## **Hanley Park North Residential Subdivision**

## **Stormwater Management Report**

Part of Lots 14 & 15, Concession 1
Former Thurlow Township
City of Belleville
Hastings County

January 2020

#### **AINLEY GRAHAM & ASSOCIATES**

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS

COLLINGWOOD · BARRIE · BELLEVILLE · KINGSTON · OTTAWA

File No. 18578-1



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#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ainley Group has been retained to undertake engineering services necessary for the completion of a stormwater management study to <u>support Draft Plan approval</u> for the proposed Hanley Park North residential development.

#### 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

#### 2.1 Existing Conditions

The property is legally described as part of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 1, former Township of Thurlow, now City of Belleville, Hastings County. The parcel of land is approximately 35.2 hectares (ha), 11.3 ha of which is developable. The property is bounded to the west by the existing Mercedes Meadows residential development and is bounded by vacant lands to the north, east and south. The proposed development will include extensions of the existing temporary dead-ends at Tessa Boulevard and Spruce Gardens (Mercedes Meadows development).

The Bell Creek Wetland (BCW) occurs within the subject property. The property is currently vacant and partially treed. The site is predominately flat with a slope to the southeast. Drainage is generally conveyed to the BCW. As the development lies within the Bell Creek watershed, it lies within an area that has been reviewed as part of a master drainage plan.

The Stormwater Management Report Stanley Park West Subdivisions (G.M. Sernas, June 1996) report evaluated stormwater management on a watershed basis for Bell Creek, Tributary 1. It was anticipated that the proposed development lands would be developed as a residential type land use. The recommendations in the report stated that the majority of the lands within the tributary catchment area would contribute to several centralized stormwater management facilities that would address quantity controls, however the lands along the eastern boundary of the study area were not considered as contributors in the design of the central facilities. It was proposed that the eastern lands would not require quantity controls as a means of reducing the peak flow from the drainage area by allowing the peak from the east lands to move out of the system prior to the peak from the upstream area. The quantity control / conveyance requirements for the site are further described in Section 5.0.

A site location plan is attached to this report as **Figure 1**.

#### 2.2 Proposed Conditions

The property is proposed to be developed with the following:

- Ninety-nine (99) single family lots,
- Fifty-seven (57) townhouse lots,
- Park/Parkette blocks (5,420 m²),
- Stormwater management facility block (5,180 m²),
- Walkways (630 m<sup>2</sup>), and
- Approximately 1,200m of Municipal Road Allowance with 20m width.



The current conceptual development plan is attached to this report as **Figure 2**. A portion of the development includes an extension of Spruce Gardens with six (6) single family units. The majority of the units (93 single family, 57 townhouse) in the proposed development will be in the southern portion of the property, accessed through Tessa Boulevard. The stormwater management for these distinct areas will be separate, given the distance between the two areas. The portion of the development extending from Spruce Gardens will be identified as "Area 1" whereas the portion of the development extending from Tessa Boulevard will be identified as "Area 2" (**Figure 3**).

#### 3.0 PROPOSED STORM SEWER

Storm sewers will be provided to service the subject lands. Drainage will generally be conveyed through Area 1 toward the parkland block and drainage through Area 2 will generally be conveyed toward the southeast to the proposed SWM facility block. As shown in **Figure 3**, rear yard run-off from the majority of the lots will be directed toward the Bell Creek tributary / wetland areas and will not be directed toward the SWM facilities.

#### 4.0 HYDROLOGY

#### 4.1 Model Selection

Flow calculations for the post development conditions were carried out using the SWMHYMO computer program. This program is a complex hydrologic model used for the simulation and management of stormwater runoff in either small or large rural and urban areas.

#### 4.2 Rainfall Distribution

The quality storm hyetograph was developed in accordance with a typical 4-hour distribution for the 25 mm rainfall event. Additionally, the 5 year 3-hour Chicago storm was analyzed for conveyance purposes through the SWM facility and the 100 year 3-hour Chicago distribution was evaluated for overland conveyance of runoff from the site. 3-hour Chicago storm was selected by the designer based on the time to peak for the Area 2 catchment, which is 1.3 hours. To evaluate overland conveyance through Area 1, the 100 year 1-hour Chicago distribution was used given the shorter time to peak for the smaller catchment area. The MTO IDF Look-up Tool was used to determine rainfall distribution and is included in **Appendix A**.

#### 4.3 Model Parameters

The SWMHYMO model has been developed with consideration of the parameters interpreted from air photos, Ontario Soils Mapping, topographic information, and the designer's knowledge of the site based on visual observations. The soils within the subject site have been identified as Soil Group 'C', as they are comprised of Sidney Clay. Based on the existing topography and site conditions, the soils have been assigned a Curve Number of 71 and Runoff Coefficient of 0.35. Supporting documentation is enclosed in **Appendix A**.

An estimate of the contributing site impervious cover for each area has been prepared for use in



the SWMHYMO modeling and evaluation of the MOE permanent pool guidelines. It has been estimated that the portion of Area 1 requiring quality treatment will be approximately 40% impervious, with 27% directly connected. It has been estimated that the portion of Area 2 requiring quality treatment will be approximately 48% impervious, with 34% directly connected. Supporting calculations for the estimate of impervious cover are included in **Appendix A**.

#### 4.4 Pre Development

As the proposed development is not required to provide quantity control measures as outlined in the 1996 Master Drainage Plan, no pre-development hydrologic modeling has been carried out as part of this report.

#### **4.5 Post Development**

The post development SWMHYMO model was developed to evaluate the runoff rate and volume generated by the Quality (25mm), 5-year, and 100-year Quantity events from the contributing catchment areas as outlined on **Figure 3**. The SWMHYMO output is included in **Appendix B**. A summary of the post-development flows is as follows:

- Area 1: Quality event (25mm): 0.015 m<sup>3</sup>/s
- Area 1: Quantity event (100 year): 0.104m<sup>3</sup>/s
- Area 2: Quality event (25mm): 0.241 m<sup>3</sup>/s
- Area 2: 5 Year: 0.615 m<sup>3</sup>/s
- Area 2: Quantity event (100 year): 1.341 m<sup>3</sup>/s

#### 5.0 STORMWATER QUANTITY CONVEYANCE

Drainage of the site will be handled by an urban cross-section including curb, gutters, and storm sewers. Storm sewers will be designed in accordance with the City of Belleville design standards to convey the 5 year flows. For Area 1, drainage will be conveyed toward the proposed parkland block and for Area 2, storm sewers will convey drainage towards the proposed SWM facility block. Site grading and grassed swales will ensure that all overland runoff in excess of the 5 year storm will be conveyed around the parkland and SWM facility and directed southeast toward the tributary of Bell Creek.

As discussed in Section 2.1, based on review of the Master Drainage Plan (1996), it is our understanding that the Stanley Park facility was designed to overcontrol discharge rates, allowing for proposed developments to the east (i.e. Mercedes Meadows, Hanley Park North) to convey stormwater directly to the Bell Creek System uncontrolled. As such, quantity control measures are not required. The property lies within close proximity to Bell Creek; conveyance of the quantity events (i.e. 0.104 m³/s, 1.341 m³/s; 100 year flow) from the areas to Bell Creek will need to be provided. It is proposed to provide conveyance of these flows via overland flow routes. The proposed cross-sections for Area 1 and Area 2 overland flow routes are included in **Appendix C**.

The Bell Creek wetland and / or floodplain areas identified by the Conservation Authority are proposed to remain in their natural state; no development is proposed within these areas. The



uncontrolled release of rear yard runoff is not anticipated to adversely affect this environmentally protected area.

#### 6.0 STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL

The minor flows generated from all events up to and including the 5-year event will be conveyed through the storm sewer systems. The post-development flow for the quality (25mm) event for Area 1 is 0.015 m<sup>3</sup>/s and for Area 2 is 0.241 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

Given the small contributing catchment for Area 1, quality control will be possible through a level spreader berm. According to the MOE SWM Design Guidelines, this alternative is suitable for catchment areas under 2 ha, and this option would be easily implemented within the proposed parkland block to the immediate south of Area 1. Sample level spreader berm design is included in **Appendix D**. The detailed design will be included as part of the engineering for that phase of development and incorporated in the final stormwater management report for the site.

It is proposed that quality control for Area 2 will be managed through the SWM Facility located within the southeastern limits of Hanley Park North. It should be noted that the proposed development will include a 30m setback from the wetland; and will be outside of the floodline, meeting the standards and requirements from Quinte Conservation.

Using SWMHYMO, it was estimated using the ROUTE RESERVOIR command that the 25mm event would require a storage volume of 1,017 m³ to provide a 24 hour draw down of the stormwater runoff. The resulting peak discharge rate would be 0.012 m³/s. The SWMHYMO output files are included in **Appendix B**.

#### 7.0 POND DESIGN

Given the large area of the contributing site (Area 2), 7.05 ha, it is proposed to provide quality controls through the use of an extended detention wet pond facility. The design guidance provided in the MOE manual, section 4.6.2 has been utilized in the design of the on-site SWM facility.

The facility will provide a permanent pool volume of approximately 1,077 m³ (300 m³ in the forebay, 777 m³ in the main pond). The forebay and main pond have both been designed with a maximum permanent pool depth of 1.5 m.

Using a reverse slope outlet pipe with a 75 mm diameter orifice, a controlled discharge rate of 0.012 m³/s has been estimated from the facility during the 25 mm quality event. Supporting calculations for the development of the stage-storage-discharge curve used in the ROUTE RESERVOIR routine in SWMHYMO is included in **Appendix E**.

An overflow spill way has been incorporated into the design of the maintenance road to convey the 5-year post development flows from the facility. Supporting calculations for the overflow are included in **Appendix E** in the Stage-Storage-Discharge curve table.



All side slopes within the permanent pool have been designed at 5:1. The active portion of the pond has side slopes of 5:1. Table 1 provides a summary of recommended design parameters (MOE) and the proposed pond design.

**Table 1: Summary of Pond Design Requirements** 

Component	Recommended	Provided
Drainage Area	> 5 ha	7.05 ha
Treatment Volume (Table 3.2) @	1340 m <sup>3</sup>	+2000 m <sup>3</sup>
55 % imp.		
Quality Treatment	40 m <sup>3</sup> /ha	25 mm event
Permanent Volume	1058 m <sup>3</sup>	1077 m <sup>3</sup>
Active Volume (MOE)	282 m <sup>3</sup>	1456 m <sup>3</sup>
Forebay Depth (permanent)	Min. 1 m	1.5 m
Main Depth (permanent)	Min. 1 m	1.1 m
Active Depth (quality)	Max 1.5	1 m
Draw Down Time	24 hour	24 hour

A design plan of the SWM facility is provided in **Figure 4** and supporting design calculations have been provided in **Appendix E**.

#### 8.0 MAINTENANCE

Based on the annual loading rates provided in the MOE manual it has been estimated that this site will generate approximately 11.1 m<sup>3</sup> of sediment per year that will accumulate in the SWM facility. It has been estimated that, at this rate, the forebay berm will require cleanout on a 10-year cycle and the main pond should have a cleanout on a minimum 20-year cycle.

The permanent pool portions of the forebay and main pond were sized with consideration for the loss of storage volume based on accumulated sediment.

Supporting calculations are provided in the pond calculations within **Appendix E**.

#### 9.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

An erosion and sediment control strategy will be implemented as per the plan included in the detailed engineering drawing package in order to minimize the transfer of silt off-site during construction. The following measures will be incorporated into the strategy as required:

- Environmental fencing and straw bales
- Regular inspection of the erosion and sediment control devices
- Removal and disposal of the erosion and sediment control devices after the site has been stabilized
- All exposed earth to be re-vegetated within thirty days

#### 10.0 CONCLUSIONS

 Quantity control mitigation measures are not required due to the close proximity of Bell Creek as outlined in the 1996 Master Drainage Plan. Conveyance of the quantity event



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(100 year) will be provided from both areas to the tributary of Bell Creek.

- Quality control for the units extending from Spruce Gardens (Area 1) will be provided within the parkland area through a level spreader berm.
- Quality control for the units extending from Tessa Boulevard (Area 2) will be provided in a new wet pond facility.
- Silt fencing and straw bale barriers will be in place during construction.
- The forebay will require removal of accumulated sediment on a 12-year cycle and the main pond should have a cleanout on a minimum 20-year cycle.

We trust the above information meets your needs at this time and should you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,

**AINLEY GRAHAM & ASSOCIATES LIMITED** 

Prepared by: Victoria Chapman

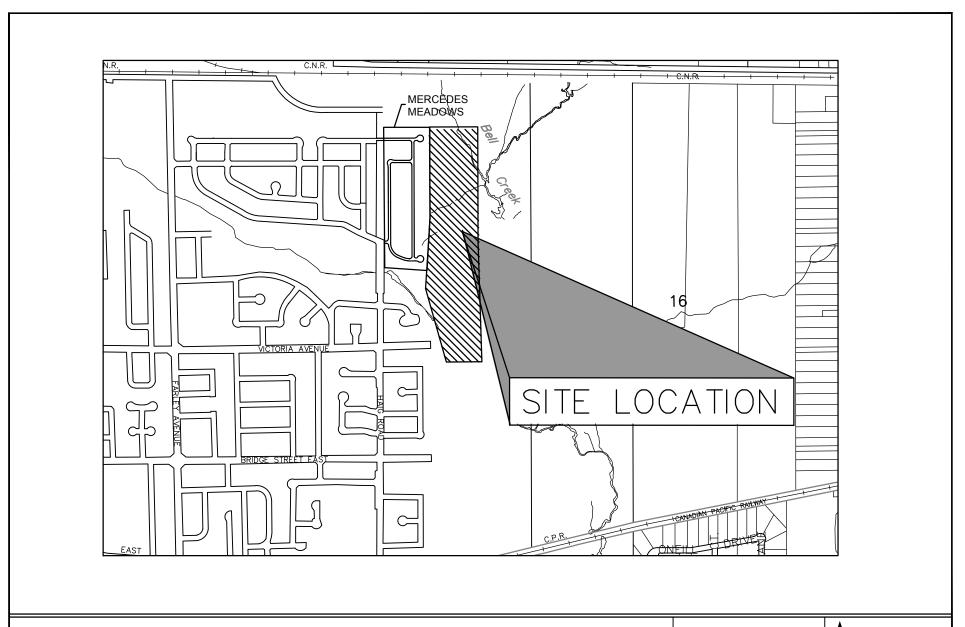
**Engineering Intern** 

Reviewed by:

Caitlin Sheahan, M.Sc., P. Eng.

Project Engineer

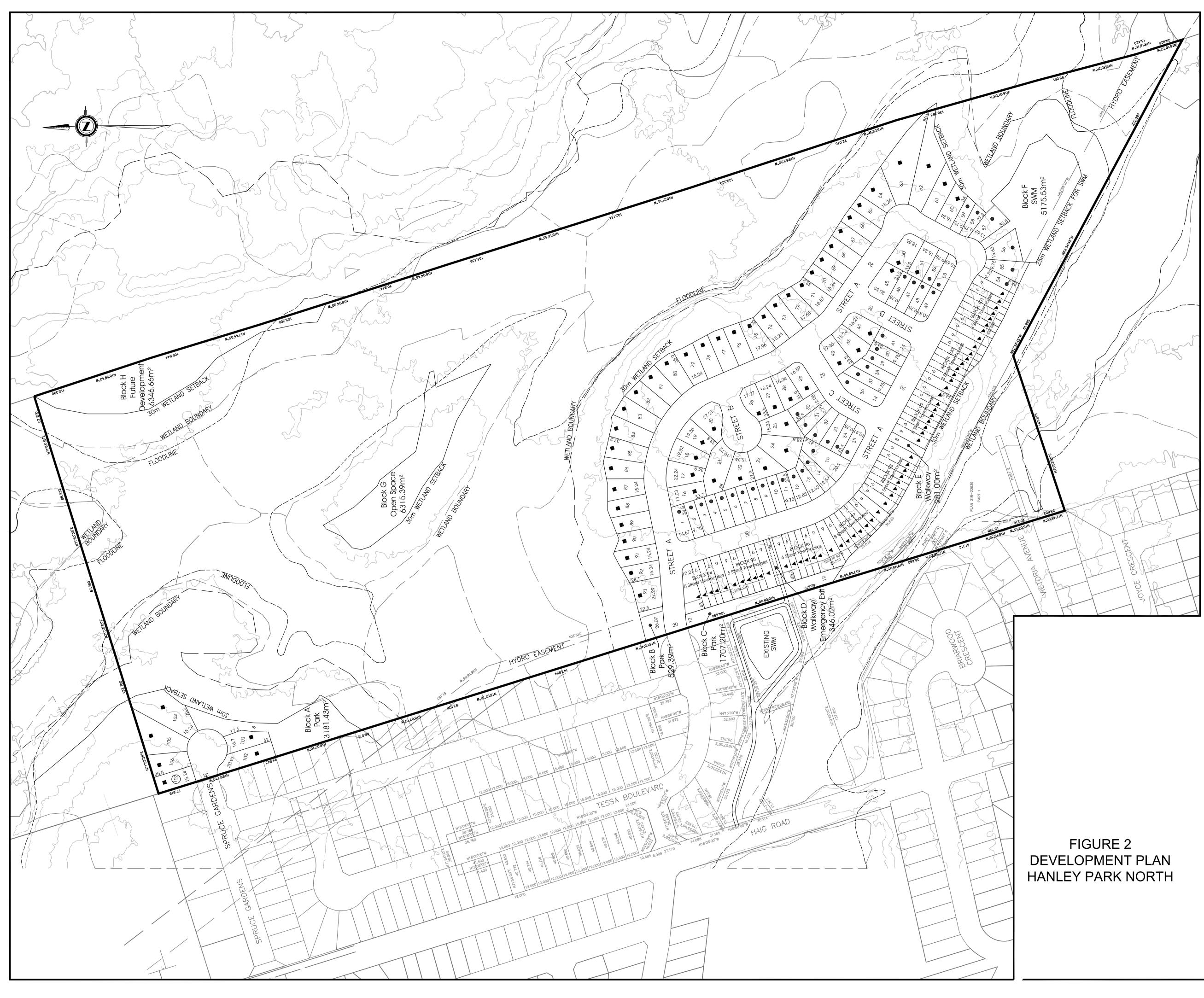




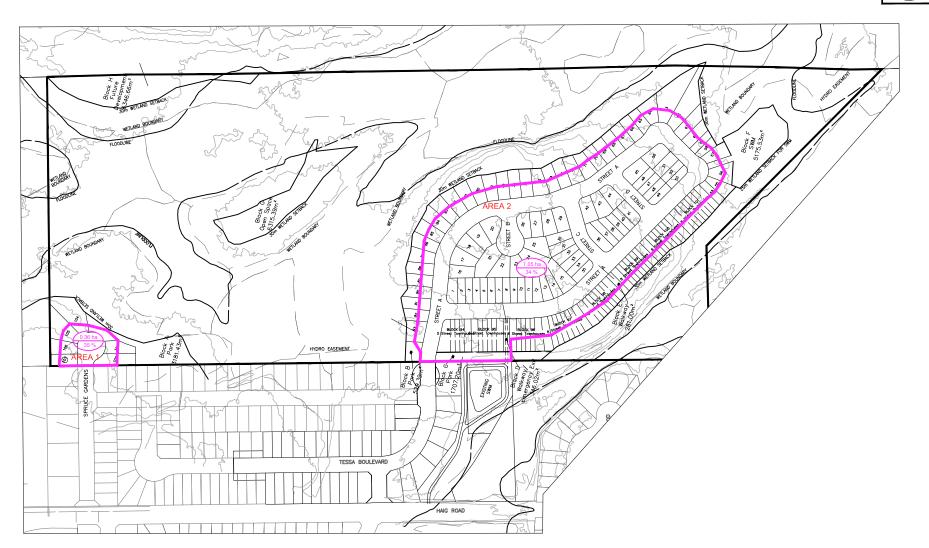
HANLEY PARK NORTH
CITY OF BELLEVILLE

FIGURE 1 KEY MAP









7.05 ha DENOTES DRAINAGE AREA IN HECTARES 34 % DENOTES PERCENT IMPERVIOUSNESS

HANLEY PARK North
CITY OF BELLEVILLE

FIGURE 3 POST DEVELOPMENT



## RESTORATION NOTES HYDRIC/TOPSOIL SCRAPED FROM THE MAINTENANCE ROAD, OVERFLOW AND POND AREA TO BE STOCKPILED FOR USE IN FINAL GRADING OF FACILITY TO HELP NATURAL RE-VEGETATION. LOCATION TO BE AT ENGINEERS DIRECTION. FACILITY TO BE FINISHED WITH MINIMUM OF 50mm TOPSOIL. SEEDING TO BE AT THE DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER USING ONTARIO MEADOW MIX (MESIC) (8KG/Ha.) EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS DURING CONSTRUCTION. CONTROL OF EROSION ON CONSTRUCTION SITES AND THE REMOVAL OF SEDIMENTS FROM CONSTRUCTION SITE RUN-OFF IS VERY IMPORTANT IF DOWNSTREAM AREAS ARE TO BE PROTECTED DURING ALL CONSTRUCTION. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION SHOULD BE CONTROLLED BY THE FOLLOWING TECHNIQUES: 1. LIMITING THE EXTENT OF EXPOSED SOILS AT ANY GIVEN TIME. (TOP OF BANK TO OPPOSITE TOP OF BANK) (TOP OF BANK TO OPPOSITE TOP OF BANK) 2. REVEGETATION OF EXPOSED AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. SPILLWAY DETAIL N.T.S. OVERFLOW SPILLWAY DETAIL N.T.S. 3. MINIMIZATION OF AREA TO BE CLEARED AND GRUBBED. 4. PROTECTION OF EXPOSED SLOPES WITH PLASTIC OR SYNTHETIC MULCHES. 5. INSTALLATION OF FILTER CLOTH BETWEEN FRAME AND COVER ON ALL PROPOSED CATCH BASINS AND CATCH BASIN MANHOLES AND ON ALL EXISTING CATCH BASINS THAT WILL BE AFFECTED BY RUN-OFF FROM THE SITE. 6. A SILT FENCE (O.P.S.D. 219.110) TO BE INSTALLED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF STOCKPILES OF ANY TOPSOIL TO BE USED OR REMOVED FROM SITE. (LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED) 7. A VISUAL INSPECTION TO BE DONE DAILY ON SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND CLEANED OF ANY ACCUMULATED SILT AS REQUIRED. THE DEPOSITS WILL BE DISPOSED OF AS PER THE REQUIREMENT OF THE CONTRACT. - ORIFICE PLATE (SCHEDULE 40) GATE POST 78mm Ø INV.=85.24 8. IN SOME CASES SOME FILTER BARRIERS MAY BE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO ACCOMMODATE THE CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. THE AFFECTED BARRIERS WILL BE REINSTATED AT NIGHT WHEN CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED. NO REMOVAL WILL OCCUR IF THERE IS A RUN OFF OR PREDICTED RAIN FALL UNLESS A NEW DEVICE HAS BEEN CHAIN AND CITY LOCK -INSTALLED TO ENSURE THE EXISTING STORM AND SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS WILL NOT BE CONTAMINATED. 2% MIN.-4% MAX. 9. NO REFUELING OR CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT NEAR ANY EXISTING WATERWAYS. 2% MIN.-4% MAX. — 150mm GRANULAR 'A' 200mmx200mmx10mm THICK INLET CONTROL DEVICE TO BE BOLTED TO THE INSIDE OF STORM STRUCTURE (SHAPED TO FIT) USING 12mmØ "HILTI HIT" ANCHORS. 200mm GRANULAR 'B' CONC. FOOTING — 25 MPa (OPSD 900.01) INLET CONTROL DEVICE MAINTENANCE ROAD ACCESS GATE N.T.S. STRAWBALE SEDIMENT CONTROL SILTATION FENCE O.P.S.D. 219.100 (TYP.) N.T.S. O.P.S.D. 219.110 (TYP.) MAINTENANCE ROAD GRATE TO BE DOUBLE WRAPPED WITH WOVEN GEOTEXTILE 250mm GRANULAR B CATCH BASIN OR DITCH INLET, FRAME AND GRATE 3.0m POND MAINTENANCE ROAD DETAIL 1. TO BE USED UNDER APPROPRIATE DRAINAGE CIRCUMSTANCES, DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD. 2. WOVEN GEOTEXTILE TO HAVE A MINIMUM EQUIVALENT OPENING SIZE OF 0.15mm AND A MAXIMUM EQUIVALENT OPENING SIZE OF 0.25mm. - FOREBAY/INTERIM CELL OVERFLOW BERM 3. WOVEN GEOTEXTILE TO BE REPLACES PERIODICALLY WHEN ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS INTERFERE WITH - 12 0m WIDE (MIN.) 86.50 TOP OF BERM TO MAIN CELL, 4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS 85.50 TOP OF OVERFLOW TO MAIN CELL OTHERWISE SHOWN. CATCH BASIN/DITCH INLET SEDIMENT BARRIER N.T.S. ₹ 86.50 TOP OF FREEBOARD ORIGINAL GRADE 85.20 TOP OF PERM. V85.20 TOP OF FOREBAY SEE OUTLET DETAIL SECTION A-A MAINT. ROAD 150mm GRANULAR A 250mm GRANULAR B GRADE TO MATCH EXISTING GROUND ORIGINAL GROUND — GRADE @ 3:1 TO MATCH EXISTING \_GRADE TO MATCH EXISTING GROUND 5:1 MAX.— ─10.0m - 200mm @ 0.4% SLOPE 0.3m (min) -10mm STEEL PLATE C/W DI OPSD 705.040 GRATE OPSD 403.010 78mmØ ORIFICE 50mm TOPSOIL AND SEED (TOP OF BANK TO OPPOSITE TOP OF BANK) 5m - 200mm @ 7.2% REVERSE SLOPE — RIP RAP REQUIRED AS \_ PER O.P.S.D. 810.010 SWM INFLOW DETAIL N.T.S. SWM OUTFLOW DETAIL N.T.S.

HANLEY PARK NORTH

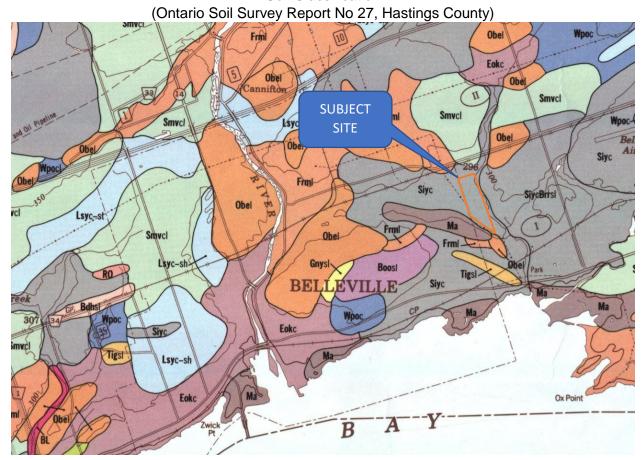
FIGURE 4 SWM POND DESIGN



# APPENDIX A Model Parameters



Soil Classification



#### SOIL TEXTURE

- clay loam
- clay loam sandy loam
- sil silt loam
- fine sandy loam
- gravelly sand
- loamy sand

#### SOIL PHASE

- bouldery
- rock outcrop
- steep
- shallow
- stony

Shy	SOUTHBAY	Gray-Brown Podzolic	Moderately well drained
Siy	SIDNEY	Dark Gray Gleysolic	Poor
Smv	SOLMESVILLE	Gray-Brown Podzolic	Imperfect

## Design Chart 1.08: Hydrologic Soil Groups (Continued)

#### - Based on Soil Texture

Sands, Sandy Loams and Gravels	
- overlying sand, gravel or limestone bedrock, very well drained	A
- ditto, imperfectly drained	AB
- shallow, overlying Precambrian bedrock or clay subsoil  Medium to Coarse Loams	В
- overlying sand, gravel or limestone, well drained	AB
- shallow, overlying Precambrian bedrock or clay subsoil	В
Medium Textured Loams	
- shallow, overlying limestone bedrock	В
- overlying medium textured subsoil	BC
Silt Loams, Some Loams	
- with good internal drainage	ВС
- with slow internal drainage and good external drainage	С
Clays, Clay Loams, Silty Clay Loams	
- with good internal drainage	С
- with imperfect or poor external drainage	С
- with slow internal drainage and good external drainage	D

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture (1972)

## Design Chart 1.07: Runoff Coefficients (Continued)

- Rural

RC

Land Use & Topography <sup>3</sup>		Soil Texture	
	Open Sand Loam	Loam or Silt Loam	Clay Loam or Clay
CULTIVATED			Ciaj
Flat 0 - 5% Slopes	0.22	0.35	0.55
Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes	0.30	0.45	0.60
Hilly 10-30% Slopes	0.40	0.65	0.70
PASTURE			
Flat 0-5% Slopes	0.10	0.28	0.40
Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes	0.15	0.35	0.45
Hilly 10-30% Slopes	0.22	0.40	0.55
WOODLAND OR CUTOVER			
Flat 0 - 5% Slopes	0.08	0.25	0.35
Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes	0.12	0.30	0.42
Hilly 10-30% Slopes	0.18	0.35	0.52
BARE ROCK		COVERAGE <sup>3</sup>	
	30%	50%	70%
Flat 0 - 5% Slopes	0.40	0.55	0.75
Rolling 5 - 10% Slopes	0.50	0.65	0.80
Hilly 10-30% Slopes	0.55	0.70	0.85
LAKES AND WETLANDS		0.05	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Terrain Slopes

Sources: American Society of Civil Engineers - ASCE (1960) U.S. Department of Agriculture (1972)

Interpolate for other values of % imperviousness

## Design Chart 1.09: Soil Conservation Service Curve Numbers (Continued)

Land Use or Surface			Hydr	ologic Soil	Group		
	А	AB	В	BC	С	CD	D
Fallow (special cases only)	77	82	86	89	91	93	94
Crop and other improved land	66** (62)	70** (68)	74	78	82	84	86 AMC I
Pasture & other unimproved land	58* (38)	62* (51)	65	71	76	79	81
Woodlots and forest	50* (30)	54* (44)	58	65	71	74	77
Impervious areas (paved)							98
Bare bedrock draining dire				,			98
Bare bedrock draining indir	ectly to str	eam as gr	oundwate	er (usual c	ase)		70
Lakes and Wellands							50

#### Notes

- (i) All values are based on AMC II except those marked by \* (AMC III) or \*\* (mean of AMC II and AMC III).
- (ii) Values in brackets are AMC II and are to be used only for special cases.
- (iii) Table is not applicable to frozen soils or to periods in which snowmelt contributes to runoff.



#### **Active coordinate**

44° 10' 45" N, 77° 20' 14" W (44.179167,-77.337500)

Retrieved: Tue, 23 Jul 2019 12:42:32 GMT



#### **Location summary**

These are the locations in the selection.

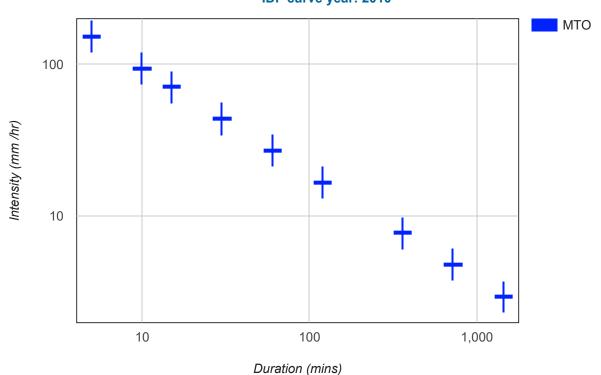
**IDF Curve:** 44° 10′ 45″ N, 77° 20′ 14″ W (44.179167,-77.337500)

#### Results

An IDF curve was found.

Return period: 5-yr Modify selection

Coordinate: 44.179167, -77.337500 (RT: 5-yr) IDF curve year: 2010



#### **Coefficient summary**

**IDF Curve:** 44° 10' 45" N, 77° 20' 14" W (44.179167,-77.337500)

Retrieved: Tue, 23 Jul 2019 12:42:32 GMT

Data year: 2010 IDF curve year: 2010 A: 27.7 (+6.8, -6.8)

B: -0.699 Statistics

#### Rainfall intensity (mm hr<sup>-1</sup>)

Duration	5-n	nin	10-	-min	15-min		min 30-min		1-hr		2-hr		6-hr		12-hr		24-hr	
Intensity	157.3	+38.7	96.9	+23.9	73.0	+18.0	45.0	+11.1	27.7	+6.8	17 1	+4.2	7.9	+2.0	4.9	+1.2	3.0	+0.7
(mm hr <sup>-1</sup> )	107.3	-38.7	90.9	-23.8	73.0	-18.0	45.0	-11.1	21.1	-6.8	17.1	-4.2	1.9	-1.9	4.9	-1.2	3.0	-0.7

#### Rainfall depth (mm)

Duration	5-r	nin	10-	min	15-	min	30-	min	1-	hr	2-	hr	6	-hr	12	?-hr	24	l-hr
Depth	12.1	+3.2	16.2	+3.9	18.2	+4.6	22.5	+5.6	27.7	+6.8	34.1	+8.5	17 E	+11.9	58.5	+14.7	70 1	+16.7
(mm)	13.1	-3.2		-4.0	10.2	-4.4	22.5	-5.6	21.1	-6.8	34.1	-8.3	47.5	-11.5	36.3	-14.1	12.1	-16.9

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#### **Active coordinate**

44° 10' 45" N, 77° 20' 14" W (44.179167,-77.337500)

Retrieved: Tue, 23 Jul 2019 12:40:11 GMT



#### **Location summary**

These are the locations in the selection.

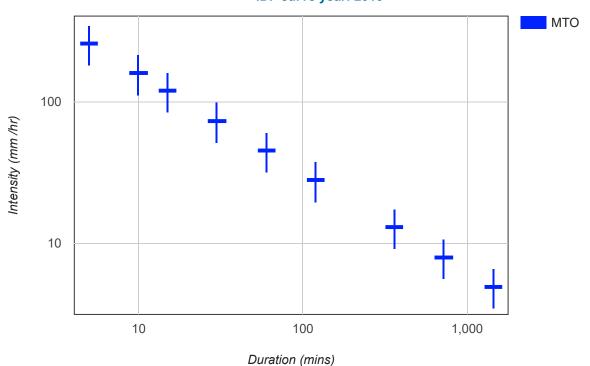
IDF Curve: 44° 10' 45" N, 77° 20' 14" W (44.179167,-77.337500)

#### **Results**

An IDF curve was found.

Return period: 100-yr Modify selection

Coordinate: 44.179167, -77.337500 (RT: 100-yr) IDF curve year: 2010



#### **Coefficient summary**

IDF Curve: 44° 10' 45" N, 77° 20' 14" W (44.179167,-77.337500)

Retrieved: Tue, 23 Jul 2019 12:40:11 GMT

**Data year:** 2010 **IDF curve year:** 2010 **A:** 46.2 (+14.8, -14.8)

B: -0.699 Statistics

#### Rainfall intensity (mm hr<sup>-1</sup>)

Duration	5-r	nin	10-	min	15-	min	30-	-min	1	-hr	2-	hr	6-	hr	12	?-hr	24	1-hr
Intensity	262.4	+84.1	161.6	+51.9	121.8	+39.0	75.0	+24.1	46.2	+14.8	28.5	+9.1	13.2	+4.2	8.1	+2.6	5.0	+1.6
(mm hr <sup>-1</sup> )	202.4	-84.1	101.0	-51.8	121.0	-39.1	75.0	-24.1	40.2	-14.8	20.5	-9.2	13.2	-4.2	0.1	-2.6	5.0	-1.6

#### Rainfall depth (mm)

Duration	5-n	nin	10-	min	15-	min	30-	-min	1	-hr	2	-hr	6	-hr	12	2-hr	24	-hr
Depth	21.9	+7.0	26.9	+8.7	30.4	+9.8	37.5	+12.0	46.2	+14.8	56.9	+18.3	79.2	+25.2	97.6	+30.8	120.3	+38.1
(mm)	21.9	-7.0	20.9	-8.6	30.4	-9.7	37.3	-12.1	40.2	-14.8	50.9	-18.3		-25.2	91.0	-31.6	120.3	-38.7

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Last Modified: September 2016

### Hanley Park North - Area 1

Estimate of Im	pervious Cover - Po	st-Developmen	t		CN	С	
Total Area	#units	Area (m2)	0.3	<mark>6</mark> ha	71	0.35	Directly Connected or not
Driveway	6	24	144.00	m2	98	0.95	
Singles	6	135	810.00	m2	98	0.95	•
Towns	0	120	0.00	m2	98	0.95	y (50%)
		-	954.00	m2			
Sidewalk	45	1.5	67.50	m2	98	0.95	y (50%)
Road	45	9	405.00	m2	98	0.95	у
Total			472.50	m2			
	Tota	al Impervious =	1426.50	m2			
		•	39.63	%			
	Directly Connec	ted Impervious	987.75	m2			
	•	-	27.44	<b>-</b> %			

#### Average CN

<b>.</b>	Α	CN	A*CN
Total Area	0.36		
Impervious Area	0.14265	98	13.98
Pervious Area	0.21735	71	15.43
		SUM	29.41

Average RC

	Α	С	A*C
Total Area	0.36		
Impervious Area	0.14265	0.95	0.14
Pervious Area	0.21735	0.35	0.08
		SUM	0.21

0.59

82

## Hanley Park North- Area 2

Estimate of Im	pervious Cover - Post	CN	С				
Total Area	#units	Area (m2)	7.0	<mark>5</mark> ha	71	0.35	Directly Connected or not
Driveway	150	24	3600.00	m2	98	0.95	у
Singles	93	135	12555.00	m2	98	0.95	y (50%)
Towns	57	120	6840.00	m2	98	0.95	y (50%)
		-	22995.00	m2			
Sidewalk	-	730	730.00	m2	98	0.95	, ,
Road Total		10300	10300.00 11030.00	m2 m2	98	0.95	У
	<b>T</b>		0.4005.00				
	lotai	Impervious =	34025.00	m2			
			48.26	%			
	Directly Connecte	d Impervious	23962.50	m2			
		_	33.99	%			

#### Average CN

	Α	CN	A*CN
Total Area	7.05		
Impervious Area	3.4025	98	333.45
Pervious Area	3.6475	71	258.97
		NIIS	502 /2

592.42

#### Average RC

	Α	С	A*C
Total Area	7.05		
Impervious Area	3.4025	0.95	3.23
Pervious Area	3.6475	0.35	1.28
		SUM	4.51

0.64

84

# APPENDIX B SWMHYMO Output



00015	00188> NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow 00189> ** MARKING: Calculated volume may not be the maximum. 00193> ** MARKING: Calculated volume may not be the maximum. 00193> ** 001935 **
	00195* * 24 hour draw down of 25 mm runoff 00197* * 1017 cm / 24 hr / 60 min per hr / 60 g per min = 0.0118 cms 00200 *
	002085   (1)   PEAR FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
	00220>
44- E-Mail: sumhymosjfam.com 45- 47- 48- Lionnaed umer: Ainley Group 49- Belleville SERIAL#:219489 51- 51- 51- 51- 51- 51- 51- 51- 51- 51-	00230>
05% 0589 0589 0589 0589 0589 0589 0589 0589	00343> (1) PEAR FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. 00244> 00031 C00009 - 00246 - 00031 C00009 - 00246 - 00247 - 00247 - 00247 - 00247 - 00247 - 00248 - 00
0.50   0.50	00355   001020   001020   00255   001020   00255   001020   00255
759 * 210   START	002669 The COMMENTATION coefficient is - 998798   002679
323 340 351 352 353 353 354 355 355 355 355 355 355 355	002789- 1440. 3.00 2.92 002789- 3.00 2.92 002789- 3.00 2.92 002789- 3.00 2.92 002819
11	003995   003100011000101
339	00327> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLIDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. 00330> 80001:000011- 00331> ROUTE RESERVOIR -> Requested routing time step = 5.0 min. 00331> [ROUTE RESERVOIR -> 00334> [Route
Description Area   (a)   Description   (b)	003385 -
1.58   1.58	00353> 0001:00012- 00353 = 0001:00012- 00353 = 0001:00012- 00353 = 00355 * 100 TEAR 00355 *
	USEG IN: INTENDITY & / (* # 8)°C  00585-  00585-  00585-  Storm time step = 2.00 min  00587-  Time to peak ratio = .33  00585-  The CORRELATION coefficient is = .999681  00370-  TIME ENTERED COMPUTED  00377-  (min) (min/tr) (mm/tr)  00377-  5. 262.40 244.34  10377- 10. 181.47  181.47

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00378> 00379> 00380> 00381> 00382>		15 30 60 120 360 720 1440			5.00 5.20 3.50 3.20 3.10 5.00		77 47 29 13 8	.69 .80 .16 .21 .00				
00383> 00384>	TIME RA hh:mm mm/ 0:02 6.2 0:04 6.4	IN TI	nm m	RAIN m/hr .811	TIME hh:mm	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hh:mm	RAIN mm/hr	hh:mm 2:02	RAIN mm/hr	TIME hh:mm 2:32	RAI mm/h
00385> 00386> 00387>	0:02 6.2 0:04 6.4	37 0: 03 0:	34 11	.811	1:02	mm/hr 152.131 87.686	hh:mm 1:32 1:34	15.747	2:02	RAIN mm/hr 9.989 9.754 9.531 9.321		7.44
00387> 00388> 00389>	0:06 6.5 0:08 6.7 0:10 6.9	79 0:: 67 0::	38 13	.174	1:06 1:08 1:10	62.839 49.611	1:36	15.073 14.463 13.909	2:06 2:08 2:10	9.531 9.321 9.121	2:36 2:38 2:40	7.20 7.09 6.99
00389> 00390> 00391>	0:12 7.1	86 0:	12 15	.029 .239 .728	1:12	41.353 35.680	1:42	13.402 12.937	2:10	8.931	2:42	6.89
00391> 00392> 00393>	0:14 7.4 0:16 7.6 0:18 7.9	19 0:- 71 0:- 45 0:-	16 18	.728 .614 .092	1:14	31.526 28.343	1:44 1:46 1:48	12.509	2:14 2:16 2:18	8.750 8.578 8.413	2:44 2:46 2:48	6.79
00394>					1:18	25.818 23.763 22.053	1:50	12.509 12.112 11.744	2:18	8.256	2:50	6.60
00395> 00396>	0:22 8.5 0:24 8.9 0:26 9.3	68 0: 26 0:	52 29 54 38	.603 .095 .645 .193 .976	1:22	20.606	1:52	11.402 11.082	2:24	8.105 7.961 7.823	2:52 2:54	6.4
00397> 00398> 00399>		22 0: 62 0:	6 55 8 119	.193	1:26	19.363	1:56 1:58	10.783 10.502	2:26 2:28 2:30		2:56 2:58	6.26
00400>	0:30 10.2	55  1:	10 382	.976	1:30	17.336	2:00	10.238	2:30	7.563	3:00	6.1
00401>	R0001:C00013											
00404>	R0001:C00013		-	rea	(ha)=							
00406>	CALIB STANDHYD	DT= 5.00	T	rea otal In	(na)= np(%)=	48.00	Dir. 0	Conn.(%)	= 34.00			
00408>	S	- /-		IMPERV:	LOUS	9ERVIOUS 3.67 2.50 2.00 35.00	3 (i)					
0410>	Dep. Storag	e (m	n)=	3.	50 50	2.50						
04112>	Surface Are Dep. Storag Average Slo Length Mannings n	pe (1	n) =	500.0	00	35.00 .250						
0414>												
00415> 00416> 00417>	Max.eff.Int	en.(mm/n: over (mi	1)	4.0	00	116.44 12.00 11.54 12.00						
0418>	Storage Coe Unit Hyd. T Unit Hyd. p	peak (mir	1)=	4.0	22	12.00	(11)					
00419> 00420> 00421>		eax (cm			22	.10		*TOTALS				
00422>	PEAK FLOW TIME TO PEA RUNOFF VOLU	(cm: K (hr: ME (m: ALL (m:	=)=	1.0	00	.71 1.20 37.13 65.36		1.067	(111)			
00424>	TOTAL RAINF RUNOFF COEF	ALL (DE	n) =	65.	36 32	65.36		65.364				
00426>												
0428>	(i) CN PR CN* = (ii) TIME	85.0 STEP (DF	Ia =	Dep. S	Storage SMALLED	(Above	THAN T	THE STOP	AGE CORFF	ICIENT		
00430>	(iii) PEAK	FLOW DOE:	NOT	INCLUDE	BASEF	LOW IF AN	IY.					
	R0001:000014											
00434>	R0001:C00014											
00436>	ROUTE RESERVO   IN>05:	IR ->   100	Req	uested	routin	g time st						
00438> 00439>	OUT<06:		TIMET O	W STO	on a con I	OTTERT ON	cmon s	STORAGE SE   OUTF		RAGE! OT	TFLOW	STORA
00440>			(cms	) (h	n.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.	.)  (c	ms) (ha 010 .7180 010 .8340 011 .9540 012 .1077	.m.)	(cms) .171 .1	(ha.m.
00442>			.00	3 .930	DE-02	.008	4960E-0	01	010 .8340 011 .9540	E-01	.461 .1	336E+ 471E+
00444>			.00	6 .288	DE-01	.010	7180E-0	01  .	012 .1077	E+00	.000 .0	000E+
00446>	ROUTING RES	ULTS		AREA (ha	a (	PEAK cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.	V. m)			
00448>	INFLOW > 05 OUTFLOW < 06	:	100	7.050 7.050	) 1	PEAK cms) .341 .769	1.067	45.1 45.1	22 22			
00450>		PEAK										
0452>		TIME :	HIFT	OF PEAR	TISED	[Qout/Qir (ha	(min)= n.m.)=.:	16.00				
00455>								1448E+UU				
00455> 00456> 00457>	R0001:C00015							1448E+UU				
00457>	*AREA 1							1448E+00				
00455> 00456> 00457> 00458> 00459> 00460>	*AREA 1							1448E+00				
00455> 00456> 00457> 00457> 00458> 00459> 00460> 00461> 00462> 00463>	•							1448E+UU				
00455> 00456> 00457> 00458> 00459> 00460> 00461> 00462> 00463> 00464>	*AREA 1 * 100 YEAR	•••						1448E+UU				
00455> 00456>: 00457> 00458> 00459> 00460> 00461> 00462> 00463> 00464> 00465> 00465>	*AREA 1	***	IDF cu	rve par	rameter	s: A= 950 B= 1	0.966					
00455> 00456> 00457> 00458> 00459> 00469> 00461> 00462> 00463> 00464> 00465> 00465> 00465> 00468>	*AREA 1 * 100 YEAR * 100 YEAR CHICAGO STORM Ptotal= 47.79	 	IDF cu	rve par	rameter	s: A= 95( B= 1 C= Y = A /	).966 1.500 .726 (t + B)					
00455> 00456> 00456> 00458> 00459> 00460> 00461> 00462> 00464> 00465> 00465> 00468> 00469> 00469>	*AREA 1 * 100 YEAR * 100 YEAR CHICAGO STORM Ptotal= 47.79	 	IDF cu	rve par	rameter	s: A= 95( B= 1 C= Y = A /	).966 1.500 .726 (t + B)					
00455> 00456> 00457> 00458> 00459> 00460> 00462> 00463> 00463> 00465> 00467> 00467> 00467> 00471> 00471>	*AREA 1 * 100 YEAR * 100 YEAR CHICAGO STORM Ptotal= 47.79	***	IDF cu used i curati Storm	rve par n: IP on of : time st o peak	rameter WTENSIT storm mep ratio	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= Y = A / = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= .33	0.966 1.500 .726 (t + B	]^c				
00455> 00456>: 00456>: 00457> 00458> 00459> 00461> 00462> 00462> 00465> 00465> 00466> 00467> 00472> 00472> 00472>	*AREA 1 * 100 YEAR * 100 YEAR CHICAGO STORM Ptotal= 47.79	The	IDF cursed in our ation of the course to constant the course to course the course to constant the course to constant the course the course to course the course to course the co	rve par n: IP on of : time st o peak	rameter WTENSIT storm cep ratio	s: A= 95( B= 1 C= Y = A /	0.966 1.500 .726 (t + B)	)^c				
00455> 00456>: 00456>: 00458> 00458> 00458> 00461> 00461> 00461> 00466> 00466> 00466> 00467> 00470> 00471> 00475>	*AREA 1 * 100 YEAR * 100 YEAR CHICAGO STORM Ptotal= 47.79	The	IDF cursed in Ourati	rve par n: II on of : time st o peak	rameter	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= Y = A / = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= .33	0.966 1.500 .726 (t + B)	J^C				
00455> 00455> 00456>: 00457> 00458> 00459> 00461> 00462> 00463> 00466> 00466> 00466> 00467> 00469> 00477> 00477> 00478>	*AREA 1 * 100 YEAR * 100 YEAR CHICAGO STORM Ptotal= 47.79	The (min 5 10)	IDF cursed in	rve par n: IP on of stime st o peak ATION (mm, 26:	rameter WTENSIT storm cep ratio coeffic ERED (hr) 2.40	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= Y = A / = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= .33	0.966 1.500 .726 (t + B) in: .99968 COMPU: (mm/t) 2444 161.	981 FED nr) 34				
00455> 00455> 00457> 00458> 00458> 00460> 00460> 00460> 00462> 00463> 00465> 00468> 00465> 00471> 00471> 00478> 00478> 00479> 00479> 00479> 00479> 00479>	*AREA 1 * 100 YEAR * 100 YEAR CHICAGO STORM Ptotal= 47.79	The TIME (min 10 10 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	MUDF cu	rve par n: IP on of stime st o peak ATION (mm, 26:	rameter WTENSIT storm cep ratio coeffic ERED (hr) 2.40	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= Y = A / = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= .33	0.966 1.500 .726 (t + B) nrs min .99968 COMPUT (mm/l) 244 161	981 FED nr:) 344.47				
00455> 00455> 00456> 00457> 00458> 00457> 00460> 00460> 00462> 00462> 00465> 00467> 00467> 00470> 00472> 00473> 00474> 00479> 00478> 00478>	*AREA 1 * 100 YEAR * 100 YEAR CHICAGO STORM Ptotal= 47.79	The (TIM) (min) 5 10 15 30 60 1200	DUTATION CURRELL	rve par n: IP on of : time sto peak ATION ( ENTI (mm, 26: 16: 12: 7:	rameter stensit storm sep ratio coeffic ser (hr) 2.40 1.60 1.80 5.00	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= Y = A / = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= .33	0.966 1.500 (t + B) nrs ein COMPUT (mm/) 244 161. 124. 77.	981 IED ITP 134 47 24 69 80				
00455> 00456> 100456> 100457> 100458> 100458> 100458> 100460> 100460> 100462> 100466> 100466> 100466> 100466> 100467> 100473> 100474>	*AREA 1 * 100 YEAR * 100 YEAR CHICAGO STORM Ptotal= 47.79	The ( TIMM ( min (	IDF cu	rve par n: II on of stime sit o peak ATION ( ENTI (unm, 266 16. 12. 7: 44 21	rameter STENSIT storm cep ratio coeffic ERED (hr) 1.60 1.80 5.00 5.20 3.30 3.30	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= Y = A / = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= .33	0.966 1.500 1.726 (t + B) ars sin COMPUT (mm/l) 244 161 124 477 47, 29 13 8	981 IED IFF) 344 47 24 69 80 116 21				
00455> 00455> 00457> 00457> 00457> 00458> 00458> 00460> 00462> 00462> 00466> 00468> 00467> 00468> 00470>	AREA 1  100 YEAR  CHICAGO STORM PLOCAL 47.79	The TIME (min 5 10 15 30 60 120 360 720 1440	STORY CU	n: III on of : time state of peak ATION ( ENTITY (mm. 26: 12: 7: 44 21:	rameter stensit storm ep ratio coeffic ERED 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= A/ = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= = .33	0.966 1.500 .726 (t + B) nin .99968 (comput (mm/k) 244 161 124 77 47 29 133 8	90°C 881 IED hr) 344 47 24 69 80 16 21 00 84				
10455) 10450) 10450) 10450) 10450) 10450) 10450) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10470) 10	AREA 1  100 YEAR  100 YEAR  CHICAGO STORM PROTEIN 47.79	The TIME (min 5 10 15 30 60 120 360 720 1440	STORY CU	n: III on of : time state of peak ATION ( ENTITY (mm. 26: 12: 7: 44 21:	rameter stensit storm ep ratio coeffic ERED 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= A/ = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= = .33	0.966 1.500 .726 (t + B) nin .99968 (comput (mm/k) 244 161 124 77 47 29 133 8	90°C 881 IED hr) 344 47 24 69 80 16 21 00 84	hh:mm	RAIN um/hr	TIME hh:ssa	RA.Rum/)
10455) 10450) 10450) 10450) 10450) 10450) 10450) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10460) 10470) 10	TIME BA himm mm/ 0/15/15/2	The TIME (min 5 10 15 30 60 120 360 720 1440	STORY CU	n: III on of : time state of peak ATION ( ENTITY (mm. 26: 12: 7: 44 21:	rameter stensit storm ep ratio coeffic ERED 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= A/ = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= = .33	0.966 1.500 .726 (t + B) nin .99968 (comput (mm/k) 244 161 124 77 47 29 133 8	90°C 881 IED hr) 344 47 24 69 80 16 21 00 84	hh:mm 0:42 0:44	mm/hr 22.053 20.606	hh:mm 0:52 0:54	mm/1 16.4
00455) 00457) 00458) 00457) 00458) 00459) 00459) 00459) 00461) 00462) 00462) 00462) 00463) 00463) 00473) 00473) 00473) 00473) 00473) 00473) 00473) 00473) 00473) 00473)	AREA 1  100 TEAM  100 TEAM	The TIME (min 5 10 15 30 60 120 360 720 1440	STORY CU	n: III on of : time state of peak ATION ( ENTITY (mm. 26: 12: 7: 44 21:	rameter stensit storm ep ratio coeffic ERED 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= A/ = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= = .33	0.966 1.500 .726 (t + B) nin .99968 (comput (mm/k) 244 161 124 77 47 29 133 8	90°C 881 IED hr) 344 47 24 69 80 16 21 00 84	hh:mm 0:42 0:44	mm/hr 22.053 20.606 19.363 18.284	hh:mm 0:52 0:54 0:56 0:58	mm/1 16.4 15.7 15.0 14.4
10455) 10456) 10457) 10458) 10458) 10458) 10459) 10458) 10459) 10461) 10462) 10463) 10463) 10463) 10464) 10465) 10466) 10466) 10468) 10470) 10473) 10478) 10488)	TIME BA himm mm/ 0/15/15/2	The TIME (min 5 10 15 30 60 120 360 720 1440	STORY CU	n: III on of : time state of peak ATION ( ENTITY (mm. 26: 12: 7: 44 21:	rameter stensit storm ep ratio coeffic ERED 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= A/ = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= = .33	1.966 1.500 .726 (t + B) irs iin .99968 COMPUT (mm/) 244 161 124 177 477 477 47 47 48 4	90°C 881 IED hr) 344 47 24 69 80 16 21 00 84	hh:mm 0:42 0:44	mm/hr 22.053 20.606	hh:mm 0:52 0:54 0:56 0:58	mm/1 16.4 15.7 15.0 14.4
10455) 10456) 10466) 10466) 10466) 10466) 10	TIME BAR IN THE BAR IN	The TIME (min 5 10 15 30 60 120 360 720 1440	STORY CU	n: III on of : time state opeak ATION ( ENTITY (mm. d) 12: 12: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1:	rameter stensit storm ep ratio coeffic ERED 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80	s: A= 950 B= 1 C= A/ = 1.00 h= 2.00 r= = .33	0.966 1.500 .726 (t + B) nin .99968 (comput (mm/k) 244 161 124 77 47 29 133 8	90°C 881 IED hr) 344 47 24 69 80 16 21 00 84	hh:mm 0:42 0:44	mm/hr 22.053 20.606 19.363 18.284	hh:mm 0:52 0:54 0:56 0:58	mm/1 16.4 15.7 15.0 14.4
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Ainley Group Page 1

Hanley Park North Stormwater Management Report Ainley File No. 18578-1

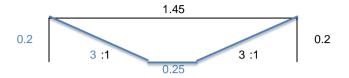
APPENDIX C
Overland Spillway Cross-Sections



## Hydraulic Capacity Check OVERLAND DRAINAGE SWALE -AREA 1

Swale Capacity/Velocity Calculation					
V = 1/n * (A/F	P)^0.667 * (S)^0.5				
Channel Bottom Width	0.25 m				
Channel Side Slopes (X : 1)	3 to 1				
Flow Depth	0.2				
Manning's n	0.035 Grass				
Slope (%)	1 %				
Calculated Area	0.17 m <sup>2</sup>				
Calculated Wetted Perimeter	1.51 m				
Calculated Width Required	1.45				
Velocity Calculated	0.66 m/s				
Q Peak	0.113 m³/s				
Required Q Peak 0.104 m³/s					
Flow Depth during Required Event	0.190 m				
Velocity during Required Event	0.645 m/s				

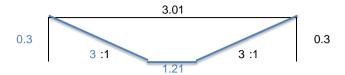
#### Inputs



## Hydraulic Capacity Check OVERLAND DRAINAGE SWALE-AREA 2

Swale Capacity/Velocity Calculation $V = 1/n * (A/P)^0.667 * (S)^0.5$					
Channel Bottom Width	1.21 m				
Channel Side Slopes (X : 1)	3 to 1				
Flow Depth	0.3				
Manning's n	0.035 Grass				
Slope (%)	1 %				
Calculated Area	0.63 m²				
Calculated Wetted Perimeter	3.11 m				
Calculated Width Required	3.01				
Velocity Calculated	0.99 m/s				
Q Peak	0.626 m³/s				
Required Q Peak	0.615 m³/s				
Flow Depth during Required Event	0.290 m				
Velocity during Required Event	0.971 m/s				

#### Inputs



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APPENDIX D
Sample Level Spreader Design



One of the benefits of pervious catchbasins which are located off-line is that they can be plugged until construction has finished and the development has been stabilized. This helps to prolong the life of the exfiltration storage.

Pre-treatment of road drainage before it reaches the pervious catchbasins will enhance the longevity of the system and reduce the potential for groundwater contamination. Frequent catchbasin cleaning is required to ensure the longevity of this SWMP. Eventually, the exfiltration storage will become clogged and need to be replaced.

#### 4.5.12 Vegetated Filter Strips

Vegetated filter strips are engineered stormwater conveyance systems which treat small drainage areas. Generally, a vegetated filter strip consists of a level spreader and planted vegetation. The level spreader ensures uniform flow over the vegetation which filters out pollutants, and promotes infiltration of the stormwater.

There are two types of vegetated filter strips: grass filter strips, and forested filter strips. There is a need for further research comparing the efficiency of these two systems for water quality enhancement, since the research to date has focussed on their individual assessment.

Vegetated filter strips are best utilized adjacent to a buffer strip, watercourse or drainage swale since the discharge will be in the form of sheet flow, making it difficult to convey the stormwater downstream in a normal conveyance system (swale or pipe).

#### **Design Guidance**

#### **Drainage** Area

Vegetated filter strips are feasible for small drainage areas (< 2 ha).

#### Slope and Width

Vegetated filter strips should be located in flat areas (< 10%) to promote sheet flow and maximize the filtration potential. The ideal slope in a vegetated filter strip is < 5% (1% - 5%).

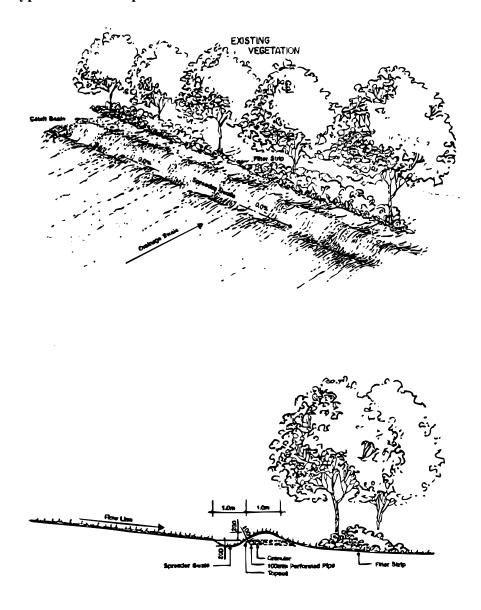
The vegetated filter strip should be 10 m - 20 m wide in the direction of flow to provide sufficient stormwater quality enhancement (Osborne et al., 1993; Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1992; Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 1989). The slope of the vegetated filter strip should dictate the actual width. Shorter vegetated filter strip widths (10 m - 15 m) are appropriate for flat slopes, whereas longer vegetated filter strips (15 m - 20 m) are required in areas with a higher slope (5% - 10%).

#### Level Spreader

The level spreader consists of a raised weir constructed perpendicular to the direction of flow. Water is conveyed over the spreader as sheet flow to maximize the contact area with the vegetation. Although the spreader can be engineered using concrete, more natural spreader designs/materials are recommended to maintain a natural appearance.

Figure 4.16 illustrates a typical level spreader design. A small berm is used as the level spreader. It creates a damming effect, preventing stormwater from entering the vegetation until the water level exceeds the height of the spreader. A perforated pipe (100 mm diameter) is installed in the spreader berm to ensure that any water which is trapped behind the berm after a storm can be drained. The perforated pipe should be wrapped in a filter sock to ensure that native material does not infiltrate the pipe.

Figure 4.16: Typical Filter Strip



The length of the level spreader should be chosen based on site specifics (topography, outlet location, drainage area configuration). It should be recognized, however, that a shorter level spreader necessitates the trade-off of greater upstream storage to maintain the desired flow depth over the vegetation. It is recommended that the level spreader length, and hence vegetated filter strip length, be as large as possible.

#### Flow Depth

The level spreader and vegetated filter strip should be designed such that the peak flow from a 4 hour Chicago 10 mm storm results in a flow depth of 50 - 100 mm through the vegetation. The flow depth over the level spreader can be calculated using a standard broad crested weir equation (Equation 4.4).

 $Q = \alpha L H^{1.5}$  Equation 4.4: Weir Flow

where Q = discharge

 $\alpha$  = coefficient

L = length of crest of weir

H = head

#### Storage

Storage will be required behind the level spreader depending on the level of control desired, and the length of the level spreader itself. The amount of storage required should be based on the excess runoff from a 4 hour Chicago distribution of a 10 mm storm, accounting for the flow over the weir. The 10 mm storm was chosen recognizing that 70% of all daily precipitation depths are less than or equal to this amount.

#### Vegetation

Species such as red fescue, tall fescue and redtop can be introduced in addition to the natural surrounding vegetation to filter out stormwater pollutants. Species native to the area should be used, where commercially available, in the planting strategy.

#### **Technical Effectiveness**

Vegetated filter strips have limited effectiveness for water quality control due to the difficulty of maintaining sheet flow (i.e., preventing channelization) through the vegetation. They are best implemented as one in a series of SWMPs in a stormwater management plan.

#### 4.5.13 Stream and Valley Corridor Buffer Strips

Buffer strips are simply natural areas between development and the receiving waters. There are two broad resource management objectives associated with buffer strips:

• The protection of the stream and valley corridor system to ensure their continued ecological form and functions; and

#### **Level Spreader Calculation**

## Equation 4.4: Weir Flow (MOE Design Manual)

 $Q = a * L * H^{1.5}$ 

 $Q (m^3/s)$  0.02

a 1.67 (broad-crested weir coefficient)

H (mm) 50

L (m) 1.07

L = Recommended Length of Weir / Level Spreader Berm = 1.07 m

# APPENDIX E Pond Calculations



**Stage-Storage-Discharge Relationship** 

orifice	Q=cA(2gh)^	0.5		overflow	Q=CLH^1.5
orifice diameter	0.075	С	0.6	С	1.67
orifice radius	0.0375	g	9.81	L	3
orifice area	0.00442	2g	19.62	Leff	L-0.2H

					Orifice		Orifice		
Description	Stage	Storage (m3)	ha m	Head (m)	Discharge (m3/s)	Head (m)	Discharge (m3/s)	Qt	
bottom of pond	0.00	0	0.0000	0	0.000			0.000	
	0.10	93	0.0093	0.06	0.003			0.003	
	0.20	189	0.0189	0.16	0.005			0.005	
	0.30	288	0.0288	0.26	0.006			0.006	
	0.40	390	0.0390	0.36	0.007			0.007	
	0.50	496	0.0496	0.46	0.008			0.008	
	0.60	602	0.0602	0.56	0.009			0.009	
	0.70	718	0.0718	0.66	0.010			0.010	
	0.80	834	0.0834	0.76	0.010			0.010	
	0.90	954	0.0954	0.86	0.011			0.011	
Top of Active	1.00	1077	0.1077	0.96	0.012			0.012	İ
	1.10	1205	0.1205	1.06	0.012	0.10	0.158	0.171	Overflow
	1.20	1336	0.1336	1.16	0.013	0.20	0.448	0.461	
Top of Free Board	1.30	1471	0.1471	1.26	0.013	0.30	0.823	0.836	Wier

## 24 hour Draw Down

Event	25 mm	
volume	1017	$m^3$
24 hr avg	0.0118	$m^3/s$

## **Forebay Sizing Calculations**

Settling Calculation D=SQRT(rQp/Vs)

r	2	
Qp	0.0118	$m^3/s$
Vs	0.0003	$m^3/s$
D	8.86	m

Dispersion Calculation D=8Q/dVf

Q	0.625	$m^3/s$
d	1.1	m
Vf	0.5	m/s
D	9.09	m

Width Calculation *W=D/8* 

D	8.86	m
W	1.11	m

**Note: Qp** = discharge of quality event for 24 hr draw down

Q = Q 5 from SWMHYMO model

#### Minimum Permanent Pool and Active Pool Volume Calculations per MOE SWM Design Guidelines

Area 7.05 hectares %imp 0.55 55%

Table 3.2 - Wet Pond Guideline  $40 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha} \times 7.05 \text{ ha} = 282.0 \text{ m}^3$ 

Perm Pool =  $150 \times 6.47$   $1057.5 \text{ m}^3$ 

Active Pool =  $40 \times 6.47$  282 m<sup>3</sup>

Total 1339.5 m<sup>3</sup>

### **Sediment Accumulation**

Initial Volume Available in Main Pond	777	cubic metres
Initial Volume Available in Forebay	300	cubic metres
Target Volume for Cleanout	75 % remaining	
Contributing Area	7.05	ha
Annual Loading @ 35%	0.6	cubic metres\ha
Annual Loading @ 55%	1.9	cubic metres\ha
Annual Loading @ 50%	1.575	cubic metres\ha
annual accumulation (site)	11.10375	cubic metres
80 % annual accum.	8.883	cubic metres

#### Main Pond 20 % of sediment

			% Volume
Year	Volume Available	Accumulated Sediment	Remaining
0	777	0	100
1	775.2	1.8	100
2	773.4	3.6	100
3	771.7	5.3	99
4	769.9	7.1	99
5	768.1	8.9	99
6	766.3	10.7	99
7	764.6	12.4	98
8	762.8	14.2	98
9	761.0	16.0	98
10	759.2	17.8	98
11	757.5	19.5	97
12	755.7	21.3	97
13	753.9	23.1	97
14	752.1	24.9	97
15	750.4	26.6	97
16	748.6	28.4	96
17	746.8	30.2	96
18	745.0	32.0	96
19	743.2	33.8	96
20	741.5	35.5	95

Forebay 80 % of sediment

			% Volume
Year	Volume Available	Accumulated Sediment	Remaining
0	300	0	100
1	292.9	7.1	98
2	285.8	14.2	95
3	278.7	21.3	93
4	271.6	28.4	91
5	264.5	35.5	88
6	257.4	42.6	86
7	250.3	49.7	83
8	243.1	56.9	81
9	236.0	64.0	79
10	228.9	71.1	76
11	221.8	78.2	74