 = 3 AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. 	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
CALIB NASHYD (0203) Area (ha)= 2.80 Curve Number (CN)= 70.9 ID= 1 D= 1D= 1 D=	Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 0.184 PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.200 (i) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 7.250 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 118.754 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 193.000 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.615
WOLL INTELL WAS HOUTSFULTED TO STUDIED IN STUDIES IEF.	(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

CALIB STANDHYD (0201) Area (ha)= 15.57 ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min Total Imp(%)= 20.10 Dir. Conn.(%)= 17.30	2.750 10.00 5.750 20.00 8.750 23.00 11.75 8.00 2.833 10.00 5.833 20.00 8.833 23.00 11.83 8.00 2.917 10.00 5.917 20.00 8.917 23.00 11.83 8.00 3.000 10.00 6.917 20.00 8.917 23.00 11.92 8.00 3.000 10.00 6.000 20.00 9.000 23.00 11.92 8.00
IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 3.13 12.44 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.10 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 4.00 Length (m)= 322.18 70.00 Mannings n = 0.013 0.250 NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP. TRANSFORMED HYETOGRAPH TIME RAIN TIME RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs <mm hr<="" td=""> hrs<mm hr<="" td=""> 0.083 15.00 3.083 3.00 6.083 43.00 9.08 13.00 0.167 15.00 3.167 3.00 6.167 43.00 9.13 13.00 0.167 15.00 3.250 3.00 6.167 43.00 9.33 13.00 0.333 15.00 3.250 3.00 6.255 43.00 9.33 13.00 0.417 15.00 3.417 3.00 6.433 43.00<!--</td--><td>Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.00 35.67 over (min) 5.00 20.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.87 (ii) 17.98 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 20.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.19 0.66 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.32 1.15 1.468 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 7.00 7.00 7.00 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 191.00 129.59 140.21 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 193.00 193.00 193.00 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.99 0.67 0.73 ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% VOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.</td></mm></mm>	Max.Eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 43.00 35.67 over (min) 5.00 20.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.87 (ii) 17.98 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 20.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 0.19 0.66 *TOTALS* PEAK FLOW (cms)= 0.32 1.15 1.468 (iii) TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 7.00 7.00 7.00 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 191.00 129.59 140.21 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 193.00 193.00 193.00 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.99 0.67 0.73 ***** WARNING:FOR AREAS WITH IMPERVIOUS RATIOS BELOW 20% VOU SHOULD CONSIDER SPLITTING THE AREA. (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 74.3 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above) (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT. (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	RESERVOIR(0226) OVERFLOW IS OFF IN= 2> OUT= 1 OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE DT= 5.0 min OUTFLOW STORAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE 0.00900 0.00001 0.4010 0.1310 0.0196 0.0063 0.4520 0.1548 0.0897 0.0225 0.5542 0.2111 0.1296 0.0897 0.225 0.5542 0.2435 0.1253 0.0442 0.6334 0.2788 0.1253 0.0421 0.6334 0.2788 0.1528 0.0731 1.4461 0.3580 0.1649 0.0905 2.2696 0.4486 0.3277 0.1097 3.3811 0.4486 MEA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) INFLOW : ID= 2 (0201) 15.570 1.468 7.00 140.21 DUTFLOW: ID= 1 (0205) 15.570 1.244 7.17 140.21 PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 84.75 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 10.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 0.3434 ADD HYD (0207) AEA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) ID1= 1 (0203): 2.80 0.200 7.25 118.75 + ID2= 2 (0205): 15.57 1.244 7.17 140.21 ID = 3 (0207): 18.37 1.443 7.17 136.94	
MOTE: PEAK FLOWS DU NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.	





City: Nearest Rainfall Station: Climate Station Id: Years of Rainfall Data:	Mansfield BARRIE-ORO				
Nearest Rainfall Station: Climate Station Id: Years of Rainfall Data:	BARRIE-ORO		Project Number:	20-11584B	
Climate Station Id: Years of Rainfall Data:			Designer Name:	Dwight Hordyk	
Years of Rainfall Data:	6117700		Designer Company:	Pinestone Engineer	ring Limited
	14	[Designer Email:	dhordyk@pel.ca	
		[Designer Phone:	705-646-3143	
Site Name: PO	ND 'A' NORTH INLET	<u>E</u>	OR Name:		
Drainage Area (ha): 7.7	4	E	OR Company:		
% Imperviousness: 19.	30	E	OR Email:		
Runoff Coeffi	cient 'c': 0.41	— [t	UK Phone:		
Particle Size Distribution:	10				
Target TSC Demond (0())				Net Annua	I Sediment
Target TSS Removal (%): 80	.0			(155) LOOU Sizing S	ummary
Required Water Quality Runoff Vo	lume Capture (%):	90.00			
Estimated Water Quality Flow Rate (L/s): 104.88		104.88		Stormceptor	ISS Removal Provided (%)
Oil / Fuel Spill Risk Site?	Spill Risk Site? Yes				FTOVIDED (76)
Upstream Flow Control?		No		EF04	48
Peak Conveyance (maximum) Flov	v Rate (L/s):			EFO6	64
Influent TSS Concentration (mg/L)	:	100		EFO8	75
Estimated Average Annual Sedime	ent Load (kg/yr):	783		EFO10	82
Estimated Average Annual Sedime	ent Volume (L/yr):	636		EFO12	86





THIRD-PARTY TESTING AND VERIFICATION

► Stormceptor® EF and Stormceptor® EFO are the latest evolutions in the Stormceptor® oil-grit separator (OGS) technology series, and are designed to remove a wide variety of pollutants from stormwater and snowmelt runoff. These technologies have been third-party tested in accordance with the Canadian ETV Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators and performance has been third-party verified in accordance with the ISO 14034 Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) protocol.

PERFORMANCE

► Stormceptor® EF and EFO remove stormwater pollutants through gravity separation and floatation, and feature a patentpending design that generates positive removal of total suspended solids (TSS) throughout each storm event, including highintensity storms. Captured pollutants include sediment, free oils, and sediment-bound pollutants such as nutrients, heavy metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Stormceptor is sized to remove a high level of TSS from the frequent rainfall events that contribute the vast majority of annual runoff volume and pollutant load. The technology incorporates an internal bypass to convey excessive stormwater flows from high-intensity storms through the device without resuspension and washout (scour) of previously captured pollutants. Proper routine maintenance ensures high pollutant removal performance and protection of downstream waterwavs.

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (PSD)

► The **Canadian ETV PSD** shown in the table below was used, or in part, for this sizing. This is the identical PSD that is referenced in the Canadian ETV *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators* for both sediment removal testing and scour testing. The Canadian ETV PSD contains a wide range of particle sizes in the sand and silt fractions, and is considered reasonably representative of the particle size fractions found in typical urban stormwater runoff.

Particle	Percent Less	Particle Size	Dercent
Size (µm)	Than	Fraction (µm)	Percent
1000	100	500-1000	5
500	95	250-500	5
250	90	150-250	15
150	75	100-150	15
100	60	75-100	10
75	50	50-75	5
50	45	20-50	10
20	35	8-20	15
8	20	5-8	10
5	10	2-5	5
2	5	<2	5







Rainfall Intensity (mm / hr)	Percent Rainfall Volume (%)	Cumulative Rainfall Volume (%)	Flow Rate (L/s)	Flow Rate (L/min)	Surface Loading Rate (L/min/m²)	Removal Efficiency (%)	Incremental Removal (%)	Cumulative Removal (%)		
0.50	9.4	9.4	4.47	268.0	37.0	100	9.4	9.4		
1.00	20.0	29.4	8.95	537.0	74.0	100	20.0	29.4		
2.00	15.3	44.7	17.89	1074.0	147.0	91	13.9	43.3		
3.00	10.4	55.1	26.84	1610.0	221.0	82	8.5	51.8		
4.00	7.5	62.6	35.79	2147.0	294.0	79	5.9	57.8		
5.00	7.5	70.1	44.73	2684.0	368.0	76	5.7	63.5		
6.00	4.7	74.9	53.68	3221.0	441.0	72	3.4	66.9		
7.00	4.0	78.8	62.63	3758.0	515.0	69	2.7	69.6		
8.00	2.7	81.6	71.57	4294.0	588.0	66	1.8	71.4		
9.00	2.3	83.9	80.52	4831.0	662.0	64	1.5	72.9		
10.00	2.8	86.6	89.47	5368.0	735.0	64	1.8	74.6		
11.00	1.9	88.6	98.42	5905.0	809.0	63	1.2	75.9		
12.00	1.9	90.5	107.36	6442.0	882.0	62	1.2	77.1		
13.00	1.9	92.4	116.31	6979.0	956.0	62	1.2	78.3		
14.00	1.6	94.0	125.26	7515.0	1030.0	61	1.0	79.2		
15.00	2.0	96.0	134.20	8052.0	1103.0	59	1.2	80.4		
16.00	0.3	96.3	143.15	8589.0	1177.0	58	0.2	80.5		
17.00	0.3	96.6	152.10	9126.0	1250.0	56	0.2	80.7		
18.00	0.3	96.9	161.04	9663.0	1324.0	54	0.2	80.9		
19.00	0.3	97.2	169.99	10199.0	1397.0	53	0.2	81.0		
20.00	0.3	97.5	178.94	10736.0	1471.0	50	0.2	81.2		
21.00	0.0	97.5	187.88	11273.0	1544.0	48	0.0	81.2		
22.00	0.0	97.5	196.83	11810.0	1618.0	45	0.0	81.2		
23.00	0.4	97.9	205.78	12347.0	1691.0	43	0.2	81.4		
24.00	0.4	98.3	214.72	12883.0	1765.0	42	0.2	81.5		
25.00	0.8	99.1	223.67	13420.0	1838.0	40	0.3	81.8		
30.00	0.9	100.0	268.41	16104.0	2206.0	33	0.3	82.1		
35.00	0.0	100.0	313.14	18788.0	2574.0	28	0.0	82.1		
40.00	0.0	100.0	357.87	21472.0	2941.0	25	0.0	82.1		
45.00	0.0	100.0	402.61	24156.0	3309.0	22	0.0	82.1		
		Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction =								

Climate Station ID: 6117700 Years of Rainfall Data: 14



Stormceptor[®]









	Maximum Pipe Diameter / Peak Conveyance												
Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter		Model Diameter		Model Diameter		Min Angle Inlet / Outlet Pipes	Max Inle Diame	et Pipe eter	Max Out Diame	let Pipe eter	Peak Cor Flow	nveyance Rate
	(m)	(ft)		(mm)	(in)	(mm)	(in)	(L/s)	(cfs)				
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	90	609	24	609	24	425	15				
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	90	914	36	914	36	990	35				
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	90	1219	48	1219	48	1700	60				
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100				
EF12 / EF012	3.6	12	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100				

SCOUR PREVENTION AND ONLINE CONFIGURATION

► Stormceptor® EF and EFO feature an internal bypass and superior scour prevention technology that have been demonstrated in third-party testing according to the scour testing provisions of the Canadian ETV Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, and the exceptional scour test performance has been third-party verified in accordance with the ISO 14034 ETV protocol. As a result, Stormceptor EF and EFO are approved for online installation, eliminating the need for costly additional bypass structures, piping, and installation expense.

DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

► Stormceptor[®] EF and EFO offers design flexibility in one simplified platform, accepting stormwater flow from a single inlet pipe or multiple inlet pipes, and/or surface runoff through an inlet grate. The device can also serve as a junction structure, accommodate a 90-degree inlet-to-outlet bend angle, and can be modified to ensure performance in submerged conditions.

OIL CAPTURE AND RETENTION

► While Stormceptor[®] EF will capture and retain oil from dry weather spills and low intensity runoff, **Stormceptor[®] EFO** has demonstrated superior oil capture and greater than 99% oil retention in third-party testing according to the light liquid reentrainment testing provisions of the Canadian ETV **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**. Stormceptor EFO is recommended for sites where oil capture and retention is a requirement.











INLET-TO-OUTLET DROP

Elevation differential between inlet and outlet pipe inverts is dictated by the angle at which the inlet pipe(s) enters the unit.

- 0° 45° : The inlet pipe is 1-inch (25mm) higher than the outlet pipe.
- 45° 90° : The inlet pipe is 2-inches (50mm) higher than the outlet pipe.

HEAD LOSS

The head loss through Stormceptor EF is similar to that of a 60-degree bend structure. The applicable K value for calculating minor losses through the unit is 1.1. For submerged conditions the applicable K value is 3.0.

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Moo Diam	del eter	Depth Pipe In Sump	(Outlet vert to Floor)	Oil Volume		Oil Volume		Oil Volume		Recommended Volume Sediment S Maintenance Depth * S		Maximum Sediment Volume *		Maximum Sediment Mass **	
	(m)	(ft)	(m)	(ft)	(L)	(Gal)	(mm)	(in)	(L)	(ft³)	(kg)	(lb)				
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	1.52	5.0	265	70	203	8	1190	42	1904	5250				
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	1.93	6.3	610	160	305	12	3470	123	5552	15375				
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	2.59	8.5	1070	280	610	24	8780	310	14048	38750				
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	3.25	10.7	1670	440	610	24	17790	628	28464	78500				
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	3.89	12.8	2475	655	610	24	31220	1103	49952	137875				

Pollutant Capacity

*Increased sump depth may be added to increase sediment storage capacity ** Average density of wet packed sediment in sump = 1.6 kg/L (100 lb/ft³)

Feature	Benefit	Feature Appeals To		
Patent-pending enhanced flow treatment and scour prevention technology	Superior, verified third-party performance	Regulator, Specifying & Design Engineer		
Third-party verified light liquid capture	Proven performance for fuel/oil hotspot	Regulator, Specifying & Design Engineer,		
and retention for EFO version	locations	Site Owner		
Functions as bend, junction or inlet structure	Design flexibility	Specifying & Design Engineer		
Minimal drop between inlet and outlet	Site installation ease	Contractor		
Large diameter outlet riser for inspection	Easy maintenance access from grade	Maintenance Contractor & Site Owner		

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO DRAWINGS

For standard details, please visit http://www.imbriumsystems.com/stormwater-treatment-solutions/stormceptor-ef

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO SPECIFICATION

For specifications, please visit http://www.imbriumsystems.com/stormwater-treatment-solutions/stormceptor-ef





STANDARD PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR "OIL GRIT SEPARATOR" (OGS) STORMWATER QUALITY TREATMENT DEVICE

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 WORK INCLUDED

This section specifies requirements for selecting, sizing, and designing an underground Oil Grit Separator (OGS) device for stormwater quality treatment, with third-party testing results and a Statement of Verification in accordance with ISO 14034 Environmental Management – Environmental Technology Verification (ETV).

1.2 REFERENCE STANDARDS & PROCEDURES

ISO 14034:2016 Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV)

Canadian Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**

1.3 SUBMITTALS

1.3.1 All submittals, including sizing reports & shop drawings, shall be submitted upon request with each order to the contractor then forwarded to the Engineer of Record for review and acceptance. Shop drawings shall detail all OGS components, elevations, and sequence of construction.

1.3.2 Alternative devices shall have features identical to or greater than the specified device, including: treatment chamber diameter, treatment chamber wet volume, sediment storage volume, and oil storage volume.

1.3.3 Unless directed otherwise by the Engineer of Record, OGS stormwater quality treatment product substitutions or alternatives submitted within ten days prior to project bid shall not be accepted. All alternatives or substitutions submitted shall be signed and sealed by a local registered Professional Engineer, based on the exact same criteria detailed in Section 3, in entirety, subject to review and approval by the Engineer of Record.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 OGS POLLUTANT STORAGE

The OGS device shall include a sump for sediment storage, and a protected volume for the capture and storage of petroleum hydrocarbons and buoyant gross pollutants. The minimum sediment & petroleum hydrocarbon storage capacity shall be as follows:

2.1.1 4 ft (1219 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

6 ft (1829 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

8 ft (2438 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

10 ft (3048 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

12 ft (3657 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

 $\begin{array}{l} 1.19 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 265 \ L \ oil \\ 3.48 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 609 \ L \ oil \\ 8.78 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 1,071 \ L \ oil \\ 17.78 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 1,673 \ L \ oil \\ 31.23 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 2,476 \ L \ oil \\ \end{array}$

PART 3 – PERFORMANCE & DESIGN

3.1 GENERAL

The OGS stormwater quality treatment device shall be verified in accordance with ISO 14034:2016 Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV). The OGS stormwater quality treatment device shall







remove oil, sediment and gross pollutants from stormwater runoff during frequent wet weather events, and retain these pollutants during less frequent high flow wet weather events below the insert within the OGS for later removal during maintenance. The Manufacturer shall have at least ten (10) years of local experience, history and success in engineering design, manufacturing and production and supply of OGS stormwater quality treatment device systems, acceptable to the Engineer of Record.

3.2 SIZING METHODOLOGY

The OGS device shall be engineered, designed and sized to provide stormwater quality treatment based on treating a minimum of 90 percent of the average annual runoff volume and a minimum removal of an annual average 60% of the sediment (TSS) load based on the Particle Size Distribution (PSD) specified in the sizing report for the specified device. Sizing of the OGS shall be determined by use of a minimum ten (10) years of local historical rainfall data provided by Environment Canada. Sizing shall also be determined by use of the sediment removal performance data derived from the ISO 14034 ETV third-party verified laboratory testing data from testing conducted in accordance with the Canadian ETV protocol Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, as follows:

3.2.1 Sediment removal efficiency for a given surface loading rate and its associated flow rate shall be based on sediment removal efficiency demonstrated at the seven (7) tested surface loading rates specified in the protocol, ranging 40 L/min/m² to 1400 L/min/m², and as stated in the ISO 14034 ETV Verification Statement for the OGS device.

3.2.2 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates between 40 L/min/m² and 1400 L/min/m² shall be based on linear interpolation of data between consecutive tested surface loading rates.

3.2.3 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates less than the lowest tested surface loading rate of 40 $L/min/m^2$ shall be assumed to be identical to the sediment removal efficiency at 40 $L/min/m^2$. No extrapolation shall be allowed that results in a sediment removal efficiency that is greater than that demonstrated at 40 $L/min/m^2$.

3.2.4 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates greater than the highest tested surface loading rate of 1400 L/min/m² shall assume zero sediment removal for the portion of flow that exceeds 1400 L/min/m², and shall be calculated using a simple proportioning formula, with 1400 L/min/m² in the numerator and the higher surface loading rate in the denominator, and multiplying the resulting fraction times the sediment removal efficiency at 1400 L/min/m².

The OGS device shall also have sufficient annual sediment storage capacity as specified and calculated in Section 2.1.

3.3 CANADIAN ETV or ISO 14034 ETV VERIFICATION OF SCOUR TESTING

The OGS device shall have Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV Verification of third-party scour testing conducted in accordance with the Canadian ETV Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**.

3.3.1 To be acceptable for on-line installation, the OGS device must demonstrate an average scour test effluent concentration less than 10 mg/L at each surface loading rate tested, up to and including 2600 L/min/m².

3.4 LIGHT LIQUID RE-ENTRAINMENT SIMULATION TESTING

The OGS device shall have Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV Verification of completed third-party Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing in accordance with the Canadian ETV **Program's Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators,** with results reported within the Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV verification. This reentrainment testing is conducted with the device pre-loaded with low density polyethylene (LDPE) plastic beads as a surrogate for light liquids such as oil and fuel. Testing is conducted on the same OGS unit tested for sediment removal to





assess whether light liquids captured after a spill are effectively retained at high flow rates.

3.4.1 For an OGS device to be an acceptable stormwater treatment device on a site where vehicular traffic occurs and the potential for an oil or fuel spill exists, the OGS device must have reported verified performance results of greater than 99% cumulative retention of LDPE plastic beads for the five specified surface loading rates (ranging 200 L/min/m² to 2600 L/min/m²) in accordance with the Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing within the Canadian ETV Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators.** However, an OGS device shall not be allowed if the Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing was performed with screening components within the OGS device that are effective at retaining the LDPE plastic beads, but would not be expected to retain light liquids such as oil and fuel.







Province:	Ontario	Proje	ect Name:	ARMSTRONG ESTA				
City:	Mansfield	Proje	ect Number:	20-11584B				
Nearest Rainfall Station:	BARRIE-ORO	Desi	gner Name:	Dwight Hordyk				
Climate Station Id:	6117700	Desi	gner Company:	Pinestone Engineer	ring Limited			
Years of Rainfall Data:	14	Desi	gner Email:	dhordyk@pel.ca				
		Desig	gner Phone:	705-646-3143				
Site Name:	POND 'A' SOUTH INLET	EOR	Name:					
Drainage Area (ha):	5.83	EOR	Company:					
% Imperviousness:	21.60	EOR	Email:					
Runoff C	oefficient 'c': 0.42	LOIN						
Particle Size Distribution:	Fine			Net Annua	l Sediment			
 Target TSS Removal (%):	80.0			(TSS) Load	Reduction			
Required Water Quality Runo	ff Volume Capture (%):	90.00		Sizing S	ummary			
Estimated Water Quality Flov	/ Rate (L/s):	81.62		Stormceptor	TSS Removal			
 Oil / Fuel Spill Risk Site?		Yes	Model Pr		Provided (%)			
Upstream Flow Control?		No		EFO4	53			
Peak Conveyance (maximum)	Flow Bate (I/s)			EFO6	70			
Influent TSS Concentration (n	ng/L)·	100		EFO8	80			
Estimated Average Annual Se	diment Load (kg/yr):	644		EFO10	85			
	diment Volume (L/vr):	523		EFO12	89			
Estimated Average Annual Se								
Estimated Average Annual Se		-						
Estimated Average Annual Se		Rec	commended St	tormceptor EFO	Model: EF			
Estimated Average Annual Se	Estim	Rec ated Net Annua	commended St Il Sediment (T	SS) Load Reduct	Model: Ef			





THIRD-PARTY TESTING AND VERIFICATION

► Stormceptor® EF and Stormceptor® EFO are the latest evolutions in the Stormceptor® oil-grit separator (OGS) technology series, and are designed to remove a wide variety of pollutants from stormwater and snowmelt runoff. These technologies have been third-party tested in accordance with the Canadian ETV Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators and performance has been third-party verified in accordance with the ISO 14034 Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) protocol.

PERFORMANCE

► Stormceptor® EF and EFO remove stormwater pollutants through gravity separation and floatation, and feature a patentpending design that generates positive removal of total suspended solids (TSS) throughout each storm event, including highintensity storms. Captured pollutants include sediment, free oils, and sediment-bound pollutants such as nutrients, heavy metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Stormceptor is sized to remove a high level of TSS from the frequent rainfall events that contribute the vast majority of annual runoff volume and pollutant load. The technology incorporates an internal bypass to convey excessive stormwater flows from high-intensity storms through the device without resuspension and washout (scour) of previously captured pollutants. Proper routine maintenance ensures high pollutant removal performance and protection of downstream waterwavs.

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (PSD)

► The **Canadian ETV PSD** shown in the table below was used, or in part, for this sizing. This is the identical PSD that is referenced in the Canadian ETV *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators* for both sediment removal testing and scour testing. The Canadian ETV PSD contains a wide range of particle sizes in the sand and silt fractions, and is considered reasonably representative of the particle size fractions found in typical urban stormwater runoff.

Particle	Percent Less	Particle Size	Dercent
Size (µm)	Than	Fraction (µm)	Percent
1000	100	500-1000	5
500	95	250-500	5
250	90	150-250	15
150	75	100-150	15
100	60	75-100	10
75	50	50-75	5
50	45	20-50	10
20	35	8-20	15
8	20	5-8	10
5	10	2-5	5
2	5	<2	5







Rainfall Intensity (mm / hr)	Percent Rainfall Volume (%)	Cumulative Rainfall Volume (%)	Flow Rate (L/s)	Flow Rate (L/min)	Surface Loading Rate (L/min/m²)	Removal Efficiency (%)	Incremental Removal (%)	Cumulative Removal (%)		
0.50	9.4	9.4	3.48	209.0	44.0	100	9.4	9.4		
1.00	20.0	29.4	6.96	418.0	89.0	98	19.7	29.1		
2.00	15.3	44.7	13.93	836.0	178.0	87	13.3	42.4		
3.00	10.4	55.1	20.89	1253.0	267.0	80	8.3	50.8		
4.00	7.5	62.6	27.85	1671.0	356.0	76	5.7	56.5		
5.00	7.5	70.1	34.81	2089.0	444.0	72	5.4	61.9		
6.00	4.7	74.9	41.78	2507.0	533.0	68	3.2	65.1		
7.00	4.0	78.8	48.74	2924.0	622.0	64	2.6	67.7		
8.00	2.7	81.6	55.70	3342.0	711.0	64	1.7	69.4		
9.00	2.3	83.9	62.66	3760.0	800.0	63	1.5	70.9		
10.00	2.8	86.6	69.63	4178.0	889.0	62	1.7	72.6		
11.00	1.9	88.6	76.59	4595.0	978.0	62	1.2	73.8		
12.00	1.9	90.5	83.55	5013.0	1067.0	60	1.2	75.0		
13.00	1.9	92.4	90.52	5431.0	1156.0	58	1.1	76.1		
14.00	1.6	94.0	97.48	5849.0	1244.0	56	0.9	77.0		
15.00	2.0	96.0	104.44	6266.0	1333.0	54	1.1	78.0		
16.00	0.3	96.3	111.40	6684.0	1422.0	52	0.1	78.2		
17.00	0.3	96.6	118.37	7102.0	1511.0	48	0.1	78.3		
18.00	0.3	96.9	125.33	7520.0	1600.0	46	0.1	78.4		
19.00	0.3	97.2	132.29	7937.0	1689.0	44	0.1	78.6		
20.00	0.3	97.5	139.25	8355.0	1778.0	41	0.1	78.7		
21.00	0.0	97.5	146.22	8773.0	1867.0	39	0.0	78.7		
22.00	0.0	97.5	153.18	9191.0	1955.0	38	0.0	78.7		
23.00	0.4	97.9	160.14	9609.0	2044.0	36	0.1	78.8		
24.00	0.4	98.3	167.10	10026.0	2133.0	34	0.1	79.0		
25.00	0.8	99.1	174.07	10444.0	2222.0	33	0.3	79.2		
30.00	0.9	100.0	208.88	12533.0	2667.0	28	0.3	79.5		
35.00	0.0	100.0	243.69	14622.0	3111.0	24	0.0	79.5		
40.00	0.0	100.0	278.51	16710.0	3555.0	21	0.0	79.5		
45.00	0.0	100.0	313.32	18799.0	4000.0	18	0.0	79.5		
40.00 0.0 100.0 313.32 18799.0 4000.0 18 0.0 Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction =										

Climate Station ID: 6117700 Years of Rainfall Data: 14



Stormceptor[®]









	Maximum Pipe Diameter / Peak Conveyance												
Stormceptor EF / EFO	EF / EFO Model Diameter		Min Angle Inlet / Outlet Pipes	Max Inlet Pipe Diameter		Max Out Diame	let Pipe eter	Peak Conveyance Flow Rate					
	(m)	(ft)		(mm)	(in)	(mm)	(in)	(L/s)	(cfs)				
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	90	609	24	609	24	425	15				
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	90	914	36	914	36	990	35				
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	90	1219	48	1219	48	1700	60				
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100				
EF12 / EF012	3.6	12	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100				

SCOUR PREVENTION AND ONLINE CONFIGURATION

► Stormceptor® EF and EFO feature an internal bypass and superior scour prevention technology that have been demonstrated in third-party testing according to the scour testing provisions of the Canadian ETV Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, and the exceptional scour test performance has been third-party verified in accordance with the ISO 14034 ETV protocol. As a result, Stormceptor EF and EFO are approved for online installation, eliminating the need for costly additional bypass structures, piping, and installation expense.

DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

► Stormceptor[®] EF and EFO offers design flexibility in one simplified platform, accepting stormwater flow from a single inlet pipe or multiple inlet pipes, and/or surface runoff through an inlet grate. The device can also serve as a junction structure, accommodate a 90-degree inlet-to-outlet bend angle, and can be modified to ensure performance in submerged conditions.

OIL CAPTURE AND RETENTION

► While Stormceptor[®] EF will capture and retain oil from dry weather spills and low intensity runoff, **Stormceptor[®] EFO** has demonstrated superior oil capture and greater than 99% oil retention in third-party testing according to the light liquid reentrainment testing provisions of the Canadian ETV **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**. Stormceptor EFO is recommended for sites where oil capture and retention is a requirement.











INLET-TO-OUTLET DROP

Elevation differential between inlet and outlet pipe inverts is dictated by the angle at which the inlet pipe(s) enters the unit.

- 0° 45° : The inlet pipe is 1-inch (25mm) higher than the outlet pipe.
- 45° 90° : The inlet pipe is 2-inches (50mm) higher than the outlet pipe.

HEAD LOSS

The head loss through Stormceptor EF is similar to that of a 60-degree bend structure. The applicable K value for calculating minor losses through the unit is 1.1. For submerged conditions the applicable K value is 3.0.

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Moo Diam	del eter	Depth Pipe In Sump	(Outlet vert to Floor)	Oil Volume		Oil Volume Recommen Maintenance I		Maximum Sediment Volume *		commended Maximum Sediment Sediment Volume * Sediment Mass Sediment Mass		ium Mass **
	(m)	(ft)	(m)	(ft)	(L)	(Gal)	(mm)	(in)	(L)	(ft³)	(kg)	(lb)	
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	1.52	5.0	265	70	203	8	1190	42	1904	5250	
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	1.93	6.3	610	160	305	12	3470	123	5552	15375	
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	2.59	8.5	1070	280	610	24	8780	310	14048	38750	
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	3.25	10.7	1670	440	610	24	17790	628	28464	78500	
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	3.89	12.8	2475	655	610	24	31220	1103	49952	137875	

Pollutant Capacity

*Increased sump depth may be added to increase sediment storage capacity ** Average density of wet packed sediment in sump = 1.6 kg/L (100 lb/ft³)

Feature	Benefit	Feature Appeals To		
Patent-pending enhanced flow treatment and scour prevention technology	Superior, verified third-party performance	Regulator, Specifying & Design Engineer		
Third-party verified light liquid capture	Proven performance for fuel/oil hotspot	Regulator, Specifying & Design Engineer,		
and retention for EFO version	locations	Site Owner		
Functions as bend, junction or inlet structure	Design flexibility	Specifying & Design Engineer		
Minimal drop between inlet and outlet	Site installation ease	Contractor		
Large diameter outlet riser for inspection	Easy maintenance access from grade	Maintenance Contractor & Site Owner		

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO DRAWINGS

For standard details, please visit http://www.imbriumsystems.com/stormwater-treatment-solutions/stormceptor-ef

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO SPECIFICATION

For specifications, please visit http://www.imbriumsystems.com/stormwater-treatment-solutions/stormceptor-ef





STANDARD PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR "OIL GRIT SEPARATOR" (OGS) STORMWATER QUALITY TREATMENT DEVICE

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 WORK INCLUDED

This section specifies requirements for selecting, sizing, and designing an underground Oil Grit Separator (OGS) device for stormwater quality treatment, with third-party testing results and a Statement of Verification in accordance with ISO 14034 Environmental Management – Environmental Technology Verification (ETV).

1.2 REFERENCE STANDARDS & PROCEDURES

ISO 14034:2016 Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV)

Canadian Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**

1.3 SUBMITTALS

1.3.1 All submittals, including sizing reports & shop drawings, shall be submitted upon request with each order to the contractor then forwarded to the Engineer of Record for review and acceptance. Shop drawings shall detail all OGS components, elevations, and sequence of construction.

1.3.2 Alternative devices shall have features identical to or greater than the specified device, including: treatment chamber diameter, treatment chamber wet volume, sediment storage volume, and oil storage volume.

1.3.3 Unless directed otherwise by the Engineer of Record, OGS stormwater quality treatment product substitutions or alternatives submitted within ten days prior to project bid shall not be accepted. All alternatives or substitutions submitted shall be signed and sealed by a local registered Professional Engineer, based on the exact same criteria detailed in Section 3, in entirety, subject to review and approval by the Engineer of Record.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 OGS POLLUTANT STORAGE

The OGS device shall include a sump for sediment storage, and a protected volume for the capture and storage of petroleum hydrocarbons and buoyant gross pollutants. The minimum sediment & petroleum hydrocarbon storage capacity shall be as follows:

2.1.1 4 ft (1219 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

6 ft (1829 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

8 ft (2438 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

10 ft (3048 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

12 ft (3657 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

 $\begin{array}{l} 1.19 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 265 \ L \ oil \\ 3.48 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 609 \ L \ oil \\ 8.78 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 1,071 \ L \ oil \\ 17.78 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 1,673 \ L \ oil \\ 31.23 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 2,476 \ L \ oil \\ \end{array}$

PART 3 – PERFORMANCE & DESIGN

3.1 GENERAL

The OGS stormwater quality treatment device shall be verified in accordance with ISO 14034:2016 Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV). The OGS stormwater quality treatment device shall







remove oil, sediment and gross pollutants from stormwater runoff during frequent wet weather events, and retain these pollutants during less frequent high flow wet weather events below the insert within the OGS for later removal during maintenance. The Manufacturer shall have at least ten (10) years of local experience, history and success in engineering design, manufacturing and production and supply of OGS stormwater quality treatment device systems, acceptable to the Engineer of Record.

3.2 SIZING METHODOLOGY

The OGS device shall be engineered, designed and sized to provide stormwater quality treatment based on treating a minimum of 90 percent of the average annual runoff volume and a minimum removal of an annual average 60% of the sediment (TSS) load based on the Particle Size Distribution (PSD) specified in the sizing report for the specified device. Sizing of the OGS shall be determined by use of a minimum ten (10) years of local historical rainfall data provided by Environment Canada. Sizing shall also be determined by use of the sediment removal performance data derived from the ISO 14034 ETV third-party verified laboratory testing data from testing conducted in accordance with the Canadian ETV protocol Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, as follows:

3.2.1 Sediment removal efficiency for a given surface loading rate and its associated flow rate shall be based on sediment removal efficiency demonstrated at the seven (7) tested surface loading rates specified in the protocol, ranging 40 L/min/m² to 1400 L/min/m², and as stated in the ISO 14034 ETV Verification Statement for the OGS device.

3.2.2 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates between 40 L/min/m² and 1400 L/min/m² shall be based on linear interpolation of data between consecutive tested surface loading rates.

3.2.3 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates less than the lowest tested surface loading rate of 40 $L/min/m^2$ shall be assumed to be identical to the sediment removal efficiency at 40 $L/min/m^2$. No extrapolation shall be allowed that results in a sediment removal efficiency that is greater than that demonstrated at 40 $L/min/m^2$.

3.2.4 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates greater than the highest tested surface loading rate of 1400 L/min/m² shall assume zero sediment removal for the portion of flow that exceeds 1400 L/min/m², and shall be calculated using a simple proportioning formula, with 1400 L/min/m² in the numerator and the higher surface loading rate in the denominator, and multiplying the resulting fraction times the sediment removal efficiency at 1400 L/min/m².

The OGS device shall also have sufficient annual sediment storage capacity as specified and calculated in Section 2.1.

3.3 CANADIAN ETV or ISO 14034 ETV VERIFICATION OF SCOUR TESTING

The OGS device shall have Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV Verification of third-party scour testing conducted in accordance with the Canadian ETV Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**.

3.3.1 To be acceptable for on-line installation, the OGS device must demonstrate an average scour test effluent concentration less than 10 mg/L at each surface loading rate tested, up to and including 2600 L/min/m².

3.4 LIGHT LIQUID RE-ENTRAINMENT SIMULATION TESTING

The OGS device shall have Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV Verification of completed third-party Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing in accordance with the Canadian ETV **Program's Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators,** with results reported within the Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV verification. This reentrainment testing is conducted with the device pre-loaded with low density polyethylene (LDPE) plastic beads as a surrogate for light liquids such as oil and fuel. Testing is conducted on the same OGS unit tested for sediment removal to





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3.4.1 For an OGS device to be an acceptable stormwater treatment device on a site where vehicular traffic occurs and the potential for an oil or fuel spill exists, the OGS device must have reported verified performance results of greater than 99% cumulative retention of LDPE plastic beads for the five specified surface loading rates (ranging 200 L/min/m² to 2600 L/min/m²) in accordance with the Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing within the Canadian ETV Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators.** However, an OGS device shall not be allowed if the Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing was performed with screening components within the OGS device that are effective at retaining the LDPE plastic beads, but would not be expected to retain light liquids such as oil and fuel.







City: Mans Nearest Rainfall Station: BARR Climate Station Id: 6117 /ears of Rainfall Data: 14	field IE-ORO 700							
Nearest Rainfall Station:BARRClimate Station Id:6117Years of Rainfall Data:14	IE-ORO		Project Number:	20-11584B				
Climate Station Id: 6117 Years of Rainfall Data: 14	700		Designer Name:	Dwight Hordyk				
/ears of Rainfall Data: 14			Designer Company:	Pinestone Engineer	Pinestone Engineering Limited			
			Designer Email:	er Email: dhordyk@pel.ca				
			Designer Phone:	705-646-3143				
Site Name: POND 'B	' INLET		EOR Name:					
Drainage Area (ha): 1.41			EOR Company:					
// Imperviousness: 45.00			EOR Email:					
Runoff Coefficient	'c': 0.57		EOR Phone:					
Particle Size Distribution: Fine				Not Appus	l Sadimant			
Target TSS Removal (%): 80.0				beol (22T)	Reduction			
Demoired Mater Quality Duroff Maler	Construct (0/)			Sizing S	ummarv			
Required Water Quality Runoff Volume	Capture (%):	90.00		Stormoontor	TCC Domoval			
	·].	20.19		Model	Provided (%)			
Dil / Fuel Spill Risk Site?		Yes			70			
Jpstream Flow Control?		No		EF04	76			
Peak Conveyance (maximum) Flow Rat	e (L/s):			EF06	86			
Influent TSS Concentration (mg/L):		100		EFO8	92			
Estimated Average Annual Sediment Lo	oad (kg/yr):	349		EFO10	96			
					FF012 08			





THIRD-PARTY TESTING AND VERIFICATION

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PERFORMANCE

► Stormceptor® EF and EFO remove stormwater pollutants through gravity separation and floatation, and feature a patentpending design that generates positive removal of total suspended solids (TSS) throughout each storm event, including highintensity storms. Captured pollutants include sediment, free oils, and sediment-bound pollutants such as nutrients, heavy metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Stormceptor is sized to remove a high level of TSS from the frequent rainfall events that contribute the vast majority of annual runoff volume and pollutant load. The technology incorporates an internal bypass to convey excessive stormwater flows from high-intensity storms through the device without resuspension and washout (scour) of previously captured pollutants. Proper routine maintenance ensures high pollutant removal performance and protection of downstream waterwavs.

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (PSD)

► The **Canadian ETV PSD** shown in the table below was used, or in part, for this sizing. This is the identical PSD that is referenced in the Canadian ETV *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators* for both sediment removal testing and scour testing. The Canadian ETV PSD contains a wide range of particle sizes in the sand and silt fractions, and is considered reasonably representative of the particle size fractions found in typical urban stormwater runoff.

Particle	Percent Less	Particle Size	Dercent
Size (µm)	Than	Fraction (µm)	Percent
1000	100	500-1000	5
500	95	250-500	5
250	90	150-250	15
150	75	100-150	15
100	60	75-100	10
75	50	50-75	5
50	45	20-50	10
20	35	8-20	15
8	20	5-8	10
5	10	2-5	5
2	5	<2	5







Rainfall Intensity (mm / hr)	Percent Rainfall Volume (%)	Cumulative Rainfall Volume (%)	Flow Rate (L/s)	Flow Rate (L/min)	Surface Loading Rate (L/min/m²)	Removal Efficiency (%)	Incremental Removal (%)	Cumulative Removal (%)
0.50	9.4	9.4	1.12	67.0	25.0	100	9.4	9.4
1.00	20.0	29.4	2.23	134.0	51.0	100	20.0	29.4
2.00	15.3	44.7	4.47	268.0	102.0	96	14.7	44.1
3.00	10.4	55.1	6.70	402.0	153.0	89	9.3	53.4
4.00	7.5	62.6	8.94	536.0	204.0	83	6.3	59.6
5.00	7.5	70.1	11.17	670.0	255.0	81	6.1	65.7
6.00	4.7	74.9	13.41	804.0	306.0	78	3.7	69.4
7.00	4.0	78.8	15.64	938.0	357.0	76	3.0	72.4
8.00	2.7	81.6	17.87	1072.0	408.0	74	2.0	74.5
9.00	2.3	83.9	20.11	1207.0	459.0	72	1.7	76.1
10.00	2.8	86.6	22.34	1341.0	510.0	69	1.9	78.0
11.00	1.9	88.6	24.58	1475.0	561.0	66	1.3	79.3
12.00	1.9	90.5	26.81	1609.0	612.0	65	1.3	80.6
13.00	1.9	92.4	29.05	1743.0	663.0	64	1.2	81.8
14.00	1.6	94.0	31.28	1877.0	714.0	64	1.0	82.8
15.00	2.0	96.0	33.51	2011.0	765.0	63	1.2	84.0
16.00	0.3	96.3	35.75	2145.0	816.0	63	0.2	84.2
17.00	0.3	96.6	37.98	2279.0	867.0	63	0.2	84.4
18.00	0.3	96.9	40.22	2413.0	918.0	62	0.2	84.6
19.00	0.3	97.2	42.45	2547.0	968.0	62	0.2	84.8
20.00	0.3	97.5	44.69	2681.0	1019.0	61	0.2	85.0
21.00	0.0	97.5	46.92	2815.0	1070.0	60	0.0	85.0
22.00	0.0	97.5	49.15	2949.0	1121.0	59	0.0	85.0
23.00	0.4	97.9	51.39	3083.0	1172.0	58	0.2	85.2
24.00	0.4	98.3	53.62	3217.0	1223.0	56	0.2	85.4
25.00	0.8	99.1	55.86	3351.0	1274.0	55	0.5	85.9
30.00	0.9	100.0	67.03	4022.0	1529.0	48	0.4	86.3
35.00	0.0	100.0	78.20	4692.0	1784.0	41	0.0	86.3
40.00	0.0	100.0	89.37	5362.0	2039.0	36	0.0	86.3
45.00	0.0	100.0	100.54	6033.0	2294.0	32	0.0	86.3
			Es	timated Ne	t Annual Sedim	ent (TSS) Loa	d Reduction =	86 %

Climate Station ID: 6117700 Years of Rainfall Data: 14



Stormceptor[®]









	Maximum Pipe Diameter / Peak Conveyance												
Stormceptor EF / EFO	EF / EFO Model Diameter		Min Angle Inlet / Outlet Pipes	Max Inlet Pipe Diameter		Max Out Diame	let Pipe eter	Peak Conveyance Flow Rate					
	(m)	(ft)		(mm)	(in)	(mm)	(in)	(L/s)	(cfs)				
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	90	609	24	609	24	425	15				
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	90	914	36	914	36	990	35				
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	90	1219	48	1219	48	1700	60				
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100				
EF12 / EF012	3.6	12	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100				

SCOUR PREVENTION AND ONLINE CONFIGURATION

► Stormceptor® EF and EFO feature an internal bypass and superior scour prevention technology that have been demonstrated in third-party testing according to the scour testing provisions of the Canadian ETV Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, and the exceptional scour test performance has been third-party verified in accordance with the ISO 14034 ETV protocol. As a result, Stormceptor EF and EFO are approved for online installation, eliminating the need for costly additional bypass structures, piping, and installation expense.

DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

► Stormceptor[®] EF and EFO offers design flexibility in one simplified platform, accepting stormwater flow from a single inlet pipe or multiple inlet pipes, and/or surface runoff through an inlet grate. The device can also serve as a junction structure, accommodate a 90-degree inlet-to-outlet bend angle, and can be modified to ensure performance in submerged conditions.

OIL CAPTURE AND RETENTION

► While Stormceptor[®] EF will capture and retain oil from dry weather spills and low intensity runoff, **Stormceptor[®] EFO** has demonstrated superior oil capture and greater than 99% oil retention in third-party testing according to the light liquid reentrainment testing provisions of the Canadian ETV **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**. Stormceptor EFO is recommended for sites where oil capture and retention is a requirement.











INLET-TO-OUTLET DROP

Elevation differential between inlet and outlet pipe inverts is dictated by the angle at which the inlet pipe(s) enters the unit.

- 0° 45° : The inlet pipe is 1-inch (25mm) higher than the outlet pipe.
- 45° 90° : The inlet pipe is 2-inches (50mm) higher than the outlet pipe.

HEAD LOSS

The head loss through Stormceptor EF is similar to that of a 60-degree bend structure. The applicable K value for calculating minor losses through the unit is 1.1. For submerged conditions the applicable K value is 3.0.

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Moo Diam	del eter	Depth Pipe In Sump	(Outlet vert to Floor)	Oil Volume		Oil Volume Recommen Maintenance I		Maximum Sediment Volume *		commended Maximum Sediment Sediment Volume * Sediment Mass Sediment Mass		ium Mass **
	(m)	(ft)	(m)	(ft)	(L)	(Gal)	(mm)	(in)	(L)	(ft³)	(kg)	(lb)	
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	1.52	5.0	265	70	203	8	1190	42	1904	5250	
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	1.93	6.3	610	160	305	12	3470	123	5552	15375	
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	2.59	8.5	1070	280	610	24	8780	310	14048	38750	
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	3.25	10.7	1670	440	610	24	17790	628	28464	78500	
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	3.89	12.8	2475	655	610	24	31220	1103	49952	137875	

Pollutant Capacity

*Increased sump depth may be added to increase sediment storage capacity ** Average density of wet packed sediment in sump = 1.6 kg/L (100 lb/ft³)

Feature	Benefit	Feature Appeals To
Patent-pending enhanced flow treatment and scour prevention technology	Superior, verified third-party performance	Regulator, Specifying & Design Engineer
Third-party verified light liquid capture	Proven performance for fuel/oil hotspot	Regulator, Specifying & Design Engineer,
and retention for EFO version	locations	Site Owner
Functions as bend, junction or inlet structure	Design flexibility	Specifying & Design Engineer
Minimal drop between inlet and outlet	Site installation ease	Contractor
Large diameter outlet riser for inspection	Easy maintenance access from grade	Maintenance Contractor & Site Owner

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO DRAWINGS

For standard details, please visit http://www.imbriumsystems.com/stormwater-treatment-solutions/stormceptor-ef

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO SPECIFICATION

For specifications, please visit http://www.imbriumsystems.com/stormwater-treatment-solutions/stormceptor-ef





STANDARD PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR "OIL GRIT SEPARATOR" (OGS) STORMWATER QUALITY TREATMENT DEVICE

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 WORK INCLUDED

This section specifies requirements for selecting, sizing, and designing an underground Oil Grit Separator (OGS) device for stormwater quality treatment, with third-party testing results and a Statement of Verification in accordance with ISO 14034 Environmental Management – Environmental Technology Verification (ETV).

1.2 REFERENCE STANDARDS & PROCEDURES

ISO 14034:2016 Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV)

Canadian Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**

1.3 SUBMITTALS

1.3.1 All submittals, including sizing reports & shop drawings, shall be submitted upon request with each order to the contractor then forwarded to the Engineer of Record for review and acceptance. Shop drawings shall detail all OGS components, elevations, and sequence of construction.

1.3.2 Alternative devices shall have features identical to or greater than the specified device, including: treatment chamber diameter, treatment chamber wet volume, sediment storage volume, and oil storage volume.

1.3.3 Unless directed otherwise by the Engineer of Record, OGS stormwater quality treatment product substitutions or alternatives submitted within ten days prior to project bid shall not be accepted. All alternatives or substitutions submitted shall be signed and sealed by a local registered Professional Engineer, based on the exact same criteria detailed in Section 3, in entirety, subject to review and approval by the Engineer of Record.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 OGS POLLUTANT STORAGE

The OGS device shall include a sump for sediment storage, and a protected volume for the capture and storage of petroleum hydrocarbons and buoyant gross pollutants. The minimum sediment & petroleum hydrocarbon storage capacity shall be as follows:

2.1.1 4 ft (1219 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

6 ft (1829 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

8 ft (2438 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

10 ft (3048 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

12 ft (3657 mm) Diameter OGS Units:

 $\begin{array}{l} 1.19 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 265 \ L \ oil \\ 3.48 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 609 \ L \ oil \\ 8.78 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 1,071 \ L \ oil \\ 17.78 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 1,673 \ L \ oil \\ 31.23 \ m^3 \ sediment \ / \ 2,476 \ L \ oil \\ \end{array}$

PART 3 – PERFORMANCE & DESIGN

3.1 GENERAL

The OGS stormwater quality treatment device shall be verified in accordance with ISO 14034:2016 Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV). The OGS stormwater quality treatment device shall







remove oil, sediment and gross pollutants from stormwater runoff during frequent wet weather events, and retain these pollutants during less frequent high flow wet weather events below the insert within the OGS for later removal during maintenance. The Manufacturer shall have at least ten (10) years of local experience, history and success in engineering design, manufacturing and production and supply of OGS stormwater quality treatment device systems, acceptable to the Engineer of Record.

3.2 SIZING METHODOLOGY

The OGS device shall be engineered, designed and sized to provide stormwater quality treatment based on treating a minimum of 90 percent of the average annual runoff volume and a minimum removal of an annual average 60% of the sediment (TSS) load based on the Particle Size Distribution (PSD) specified in the sizing report for the specified device. Sizing of the OGS shall be determined by use of a minimum ten (10) years of local historical rainfall data provided by Environment Canada. Sizing shall also be determined by use of the sediment removal performance data derived from the ISO 14034 ETV third-party verified laboratory testing data from testing conducted in accordance with the Canadian ETV protocol Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, as follows:

3.2.1 Sediment removal efficiency for a given surface loading rate and its associated flow rate shall be based on sediment removal efficiency demonstrated at the seven (7) tested surface loading rates specified in the protocol, ranging 40 L/min/m² to 1400 L/min/m², and as stated in the ISO 14034 ETV Verification Statement for the OGS device.

3.2.2 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates between 40 L/min/m² and 1400 L/min/m² shall be based on linear interpolation of data between consecutive tested surface loading rates.

3.2.3 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates less than the lowest tested surface loading rate of 40 $L/min/m^2$ shall be assumed to be identical to the sediment removal efficiency at 40 $L/min/m^2$. No extrapolation shall be allowed that results in a sediment removal efficiency that is greater than that demonstrated at 40 $L/min/m^2$.

3.2.4 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates greater than the highest tested surface loading rate of 1400 L/min/m² shall assume zero sediment removal for the portion of flow that exceeds 1400 L/min/m², and shall be calculated using a simple proportioning formula, with 1400 L/min/m² in the numerator and the higher surface loading rate in the denominator, and multiplying the resulting fraction times the sediment removal efficiency at 1400 L/min/m².

The OGS device shall also have sufficient annual sediment storage capacity as specified and calculated in Section 2.1.

3.3 CANADIAN ETV or ISO 14034 ETV VERIFICATION OF SCOUR TESTING

The OGS device shall have Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV Verification of third-party scour testing conducted in accordance with the Canadian ETV Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**.

3.3.1 To be acceptable for on-line installation, the OGS device must demonstrate an average scour test effluent concentration less than 10 mg/L at each surface loading rate tested, up to and including 2600 L/min/m².

3.4 LIGHT LIQUID RE-ENTRAINMENT SIMULATION TESTING

The OGS device shall have Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV Verification of completed third-party Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing in accordance with the Canadian ETV **Program's Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators,** with results reported within the Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV verification. This reentrainment testing is conducted with the device pre-loaded with low density polyethylene (LDPE) plastic beads as a surrogate for light liquids such as oil and fuel. Testing is conducted on the same OGS unit tested for sediment removal to





assess whether light liquids captured after a spill are effectively retained at high flow rates.

3.4.1 For an OGS device to be an acceptable stormwater treatment device on a site where vehicular traffic occurs and the potential for an oil or fuel spill exists, the OGS device must have reported verified performance results of greater than 99% cumulative retention of LDPE plastic beads for the five specified surface loading rates (ranging 200 L/min/m² to 2600 L/min/m²) in accordance with the Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing within the Canadian ETV Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators.** However, an OGS device shall not be allowed if the Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing was performed with screening components within the OGS device that are effective at retaining the LDPE plastic beads, but would not be expected to retain light liquids such as oil and fuel.





Owner's Manual



Stormceptor is protected by one or more of the following patents:

Canadian Patent No. 2,137,942 Canadian Patent No. 2,180,305 Canadian Patent No. 2,327,768 Canadian Patent No. 2,694,159 Canadian Patent No. 2,697,287 U.S. Patent No. 6,068,765 U.S. Patent No. 6,371,690 U.S. Patent No. 7,582,216 U.S. Patent No. 7,666,303 Australia Patent No. 693.164 Australia Patent No. 729,096 Australia Patent No. 2008,279,378 Australia Patent No. 2008,288,900 Japanese Patent No. 5,997,750 Japanese Patent No. 5,555,160 Korean Patent No. 0519212 Korean Patent No. 1451593 New Zealand Patent No. 583,008 New Zealand Patent No. 583,583 South African Patent No. 2010/00682 South African Patent No. 2010/01796 Patent pending
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- 5 Stormceptor EF Inspection & Maintenance
- 6 Stormceptor Contacts

OVERVIEW

Stormceptor® EF is a continuation and evolution of the most globally recognized oil grit separator (OGS) stormwater treatment technology - *Stormceptor®*. Also known as a hydrodynamic separator, the enhanced flow Stormceptor EF is a high performing oil grit separator that effectively removes a wide variety of pollutants from stormwater and snowmelt runoff at flow rates higher than the original Stormceptor. Stormceptor EF captures and retains sediment (TSS), free oils, gross pollutants and other pollutants that attach to particles, such as nutrients and metals. Stormceptor EF's patent-pending treatment and scour prevention platform ensures sediment is retained during all rainfall events.

Stormceptor EF offers design flexibility in one simplified platform, accepting stormwater flow from a single inlet pipe, multiple inlet pipes, and/or from the surface through an inlet grate. Stormceptor EF can also serve as a junction structure, accommodate a 90-degree inlet to outlet bend angle, and be modified to ensure performance in submerged conditions. With its scour prevention and internal bypass, Stormceptor EF can be installed online, eliminating the need for costly additional bypass structures.

OPERATION

- Stormwater enters the Stormceptor upper chamber through the inlet pipe(s) or a surface inlet grate. A specially designed insert reduces the influent velocity by creating a pond upstream of the insert's weir. Sediment particles immediately begin to settle. Swirling flow sweeps water, sediment, and floatables across the sloped surface of the insert to the inlet opening of the drop pipe, where a strong vortex draws water, sediment, oil, and debris down the drop pipe cone.
- Influent exits the cone into the drop pipe duct. The duct has two large rectangular outlet openings as well as perforations in the backside and floor of the duct. Influent is diffused through these various opening in multiple directions and at low velocity into the lower chamber.
- Free oils and other floatables rise up within the channel surrounding the central riser pipe and are trapped beneath the insert, while sediment settles to the sump. Pollutants are retained for later removal during maintenance cleaning.
- Treated effluent enters the outlet riser, moves upward, and discharges to the top side of the insert downstream of the weir, where it flows out the outlet pipe.
- During intense storm events with very high influent flow rates, the pond height on the upstream side of the weir may exceed the height of the weir, and the excess flow passes over the top of the weir to the downstream side of the insert, and exits through the outlet pipe. This internal bypass feature allows for in-line installation, avoiding the cost of additional bypass structures. During bypass, the pond separates sediment from all incoming flows, while full treatment in the lower chamber continues at the maximum flow rate.
- Stormceptor EF's patent-pending enhanced flow and scour prevention technology ensures pollutants are captured and retained, allowing excess flows to bypass during infrequent, high intensity storms.



COMPONENTS



Figure 2



- Insert separates vessel into upper and lower chambers, and provides double-wall containment of hydrocarbons
- Weir creates stormwater ponding and driving head on top side of insert
- Drop pipe conveys stormwater and pollutants into the lower chamber
- **Outlet riser** conveys treated stormwater from the lower chamber to the outlet pipe, and provides primary inspection and maintenance access into the lower chamber
- **Outlet riser vane** prevents formation of a vortex in the outlet riser during high flow rate conditions
- Outlet platform (optional) safety platform in the event of manned entry into the unit
- Oil inspection pipe primary access for measuring oil depth

PRODUCT DETAILS

METRIC DIMENSIONS AND CAPACITIES

Table 1

Stormceptor Model	Inside Diameter (m)	Minimum Surface to Outlet Invert Depth (mm)	Depth Below Outlet Pipe Invert (mm)	Wet Volume (L)	Sediment Capacity ¹ (m ³)	Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity ² (L)	Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber ³ (L/s)	Peak Conveyance Flow Rate ⁴ (L/s)
EF4 / EFO4	1.22	915	1524	1780	1.19	265	22.1 / 10.4	425
EF6 / EFO6	1.83	915	1930	5070	3.47	610	49.6 / 23.4	990
EF8 / EFO8	2.44	1219	2591	12090	8.78	1070	88.3 / 41.6	1700
EF10 / EFO10	3.05	1219	3251	23700	17.79	1670	138 / 65	2830
EF12 / EFO12	3.66	1524	3886	40800	31.22	2475	198.7 / 93.7	2830

¹Sediment Capacity is measured from the floor to the bottom of the drop pipe cone. Sediment Capacity can be increased to accommodate specific site designs and pollutant loads. Contact your local representative for assistance.

² Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity is measured from the bottom of the outlet riser to the underside of the insert. Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity can be increased to accommodate specific site designs and pollutant loads. Contact your local representative for assistance.

³ EF Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber is based on a maximum surface loading rate (SLR) into the lower chamber of 1135 L/min/m². EFO Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber is based on a maximum surface loading rate (SLR) into the lower chamber of 535 L/min/m². ⁴ Peak Conveyance Flow Rate is limited by a maximum velocity of 1.5 m/s.

U.S. DIMENSIONS AND CAPACITIES

Table 2

Stormceptor Model	Inside Diameter (ft)	Minimum Surface to Outlet Invert Depth (in)	Depth Below Outlet Pipe Invert (in)	Wet Volume (gal)	Sediment Capacity ¹ (ft ³)	Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity ² (gal)	Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber ³ (cfs)	Peak Conveyance Flow Rate ⁴ (cfs)
EF4 / EFO4	4	36	60	471	42	70	0.78 / 0.37	15
EF6 / EFO6	6	36	76	1339	123	160	1.75 / 0.83	35
EF8 / EFO8	8	48	102	3194	310	280	3.12 / 1.47	60
EF10 / EFO10	10	48	128	6261	628	440	4.87 / 2.30	100
EF12 / EFO12	12	60	153	10779	1103	655	7.02 / 3.31	100

¹Sediment Capacity is measured from the floor to the bottom of the drop pipe cone. Sediment Capacity can be increased to accommodate specific site designs and pollutant loads. Contact your local representative for assistance.

² Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity is measured from the bottom of the outlet riser to the underside of the insert. Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity can be increased to accommodate specific site designs and pollutant loads. Contact your local representative for assistance.

³ EF Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber is based on a maximum surface loading rate (SLR) into the lower chamber of 27.9 gpm/ft². EFO Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber is based on a maximum surface loading rate (SLR) into the lower chamber of 13.1 gpm/ft².

⁴ Peak Conveyance Flow Rate is limited by a maximum velocity of 5 fps.

IDENTIFICATION

Each Stormceptor EF/EFO unit is easily identifiable by the trade name *Stormceptor*[®] embossed on the access cover at grade as shown in **Figure 3**. The tradename *Stormceptor*[®] is also embossed on the top of the insert upstream of the weir as shown in **Figure 3**.



Figure 4

The specific Stormceptor EF/EFO model number is identified on the top of the aluminum Drop Pipe as shown in **Figure 4**. The unit serial number is identified on the top of the insert upstream of the weir as shown in **Figure 4**.



INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

It is very important to perform regular inspection and maintenance. Regular inspection and maintenance ensures maximum operation efficiency, keeps maintenance costs low, and provides continued of natural waterways.

Quick Reference

- Typical inspection and maintenance is performed from grade
- Remove manhole cover(s) or inlet grate to access insert and lower chamber NOTE: EF4/EFO4 requires the removal of a flow deflector beneath inlet grate
- Use Sludge Judge[®] or similar sediment probe to check sediment depth through the **outlet riser**
- Oil dipstick can be inserted through the oil inspection pipe
- Visually inspect the **insert** for debris, remove debris if present
- Visually inspect the drop pipe opening for blockage, remove blockage if present
- Visually inspect insert and weir for damage, schedule repair if needed
- Insert vacuum hose and jetting wand through the outlet riser and extract sediment and floatables
- Replace flow deflector (EF4/EFO4), inlet grate, and cover(s)
- NOTE: If the unit has an **outlet platform**, the outlet platform is typically in the UP position (see Figure 3A) for normal treatment conditions, and for inspection and maintenance. If manned entry into the unit is required, the outlet platform must first be placed in the DOWN position (see Figure 3B). After manned entry is completed, return the outlet platform to the UP position for treatment.

When is inspection needed?

- Post-construction inspection is required prior to putting the Stormceptor into service.
- Routine inspections are recommended during the first year of operation to accurately assess pollutant accumulation.
- Inspection frequency in subsequent years is based on the maintenance plan developed in the first year.
- o Inspections should also be performed immediately after oil, fuel, or other chemical spills.

What equipment is typically required for inspection?

- o Manhole access cover lifting tool
- Oil dipstick / Sediment probe with ball valve (typically ¾-inch to 1-inch diameter)
- o Flashlight
- o Camera
- Data log / Inspection Report
- Safety cones and caution tape
- o Hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses, and chemical-resistant gloves

When is maintenance cleaning needed?

- If the post-construction inspection indicates presence of construction sediment of a depth greater than a few inches, maintenance is recommended at that time.
- For optimum performance and normal operation the unit should be cleaned out once the sediment depth reaches the recommended maintenance sediment depth, see **Table 3**.
- o Maintain immediately after an oil, fuel, or other chemical spill.

Table 3						
Recommended Sediment Depths for						
Maintenance Service*						
MODEL	Sediment Depth					
MODEL	(in/mm)					
EF4 / EFO4	8 / 203					
EF6 / EFO6	12 /305					
EF8 / EFO8	24 / 610					
EF10 / EFO10	24 / 610					
EF12 / EF012	24 / 610					

* Based on a minimum distance of 40 inches (1,016 mm) from bottom of outlet riser to top of sediment bed

The frequency of inspection and maintenance may need to be adjusted based on site conditions to ensure the unit is operating and performing as intended. Maintenance costs will vary based on the size of the unit, site conditions, local requirements, disposal costs, and transportation distance.

What equipment is typically required for maintenance?

- Vacuum truck equipped with water hose and jet nozzle
- Small pump and tubing for oil removal
- Manhole access cover lifting tool
- Oil dipstick / Sediment probe with ball valve (typically ¾-inch to 1-inch diameter)
- o Flashlight
- o Camera
- Data log / Inspection Report
- o Safety cones
- Hard hats, safety shoes, safety glasses, chemical-resistant gloves, and hearing protection for service providers
- Gas analyzer, respiratory gear, and safety harness for specially trained personnel if confined space entry is required (adhere to all OSHA / CCOSH standards)

What conditions can compromise Stormceptor performance?

- Presence of construction sediment and debris in the unit prior to activation
- Excessive sediment depth beyond the recommended maintenance depth
- o Oil spill in excess of the oil storage capacity
- Clogging or restriction of the drop pipe inlet opening with debris
- o Downstream blockage that results in a backwater condition

Maintenance Procedures

- Maintenance should be conducted during dry weather conditions when no flow is entering the unit.
- Stormceptor is maintained from grade through a standard surface manhole access cover or inlet grate.
- In the case of submerged or tailwater conditions, extra measures are likely required, such as plugging the inlet and outlet pipes prior to conducting maintenance.
- Inspection and maintenance of upstream catch basins and other stormwater conveyance structures is also recommended to extend the time between future maintenance cycles.



- Sediment depth inspections are performed through the **Outlet Riser** and oil presence can be determined through the **Oil Inspection Pipe**.
- Oil presence and sediment depth are determined by inserting a Sludge Judge[®] or measuring stick to quantify the pollutant depths.



- -
- Visually inspect the insert, weir, and drop pipe inlet opening to ensure there is no damage or blockage.
- **NOTE:** If the unit has an **outlet platform**, the outlet platform is typically in the UP position (see Figure 3A) for normal treatment conditions, and for inspection and maintenance. If manned entry into the unit is required, the outlet platform must first be placed in the DOWN position (see Figure 3B). After manned entry is completed, return the outlet platform to the UP position for treatment.

• When maintenance is required, a standard vacuum truck is used to remove the pollutants from the lower chamber of the unit through the **Outlet Riser**.



Figure 9



NOTE: The Outlet Riser Vane is durable and flexible and designed to allow maintenance activities with minimal, if any, interference.

Removable Flow Deflector

• Top grated inlets for the Stormceptor EF4/EFO4 model requires a removable flow deflector staged underneath a 24-inch x 24-inch (600 mm x 600 mm) square inlet grate to direct flow towards the inlet side of the insert, and avoid flow and pollutants from entering the outlet side of the insert from grade. The EF6/EFO6 and larger models do not require the flow deflector.





Figure 11

Hydrocarbon Spills

Stormceptor is often installed on high pollutant load hotspot sites with vehicular traffic where hydrocarbon spill potential exists. Should a spill occur, or presence of oil be identified within a Stormceptor EF/EFO, it should be cleaned immediately by a licensed liquid waste hauler.

Disposal

Maintenance providers are to follow all federal, state/ provincial, and local requirements for disposal of material.

Oil Sheens

When oil is present in stormwater runoff, a sheen may be noticeable at the Stormceptor outlet. An oil rainbow or sheen can be noticeable at very low oil concentrations (< 10 mg/L). Despite the appearance of a sheen, Stormceptor EF/EFO may still be functioning as intended.

Oil Level Alarm

To mitigate spill liability with 24/7 detection, an electronic monitoring system can be employed to trigger a visual and audible alarm when a pre-set level of oil is captured within the lower chamber or when an oil spill occurs. The oil level alarm is available as an optional feature to include with Stormceptor EF/EFO as shown in **Figure 11**. For additional details about the Oil Level Alarm please visit http://www.imbriumsystems.com/stormwater-treatment-solutions/stormceptor-systems.



OIL ALARM PROBE INSTALLED
 ON DOWNSTREAM SIDE OF
 WEIR.

Figure 12

Replacement Parts

Stormceptor has no moving parts to wear out. Therefore inspection and maintenance activities are generally focused on pollutant removal. Since there are no moving parts during operation in a Stormceptor, broken, damaged, or worn parts are not typically encountered. However, if replacement parts are necessary, they may be purchased by contacting your local Stormceptor representative.

Stormceptor Inspection and Maintenance Log

Stormceptor Model No: _____

Serial Number: _____

Installation Date: _____

Location Description of Unit:

Recommended Sediment Maintenance Depth: _____

DATE	SEDIMENT DEPTH (inch or mm)	OIL DEPTH (inch or mm)	SERVICE REQUIRED (Yes / No)	MAINTENANCE PERFORMED	MAINTENANCE PROVIDER	COMMENTS

Other Comments:

Contact Information

Questions regarding Stormceptor EF/EFO can be addressed by contacting your local Stormceptor representative or by visiting our website at <u>www.stormceptor.com</u>.

Imbrium Systems Inc. & Imbrium Systems LLC

Canada	1-416-960-9900 / 1-800-565-4801
United States	1-301-279-8827 / 1-888-279-8826
International	+1-416-960-9900 / +1-301-279-8827

www.imbriumsystems.com www.stormceptor.com info@imbriumsystems.com

Average Annual Sediment Removal Rates (%) using a CB Shield (based on MOECC Sediment - 20 to 2000 micron Particle Size Distribution)

Area to CB			Imperviou	sness ¹ (%)		
(ha)	20% 35%		50%	65%	80%	100%
0.02	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%
0.05	73%	73%	73%	72%	72%	72%
0.10	72%	72%	72%	71%	70%	69%
0.20	71%	70%	69%	67%	66%	64%
0.30	70%	68%	66%	64%	62%	60%
0.40	70%	66%	63%	61%	59%	57%
0.50	68%	64%	61%	59%	57%	54%
0.60	66%	63%	60%	57%	54%	51%

Notes:

1. Runoff Coefficient 'C' is approximately equal to 0.05 + 0.9*Impervious Fraction.

2. Above chart is based on long term continuous hydrologic analysis of Toronto, Ontario (Bloor St) rainfall data.

3. Assumes 0.6 m sump in CB and that maintenance is performed (i.e. CB cleaning) when required by sediment/pollutant build-up or otherwise.

4. See accompanying chart for suggested maintenance scheduling - AND - get CB Shield Inc. to monitor it for you in field.

5. Sediment/Pollutant removal rates based on third party certified laboratory testing using MOECC sediment (PSD available on request).

6. See additional discussion regarding scour protection from CB Shield during more infrequent runoff events.



CB Shield is a Canadian owned and operated company aimed at improving stormwater quality. CB shields are a catch basin insert used to maintain sediment and improve water quality. Shields are put to work as water flows off the "slope" and into the basin wall opposite to the outlet pipe; grates allow sediment from the slowed water to pass to the sump below. See below on steps for removing and installing these.

You open a catch basin and you see this device

What you need is one these specialized sticks we provide called a "Gandalf stick." These can be provided beforehand or are sometimes left with cb shields after the unit has been installed. Please contact us if these are needed.

What you will need to do next depends on the type of shield you find. They have changed over time.

For a one piece unit: pull the unit up by the rope in the middle post













CB SHIELD: OPERATIONS INFO

Some two piece units have hinges. Follow the same steps a standard two piece unit, except pull up both hinges to remove unit, and fully extend them when reinstalling it.





Once the unit is removed and the sediment is cleaned out, you can reinstall the unit. Clean off the grates of debris and ensure the grate slots are perpendicular to the lowest outlet pipe.





We have several variations of "spacers" used to keep shields propped in place for double catch basins. Reinstall these as you find





Tips and Facts:

- 1) Try to reinstall units the way you found them. Taking a photo of how they were before you start can help save time and confusion.
- 2) When in doubt, use the lowest outlet pipe as the reference point: the grate should be at the same height as it, and the slope should be headed down from it.
- 3) For videos and more information go to cbshield.com/maintenance
- 4) Let's improve water quality together. Please call if you have any questions at 226-802-1749

CB Shield Operations Manual

Installing CB Shield

It is important the catch basin frame and cover is aligned properly with the catch basin below

If it is misaligned it may be difficult to install the CB Shield insert

Determine the depth of the sump (i.e. the distance from the invert of the outlet pipe to the bottom of the catch basin). If the catch basin is in service the sump depth will be the depth of the water. The grate section of the CB Shield insert should be the same elevation as the water depth in the sump.



Adjust the leg of the CB Shield to achieve the appropriate elevation

The CB Shield is lowered into place with the rope attached to the top of the leg. The high side of the sloped plate should face the wall with the outlet pipe. (The incoming water should be directed to the wall furthest from the outlet)

The flexible plastic skirt around the outer edges of the CB Shield insert may interfere with some misaligned frame and grates. If so a slice can be cut into the skirt with a utility knife at the point of interference. Make sure the grate is at the desired level or remove CB Shield and re-adjust the leg length.

Inspecting a CB Shield Enhanced Catch Basin

Open grate

A lifting rope is attached to the top of the centered leg of the CB Shield insert. Lift and remove the insert. Inspect CB Shield for any possible damage. Quite often leaves will accumulate on the grate. This can actually improve the Shield's ability to capture sediment and assist in preventing leave litter from being washed down stream.

Use a Sludge Judge to measure the sediment depth in 4 - 6 locations of the sump.

If the sediment depth is 300mm – 600mm deep it is recommended that the unit be cleaned.

Cleaning a CB Shield Enhanced Catch Basin

Open grate and remove CB Shield with lift rope.

Clean catch basin as usual with a Vacuum truck.

Clean CB Shield (if needed) and re-install into catch basin.

If there is any significant damage to a CB Shield please send a picture and its location to CB Shield Inc. (info@cbshield.com).

Canadian ETV Verification Report

Performance Testing of Catch Basin Shield Technology

FINAL – STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

1

Date: 17 October 2016

Prepared For: GLOBE Performance Solutions World Trade Centre 404 – 999 Canada Place Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3E2 Canada Prepared By: Toronto and Region Conservation Authority 101 Exchange Ave Concord, Ontario L4K 5R6 Canada



Authentication

Dated: 17 October 2016 Approved by:

(lim Vor Set

Name: Tim Van Seters Title/Position: Senior Manager Department: Sustainable Technologies, Organization: Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Verification Report Outline for CB Shield Inc.

Catch Basin Shield Technology

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Disclaimer

The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority ("TRCA") including its employees and Directors, (the "Verifier") has participated in the Canadian Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program verification of the CB Shield (the "Vendor") Catch Basin Shield Technology.

Any reference to the "Technology" refers to the Vendor's Catch Basin Shield Technology.

The Verifier is in no way affiliated with the Vendor.

The Vendor shall not edit or modify the report in any way or make any attempt to misrepresent data to the benefit of the Vendor. Selectively using sections of the report in order to change or misrepresent its overall meaning is also prohibited.

Claim verification by the Verifier does not represent any guarantee of the performance or safety of the Technology.

The Verifier shall not be liable in any way in the event that the Technology fails to perform as advertised by the Vendor and/or CB Shield Technology does not meet government-mandated health and safety standards.

To the extent permitted by law, the Verifier denies all liability to the Vendor or to any other person or entity for any loss, damage, costs, expenses and/or other compensation, arising directly or indirectly from the use of the report (in whole or on part) and/or any information contained therein.

The Vendor is wholly responsible for ensuring that the Technology complies with all applicable legislation, regulations, and other authorities.

Executive Summary

The CB Shield Technology was subjected to verification in accordance with the Canadian ETV Program General Verification Protocol, and taking into account the current draft of the proposed FDIS ISO 14034.

The verification process was mutually agreed upon by GLOBE Performance Solutions, the Verification Body, and Toronto and Region Conservation Authority ("TRCA"), the subcontracted Verification Expert. The purpose of this verification is to provide objective and quality-assured performance data on environmental technologies, so that users, developers, regulators, and consultants can make informed decisions about purchasing and applying these technologies.

This report, prepared by TRCA according to the criteria and guidelines set out in the Canadian ETV Program General Verification Protocol (GVP) of June 2012, is an official audit of the testing report generated through the performance testing of the CB Shield technology. The report is based on the Canadian ETV Program.

In addition, through guidance provided by GPS, the TRCA completed its verification of the CB Shield technology performance taking into account the principles and requirements of FDIS ISO 14034.

Performance testing for this verification took place at Good Harbour Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. Good Harbour Laboratories conducted the testing and followed the test sediment particle size distribution and many of the methods outlined in the *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators* developed by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority for the Canadian ETV Program.

CB Shield Technology is based on established scientific and technical principles in the field of fluid dynamics, sedimentation/settling, hydrology and sediment transport.

The technology incorporates an insert for catchbasins that aims to deflect and reduce the energy of inflows and thereby increase capture and reduce scour of sediment found in stormwater runoff.

After examination and audit of the test report and based on the test data submitted, the TRCA has concluded that _the CB Shield insert provides an environmental benefit related to capture and scour prevention of suspended sediments in stormwater runoff.

Accordingly, the TRCA recommends that the performance claims be worded as follows:

1. During the sediment capture test, for a catch basin with a false floor set to 50% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth and a constant influent sediment concentration of 200 mg/L, the catch basin with a CB Shield insert removed 64, 59.9, 52.4, 42.6, 25.2, and 26.7 percent of influent sediment by mass at inflow rates of 0.24, 0.48, 1.20, 2.40, 6.00, and 8.40 L/s, respectively.

2. For a catchbasin filled to three quarters of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth, with the CB Shield[™] insert, scouring of test sediment is at most 8% of the control catchbasin during a continuous 30 minute scour test run with 5 minute duration inflows of 1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12.0, and 15.6 L/s.

1. Introduction

GLOBE Performance Solutions (GPS) which operates the Canadian ETV Program on behalf of Environment Canada has engaged the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority ("TRCA") to verify the performance of CB Shield Technology within the framework of a subcontracted agreement. The CB Shield technology is a technology for capturing sediment from storm water runoff when inserted inside street drains (catchbasins) and retaining sediment by preventing scour and re-suspension.

GLOBE Performance Solutions, in collaboration with the TRCA, has further agreed to prepare a verification report and verification statement that will meet the requirements of the Canadian ETV Program.

This verification report, prepared by the TRCA (the Verifier), in its capacity as a Canadian ETV Program Verification Expert (VE), constitutes a review of the application of the CB Shield technology based on the Canadian ETV Program General Verification Protocol (GVP) and taking into account the principles and requirements of FDIS ISO 14034.

The verification report is a summary record of the audit undertaken by the TRCA to verify the Vendor's technology performance claim.

CB Shield applied for technology verification through GLOBE Performance Solutions. Testing was carried out by the Good Harbour Laboratories in accordance with ISO 17025 requirements. TRCA examined the test report and prepared the verification report.

The CB Shield Technology is based on established scientific and technical principles in the field of _fluid dynamics, sedimentation/settling, hydrology and sediment transport. The technology incorporates an insert for catchbasins that deflects incoming water to the sidewalls dissipating its energy and passing it over a grate where velocity is decreased and residence time is increased allowing sediments to drop out of suspension and be captured. The dissipation of influent water energy also reduces scouring of already captured sediment during subsequent storms.

CB Shield's performance claims as submitted were:

- 1. For a catch basin containing sediment up to 150mm below the outlet invert, use of a CB Shield[™] reduces scour of ETV sediment by a factor of at least 20 for stormwater inflows from 1.2-15.6L/s.
- 2. In addition use of CB Shield[™] increases capture of ETV test sediment in all cases and by at least 370% to 490% respectively for flows of 2.4L/s and 8.4L/s.

Results showed that the initial claim for capture test could not be verified for individual flow rates as independence between samples of different flow rates could not be maintained since the captured sediment was not removed between the tests of different flow rates. A re-test was requested for the capture test. The re-test was done on a catchbasin with CB Shield insert without reference to a control catch basin. Results showed removal efficiencies ranging from 64.0 - 26.7% for inflow rates ranging from 0.24 - 8.40 L/s respectively.

The scour test was evaluated as a continuous test. Comparing the CB Shield to the Control treatment indicated that the CB Shield scoured much less than the control catch basin at 5 minute duration inflow rates of 1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12.0, and 15.6 L/s.

1.1 **Objectives**

The objective of this report is to verify the performance claim made by CB Shield for the Catch Basin Shield Technology. This report summarizes the findings of the Canadian ETV Program Verification Expert, the TRCA, based on information and data contained in the Formal Application submitted by CB Shield to GLOBE Performance Solutions.

1.2 Scope

This verification was conducted by the TRCA using the June 2012 Canadian ETV Program General Verification Protocol and the most recent version (June 2015) of the international ETV standard (FDIS ISO 14034).

2. Review of the Application

2.1 Introduction

This section provides a summary of the information provided by the applicant included with the pre-screening application and formal application forms submitted to GLOBE Performance Solutions and reviewed by the TRCA pursuant to the Canadian ETV Program and the new international ETV standard (FDIS ISO 14034).

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2.2 Applicant Organization

CB Shield Inc. 233 Cross Avenue, Suite 302 Oakville, ON L6J 2W9 Canada

2.3 Documents Reviewed

The technology and all information provided by the Applicant with the Formal Application, the formal application binder and all subsequent transmittals to the Verification Expert were reviewed. The results of this Application Review are summarized in the Application Review Checklist (Table 1) below.

	-				1
Ref.	Criteri	a	Yes	No	Verifier Comments
1.1	Signed	Formal Application.	\mathbf{N}		
1.2	Signed signed	Declaration Regarding Codes & Standards submitted with formal application.	N		
1.3	Techno	ology provides an environmental benefit.	$\mathbf{\Sigma}$		When installed in storm water catch basin, the device reduces souring and re-suspension of retained sediment, thereby reducing discharge of sediment into the environment.
1.4	A copy verifie	y of "Claim to be Verified" for each performance claim to be d included with the Formal Application.	\mathbf{N}		"Claim to be Verified" submitted with application.
1.5	Perfor Specify	mance Claim composed in a way that satisfies "Criteria for ying Claims":			
	1.5.1	Include Technology name (and model number)	\mathbf{V}		CB Shield™
	1.5.2	Include application of the technology	\mathbf{V}		Applied as an insert into catchbasins to improve capture and reduce scour of stormwater runoff sediment.
	1.5.3	Include specific operating conditions during testing	\checkmark		Test sediment: ETV test sediment <u>Capture (Claim 1):</u>
					Constant influent concentration of 200 mg/L.
					False floor set to 50% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage (300 mm below the outlet invert)
					Inflow rates of 0.24, 0.48, 1.20, 2.40, 6.00 and 8.40 L/s.
					<u>Scour (Claim 2):</u>
					Catchbasin filled to ¾ of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth
					Claim based on continuous 30 minute test with 5 minute duration inflows of 1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12.0, and 15.6 L/s.
	1.5.4	Does it meet the minimum requirement for the majority of Canadian Standards / Guidelines?	\mathbf{V}		Signed Declaration Regarding Codes & Standards submitted with signed formal
	1.5.5	Does it specify the performance achievable by the technology?			Capture: Removal efficiencies of 64, 59.9, 52.4, 42.6, 25.2, and 26.7 for inflow rates of 0.24, 0.48, 1.20, 2.40, 6.00, and 8.40 L/s respectively with a constant influent sediment concentration of 200 mg/L.

Table 1: Application Review Checklist - Mandatory Information

		<u>Scour:</u>
		Scouring is at most 8% of the control
		catchbasin during a continuous 30 minute
		scour test run with 5 minute duration inflows
		of 1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12.0, and 15.6 L/s.

			-	
	1.5.6	Is the performance measurable?		Capture: To measure the capture performance at each flow rate, a modified mass balance calculation is required, which can be done using mass of the sediment added to the sediment feeder, mass of sediment remaining in the feeder, and mass of captured sediment. Scour: To compare scouring potential for the continuous test between the control and CB Shield treatments the total effluent load is calculated for the entire duration of the test
1.6	Standa	ard operating practices and a description of operating		concentration of individual samples. Tests are done in a lab on a simulated street
1.6	Standa condit	rd operating practices and a description of operating ions for each individual performance claim specified.		Tests are done in a lab on a simulated street scape with catchbasins clean of litter/debris. In the field, on average there are 5 catch basins per hectare. Therefore, the results from the maximum flow rate (15.6L/s) during the scour test will be meaningful for runoff flows up to 78 L/s per hectare. The range of flows tested is anticipated to match the range of flows expected at most installations. ETV test sediment: AGSCO 1-1000 micron silica sediment blend. Background samples are taken to account for all sources of sediment input. Capture Test (Claim 1) Background samples taken at least three times per run to account for all sources of sediment input Influent sediment concentration is constant at 200 mg/L (+/- 25mg/L) Tested flows: 0.24, 0.48, 1.2, 2.4, 6, and 8.4 L/s. These flow rates comply with surface loading rates specified in the CETV OGS testing procedures (40, 80, 200, 400, 1000, and 1400 L/min/m ²), based on the effective treatment area (0.36m ²) of the device. The specified loading rate of 600 L/min/m ² was not tested. Conducted with a false bottom set at 300 mm below the outlet invert. Effluent was not recirculated; single pass through. Sediment injected 16.5 mm away from the inlet <u>Scour Test (Claim 2)</u> Tested flows: 1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12, and 15.6 L/s. These flow rates comply with surface loading rates specified in the CETV OGS testing
				$L/min/m^2$), based on the effective treatment

area (0.36m ²) of the device.	
Conducted with a false bottom set at 254 m below the invert and preloaded with sedime up to 152 mm below the outlet invert. Wate filled to the effluent pipe and allowed to set for 12-24 hours.	m ent er is tle
Initial start time and flow rate transition tim shall not exceed 1 minute.	nes
Effluent filtered using a $10\mu m$ filter before recirculation.	

1.7	The proponent has supplied significant references describing or supporting scientific and engineering principles of the technology.			Proponent claimed that scientific principles underlying the CB Shield are based on widely accepted knowledge of fluid dynamics, sedimentation/settling, hydrology and sediment transport. Link to EPA paper was broken.
1.8	Two or more names and contact information of independent experts (with no vested interest in the technology), qualified (backgrounds of experts are needed) to review the scientific and engineering principles on which the technology is based. These experts must be willing to be contacted by the VE.			Greg Williams (Ph.D., P.Eng), Jenn Drake (Ph.D)
1.9	Brief summary of significant human or environmental health and safety issues associated with the technology. (Note: this criterion complements but does not replace the obligation for the applicant to submit a duly signed "Declaration Regarding Codes and Standards")	$\mathbf{\Sigma}$		Brief descriptions given about health and safety issues associated with the working environment during installation, removal, the cleanout of catchbasins (considering they are confined spaces), and sediment disposal. Persons involved with installing, removing, and or maintaining CB Shield inserts need to be trained in accordance with requirements for servicing regular catchbasins.
1.10	Brief summary of training requirements needed for safe, effective operation of technology, and a list of available documents describing these requirements. (Note: this criterion complements but does not replace the obligation for the applicant to submit a duly signed "Declaration Regarding Codes and Standards")	V		Link to video instructions that guides installation and removal of the CB Shield is provided; a list of general practices is also given.
1.11	Process flow diagram(s), design drawings, photographs, equipment specification sheets (including response parameters and operating conditions), and/or other information identifying the unit processes or specific operating steps in the technology. If feasible, a site visit to inspect the process should be part of the technology assessment.			Photographs of lab setup, flow diagrams of water flow through the simulated streetscape, and links to videos showing test runs and sampling methods were provided.
1.12	Supplemental materials (optional) have been supplied which offer additional insight into the technology application integrity and performance, including one or more of the following:			
	A copy of patent(s) for the technology, patent pending or submitted.		\checkmark	
	User manual(s).		$\mathbf{\nabla}$	
	Maintenance manuals.		\checkmark	
	Operator manuals.		\checkmark	
	Quality assurance procedures.		Ø	
	Sensor/monitor calibration program.		$\mathbf{\nabla}$	
	Certification for ISO 9001, ISO 14000, or similar.		\square	
	Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) information.		\square	
	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)		\checkmark	
	Health and Safety plan.		\mathbf{V}	
	Emergency response plan.		\square	
	Protective equipment identified.		$\mathbf{\nabla}$	

	Technical brochures.	$\mathbf{\nabla}$	Website link provided with technical drawings and information.
1.13	The applicant provided adequate documentation and data. There is sufficient information on the technology and performance claim for the verification. [Note: The Verifier should communicate with the Canadian ETV Program, through GPS, to request copies of the necessary documentation and required data that are available to support the claims.]		Adequate documentation given for reviewing testing protocol. All collected data including laboratory work book were submitted. Methodology for testing was clearly outlined in application. Videos of testing protocol, and installation/removal of CB Shield were also provided.

3. Review of the Technology

3.1 Technology Review Criteria

The results of the Technology Review are summarized in the Technology Review Criteria Checklist (Table 2) below.

 Table 2: Technology Review Criteria Checklist

Ref	Criteria	Yes	No	Verifier Comments
2.1	The technology is based on scientific and technical principles. (Note: It will be necessary for the Verifier to read the key articles and citations listed in the Formal Application. It may also be necessary to contact the independent experts listed in the Formal Application to obtain additional information)	$\mathbf{\Sigma}$		The technology is a flow deflection device that dissipates the energy of inflows, preventing scour and increasing capture. The scientific principles underlying the technology are based on well-known areas of fluid dynamics, sedimentation/settling, hydrology and sediment transport.
2.2	The technology is supported by peer review technical literature or references. (Note: Peer review literature and texts must be supplied with the Formal Application as well as relevant regulations and standards that are pertinent to the performance claim)			Currently the link to peer review article is inaccessible.
2.3	The technology is designed, manufactured, and/or operated reliably. (Note: Historical data from the applicant, not conforming to all data criteria, may be useful for the Verifier to review to assess the viability of the technology not for verification, but for insight purposes)			CB Shield is said to be constructed in Canada using quality fiberglass. No details from long term studies to comment on long term reliability.
2.4	The technology is designed to provide an environmental benefit and not create an alternative environmental issue. (e.g., It does not create a more hazardous and/or unmanaged byproduct and it does not result in the transfer of an environmental problem from one media to another media without appropriate management of the subsequent contaminated media)	V		The technology provides an environmental benefit of controlling sediment washoff at upstream locations by capturing and retaining sediment from stormwater runoff within the catchbasin. However, long term reliability specifically about the clogging of grate opening by debris which would decrease its hydraulic capacity requires further attention.
2.5	The technology conforms to standards for health and safety of workers and the public. (Note: The vendor must submit a signed "Declaration Regarding Codes & Standards", with the Formal Application. The Verifier should ensure that this signed document is included with the information that is reviewed for the performance claim verification)			Signed Declaration Regarding Codes and Standards was submitted.
Envii	ronmental Standards			
2.6	Technology achieves federal, provincial, and/or municipal regulations or guidelines for management of contaminated and/or treated soils, sediments, sludges, or other solid-phase materials.			
2.7	Technology achieves federal, provincial, and/or municipal regulations or guidelines for all (contaminated and or treated) aqueous discharges as determined by the applicant's information.			
2.8	Technology achieves federal, provincial, and/or municipal regulations or guidelines for all (direct or indirect) air emissions. If the environmental technology results in the transfer of contaminants directly or indirectly to the atmosphere, then, where required, all regulations or guidelines (at any level of government)			

	the applicant's information.		
Com	mercial Readiness		
2.9	Technology and all components (apparatus, processes, products) is full-scale, commercially-available, or alternatively see 2.10 or 2.11, and, data supplied to the Verifier is from the use or demonstration of a commercial unit.		Technology and components used for testing are full-scale and commercially available. At the time of this verification, the vendor has the capacity to produce many hundred units per month.

2.10	Technology is a final prototype design prior to manufacture or supply of commercial units, or alternatively see 2.11. (Note: Verification of the performance claim for the technology is valid if based on a prototype unit, if that prototype is the final design and represents a pre- commercial unit. The verification will apply to any subsequent commercial unit that is based on the prototype unit design. The verification will not be valid for any commercial unit that includes any technology design change from the prototype unit used to generate the supporting data for the verification. Technology is a pilot scale unit used to provide data which		NA
	when used with demonstrated scale up factors, proves that the commercial unit satisfies the performance claim.		
Oper	rating Conditions		
2.12	All operating conditions affecting technology performance and the performance claim have been identified.		Operating conditions affecting technology performance were identified. Please see Ref. 1.6.
2.13	The relationships among operating conditions and their impacts on technology performance have been identified. (Note: It is the responsibility of the Verifier to understand the relationship between the operating conditions and the performance of the technology, and to ensure that the impacts of the operating conditions and the responses of the technology are compatible)		Background concentration – needs to be < 20 mg/L to allow for accurate assessment of performance in the laboratory Water temperature – needs to be <25 °C; higher water temperatures have reduced viscosity allowing suspended sediments to settle quicker. However, water temperature has a negligible impact on settling velocity. Standardized test sediment - ensures comparability between units and a fair assessment of performance based on range of sediment sizes. Flow rates - lower flow rates should allow higher percentage of capture and retention. False floor (used storage capacity) – higher false floor will lower capture and retention performance as sediment will be held closer to the outlet invert Capture test Influent sediment concentration - held constant at 200 mg/L; studies have shown this to be a reasonable average sediment concentration in stormwater runoff from paved surfaces. Higher or lower influent concentrations may change the removal efficiencies
2.14	Technology designed to respond predictably when operated at normal conditions (i.e. conditions given in 2.12), and/or alternatively see 2.15. (Note: The Verifier must be satisfied that these data do not demonstrate a performance that is different than the performance indicated in the Performance Claim to be validated)		Based on the test results, the technology does respond predictably when operated at normal conditions. The discrepancy with the S5 run result during the control treatment of the scour test showing the second lowest scour rate for the highest flow rate is likely the result of a lack of finer sediments in the sump to scour.
215	Effects of variable operating conditions including start up and shut		A range of inflow rates were tested and the

2.13	down, are important to the performance of the technology and have been described completely as a qualifier to the performance claim under assessment.		samples taken when changing from one flow rate to the next were clearly distinguished.
Thro	ughputParameters		

2.16 Effects of variable contaminant loading or throughput rate must be assessed and input/output limits established for the technology. Note: If the application of the technology is to a variable waste source or expected (designed) variable operating conditions, then it will be necessary to establish acceptable upper and lower ranges for the operating conditions, applications and/or technology responses. Sufficient, quality data must be supplied to validate the performance of the technology at the upper and lower ranges for the operating conditions, applications and or technology responses detailed in the performance claim.		Scour: The tested flow rates were between 1.2 and 15.6 L/s. The catch basins with and without CB Shield were pre-loaded with test sediment. Influent was clean water. Testing was continuous from one flow rate to the next with 1 minute transition periods. <u>Capture:</u> The tested lower and upper throughput rates are 0.24 and 8.40 L/s. Contaminant loading rates were controlled to have a constant inflow sediment concentration of 200mg/L.
Other Relevant Parameters/Variables/Operating Conditions Note: The Verifier is expected to understand the technology and identify and record all relevant criteria, parameters, variables or operating conditions that potentially can or will affect the performance of the technology under assessment. It is practical to include all of these variables in Table 2 (i.e., from 2.17 to).		Parameters mentioned from 2.12 to 2.16 will also affect field performance accordingly (e.g., the false floor represents the accumulated amount of sediment). Additionally, in the field, debris may accumulate and affect performance which was not evaluated in the lab setting but can be evaluated in a field case study.
2.18		

4. Review of Test Plan, Test Execution and Data

4.1 Review of Test Plan and Execution of Test Plan

The results of the Test Plan Review are summarized in the Test Plan Design Assessment Criteria Checklist (Table 3) below.

Table 3:	Test Plan	Design	Assessment	Criteria	Checklist
		0			

Ref.	Criteria		Verifier Comments
3.1	Was a statistician, or an expert with specialized capabilities in the design of experiments, consulted prior to the completion of the test program, and if so please provide the contact details		Greg Williams 416-624-2007 gwilliams@goodharbourlabs.com
3.2	Is a statistically testable hypothesis or hypotheses provided? (such that an objective, specific test is possible)		The testable hypothesis is that a catchbasin with the CB Shield insert will retain more sediment in stormwater runoff than a catch basin without the insert. The hypothesis can be tested by a capture and comparative scour test as follows: <u>Capture test:</u> The OGS testing protocol requires the total amount of sediment to be accounted for by means of a modified mass balance. As a result, statistics will not be required since the whole "population" is taken into account instead of taking samples. <u>Scour test:</u> The scour test is a continuous test where samples taken within and between flow rates are not independent of each other. Since the assumption of independence fails, a mix model approach is required to compare the means between the control and CB shield catchbasin and confirm a significance difference. A measure of difference can be calculated between the two treatments by finding the quotient of their total effluent loads.
3.3a-c	Does the performance test generate data suitable for testing the hypothesis being postulated? Namely:	$\mathbf{\nabla}$	

3.3a	Does the test measure the parameters used in the performance		Capture test:
	claim hypothesis?		Total amount of sediment added into the feeder is measured as well as the total amount captured after each flow rate test. A modified mass balance is undertaken to calculate exactly how much sediment was fed through the feeder as influent into the catchbasin and what percentage was retained for both treatments. <u>Scour test:</u> Performance test measures effluent concentrations of control and CB Shield treatments.
3.3b	Does the performance test control for extraneous variability?		The test was conducted under controlled laboratory conditions, following well defined procedures, thereby limiting extraneous variability. More specifically, influent flow was sampled to account for any background concentrations that would add to the controlled influent sediment feed. Inflow concentration was measured for each flow rate to ensure auger feed rates were synced to influent flow rate to achieve target influent concentrations. When concentrations of samples were analyzed, a blank, 20 mg/L standard, and 100 mg/L standard were also tested to account for instrumental or systematic errors. For sediment re- suspension test, pre-loaded sediment is allowed to settle for 12-24 hours before tests are started. Water temperature were monitored to not exceed 25°C as higher temperature can decrease water viscosity and thereby increase sediment settling velocity.
3.3c	Does the performance test include only those effects attributable to the technology being evaluated?		To ensure effects are attributable to the technology evaluated, the catchbasin with a CB shield insert is evaluated against a catchbasin without the insert (control) as part of the scour test.
3.4	Does the performance test generate data suitable for analysis using the SAWs? (Note: It is preferable that tests are designed with the SAWS in mind before test plans are written)		The mixed model approach required to compare control and CB Shield catchbasin scour test results requires a test outside of recommended SAWs (the R statistical program was used)
3.5	Does the performance test generate data suitable for analysis using other generic experimental designs? (Note: Performance testing and verification studies should be designed with the final data analysis in mind to facilitate interpretation and reduce costs)		<u>Capture</u> and <u>scour</u> tests generally followed the experimental design proposed by the OGS testing protocol which do not require statistical analysis. However, scour test claim compares control and CB Shield catchbasin which requires further analysis (mixed model) to prove significance difference between control and CB Shield catchbasin.
3.6	Are the appropriate parameters, specific to the technology and performance claim, measured? (Note: It is essential that the Verifier and the technology developer ensure that all parameters – e.g.	\checkmark	Water temperature, influent flow rate, background concentration <u>Capture test:</u> Influent concentration, total influent mass

	either restricted to pre-specified operating conditions or are measured)		<u>Scour test:</u> influent flow rate, preloaded sediment mass, effluent concentration
3.7a-d	Are samples representative of process characteristics at specified locations? Namely:	\mathbf{N}	

3.7a	Are samples collected in a manner representative of typical process characteristics at the sampling locations? (e.g., the samples are collected from the source stream fully mixed, etc.)		<u>Capture test:</u> Sampling done according to OGS test Procedure. Upon completion of test, the remaining water from the catchbasin is decanted over a period of less than 30hrs. The total sediment captured is removed, dried and weighed. Mass of sediment remaining in the feeder is weighed and subtracted from total mass of sediment added at the beginning of the test to establish actual amount fed. <u>Scour test:</u> Effluent grab samples are taken at the catch basin outlet which will reflect effluent concentrations. A minimum of 500 ml samples was taken in 1000 mL jars that were attempted to be held under the whole effluent stream or passed under the stream such that the sample collection would be complete with a single pass.
3.7b	Is data representative of the current technology?		The data reflects the effect of a CB shield inserted into a normal catchbasin without any other alterations to the catchbasin. The inserted CB Shield is the unit that is currently commercially available.
3.7c	Have samples been collected after a sufficient period of time for the process to stabilize?		Samples were collected according to OGS testing procedure, which was developed based on scientific principles to ensure, among other things, sampling is conducted in a representative and replicable manner. <u>Capture test:</u> Sediment is only fed once target flows are reached and stabilized. A maximum of 30hrs is given to decant remaining water after a test run before captured sediment is removed, dried and weighed. <u>Scour:</u> Once sediment is pre-loaded, the device is filled up with water to the invert and allowed to sit for 12-24 hours before starting the tests. Changes in flow rates were done within 60s and an effluent sample was taken at approximately 30s to determine if additional scouring was taking place while flow rates were stabilizing.
3.7d	Have samples been collected over a sufficient period of time to ensure that the samples are representative of process performance?		Capture test: Total captured sediment is collected at the end of each flow run. The test duration for tested flow rates of 0.24, 0.48, 1.20, 2.40, 6.00, and 8.40 L/s are 420, 420, 360, 180, 70, and 50 mins respectively. Scour test: Effluent samples were taken every 1 minute for test durations of 5 minutes for flow rates

		of 1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12.0, and 15.6 L/s. Transition samples were taken within 30 seconds of switching to a new flow rate. The system was shut down between flow rates of 8.4 and 12.0 L/s and between 12.0 and 15.6 L/s due to standpipe overflow.
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3.8	Are samples representative of operating conditions? (Note: A time lag occurs between establishing steady state conditions and stabilization of the observed process performance. This time lag depends in part on the time scale of the process)		Long term operating conditions need to be evaluated. The effect of debris accumulation in an in situ field setting needs to be considered as affecting the performance. <u>Capture test:</u> Flow rates are monitored and influent sediment is only added once each target flow is stabilized in order to match performance to specific flow rates that cover the expected range of catchbasin inflow. Performance is representative of catchbasin that has used up 50% of the manufacture recommended Maximum Sediment Storage Depth and a constant inflow concentration of 200 mg/L. Because the sediment is collected at the end of each run, it accounts for the performance of the unit during start up and shut down as well. <u>Scour test:</u> Samples are representative for a specific operating condition of having the catch basin ³ ⁄ ₄ full of sediment. Scouring results are from a continuous test where scouring from a previous flow will affect subsequent scouring rates. After pre-loading the sediment time is given for agitated sediments to settle over a period of 12-24 hours. Flow changes are done within 1 minute and a sample is taken at approximately 30s to capture the scouring potential when altering flow rates.
3.9	Are samples representative of known, measured and appropriate operating conditions? (Note: This includes technologies that operate on short cycles and so have start and stop cycles which affects the operation of the technology. If the operating conditions are not vital but are recommended, then the reviewer must evaluate operating conditions)		The device is a passive device working to deflect and reduce the energy of stormwater inflow, which increases capture and reduces scour. The data were collected under controlled laboratory conditions using a test sediment that includes clay, silt and sand sized particles characteristic of stormwater runoff. The effects of debris on performance were not evaluated.
3.10	Were samples and data prepared or provided by a third party? (Note: In some cases, where the expertise rests with the applicant, an independent unbiased third party should witness and audit the collection of information and data about the technology. The witness auditor must not have any vested interest in the technology.)		Data samples were analyzed and prepared by a third party laboratory (Good Harbour Laboratories). Good Harbour Laboratories 2596 Dunwin Drive, Mississauga ON, L5L 1J5 905 696 7276 goodharbourlabs.com
3.1	a-Performance Test Design is Acceptable - Namely:	\checkmark	
3.1	a The samples have been collected when the technology was operated under controlled and monitored conditions.	V	<u>Capture test:</u> flow rate, and influent concentrations were monitored and adjusted as required
1		1	Vacuum toot, tlour mater wang manitored and

			adjusted as required
3.11b	The test plan design should have been established prior to testing to ensure that the data were collected using a systematic and rational approach		Test plan design generally satisfied the OGS testing protocol.

3.11c The test plan design should have defined the acceptable values or ranges of values for key operating conditions, and the data collection and analysis methodology			Operating conditions: Flows tested (operating conditions) are the expected general range of flows through a catchbasin: capture test (0.24-8.4L/s), scour test: (1.2-15.6 L/s). Water temperature needs to be below 25°C. Unit tested having 50% of its maximum storage capacity filled. Data collection and analysis: follows the OGS testing protocol. However, the scour test is run additionally with a control catch basin for comparison.
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4.3 Data Validity Checklist

The results of the Data Validity Review are summarized in the Data Validity Checklist (Table 4) below.

Table 4: Data Validity Checklist

Ref.	Criteria	Yes	No	Verifier Comments
4.1	Were appropriate sample collection methods used (e.g. random, judgmental, systematic etc)? For example: simple grab samples are appropriate if the process characteristics at a sampling location remain constant over time. Composites of aliquots instead may be suitable for flows with fluctuating process characteristics at a sampling location. (Note: Sampling methods appropriate for specific processes may sometimes be described in federal, provincial or local monitoring regulations)			Capture test: The mass of sediments fed into the catchbasin and captured is measured in order to carry out a modified mass balance. Scour test: Multiple effluent grab samples are appropriate to evaluate the effluent concentrations and thereby the scouring potential at each flow rate.
4.2	Were apparatus and/or facilities for the test(s) adequate for generation of relevant data? (i.e. testing was performed at a location and under operating conditions and environmental conditions for which the performance claim has been defined)			Facility/apparatus sufficiently simulated a streetscape with a catchbasin with and without a CB Shield insert. Slurry feeder was calibrated and the auger feed rate was monitored. The facility had the capacity to manage the large amounts of water required for testing.
4.3	Were operating conditions during the test monitored and documented and provided?			Monitored/ documented operating conditions: background concentration, water temperature, PSD of test sediment <u>Capture test:</u> False floor height, flow rates, influent sediment concentration, amount of sediment injected

			<u>Scour test:</u> False floor height, flow rates, time limits, sampling frequency
4.4	Has the information and/or data on operating conditions and measuring equipment measurements and calibrations been supplied to the Verifier?		Measurements of monitored flow, water temperature and concentrations of sediment added were provided. Calibration of flow meter and PSD of sediment used were also provided.

4.5	Were acceptable protocols used for sample collection, preservation and transport? (Note: Acceptable protocols include those developed by a recognized authority in environmental testing such as a provincial regulatory body, ASTM, USEPA, Standard Methods)			
4.6	Were Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) (e.g. use of field blanks, standards, replicates, spikes etc) procedures followed during sample collection? A formal QA/QC program, although highly desirable, is not essential, if it has been demonstrated by the vendor's information that quality assurance has been applied to the data generation and collection.			Replicates were taken and kept for 7 days (refrigerated) for each sample. Blank, 20 mg/L standard, and 100 mg/L standard run during sample analysis.
4.7	Were samples analyzed using approved analytical protocols? (e.g. samples analyzed using a protocol recognized by an authority in environmental testing such as Standard Methods, EPA. ASTM etc. Were the chemical analyses at the site in conformance with the SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures)?	$\mathbf{\nabla}$		The SSC samples were analyzed by GHL as detailed in ASTM D3977-97 (2013), Standard Test Methods for Determining Sediment Concentration in Water Samples.
4.8	Were samples analysed within recommended analysis times (especially for time sensitive analysis such as bacteria)	$\mathbf{\nabla}$		Recommended storage time is 7 days but samples were analyzed within 2.
4.9 a- e	Were QA/QC procedures followed during sample analysis? Namely:			
4.9a	Maintaining control charts	\mathbf{N}		QA/QC (e.g., flow rates monitored to not vary more than expected COV (<0.04)
4.9b	Establishing minimum detection limits	\mathbf{V}		MDL is 1.26 mg/L.
4.9c	Establishing recovery values		$\mathbf{\Sigma}$	
4.9d	Determining precision for analytical results		\mathbf{N}	
4.9e	Determining accuracy for analytical results		$\mathbf{\Sigma}$	
4.10 a-c	Was a chain-of-custody (full tracing of the sample from collection to analysis) methodology used for sample handling and analysis - Namely:			
4.10a	Are completed and signed chain-of-custody forms used for each sample submitted from the field to the analytical lab provided for inspection by the Verifier?			Chain of custody provided for ETV test sediment analysis. Sampling and analyzing were done by GHL in their laboratory.
4.10b	Are completed and easily readable field logbooks available for the Verifier to inspect?	\mathbf{N}		Field logbook from GHL was made available to the verifier.
4.10c	Are there other chain-of-custody methodology actions and documentation recorded/available (e.g. sample labels, sample seals, sample submission sheet, sample receipt log and assignment for analysis)?			GHL provided certificate of analysis for effluent concentration of the scour test.
4.11	Experimental Data Set is Acceptable (i.e., the quality of the data submitted is established using the best professional judgment of the Verifier)	V		The Verifier believes that the experimental data quality set is acceptable as overseen by Good Harbour Laboratories.

4.5 Data Analysis Checklist

The intent of the data analysis checklist is to ensure that the appropriate statistical tools can be used in a rigorous, defensible manner (Environment Canada 2012). The checklist also emphasizes that an initial performance claim may be rewritten and updated to better reflect what the data support, using the expertise of the Verifier and other pertinent resources. In this case, the performance claims were modified and restated by the Verifier. The updated performance claims are presented in the conclusion of this report.

Table 5: Data Analysis Checklist

Ref.	Criteria	Yes	No	Verifier Comments
5.1	Does the analysis test the performance claim being postulated? (Note: When conducting performance evaluations, under the Canadian ETV program, the alternative hypothesis of a "significant difference" without stating the direction of the expected difference will usually be unacceptable)		Capture test: analysis not required since modified mass balance will be done. Scour test: mixed model is used to evaluate whether there is a significant difference in effluent concentrations between CB shield and Control treatments. A confidence interval for the quotient of means between the control and CB Shield treatment will be calculated for comparison. The standard error of the distributions that is required to calculate the confidence intervals is calculated using a bootstrap method in R statistical program. This method is less stringent on the assumption of normality which the data set does not fully satisfy.	
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5.2	Does the analysis fit into a generic verification study design? For example, many other "generic" designs exist that are not explicitly covered by the Canadian ETV Program (e.g. ANOVA, ANCOVA, regression, etc.) that are potentially useful.		<u>Capture test:</u> Since there are no replications, results of the tests are presented as they are. <u>Scour test:</u> Mixed model analysis is carried to determine if there is a significant difference, a type of comparison of means taking into account non-independence. The quotient between the Control and the CB Shield treatments are used to compare the treatments.	
5.2 a- c	Are the assumptions of the analysis met? Namely: (Note: A negative response means the Verifier needs to request further information)		 Scour test: assumptions for a linear model include: Linearity –dependent variable is the result of a linear combination of independent variable(s) Absence of collinearity – fixed effects should not be collinear to each other Homoskedasticity – variance of your data should be approximately equal across the range of predicted values Normality or residuals (least important) – residuals of the regression need to be normally distributed Absence of influential data points Independence – most important for a linear model. Samples need to be independent. Since this assumption is not satisfied, a mixed model is used in place of a linear model. The mixed model allows for non-independent samples. 	
5.2.a	Did the data analyst check the assumptions of the statistical test used?	\square		
5.2.b	Are the tests of assumptions presented?	$\mathbf{\nabla}$		
5.2.c	Do the tests of the assumptions validate the use of the test and hence the validity of the inferences?	V		
5.3	Data Analysis is Acceptable The data analysis is acceptable if the statistical test employed tests the hypothesis being postulated by the technology developer,		Data analysis is acceptable.	

correctly.	
the assumptions of the statistical test is met and the test is performed	

4.7 Data Interpretation Checklist

The intent of the data interpretation checklist is to ensure that the data analyses results are reviewed in a manner that emphasizes the applicability to the specific performance claim and the statistical power of the performance test.

 Table 6: Data Interpretation Checklist

Ref	Criteria	Yes	No	Verifier Comments
	18			

6.1a	Are the results statistically or operationally significant? Did the performance test result in a statistically significant test of hypothesis?		Capture test: Results are operationally significant. Removal efficiencies ranged from 64 to 26.7% for flow rates of 0.24 – 8.40 L/s. Scour test: results reflect comparison between control and CB Shield for a continuous scour test of different flow rates (0.24-8.4L/s) at 5 minute intervals. Under a mixed model analysis that takes into account non-independence between samples (since it is a continuous test, the previous sample will affect subsequent sample) it was shown that the treatment (control vs. CB Shield) had a significant effect on scouring.
6.1b	To be operationally significant, does the technology meet regulatory guidelines and applicable laws?	$\mathbf{\nabla}$	Declaration regarding codes & standards have been signed.
6.2	Does the performance test have sufficient power to support the claim being made? Note: For performance test designs where acceptance of the null hypothesis results in a performance claim being met, the statistical power of the test must be determined (Note: A statistical power of at least 0.8 is the target. If the power of the verification experiment is less than this value, the Verifier should contact the Canadian ETV Program to discuss an appropriate course of action)		Capture test: No statistical tests were conducted. Instead, a mass balance approach was used, which is regarded as a direct and robust and scientifically valid means of evaluating capture in stormwater sedimentation devices. Scour test: No suitable method of testing the power of a mixed model statistical test was available. However, the differences between the control catch basin and CB shield catch basin were very significant, and the number of effluent samples collected was suitable for the selected statistical method of evaluation.
6.3	Is the interpretation phrased in a defensible manner? Note: The final performance claim should reflect any changes to the claim made during the course of the analyses, variations or restrictions on operating conditions, etc. that changed the scope of the performance claim. The initial performance claim should be viewed as a tentative claim that is subject to modification as the verification progresses. A thoughtful open-minded verification will in the end, prove to be of greatest benefit to the technology developer.		Both claims were revised Capture test: Results for the capture test cannot undergo a statistical test due to a lack of replicates. However, since the analysis was performed in a control laboratory setting, it is assumed that results would be replicable and therefore interpreted as results for a given set of testing conditions. Scour test: Since the scour test was run as a continuous test, comparison between specific flow rates cannot be made, but rather on the entire series. Using mixed models to account for non-independence between samples, a significant difference was found between the two treatments. The interpretation is specific to testing conditions, but can be generalized to state the CB Shield scours much less than the control catchbasin.
6.4	Data Interpretation is Acceptable The data interpretation is acceptable if the data analyses results are reviewed in a manner that emphasizes the applicability to the specific performance claim and the statistical power of the verification experiment.		In general, the data interpretation is acceptable.

5. Statistical Evaluation of Claims

The statistical evaluation of the claims put forward by the Vendor was carried out using the R statistical software based on some of the principles presented in Statistical Analysis Worksheets (SAWs) provided by GPS (as per Environment Canada 2012). The first claim (capture test) does not require a statistical evaluation since the entire "population" is sampled (total mass of influent and captured sediments are accounted for) and n = 1 for each flow rate. The capture test follows the OGS protocol published by CETV and the analysis of which specifies a modified mass balance approach.

The data set resulting from the scour test does not satisfy the assumption of independence. Therefore, the second claim (scour test) cannot be evaluated statistically using the provided standard SAWs that require normality. A mixed model approach is taken to confirm significant difference between results of control catchbasin and one with a CB Shield. A bootstrap simulation method is used in R to calculate the standard deviation from which confidence intervals for their quotient is derived to make estimates of the minimum performance limit.

5.1 Statistical Evaluation of Claim #1: Capture test

A modified mass balance approach is taken to analyze the treatment performance of capturing suspended sediments at various loading rates. Each flow rate is run only once due to feasibility related to testing duration and cost, but the total influent sediment and total captured sediment is weighed and accounted for. Since there are no repeated tests, statistical analysis is not carried out but rather the results of the modified mass balance is given as is.

5.1.1 Raw Data

The raw data provided by the Vendor is presented in Appendix D of the formal application.

5.1.2 Assessing Normality

This procedure is used to determine if the data variable is normally distributed or log-normally distributed. This is important as the assumption of normality is often invoked in subsequent calculations.

– Not applicable

Assumptions: - Not applicable

5.1.3 Testing if the Mean is Equal to Specified Value

This test is used to determine at a level of 95% confidence that the mean is not equal to some pre-specified value, μ_0 . The value μ_0 will often be the performance that a technology is claiming to achieve. H₀: $\mu_1 = \mu_0$

– Not applicable

Assumptions: - Not applicable

Inferences:

No statistical inferences are made. Based on the modified mass balance approach, under specified operating conditions of a false floor set to 50% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth and a constant influent sediment concentration of 200 mg/L, the catch basin with a CB Shield insert removed 64, 59.9, 52.4, 42.6, 25.2, and 26.7 percent of influent sediment by mass at inflow rates of 0.24, 0.48, 1.20, 2.40, 6.00, and 8.40 L/s, respectively.

Acceptable Data Set(s) Identification	SAWs Used	Supports Claim (Y/N)
Table 9. Removal efficiency based on mass balance (from Performance testing of the CB Shield for the enhancement of catch basin sediment capture – 24 Aug 2016)	Not applicable	Yes

Table Z1: Summary of Acceptable Data Sets for Verification

5.2 Statistical Evaluation of Claim #2: Scour Test

5.2.1 Raw Data

The raw data provided by the Vendor is presented in Appendix D of the formal application.

5.2.2 Mixed model analysis: Testing for significant difference between scour test effluent loads of control and CB Shield treatment using

The scour test is run continuously with test sediment of a specified PSD preloaded and having flow rates altered at 5 minute intervals (1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12.0, and 15.6 L/s). Effluent loads of the two treatments cannot be compared separately at each flow rate since preceding flow rates affect the amount of sediment left to scour during subsequent flow rates. As a result, for each treatment all collected effluent concentrations are treated as part of a single dataset. However, conventional statistics used for comparison of means analysis (i.e., t-test) requires each sample to be independent of

each other, put forth as the assumption of independence. Since data from the scour test fails to meet this assumption, a mixed model approach is taken.

A mix model is a linear model that includes a "mix" of fixed and random effects. Effects that are constant for each sample are fixed effects (i.e., the treatment) while effects that are variable for each sample(run/flow rate) are random effects and in part treated as a random error term. A "full" model is created with all fixed and random effects along with a "null" model that excludes the fixed effect that is in question of having a significant effect. The treatment effect (CB Shield vs. control) will be excluded in the null model. An ANOVA is used to compare the two models which if determined to be significantly different from each other identifies the fixed effect in question (i.e., treatment) to be a significant effect.

Assumptions:

- Linearity: The dependent variable has to be a result of a linear combination of the independent variables. A residual plot can be used as an indicator. Residuals should not exhibit a recognizable pattern (e.g., exhibit an increase or decrease or a curved relationship)
- Homoscedasticity: Variance of the data should be approximately equal across the range of predicted values. Residuals on a residual plot should be approximately equal distance from the Y=0 line.
- Absence of collinearity: Fixed effects should not be collinear (very closely related) to each other so that it would not be difficult to distinguish between their effects.
- Normality of residuals: Linear model are relatively robust against violations of normality assumption so this is the least important assumption to satisfy. Normality of residuals can be checked using a q-q plot.
- Absence of influential data points

5.2.3 Calculating the 95% confidence interval for the effluent load mean quotient of the two treatments

To make a claim on the effluent load performance of the CB Shield relative to the control treatment, the quotient of the mean effluent loads is calculated and expressed as a percentage. The 95% confidence interval of the quotient of means is calculated and the lower limit is used in the claim to reference the minimum performance as required by CETV instead of the mean performance.

A bootstrap simulation method is used in R to calculate the standard deviation of the distribution of effluent loads of the two treatments as an effective means of correcting for non-normal distribution. The calculated standard deviation is used with GraphPad's web application (http://www.graphpad.com/quickcalcs/errorProp1/) to estimate the 95% confidence intervals of the quotient. The application assumes normal distributions for the datasets, which although not satisfied, the robust bootstrapping method used to calculate the standard deviations is believed to give very good estimates of the minimum performance without introducing complications of transforming and retransforming variables.

Assumptions:

• Data set is normally distributed: although not satisfied, the robust bootstrapping method used to calculate the standard deviations is believed to give good estimates of the calculated minimum performance without introducing abstractions of transforming and retransforming variables.

Inferences:

Based upon the above inferences, it can be concluded that for a catchbasin filled to three quarters of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth, with the CB Shield[™] insert, scouring of test sediment is at most 8% of the control catchbasin during a continuous 30 minute scour test run with 5 minute duration inflows of 1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12.0, and 15.6 L/s.

Table Z2: 3	Summary of	Acceptable Data	Sets for	Verification
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Acceptable Data Set(s) Identification	Analysis Used	Supports Claim (Y/N)
Table 2. Scour test results for CB Shield protected and control catch basins (from Environmental Technology Verification (ETV): Supporting documentation for Canadian ETV program formal application – October 2015)	Mixed model regression is used (R statistical package)	Y
Table 2. Scour test results for CB Shield protected and control catch basins (from Environmental Technology Verification (ETV): Supporting documentation for Canadian ETV program formal application – October 2015)	Bootstrap simulation is run in R to find the standard error for the mean percent change (between scour results of the control and CB Shield treatments)	Y

Table 2. Scour test results for CB Shield	GraphPad web application is used to	Y
protected and control catch basins (from	calculate 95% confidence interval of	
Environmental Technology Verification	the quotient of mean effluent loads of	
(ETV): Supporting documentation for	the two treatments.	
Canadian ETV program formal application		
– October 2015)		

6. Audit Trail

The items in Table 8 are useful in determining reasons for data discrepancies.

Table 8: Key documents

Raw data sheets and summary data	Yes
Signature pages	Yes
Signed Formal Application	Yes
Declaration Regarding Codes & Standards	Yes
Patent(s)	NA (Patent Pending)
Sample security: e.g. chain of custody sheets for each sample	Chain of custody for sediment, not for effluent sample since collected and analyzed by same lab.
Operation and maintenance manual	Operation and maintenance videos.
Field notebooks	Provided
Certificate of accreditation of laboratories	GHL not accredited but allowed by the verifier since an internal verification documented in the validation report TR- AA20120409-01.



7. Conclusion

CB Shield's technology performance claims have been verified as follows:

1. <u>Capture test:</u>

During the sediment capture test, for a catch basin with a false floor set to 50% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth and a constant influent sediment concentration of 200 mg/L, the catch basin with a CB Shield insert removed 64, 59.9, 52.4, 42.6, 25.2, and 26.7 percent of influent sediment by mass at inflow rates of 0.24, 0.48, 1.20, 2.40, 6.00, and 8.40 L/s, respectively.

2. <u>Scour Test:</u>

For a catchbasin filled to three quarters of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth, with the CB Shield[™] insert, scouring of test sediment is lowered by at least 81% compared to a control catchbasin during a continuous 30 minute scour test run with 5 minute duration inflows of 1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12.0, and 15.6 L/s.

The verified claims concur with the verification report.

8. References

Environment Canada. 2012. Environmental Technology Verification – General Verification Protocol (GVP). Review of Application & Assessment of Technology. [online] <u>http://etvcanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/General-Verification-Protocol Canadian-ETV-Program June2012-May2013.pdf</u> [accessed June 2016]. Environment Canada, Science and Technology Programs, Science and Technologies Strategies Directorate, Science and Technology Branch, Gatineau, QC.

ISO/FDIS 14034:2015, Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV)

ISO/IEC 17025, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

Appendices

Appendix A. Statistical Analysis

Appendix A contains the detailed worksheets of the statistical analysis undertaken to confirm the CB Shield Technology performance claims.

A.1 Claim 1: Capture Test

No statistical analysis performed. It is not feasible to do repeated tests for the capture test. Instead, a modified mass balance is calculated by weighing the mass of all influent and captured materials to arrive at removal efficiencies.

A.2 Claim 2: Scour Test

A.2.1 Mixed model analysis: Testing for significant difference between scour test effluent loads of control and CB Shield treatment using

A "linear mixed model" approach is taken to compare the effluent loads of the CB Shield and Control treatment.

The scour test is run continuously with test sediment of a specified PSD preloaded and having flow rates altered at 5 minute intervals (1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12.0, and 15.6 L/s). Effluent loads of the two treatments cannot be compared separately at each flow rate since preceding flow rates affect the amount of sediment left to scour during subsequent flow rates. As a result, for each treatment all collected effluent concentrations are treated as part of a single dataset. However, conventional statics used for comparison of means analysis (i.e., t-test) requires each sample to be independent of each other, put forth as the assumption of independence. Since data from the scour test fails to meet this assumption, a mixed model approach is taken.

A mixed model can represent a "mix" of fixed and random variables. In our study, treatment will be a fixed effect while each run (different flow rate) will be treated as a random effect. More specifically, we account for the interaction of the treatment and run factor as the random effect. The analysis is carried out in "R" statistical software using the "lmer" function of the "lme4" package. To assess if the fixed factor "treatment" (CB Shield, Control) has a significant effect on the model, both a "full" model and a "null" model are created, with and without the fixed effect of "treatment" respectively. An ANOVA is run to compare the "full" and "null" model and a significant difference between the two models indicates that the fixed factor "treatment" is a significant effect. This indicates a significant difference in the responses (effluent loads) of the two treatments.

There are 6 assumptions for linear models:

- 1. Linearity: The dependent variable has to be a result of a linear combination of the independent variables. A residual plot can be used as an indicator. Residuals should not exhibit a recognizable pattern (e.g., exhibit an increase or decrease or a curved relationship)
- 2. Homoscedasticity: Variance of the data should be approximately equal across the range of predicted values. Residuals on a residual plot should be approximately equal distance from the Y=0 line.
- 3. Absence of collinearity: Fixed effects should not be collinear (very closely related) to each other so that it would not be difficult to distinguish between them.
- 4. Normality of residuals: Linear model are relatively robust against violations of normality assumption so this is the least important assumption to satisfy. Normality of residuals can be check using a q-q plot.
- 5. Absence of influential data points: Influential data points can change interpretation of results. The "influence" and "dfbetas" function for the "influence.ME" package can be used in R to check for this.
- 6. Independence: This is the most important assumption for a linear model. If the assumption is not satisfied, and linear "mixed model" is used.

The "full" and "null" models are built using the following codes. Notice that loads is the response variable, treatment is the fixed effect (constant for samples) and the interaction of the treatment and run variables is the random effect (varies for each sample).

```
Code [
model_full = lmer(loads_g ~ treatment + (treatment|run), data=test.data, REML=FALSE)
model_null = lmer(loads_g ~ (1|run), data=test.data, REML=FALSE)
]
```

<u>Assumptions 1 and 2: Linearity and homoscedasticity</u> Both assumption 1 and 2 can be checked using a residual plot.

Code [



Figure A1. Residual vs. fitted model.

There seems to be a pattern where the residuals of this model are increasingly dispersed. As a result, the response variable (loads) is transformed logarithmically and the assumptions are re-tested.

Code [

model_full = lmer(loads_g_log ~ treatment + (treatment|run), data=test.data, REML=FALSE) $model_null = lmer(loads_g_log \sim (1|run), data=test.data, REML=FALSE)$

plot(fitted(model_full), residuals(model_full))



Figure A2. Residual vs. fitted model with log transformed response variable.

This model satisfactorily meets the assumptions 1 and 2. Residuals do not exhibit a clear recognizable pattern and are relatively equidistant from the Y=0 line.

Assumption 3: Absence of collinearity

This assumption is satisfied as the model only identifies one fixed effect with no other closely related variables.

Assumption 4: Normality of residuals

Code[# LOAD LIBRARY library(fitdistrplus)

PLOT THE FITTED MODEL AGAINST THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION fit.norm <- fitdist(residuals(model_full), "norm")</pre> 25



Figure A3. Histogram and Q-Q plot of residuals

Based on figure A3, the model satisfies assumption 4.

Assumption 5: Absence of influential data points

Code[#LOAD LIBRARY library(influence.ME)

DFBETA VALUES SHOULD NOT BE MORE THAN 2/sqrt of n; "n" BEING NUMBER OF VALUES FOR THE GROUPING FACTOR (THERE ARE 5 RUNS/FLOW RATES) 2/(sqrt(5)) # equals 0.8944272

estex.mix.model <- influence(mix.model, "run")
dfbetas(estex.mix.model, parameter =c(0))
1</pre>

Run/flow rates	Intercept	treatmentControl
S1	-0.64651330	-0.02705247
S2	-0.50157391	0.88798512
S3	-0.05102875	0.34856408
S4	0.45949187	-0.29719975
S5	0.81812841	-0.93360428

All DFBETA values are less than 2/sqrt of n (2/(sqrt(5)) = 0.8944272); "n" being number of values for the grouping factor (there are 5 runs/flow rates). Assumption 5 is also satisfied.

ANOVA comparing the full and null model, with and without the fixed factor of treatment respectively

Code[anova(model_full, model_null)]

Table A2. Results for ANOVA comparing the full and null model with and without the fixed factor of treatment, respectively.

Model	Df	AIC	BIC	logLik	Deviance	Chisq	Pr(>Chisq)
Model_null	3	206.187	212.470	-100.094	200.187		
Model_full	6	59.523	72.089	-23.761	47.523	152.66	<2.2e-16

Based on table A2, there is significant difference between the models with and without the fixed factor of treatment. It can be inferred that the treatment has a significant effect, and therefore a significant difference can be claimed between the effluent loads from the CB Shield and Control treatments.

A.2.2 Calculating the 95% confidence interval for the effluent load mean quotient of the two treatments

Table A3. Calculated total/mean loads, bootstrapped standard error, standard deviation, and variance for the scour test results.

				Bootstrap standard	Standard	
	Ν	Total load (g)	Mean load (g)	error ^a	deviation	Variance
CB Shield	30	1564.42	52.11	12.69	69.52	4832.47
Control	30	33957.38	1131.91	176.50	966.75	934597.15

^aSince datasets are not well suited to satisfy a normal distribution, a bootstrap method was used to calculate standard errors in the R statistical program. The bootstrap method is less stringent on satisfying the normality assumption for calculation of standard errors.

Ratio of mean effluent loads between the control and CB Shield treatments:

Mean of CB Shield/ Mean of Control = 52.150/1131.910 =0.046 = The mean effluent load of the CB Shield treatment is 5% of the Control treatment.

<u>Confidence Interval:</u> Using the standard deviation calculated in Table A1, the following GraphPad web application was used to find the confidence interval: http://www.graphpad.com/quickcalcs/errorProp1/

CI of a sum, difference, quotient or product Mean of CB Shield **divided by** Mean of Control = 0.046

Table A2. Confidence intervals calculated using bootstrapped standard error at the 90, 95, and 99 percentile (using GraphPad web application)

90% CI:	0.026	to	0.073
95% CI:	0.023	to	0.080
99% CI:	0.016	to	0.096

"These results assume that both variables follow a Gaussian distribution and that the measurements of CB Shield are not paired or matched to measurements of Control. Although the datasets are not entirely normally distributed, the standard error used to calculate the standard deviation was derived using a bootstrap method which is assumed to decrease the stringency on the requirement of normality.

Results computed by the method of EC Fieller, Suppl to J.R.Statist.Soc, 7,1-64 summarized <u>here</u>. "

Based on the calculated confidence interval, the effluent load of the CB Shield during the scour test is at most 8% of that of the Control treatment.

Appendix B. Supplemental Verification Checklist Pursuant to ISO/FDIS 14034:2015

Appendix B provides a supplemental verification checklist pursuant to ISO/FDIS 14034:2015. It may be useful for the verifier to include this completed Appendix in the final Verification Report.

ISO/FDIS 14034:2015 Checklist Principles, procedures and requirements for ETV						
Reference	Requirements (Criteria)	Verifier Comments				
1. Applicant Information	1.1 Applicant name(s), address(es) and physical location(s)	Applicant names and addresses provided.				
2. Technology Description	2.1 A unique identifier for the technology (e.g., a commercial name, an identification number or applicable version)	The technology is uniquely identified as CB Shield™.				
 3. Information about the intended application of the technology NOTE: More than one technology purpose, type of 	3.1 Purpose of the technology	The technology is a flow deflection device that when inserted into catchbasins dissipates the energy of inflows by deflecting flows to the side walls which prevents scour and increases capture of sediments within storm water runoff by increasing its residence time inside the catchbasin.				
material and measurable property can be provided.	3.2 Type of material for which the technology is intended	The technology is intended to catch suspended sediments from stormwater runoff.				
	3.3 Measurable property that is affected by the technology and the way in which it is affected	The effluent sediment concentration of stormwater catchbasins is reduced by the technology.				
	 3.4 Information sufficient to understand the operation and performance of the technology 3.5 Development status of the 	Applicant has provided sufficient information to understand the operation (i.e., videos and written instructions) and performance of the technology (lab test results). Technology is ready for the market. Production				

	technology proposed for verification and its readiness for market (Note: Technology proposed for verification shall be either already available on the market or available at least at a stage where no substantial change affecting its performance will be implemented before market entry)	line is set up to make 100s at a time.
	3.6 Information on relevant alternatives of the technology, including relevant performance and environmental impacts	Current alternatives are in some form of fine mesh either as a guard surrounding the catchbasin inlet or as a pouch directly under the inlet through which all inflow passes through. More similar alternatives to the CB shield include OGS units, but are more expensive to install or retrofit while the CB Shield can be simply inserted into an existing catch basin.
	3.7 Information on significant environmental impacts of the technology proposed for verification and its environmental added value, if applicable.	Yes, the technology will reduce downstream transport of suspended sediment within stormwater runoff received in the catchbasin.
	3.8 Does the technology fulfil the definition of environmental technology?	Definition: "technology that either results in an environmental added value or measures parameters that indicate an environmental impact". The CB Shield inserted into a catchbasin results in an environmental added value of decreased effluent suspended sediment concentration from catchbasins.
4. Operational aspects	4.1 Are the Installation and operating requirements and conditions described?	Yes, installation, operating requirements, and conditions are detailed within the application in addition to links for videos that show installation and lab testing.
	 4.2 Are the service and maintenance requirements described? 4.3 Is information provided on the expected length of time for which the technology functions under normal operating conditions? 	Yes, service and maintenance would be that required by normal catchbasins in terms of cleanout. The technology is manufactured with strong fiberglass material making it very durable. The applicant expects the technology to operate normally given its durability combined with a regular cleanout cycle of less than 2 years; no specific life expectancy is provided.
5. Legal and regulatory context	5.1 Is information provided on the relevant legal requirements and/or standards related to the technology and its use?	Yes.
	5.2 Does the technology adhere to applicable regulatory requirements?	Yes it adheres to requirements for technologies fitted into a catchbasin.
6.Health and Safety	6.1 Are there any applicable health and safety requirements and considerations?	Health and safety requirements follow those set out for cleaning and maintaining regular catchbasins.
7. Performance claim(s) and parameters	7.1 Do the performance claims for the intended application of the technology address the needs of the interested parties?	Yes, the performance claim addresses typical flows that can be expected for a catchbasin and the performance as a result of the CB Shield insert.
	7.2 Is the information on the technology sufficient to review the performance claim(s)?	Yes, the technology is a fairly straight forward flow deflection device and information provided is sufficient to review performance claims.
	7.3 Do the performance claim(s) to be verified include proposed performance parameters and numerical values?	Yes.

	 7.4 Are the performance parameters relevant and sufficient for verification of the performance of the environmental technology, and the environmental added value, if applicable? 7.5 Can the performance claims be quantitatively verified through testing? 	Yes, the performance parameters indicate the improvement to sediment capture and retention. For the claim regarding removal efficiencies determined through the capture test, the results will be simply stated in the form of a claim. For the scour analysis, a significance difference between control and CB shield catchbasin can be verified and the absolute difference stated.
	7.6 Can their numerical values be verified under set operating conditions, using existing verification plans and relevant technical references, including standardized testing methods, preferably based on international standards?	Their numerical values and analysis for the performance claims were attained by 3 rd party Good Harbour Laboratory under set operating conditions following for the greater part the OGS testing protocol published by TRCA.
8. Test data	8.1 Are relevant test data and the methods for acquiring these data provided to support the performance claim?	Testing methodology, videos taken during testing, and relevant test data were provided to support the performance claims.
	8.2 Are specifications of the requirements for the test data provided, including quality and quantity and testing conditions?	Specific testing conditions were listed in report regarding flow rates, time for each run, height of the sump (false floor), and amount of sediment added to list a few.
	8.3 Is a description provided of the methods for the assessment of the test data and their quality?	Description of the methods used to assess test data and its quality were provided.
	8.4 Are the data at a quality level generally accepted by the scientific community for the technology and/or the industrial sector concerned?	Yes.
	8.5 Are the data of sufficient quality in terms of reproducibility, repeatability, ranges of confidence, accuracy, and uncertainties?	Yes for the most part. There were a few discrepancies related to the filter of recycled effluent flow not working optimally which increased the background sediment concentration and not having enough sediment left over for scour in the control catchbasin for the final flow rate.

	8.6 Are other relevant technical	Yes, applicant refrenced OGS testing protocol upon
	references included, such as other	which much of the testing for the CB Shield was
	existing verification plans, applicable	based on.
	legislation, standardized test methods	
	and international standards?	
	8.7 Was information provided to	Yes deviations from the OGS testing protocol were
	explain deviations from the test plan?	evident in the testing methodology.
9. Verification	9.1 Were the test data assessed	Yes.
	against the performance specified in	
	the verification plan?	

9.2 Do the test data confirm the performance of the technology, achieved under the same conditions, constraints and limitations as those specified?	Yes. Few requests made for proof of analysis and for alteration of claim composition were satisfied.
9.3 Are the performance claims verified as originally stated?	No.
9.4 If the performance claims are not verified as originally stated, how should they be modified?	 <u>Capture test:</u> During the sediment capture test, for a catch basin with a false floor set to 50% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth and a constant influent sediment concentration of 200 mg/L, the catch basin with a CB Shield insert removed 64, 59.9, 52.4, 42.6, 25.2, and 26.7 percent of influent test sediment by mass at inflow rates of 0.24, 0.48, 1.20, 2.40, 6.00, and 8.40 L/s, respectively. <u>Scour test:</u> For a catchbasin filled to three quarters of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth, with the CB Shield™ insert, scouring of test sediment is at most 8% of the control catchbasin during a continuous 30 minute scour test run with 5 minute duration inflows of 1.2, 4.8, 8.4, 12.0, and 15.6 L/s.

Appendix C. Verification Guidance Pursuant to ISO/FDIS 14034:2015

Appendix C provides guidance on performance testing and verification of technologies pursuant to ISO/FDIS 14034:2015

1. Definition of Roles:

<u>Verifier</u> - Organization that performs environmental technology verification

<u>Test body</u> - Organization that performs testing, test-implementation and reporting on the testing of an environmental technology

<u>Applicant</u> – Organization proposing a technology for which performance will be verified through environmental technology verification

2. Terminology

2.1 Terms related to verification

<u>Verification</u> - Confirmation through the provision of objective evidence

<u>Verification Plan</u> - Detailed planning document for implementation of the environmental technology verification

<u>Verification Report</u> - Document detailing the environmental technology verification and its results

<u>Verification Statement</u> - Document summarizing the results of the environmental technology verification

<u>Test Plan</u> - Detailed planning document specifying the principles, testing methods, conditions and procedures, required to carry out testing and to produce test data

<u>Data Quality</u> - Characteristics of data that relate to their ability to satisfy stated requirements [SOURCE: ISO 14040:2006]

<u>Test Report</u> - Document describing conditions and results of testing

2.2 Terms related to technology

<u>Technology</u> - Application of scientific knowledge, tools, techniques, crafts, or systems in order to solve a problem or achieve an objective, which can result in a product or process

Product - Any goods or service [SOURCE: ISO 14050:2009]

Process - Set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms inputs into outputs [SOURCE: ISO 14001]

<u>Environmental Technology</u> - Technology that either results in an environmental added value or measures parameters that indicate an environmental impact

Environmental Technology Verification - Verification of the performance of an environmental technology by a verifier

<u>Environmental Impact</u> - Change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from material acquisition, design, production, use, or end-of-use of a technology [SOURCE: adapted from ISO 14001]

<u>Environmental Added Value</u> - More beneficial or less adverse environmental impact of a technology with respect to the relevant alternative

<u>Relevant Alternative</u> - Technology applied currently in similar situation as the environmental technology for which performance will be verified through environmental technology verification

2.3 Terms related to performance

<u>Performance</u> - Measurable result; Performance relates to measurable results supported by numerical quantitative findings. [SOURCE: adapted from ISO 14001]

<u>Performance Claim</u> - Statement of the performance of the environmental technology declared by the applicant

<u>Performance Parameter</u> - Numerical or other measurable factor of the performance of a technology

3. General principles and requirements

3.1 Principles

General - The purpose of environmental technology verification is to provide a credible and impartial account of the performance of environmental technologies. Environmental technology verification is based on a number of principles to ensure that verifications are performed and reported accurately, clearly, unambiguously and objectively.

Factual approach - Verification statements are based on factual and relevant evidence collected through an objective confirmation of the performance of environmental technologies.

Sustainability - Environmental technology verification is a tool in support of sustainability, by providing credible information on the performance of environmental technologies.

Transparency and credibility - Environmental technology verification is based on reliable test results and robust procedures. The process is facilitated such that, to the greatest extent feasible, methods and data are fully disclosed and reports are clear, complete, objective and useful to the interested parties.

Flexibility - Environmental technology verification allows for flexibility in the specification of performance parameters and test methods. This is achieved through dialogue among the applicant, verifier and interested parties to maximize utility of environmental technology verification.

3.2 Requirements

When verifying performance of environmental technologies, the requirements of ISO/FDIS 14034 and the current version of ISO/IEC 17020 Conformity assessment – requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection - shall be applied and demonstrated.

4. Application review

4.1 Administrative review

Administrative review shall ensure that all information requested for the application has been provided in accordance with the requirements specified.

4.2 Technical review

Technical review shall ensure that:

a) The technology fulfils the definition of environmental technology

- b) The performance claim for the intended application of the technology addresses the needs of the interested parties
- c) The information on the technology is sufficient to review the performance claim.

4.3 Feedback to Applicant

Any issues related to the acceptance or rejection of the application that may arise from the administrative or the technical review shall be resolved prior to the verification. Acceptance or rejection of the application shall be communicated to the applicant with justification.

5. Pre-verification

5.1 Specification of performance to be verified

Performance to be verified shall be specified in consultation with the applicant prior to the establishment of the verification plan.

Performance parameters shall be specified considering that:

a) They are relevant and sufficient for the verification of the performance of the environmental technology, and the environmental added value, if applicable;

b) They correspond in full to the needs of the interested parties;

c) They can be quantitatively verified through testing;

d) Their numerical values can be verified under set operating conditions, using existing verification plans and relevant technical references, including standardized testing methods, preferably based on international standards.

5.2 Verification plan

The verification plan shall detail the verification procedure specific to the technology and the performance to be verified. The testing conditions specified in the verification plan shall be identical to the operational conditions of the technology defined. The verification plan shall include at a minimum: a) Identification of the verifier;

b) Identification of the applicant;

c) Unique identification of the verification plan and date of issue;

d) Description of the technology;

e) A list of performance parameters and their assigned numerical values and the description of how they will be verified;

f) Technical and operational details of the planned verification;

g) Specification of the requirements for the test data, including quality and quantity and testing conditions;

h) Description of methods for the assessment of the test data and their quality.

NOTE:

- Requirements on data and data quality should refer to the quality level (e.g. regarding reproducibility, repeatability, ranges of confidence, accuracy, uncertainties,) generally accepted by the scientific community for the technology or (by default) in the industrial sector concerned.

- Other existing verification plans, similar relevant technical references including applicable legislation and standardized test methods, preferably international standards, should be used or referred to wherever available.

6. Verification

The verification of the performance shall be organized as follows: i) acceptance of existing test data; ii) generation of additional test data if needed and iii) confirmation of the performance based on the results of test data assessment.

6.1 Acceptance of existing test data

Test data provided by the applicant which were generated prior to verification may be accepted for the verification if they meet the following requirements:

a) They are relevant for the performance to be verified;

b) They are produced and reported according to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025;

c) They meet the requirements specified in the verification plan.

If the existing test data do not meet the above requirements then additional test data shall be generated. This shall be communicated to the applicant.

6.2 Generation of additional test data

If any additional test data is required, they shall be produced meeting the requirements specified. This shall be communicated to the applicant.

6.3 Confirmation of performance

Existing test data, that is accepted and additional test data that is generated shall be assessed against the performance specified in the verification plan. The result of the assessment shall be a confirmation of the performance of the technology, achieved under the same conditions, constraints and limitations as those specified for the generation of the test data used for verification.

7. Reporting

7.1 Verification report

A verification report shall be developed. It shall adhere to the verification plan and shall include at a minimum: a) Identification of the verifier;

b) Identification of the applicant;

c) Unique identification of the report and date of issue;

d) Date of verification;

e) Description of the technology;

f) Test results;

g) Verification results including the verified performance, test conditions, constraints and limitations under which they are met;

h) Description on how the requirements for the verification of the performance and for the test data, as specified in the verification plan, were met, including reporting of any deviations;

i) Signature or other indication of approval by verifier;

If it is necessary to include, information not verified under the environmental technology verification, this shall be clearly stated and explained. The report shall be submitted to the applicant for review and comment. The comments may be incorporated as deemed appropriate.

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7.2 Verification statement

A short document summarizing the verification report shall be developed. It shall include at a minimum:

a) Identification of the verifier;

b) Identification of the applicant;

c) Unique identification of the statement and date of issue;

d) A summary description of the technology;

e) A summary description on how the requirements specified in the verification plan were met;

f) Verification results including the verified performance;

g) Description on how the requirements of the verification specified in the verification plan were met including reporting of any deviations

h) A summary of the verification results including the verified performance, test conditions, constraints and limitations under which they are met;

i) A statement that the verification plan has been addressed,

j) Any other information necessary to understand and use the verification statement

k) Signature or other indication of approval by the verifier.

If it is necessary to include, information not verified under the environmental technology verification this shall be clearly stated and explained. The statement shall be submitted to the applicant for review and comment. The comments may be incorporated as deemed appropriate.

8. Post-verification

8.1 Publication

At a minimum, the verification statement should be made available publicly. The publication shall be included in a publicly available directory (e.g. website).

The applicant shall make the statement available to interested parties in full and shall not use parts of the statement for any purpose.

8.2 Validity of the verification report / verification statement

The applicant shall:

a) Ensure that the technology which performance has been verified is conforming to the conditions as per its verification, published verification statement and report, if relevant;b) Inform the verifier, in writing, of any changes that are made to the technology.

Based on the information provided by the applicant, the verifier shall determine the impact of any changes on the verified performance of the technology to the verification conditions, and therefore the validity of the verification statement and the verification report.

If it is determined that the verification statement and verification report are no longer valid, it shall be communicated to the applicant and made publicly available

8.3 Expiration

An expiration date may be established on the verification statement. After the defined time period, upon demonstration that no changes affecting the verified performance have occurred in the technology, the validity of the verification statement could be extended under the same conditions.

9. References

ISO/IEC 14001, Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use

ISO/IEC 14025, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures

r -----

ISO/IEC 14040, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and framework

ISO/IEC 14050, Environmental management — Vocabulary

ISO/IEC 17020, General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection

ISO/IEC 17025, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

ISO Guide 82, Guidelines for addressing sustainability in standards

Appendix D. Raw data

<u>Capture test raw data</u>



Figure D1. Feed sediment particle size distribution.

Run	5	S1	S2	S 3	S4	S5	S6
Target Flow Pate	(L/s)	0.24	0.48	1.2	2.4	6.0	8.4
raiget now hate	(gpm)	3.8	7.7	19.0	38.0	95.1	133
Sediment Mass Added	(kg)	1.217	2.302	5.072	5.150	4.921	4.812
Sediment Captured in Catch Basin	(kg)	0.765	1.368	2.643	2.184	1.238	1.287
Sediment Captured on FCS and Grate	(kg)	0.013	0.010	0.016	0.012	0	0
Total Mass Captured	(kg)	0.778	1.378	2.659	2.196	1.238	1.287
Removal Efficiency	(%)	64.0	59.9	52.4	42.6	25.2	26.7

Table D1. Removal efficiency based on mass balance.

Run Summary for CB Shield – Simulated Streetscape

- Control (No CB Shield Installed)

Run Date: March 6th, 2015 Sediment Pre-load:

- The test sediment was the AGSCO silica sand (1-1000 micron)
- Sediment was pre-loaded on March 5th
- The total sediment load was 53 kg
- Following the preload, the sump was filled with water and allowed to sit overnight

Water Temperature:

Temperature at 1:00 minutes into run: 18.1 °C Temperature at 7:00 minutes into run: 12.3 °C Temperature at 13:00 minutes into run: 11.7 °C Temperature at 52:30 minutes into run: 12.5 °C

<u>Run Data:</u>

Target Flow Rate	Run Time	Flow Rate
	0:00	19.3 ¹
	0:30	19.7 ¹
	1:00	19.8
	1:30	19.9
1216	2:00	19.9
1.2 L/S	2:30	19.9
	3:00	19.9
(10 CDM)	3:30	19.9
(19 GPW)	4:00	19.8
	4:30	19.9
	5:00	19.9
	5:30	20.0
	6:00	22.3
Average Flow R	ate (US GPM):	20.1
	6:30	74.2 ¹
	7:00	76.3
	7:30	76.3
	8:00	76.3
4.8 L/S	8:30	76.2
(76 CDM)	9:00	76.2
(78 GPW)	9:30	76.2
	10:00	76.0
	10:30	76.2
	11:00	76.1

	11:30	76.0
	12:00	80.7
Average Flow R	ate (US GPM):	76.6
¹ Transition flow rate, not in	cluded in the average	
Target Flow Rate	Run Time	Flow Bate
Target How Nate	12:30	13/ 6 ¹
	12:00	132.6
	13:30	132.0
	14:00	132.5
	14:30	132.4
8.4 L/S	15:00	132.9
	15:30	132.5
(133 GPM)	16:00	132.5
	16:30	132.5
	17:00	132.7
	17:30	132.4
	18:00	132.0
Average Flow B	ate (US GPM):	132.4
	25:00	185.21
	25:30	188.7
	26:00	189.3
	26:30	189.5
	27:00	191.0
12.0 L/S ²	27:30	191.0
	28:00	190.8
(190 GPM)	28:30	190.8
	29:00	190.6
	29:30	191.0
	30:00	190.7
	30:30	191.2
Average Flow R	ate (US GPM):	190.4
	52:00	245.7 ¹
	52:30	249.1
	53:00	248.2
	53:30	248.6
	54:00	248.0
15.6 L/S ³	54:30	247.9
	55:00	247.9
(247 GPM)	55:30	247.7
	56:00	248.1
	56:30	247.9
	57:00	247.8
	57:30	247.7
Average Flow R	ate (US GPM):	248.1

 $^{\rm 1}$ Transition flow rate, not included in the average

 2 The system was shut down between flow 8.4 L/s and flow 12.0 L/s due to standpipe overflow

 $^{\rm 3}$ The system was shut down between flow 12.0 L/s and flow 15.6 L/s due to standpipe overflow



Effluent Analysis:

Run Time			SSC (mg/L)	
(minutes)	Sample ID	Sample Description	Measured	Corrected ⁴
0:00	Background 1-1	Background sample taken at 1.2 L/s	< MDL	-
0:30	Effluent 1-1	1.2 L/s transition sample #1	94.3	94.3
1:00	Effluent 2-1	1 st sample taken at 1.2 L/s	129.2	129.2
2:00	Effluent 3-1	2 nd sample taken at 1.2 L/s	185.3	185.3
3:00	Effluent 4-1	3 rd sample taken at 1.2 L/s	206.0	206.0
4:00	Effluent 5-1	4 th sample taken at 1.2 L/s	176.0	176.0
5:00	Effluent 6-1	5 th sample taken at 1.2 L/s	523.6	523.6
6:00	Effluent 7-1	6 th sample taken at 1.2 L/s	495.7	495.7
7:00	Background 2-1	Background sample taken at 4.8 L/s	< MDL	-
6:30	Effluent 8-1	4.8 L/s transition sample #1	6420	6420
7:00	Effluent 9-1	1 st sample taken at 4.8 L/s	7164	7164
8:00	Effluent 10-1	2 nd sample taken at 4.8 L/s	8094	8094
9:00	Effluent 11-1	3 rd sample taken at 4.8 L/s	6762	6762
10:00	Effluent 12-1	4 th sample taken at 4.8 L/s	4842	4842
11:00	Effluent 13-1	5 th sample taken at 4.8 L/s	5266	5266
12:00	Effluent 14-1	6 th sample taken at 4.8 L/s	4768	4768
12.00	Background 2-1	Background cample taken at 8.4.1./c	1.8	
12:20	Effluent 15 1	8 4 L/s transition sample #1	1.0	
12:50	Effluent 16-1	1 st cample taken at 8.4 L/c	5421	5420
14:00	Effluent 17.1	2^{nd} cample taken at $8.4 L/s$	6649	5425
15:00	Effluent 19.1	2^{rd} sample taken at $2.4 L/s$	5027	5025
16:00	Effluent 10-1	A th sample taken at 8.4 L/s	5961	5950
17:00	Effluent 20-1	5 th sample taken at 8.4 L/s	5021	5019
18:00	Effluent 21-1	6 th sample taken at 8.4 L/s	3251	32/9
18.00	The syste	m was shut down due to standpipe overflow	5251	5245
25:30	Background 4-1	Background sample taken at 12.0 L/s	41.2	- 1
25:00	Effluent 22-1	12.0 L/s transition sample #1	1569	1528
25:30	Effluent 23-1	1 st sample taken at 12.0 L/s	1927	1886
26:30	Effluent 24-1	2 nd sample taken at 12.0 L/s	1474	1432
27:30	Effluent 25-1	3 rd sample taken at 12.0 L/s	1208	1167
28:30	Effluent 26-1	4 th sample taken at 12.0 L/s	1550	1508
29:30	Effluent 27-1	5 th sample taken at 12.0 L/s	1141	1100
30:30	Effluent 28-1	6 th sample taken at 12.0 L/s	749.5	708
	The syste	m was shut down due to standpipe overflow		
52:00	Effluent 29-1	15.6 L/s transition sample #1	Not tested	
52:30	Background 5-1	1 st Background sample taken at 15.6 L/s	145.6	- 1
52:30	Effluent 30-1	1 st effluent sample taken at 15.6 L/s	532.5	386.9
53:30	Background 6-1	2 nd Background sample taken at 15.6 L/s	179.2	- 1
53:30	Effluent 31-1	2 nd effluent sample taken at 15.6 L/s	432.0	252.7
54:30	Background 7-1	3 rd Background sample taken at 15.6 L/s	182.4	- ,
54:30	Effluent 32-1	3 rd effluent sample taken at 15.6 L/s	554.9	372.5
55:30	Background 8-1	4 th Background sample taken at 15.6 L/s	198.2	-
55:30	Effluent 33-1	4 th effluent sample taken at 15.6 L/s	530.6	332.4

56:30	Background 9-1	5 th Background sample taken at 15.6 L/s	200.3	.
56:30	Effluent 34-1	5 th effluent sample taken at 15.6 L/s	480.1	279.8
57:30	Background 10-1	6 th Background sample taken at 15.6 L/s	210.0	-
57:30	Effluent 35-1	6 th effluent sample taken at 15.6 L/s	520.2	310.2

MDL – Method detection limit

 4 SSC_{corrected} = SSC_{measured} - SSC_{background}

Run Summary for CB Shield Scour Testing

- Simulated Streetscape - With CB Shield Insert

Run Date: March 13th, 2015 Sediment Pre-load:

- The test sediment was the AGSCO silica sand (1-1000 micron)
- Sediment was pre-loaded on March 12th
- The total sediment load was 53 kg
- Following the preload, the sump was filled with water and allowed to sit overnight

Water Temperature:

Temperature at 1:00 minutes into run: 17.1 °C Temperature at 7:00 minutes into run: 10.6 °C Temperature at 13:00 minutes into run: 10.0 °C Temperature at 19:00 minutes into run: 10.4 °C Temperature at 25:00 minutes into run: 10.7 °C

<u>Run Data:</u>

Target Flow Rate	Run Time	Flow Rate
	0:00	17.7 ¹
	0:30	18.8 ¹
	1:00	18.8
	1:30	18.9
121/0	2:00	18.9
1.2 L/S	2:30	19.0
	3:00	18.9
(19 GDM)	3:30	19.0
(19 GPIM)	4:00	18.9
	4:30	18.9
	5:00	18.9
	5:30	18.9
	6:00	18.9
Average Flow Ra	ate (US GPM):	18.9
	6:30	50.9 ¹
	7:00	76.6
	7:30	76.5
4.8 L/S	8:00	76.2
	8:30	76.0
(76 GPM)	9:00	75.8
	9:30	76.0
	10:00	76.0
	10:30	75.8



	11:00	75.8
[11:30	76.0
	12:00	75.9
Average Flow Ra	te (US GPM):	76.1
¹ Transition flow rate, not ind	cluded in the average	
Target Flow Rate	Run Time	Flow Rate
	12:30	131.0 ¹
	13:00	132.6
	13:30	132.5
	14:00	132.8
	14:30	132.7
8.4 L/S	15:00	132.6
(122 CDN4)	15:30	133.0
(133 GPWI)	16:00	132.8
	16:30	132.8
	17:00	132.8
	17:30	132.8
	18:00	132.6
Average Flow Ra	te (US GPM):	132.7
	25:00	181.9 ¹
	25:30	187.6
	26:00	188.5
	26:30	189.8
12.01/6	27:00	189.4
12.0 L/3	27:30	189.2
(190 GPM)	28:00	190.0
	28:30	189.4
	29:00	189.6
	29:30	190.0
	30:00	189.9
	30:30	189.9
Average Flow Ra	te (US GPM):	189.4
	52:00	247.5 ¹
	52:30	248.0
	53:00	247.8
[53:30	247.6
15 6 1 /5	54:00	247.5
10.043	54:30	247.6
(247 GPM)	55:00	247.7
	55:30	247.6
	56:00	247.6
	56:30	247.7
	57:00	247.6
	57:30	247.5
Average Flow Ra	te (US GPM):	247.7

¹ Transition flow rate, not included in the average

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Effluent Analysis:

Run Time		Consulta Description		SSC (mg/L)	
(minutes)	Sample ID	Sample Description	Measured	Corrected ²	
0:00	Background 1-1	Background sample taken at 1.2 L/s	< MDL	-	
0:30	Effluent 1-1	1.2 L/s transition sample #1	31.5	31.5	
1:00	Effluent 2-1	1 st sample taken at 1.2 L/s	17.7	17.7	
2:00	Effluent 3-1	2 nd sample taken at 1.2 L/s	6.5	6.5	
3:00	Effluent 4-1	3 rd sample taken at 1.2 L/s	2.7	2.7	
4:00	Effluent 5-1	4 th sample taken at 1.2 L/s	3.1	3.1	
5:00	Effluent 6-1	5 th sample taken at 1.2 L/s	4.6	4.6	
6:00	Effluent 7-1	6 th sample taken at 1.2 L/s	< MDL	< MDL	
7:00	Background 2-1	Background sample taken at 4.8 L/s	< MDI	-	
6:30	Effluent 8-1	4 8 L/s transition sample #1	30	3.0	
7:00	Effluent 9-1	1 st sample taken at 4.8 L/s	82	82	
8:00	Effluent 10-1	2^{nd} sample taken at 4.8 L/s	4.0	4.0	
9:00	Effluent 11-1	3 rd sample taken at 4.8 L/s	< MDI	< MDI	
10:00	Effluent 12-1	4 th sample taken at 4.8 l /s	< MDI	< MDI	
11:00	Effluent 13-1	5 th sample taken at 4.8 L/s	17	17	
12:00	Effluent 14-1	6 th sample taken at 4.8 L/s	< MDI	< MDI	
12100					
13:00	Background 3-1	Background sample taken at 8.4 L/s	< MDL	-	
12:30	Effluent 15-1	8.4 L/s transition sample #1	2.5	2.5	
13:00	Effluent 16-1	1 st sample taken at 8.4 L/s	5.4	5.4	
14:00	Effluent 17-1	2 nd sample taken at 8.4 L/s	10	10	
15:00	Effluent 18-1	3 rd sample taken at 8.4 L/s	9.5	9.5	
16:00	Effluent 19-1	4 th sample taken at 8.4 L/s	10	10	
17:00	Effluent 20-1	5 th sample taken at 8.4 L/s	8.4	8.4	
18:00	Effluent 21-1	6 th sample taken at 8.4 L/s	8.2	8.2	
19:00	Background 4-1	Background sample taken at 12.0 L/s	1.6	-	
18:30	Effluent 22-1	12.0 L/s transition sample #1	21.1	19.5	
19:00	Effluent 23-1	1 st sample taken at 12.0 L/s	40.0	38.4	
20:00	Effluent 24-1	2 nd sample taken at 12.0 L/s	81.0	79.4	
21:00	Effluent 25-1	3 rd sample taken at 12.0 L/s	115	113	
22:00	Effluent 26-1	4 th sample taken at 12.0 L/s	104	103	
23:00	Effluent 27-1	5 th sample taken at 12.0 L/s 116		114	
24:00	Effluent 28-1	6 th sample taken at 12.0 L/s 93.9		92.3	
25:00	Background 5-1	3 5-1 1" Background sample taken at 15.6 L/s 2.0			
24:30	Effluent 29-1	-1 15.6 L/s transition sample #1 131.3 128		128.0	
25:00	Effluent 30-1	1 st sample taken at 15.6 L/s	180.8	177.4	
26:00	Effluent 31-1	2 nd sample taken at 15.6 L/s	214.9	211.6	
27:00	Effluent 32-1	3 rd sample taken at 15.6 L/s	223.7	220.3	



28:00	Effluent 33-1	4 th sample taken at 15.6 L/s	191.1	187.8
29:00	Effluent 34-1	5 th sample taken at 15.6 L/s	227.7	224.4
30:00	Effluent 35-1	6 th sample taken at 15.6 L/s	202.5	199.2
30:00	Background 6-1	2 nd Background sample taken at 15.6 L/s	4.6	-

MDL – Method detection limit

 2 SSC_{corrected} = SSC_{measured} - SSC_{background}

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For additional datasets please request for vendor's CETV formal application.

Development Export Summary

Development : ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD

Updated : Sept 2014

Pre-Development Phosphorus Export

1/31/2024				Page 1 of 1
	Development Total :	21.28		3.70
	Natural Heritage Land use Class Total :	2.85		0.17
Forest		2.85	0.06	0.17
Natural Heritage				
	Agricultural Land use Class Total :	18.43		3.53
Cropland	Agricultural Fields	18.43		3.53
Agricultural				
Landuse		Area (ha)	P coeff (kg/ha)	Pload (kg/yr)
DEVELOPMENT :	ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD			

Updated : Sept 2014

Cropland Site Sediment & Phosphorus Pre-Development Export

DEVELOPMENT : ARMSTRONG ESTAT	TES OF MANSFIELD		
COLOUR KEY :	Site Specific Input	Constant / Lookup Calculation	
SubArea : Agricultural Fields			
Slope Area (ha) Surface Slope Gradient (%) Length of Slope (m)	18.43 4.00 300.00	R (rainfall / runoff for Lake Simcoe) K (soil errodability factor) NN (determined by slope)	90.00 0.49 0.40
Cropt Type Factor) Tillage Type Factor	0.02	LS (slope length gradient factor) C (crop management factor) P (prevention + capture) Soil Loss (kg/year) Phosphorus export (kg/ha/yr) Phosphorus load (kg/yr)	1.00 0.02 0.25 0.20 0.19 3.53
		PRE Developed Area (ha) : Phosphorus export (kg/ha/yr) : Phosphorus load (kg/yr) :	18.43 0.19 3.53

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1/31/2024

Updated : Sept 2014

Post-Development Phosphorus Export

DEVELOPMENT : ARMSTRON	IG ESTATES OF MANSFIELD			
Landuse		Area (ha)	P coeff (kg/ha)	Pload (kg/yr)
Natural Heritage				
Forest		2.58	0.06	0.15
Low Intensity Residential	I	1.43	0.13	0.19
Low Intensity Residential	I	14.33	0.13	1.86
	Natural Heritage Land use Class Total :	18.33		2.20
Urban				
Residential		1.42	0.41	0.24
Residential		1.53	0.41	1.40
	Urban Land use Class Total :	2.95		1.64
	Development Total :	21.28		3.84
1/31/2024				Page 1 of 1

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Updated : Sept 2014

Cropland Site Sediment & Phosphorus Post-Development Export

DEVELOPMENT : ARMSTRONG ESTATES OF MANSF	FIELD
COLOUR KEY : Site Specific Inpu	t Constant / Lookup Calculation
SubArea :	
Slope Area (ha)	R (rainfall / runoff for Lake Simcoe)
Surface Slope Gradient (%)	K (soil errodability factor)
Length of Slope (m)	NN (determined by slope)
Cropt Type Factor)	LS (slope length gradient factor)
Tillage Type Factor	C (crop management factor)
	P (prevention + capture)
	Soil Loss (kg/year)
	Phosphorus export (kg/ha/yr)
	Phosphorus load (kg/yr)
	PRE Developed Area (ha) :
	Phosphorus export (kg/ha/yr) :
	Phosphorus load (kg/yr) :
1/31/2024	Page 1 of 1

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Updated : Sept 2014

Area (ha)	Treated Area %	P coefficient	P coefficient	P Load Reduction (kg/yr)	Rationale
Best Manageme	ent Practices (BN	IP) Applied (and	l Rationale)		
Low Intensity R	esidential				
14.33	87	0.13	20 %	0.32	Catchment 201: Imbrium Stormceptor EFO
User Entry					units are ETV certified and are credited with 20% TP Removal.
Residential					
1.53	100	0.41	20 %	0.13	Catchment 202: Imbrium Stormceptor EFO
User Entry					units are ETV certified and are credited with 20% TP Removal.

1/31/2024

Post Dev BMP

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Updated : Sept 2014

Development Area P and BMP Summary

21.2 21.2 21.2
21.20 21.20
21.2
14.0
15.8
3.7
3.84
0.4
0.1

1/31/2024

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Updated : Sept 2014

Post Dev Construction

Sediment Control Measures - Filtration Controls

Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Sediment Control Measures - Perimeter Controls

Sediment/Silt Fence

Vehicle Tracking Control/Mud Mat

Sediment Control Measures - Settling Controls

Storm Drain Outfall Protection

1/31/2024

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APPENDIX E

Preliminary Engineering Drawings







The position of existing above ground and underground utilities and facilities are not necessarily shown on the drawings, and where shown, the accuracy of the position of such utilities and facilities is not guaranteed. Before starting work, the contractor shall confirm the exact location of all existing utilities and facilities, and shall assume all liability for damage to them

Drawings shall not be used for construction unless sealed and signed. All work to be performed in accordance with the Occupational Health & Safety Act 1990. Any errors and/or omissions shall be reported to Pinestone Engineering Ltd. without delay.



<u>BENCHMARK</u> BM#1 TOP OF IRON BAR AT NORTH WEST CORNER OF THE SITE ELEV. 310.14

DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:					NORTH ARROW	PROJECT:
C.A.	J.V.					4	
DESIGNED BY							
0.11.							DRAWING:
SCALE:	DATE:						
1:1000	OCT. 2021					, Y	
		NO.	YY.MM.DD	REVISION	BY		

MANSFIELD SUBDIVISION
TOWNSHIP OF MULMUR

20-11584B DRAWING No.

EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN

EX-1















PROPERTY LINE





Temporary Turning Access 145 5060 0 0.04 16 000 10 0000 10 0000 10 00000000	ING AGRICULTURE
203 2.80	
TOP-OF-BANK 455,45B 455,45B 455 45D 45C 45C 45C 45C 45C 45C 45C 45C	
EXISTING RESIDENTIAL	
MANSFIELD SUBDIVISION TOWNSHIP OF MULMUR	PROJECT No. : 20-11584B DRAWING No.
POST-DEVELOPMENT CATCHMENT PLAN	POST-1


The position of existing above ground and underground utilities and facilities are not necessarily shown on the drawings, and where shown, the accuracy of the position of such utilities and facilities is not guaranteed. Before starting work, the contractor shall confirm the exact location of all existing utilities and facilities, and shall assume all liability for damage to them

Drawings shall not be used for construction unless sealed and signed. All work to be performed in accordance with the Occupational Health & Safety Act 1990.





<u>BENCHMARK</u> SEAL BM#1 TOP OF IRON BAR AT NORTH WEST CORNER OF THE SITE ELEV. 310.14

DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:					NORTH ARROW	PROJECT:
C.A.	J.V.						
DESIGNED BY							
DESIGNED DI.							
J.V./C.A.							
,							DRAWING:
SCALE:	DATE:						
HOR. 1:750	JAN 2024						
VER1. 1:150		NO.	YY.MM.DD	REVISION	BY		

AIRPORT ROAD SIGHT LINE PROFILE 0.25m BELOW CENTRELINE ELEVATION

MANSFIELD SUBDIVISION TOWNSHIP OF MULMUR

DRAWING No.

PP-2

PROJECT No. :







<u>GENERAL NOTES</u>

- 1. All standards in accordance with current Ontario Provincial Standard Drawings (OPSD) and Ontario Provincial
- 2. Standard Specifications (OPSS) unless otherwise noted. 3. All dimensions are in metres. Pipe sizes in millimetres unless otherwise noted.
- 4. Notify Bell Canada, ICG, Water and Sewer, Hydro and Cable Departments (where applicable) 72 hours prior to commencement for locates.
- 5. All construction to be completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

- All construction to be completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
 All services and utilities to be supported as per OPSD-1007.01
 All trenching to be in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
 All traffic control and signage to be in accordance with M.T.O. requirements.
 Township of Mulmur and Engineer to be notified at least 72 hours prior to construction.
 Wherever pipes are passing through uncompacted fill areas, the bedding trench shall be excavated to the undisturbed ground level and backfilled with Granular 'A' compacted to 95% standard proctor density or as otherwise shown on the drawings.
- 11. The location of underground and above ground utilities and structures shown on drawings is approximate only and may not be complete. The exact location of all utilities and structures shall be determined by consulting the municipal authorities and utilities companies concerned. The contractor shall prove the exact location of all utilities and structures before construction and shall be responsible for adequately protecting them against damage, assuming all liabilities for damage of such.
- 12. The Contractor must check and verify dimensions, obtain all utility locates, and obtain all required permits and licenses and verify existing service elevations before proceeding with any work. 13. Latest approved drawings to be used for construction and all discrepancies reported to the engineer.
- 14. Drawings are not to be scaled.
- 15. Pipe length as labeled is measured horizontally along pipe centre line and may differ from baseline chainage where baseline is not parallel to pipe.
- 16. Utilize erosion and siltation controls as necessary during construction. 17. Ensure accessibility to existing residential driveways at all times.
- 18. Ensure adequate protection to all culverts.



STREET A ENTRANCE DETAIL HOR. 1:500

VER. 1:100

The position of existing above ground and underground utilities and facilities are not necessarily shown on the drawings, and where shown, the accuracy of the position of such utilities and facilities is not guaranteed. Before starting work, the contractor shall confirm the exact location of all existing utilities and facilities, and shall assume all liability for damage to them Drawings shall not be used for construction unless sealed and signed. All work to be performed in accordance with the Occupational Health & Safety Act 1990.

Any errors and/or omissions shall be reported to Pinestone Engineering Ltd. without delay.



<u>BENCHMARK</u> ✤ BM#1 TOP OF IRON BAR AT NORTH WEST CORNER OF THE SITE ELEV. 310.14

SEAL

Entrance

JAN 2024

NO. YY.MM.DD

REVISION

BY

SECTION B - B

150mm GRAN. 'A'-/

A ┥

100mm topsoil & seed or sod —



AIRPORT ROAD DETAILS PLAN