PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL RE-ZONING 1368 LABRIE AVENUE PART OF LOT 25 CONCESSION 2 (OTTAWA FRONT) (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER) CITY OF OTTAWA

# SERVICING AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT REPORT No. (R-820-131)

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**REFERENCE FILE NUMBER 820-131** 

# Introduction

The developer of the residential property under consideration is proposing to re-zone the site from IL2 to TD1 designation in order to permit residential construction of a 6-storey residential apartment building with an underground garage. The apartment building will contain (11) 1-bedroom units, (11) 1-bedroom + den units and (23) 2-bedroom units for a total of 45 units. Each floor covers an area of 591.0 m<sup>2</sup> to 712.0 m<sup>2</sup> (6,361.0 ft.<sup>2</sup> to 7,664.0 ft.<sup>2</sup>) for an appropriate gross floor area of 3,985.0 m<sup>2</sup> (42,894.0 ft.<sup>2</sup>).

The said property is located on the west side of Labrie Avenue, north of Kenaston Street and south of Cyrville Road. Lot area size for re-zoning is  $\pm 1,394.0$  m<sup>2</sup> (0.14 ha.).

In addition to the residential apartment building proposed on this site, other development features of the site as depicted on the architect's site plan are: vehicular entrance way and access lane along the south limit of the property to direct vehicles in and out of the building's underground parking areas, interlock pavers for pedestrian access to the front entrance and north side entrances, soft landscaping, etc. to meet City of Ottawa requirements for urban development. Refer to **Appendix A** for site plan details.

### **Existing Site Conditions**

Presently, a 2-storey vinyl sided building occupies the site centrally. Additionally a separate 1storey vinyl sided detached building and asphalt driveway are found to be situated south of the existing main building. Existing graveled area is currently found along the north side of the lot. At the rear of the property this portion of the site is also asphalt/gravel covered. A Google image and aerial photography of these current pre-development conditions of the site is provided in **Appendix A** of this report for reference.

From available City of Ottawa engineering plans, it would appear that existing services of this building are serviced from the Labrie Avenue sanitary sewer and watermain. Terrain of the lot is gently sloping from west to east (back to front) at an appropriate average gradient of ±2.4% over a distance of ±55.0 m. Refer to **Appendix A** for topographical survey details completed by Annis O'Sullivan Vollebekk Ltd. for existing site conditions.

Existing underground municipal services are available for development along the Labrie Avenue road right of way. Consisting of the following main sizes, a 200mm dia. watermain and a 250mm dia. sanitary sewer. Currently, stormwater in this area are drained onto the City road

right of way and available ditches. See **Appendix B** for details of City of Ottawa watermain and sanitary sewer main along this portion of Labrie Avenue.

### **SERVICING**

### A. Water Supply

The planned building at 1368 Labrie Avenue will be located within Pressure Zone 1E. It is planned to be a 6-storey residential apartment building with an underground parking. The apartment building will contain (11) 1-bedroom units, (11) 1-bedroom + den units, and (23) 2-bedroom units, for a total of 45 units. Each floor covers an area of 591.0 m<sup>2</sup> to 712.0 m<sup>2</sup> (6,361.0 ft.<sup>2</sup> to 7,664.0 ft.<sup>2</sup>), for a gross floor area of 3,985.0 m<sup>2</sup> (42,894 ft.<sup>2</sup>). The building is to be serviced by the 200mm diameter watermain along Labrie Avenue.

The ground elevation on the property in question is approximately 73 m, as obtained from the attached **Site Plan** shown in **Appendix C**.

### **Demand Projections**

The domestic demands were calculated using the City of Ottawa's Water Design Guidelines, where the residential consumption rate of 350 L/cap/d was used to estimate average day demands (AVDY). Maximum day (MXDY) demands were calculated by multiplying AVDY demands by a factor of 2.5. Peak hour (PKHR) demands were calculated by multiplying MXDY by a factor of 2.2. Persons per unit (PPU) for each unit were estimated based on the City of Ottawa's Water Design Guidelines. **Table 1** shows the estimated domestic demands of the proposed building.

linit Tuno	Unit Type		Consumption A		AVDY		MXDY		PKHR	
Unit Type	Count	FFU	Rate (L/c/d)	L/d	L/s	L/d	L/s	L/d	L/s	
Apartment, 1-Bedroom	11	1.4		5,390	0.06	13,475	0.16	29,645	0.34	
Apartment, 2-Bedroom	23	2.1	350	16,905	0.20	42,263	0.49	92,978	1.08	
Apartment, 1-Bedroom + den	11	1.4		5,390	0.06	13,475	0.16	29,645	0.34	
Total	45			27,685	0.32	69,213	0.80	152,268	1.76	

Tuble 1. Estimated Bonnestie Bennand	Table 1:	Estimated	Domestic	Demand
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The fire flow required was determined following the Fire Underwriter Survey (FUS) method and is provided in the attached worksheet in **Appendix C**. The planned building was classified as being of ordinary construction, as it will have natural stone, brick or metal cladding. The underground parking will be more than 50.0% below grade. As per the Ontario Building Code (OBC), a sprinkler system will be required for this apartment building. The sprinkler system is

considered to be fully automated, connected to a centralized system (standard water supply) and fully supervised. Additionally, as the height of the building will be 6 storeys, it is considered that vertical separation will be provided for every 3<sup>rd</sup> storey. The resulting total required fire flow is 8,000 L/min (133 L/s) for a duration of 2.0 hours.

Details are provided in the attached FUS Fire Flow Calculations in **Appendix C**. Figure 1 as shown in **Appendix C** provides separation distances from adjacent buildings. The proposed Site Plan attached was used to determine distances from the proposed building to the property lines.

In summary, the estimated water demands for the proposed building are as follows:

- AVDY = 27,685 L/d (0.32 L/s);
- MXDY = 69,213 L/d (0.80 L/s);
- PKHR = 152,268 L/d (1.76 L/s); and,
- Fire Flow = 8,000 L/min (133 L/s).

#### **Boundary Conditions**

The hydraulic gradeline (HGL) boundary conditions for 1368 Labrie Avenue, as presented in **Table 2**, were provided by the City on April 29, 2021 (see attached **Water Boundary Conditions Email** in **Appendix C**):

Demand Scenario	Head (m)
Minimum HGL (Peak Hour)	110.2
Maximum HGL (Average Day)	117.9
Maximum Day + Fire Flow (133 L/s)	107.7

#### **Table 2: Boundary Conditions**

#### **Hydraulic Analysis**

#### Peak Hour & Average Day

During peak hour demands, the resulting minimum hydraulic gradeline of 110.2 m corresponds to a peak hour pressure of 365 kPa (53 psi). This value is above the minimum pressure objective of 276 kPa (40 psi) for residential buildings up to two storeys. The peak hour pressure exceeds this objective and is therefore considered acceptable. Given that this apartment building consists of a total of 6 storeys, further consideration will be needed to service the higher floors. The proponent will need to consider providing an internal booster pump or designing the

internal plumbing to reduce headlosses and ensure adequate pressure on the higher floors. This will have to be reviewed and designed by the building's mechanical/plumbing designer. During average day demands, the resulting maximum hydraulic gradeline of 117.9 m corresponds to a maximum pressure of 440 kPa (64 psi). This value is less than the maximum pressure objective of 552 kPa (80 psi) and therefore considered acceptable.

### Supporting hydraulic calculations are attached in Appendix C.

### Maximum Day + Fire Flow

A maximum day plus fire flow hydraulic gradeline of 107.7 m corresponds to a residual pressure of 340 kPa (49 psi) at this location and is well above the minimum residual pressure requirements of 140 kPa (20 psi).

The combined hydrant flow coverage for the building was estimated based on Table 1 of Appendix I of the City of Ottawa Technical Bulletin ISTB-2018-02 and a desktop review (i.e., Google Street View) to identify hydrant class. A Class AA hydrant is located 92.0 m from the site, with a capacity of up to 3,785 L/min. A second hydrant is located 67.0 m from the site; based on the boundary condition provided (residual pressure of 49 psi for a fire flow of 133 L/s), it is assumed that this hydrant is also a Class AA hydrant, with a capacity of up to 5,678 L/min. The hydrant's capacity will need to be confirmed by the City. Based on our assumptions, the combined hydrant flow coverage for 1368 Labrie Avenue is therefore 9,463 L/min, which is above the FUS required fire flow (RFF) of 8,000 L/min.

Hydrant coverage and classes are illustrated in **Figure 2** attached in **Appendix C**. A breakdown of available hydrant flow is summarized in **Table 3**.

	Calculated		Fire Hydrants				
Building	FUS Fire uilding Flow		Within 76 m		Between 76	Hydrant Flow	
Building	Demand (L/min)	Hydrant Class	Quantity	Contrib. to RFF	Quantity	Contrib. to RFF	Coverage (L/min)
		AA	1*	5,678	1	3,785	
1368 Labrie	0.000	А					0.462
Ave	8,000 e	В					9,463
	С						

#### Table 3: Fire Hydrant Coverage

### Conclusions

In conclusion, based on the boundary conditions provided, the watermain along Labrie Avenue provides adequate fire flow capacity as per the Fire Underwriters Survey. Based on our assumptions as noted, the combined hydrant flow coverage should be above the required fire flow, nevertheless hydrant capacity will need to be confirmed by the City.

Anticipated pressures at the property line during basic day and peak hour demand conditions are within the pressure objectives as per the City of Ottawa's Drinking Water Design Guidelines. However, to meet the internal pressure requirements of the higher floors (i.e., floors 5 and 6), the proponent will need to consider providing an internal booster pump or designing the internal plumbing to reduce headlosses and ensure adequate pressure on the higher floors.

### **B. Sanitary Flow**

The peak sanitary flow for the six (6)-storey residential apartment building totaling (11) 1bedroom apartments, (11) 1-bedroom + den unit apartments and (23) 2-bedroom apartments is estimated at 1.07 L/s with an infiltration rate of 0.04 L/s. Refer to **Appendix D** regarding sanitary flow calculations. This will enter the existing 250mm diameter Labrie Avenue sanitary sewer from the site via the proposed 150mm diameter PVC building sanitary lateral from the apartment building.

The existing peak sanitary flow of the site for the existing single detached dwelling unit is Q = 0.09 L/s with an infiltration rate of 0.04 L/s. The net increase in flow from this proposed development therefore is 0.98 L/s which is not expected to negatively impact the existing 250mm diameter Labrie Avenue sanitary sewer.

Waste water from the Labrie Avenue 250mm diameter sanitary sewer fronting this lot then in turn flow north to the Cyrville Road sanitary sewer then southward and outlets into the existing 675mm diameter sanitary collector sewer crossing Hwy. 417.

### **C. Storm Flow**

### **Proposed Grading and Storm Water Management**

Based on review of the Architectural site plan proposed for this site, the proposed six (6)-storey building occupies approximately 45.0% of the lot with a 5.0m building set back from the Labrie Avenue front property line. As the property is relatively flat with mildly slope gradient towards the street, however, an underground parking level with driving aisles are proposed for this site.

These results in retaining walls required throughout most of the site and where stormwater management (SWM) design is incorporated also.

Grading design with proposed gradient to meet City's requirements are proposed. Labrie Avenue currently does not have an underground storm sewer for drainage therefore on-site stormwater management consisting of roof top storage, asphalt laneway surface ponding and underground stormwater holding tank(s) in the building with pumping chamber is proposed to attenuate post development storm water flow off-site to the 5-year pre-development level.

From storm drainage criteria set by the staff at the City of Ottawa's Engineering Department for this drainage area, the allowable post development runoff release rate shall not exceed the five (5)-year pre-development conditions. The allowable pre-development runoff coefficient is the lesser of the calculated "C" existing value = 0.8 or C = 0.5 maximum. If the uncontrolled stormwater runoff exceeds the specified requirements, then on-site stormwater management (SWM) control measures are necessary. The post development runoff coefficient for this site is estimated at C = 0.81, which exceeds the pre-development allowable C = 0.5 criteria for the Labrie Avenue roadway ditch without on-site SWM control. Therefore, SWM measures are required. Refer to the attached Drainage Area Plan (Figure A) as detailed in **Appendix E**.

The storm water management calculations that follow will detail the extent of on-site SWM control to be implemented and the storage volume required on-site to attain the appropriate runoff release that will conform to the City's established drainage criteria.

### Site Data

#### 1. <u>Development Property Area</u>

Post-Development Site Area Characteristics

Development Lot Area	=	1,393.85 m <sup>2</sup>
Roof Surface Area	=	592.39 m <sup>2</sup>
Asphalt Area	=	416.57 m <sup>2</sup>
Interlock Paver/Concrete Area	=	237.69 m <sup>2</sup>
Grass Area	=	147.20 m <sup>2</sup>

 $C = \frac{(592.39 \times 0.9) + (416.57 \times 0.9) + (237.69 \times 0.8) + (147.20 \times 0.2)}{1,393.85}$ 

$$C = \frac{1,127.66}{1,393.85}$$
$$C = 0.809$$
Say "C" = 0.81

Therefore, the average post-development "C" for this site is 0.81.

2. <u>Controlled Area Data</u>

Roof Surface Area	=	592.39 m <sup>2</sup>
Asphalt Area	=	391.31 m <sup>2</sup>
Interlock Paver/Concrete Area	=	121.07 m <sup>2</sup>
Grass Area	=	113.52 m <sup>2</sup>
Total Stormwater Controlled Area	=	1,218.29 m <sup>2</sup>

$$C = \frac{(592.39 \times 0.9) + (113.52 \times 0.2) + (391.31 \times 0.9) + (121.07 \times 0.8)}{1,218.29}$$
$$C = \frac{1,004.89}{1,218.29}$$
$$C = 0.825$$
Say "C" = 0.83

Therefore, the post-development "C" for the controlled stormwater drainage area of the site is 0.83.

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3. <u>Uncontrolled Area Data</u>

Asphalt Area	=	25.26 m <sup>2</sup>
Grass Area	=	33.68 m <sup>2</sup>
Interlock Paver/Concrete Area	=	116.62 m <sup>2</sup>
Total Stormwater Uncontrolled Area	=	175.56 m <sup>2</sup>

$$C = \frac{(116.62 \times 0.8) + (33.68 \times 0.2) + (25.26 \times 0.9)}{175.56}$$
$$C = \frac{122.766}{175.56}$$

C = 0.699

Say "C" = 0.70

Therefore, the post-development "C" for the uncontrolled stormwater drainage area of the site is 0.70.

The tributary area consisting of approximately 175.56 square meters will be outletting off-site uncontrolled for the residential apartment building site.

The SWM area to be controlled is 1,218.29  $m^2$ . Refer to the attached "Drainage Area Plan" in Figure A for details.

The site SWM storage area excluding the rooftop area that is to be controlled on-site with asphalt laneway surface ponding area and in-ground stormwater holding tank(s) below the lower parking level of the building is 1,218.29 m<sup>2</sup> – 592.39 m<sup>2</sup> = 625.90 m<sup>2</sup> or 0.0626 ha.

## **Pre-Development Flow Estimation**

Maximum allowable off-site flow: five (5)-year storm

**Pre-Development Site Area Characteristics** 

Development Lot Area	=	1,393.85 m <sup>2</sup>
Roof Surface Area	=	158.65 m <sup>2</sup>
Asphalt Area	=	263.07 m <sup>2</sup>
Interlock Paver/Concrete Area	=	28.11 m <sup>2</sup>
Grass Area	=	63.57 m <sup>2</sup>
Gravel Area	=	880.45 m <sup>2</sup>

$$C = \frac{(158.65 \times 0.9) + (880.45 \times 0.8) + (63.57 \times 0.2) + (28.11 \times 0.8) + (263.07 \times 0.9)}{1,393.85}$$
$$C = \frac{1,119.11}{1,393.85}$$

C = 0.803

Use  $C_{\text{pre}} = 0.5$  maximum allowable for redevelopment

 $\label{eq:transform} \begin{array}{l} T_c = D/V \mbox{ where } D = 55.0 \mbox{ m, } \Delta H = 1.32 \mbox{ m, } S = 2.4\%, \mbox{ and } V = 3.1 \mbox{ feet/second} = 0.95 \mbox{ m/s} \end{array}$  Therefore,  $\begin{array}{l} T_c = \underline{55.0m} \\ 0.95 \mbox{ m/s} \end{array}$  T\_c = 0.97 minutes  $Use \mbox{ T}_c = 10 \mbox{ minutes} \\ Use \mbox{ T}_c = 10 \mbox{ minutes} \end{array}$  I\_5 = 104.4 mm/hr [City of Ottawa, five (5)-year storm]

Using the Rationale Method

Q = 2.78 (0.5) (104.4) (0.14) Q = 20.32 L/s

Because 175.56 square meters are drained uncontrolled off-site, the **net** allowable stormwater discharge for this site to the existing Labrie Avenue road right of way is Q =  $\{2.78 (0.5) (104.4) (0.14) - [2.78 (0.70) (178.6) (0.0176)]\}$  = 20.32 L/s – 6.12 L/s = 14.20 L/s.

Therefore, the net allowable flow off-site for storm event up to the 100-Year return period is estimated at 14.20 L/s.

The <u>estimated pre-development flow</u> to the existing Labrie Avenue road right of way during the five (5)-year and 100-year storm event from this site is as follows:

Where,  $T_c = 10$  min.

 $Q_{5pre} = 2.78 (0.8) (104.2) (0.14)$ = 32.44 L/s

Q<sub>100pre</sub> = 2.78 (1.0) (178.6) (0.14) = 69.51 L/s

### **Stormwater Management Analysis**

The net allowable flow rate of 14.20 L/s for on-site stormwater management (SWM) detention volume storage will be used for this SWM analysis. Runoff greater than the allowable release rate will be stored on-site.

Proposed stormwater attenuation for this site is to incorporate flat rooftop storage on top of the 6<sup>th</sup> floor, surface ponding within the asphalt laneway of the site and also holding tank storage with pumps in the building located below the underground parking garage.

From the rooftop of the 6<sup>th</sup> floor, it is proposed that three (3) flat rooftop areas of the residential building (Roof Area #1, #2, and #3) will each incorporate a controlled roof drain to provide on-site stormwater detention. Discharged of the (3) controlled roof drains will be via roof downspout to a concrete splash pad located at the front of property and surface drain onto the Labrie Avenue roadway ditches.

Within the asphalt laneway area, grading is designed to provide stormwater surface ponding storage for on-site stormwater management (SWM) attenuation. An inlet control device (ICD) is proposed to be installed in CB/MH#4 to regulate a flow release rate of 4.0 L/s which will then be outletted to the building holding tank and pumping system.

Also, underground holding tank(s) are proposed which will store stormwater from the asphalt ramp area and landscaped areas along the north side of the lot where flow is then directed to the holding tank(s) and then pumped up to discharged onto the front surface of the site which is graded to direct stormwater to the Labrie Avenue road right of way.

Each of the proposed rooftop storage areas will incorporate (1) roof drain control (Roof Drain #1, #2, and #3) to control flow off-site. The specified standard roof drain flow rate is 0.95 L/s (15.0 US gal/min.) under a head of 150mm.

Roof Area #1 =  $186.68 \text{ m}^2$ Roof Area #2 =  $204.71 \text{ m}^2$ Roof Area #3 =  $201.0 \text{ m}^2$ 

Total controlled roof area at the  $6^{th}$  storey rooftop = 592.39 m<sup>2</sup>.

Area #4 is in reference to the surface ponding area within the site of the stormwater controlled area which is approximately 258.89  $m^2$  (0.0259 ha.) in size.

Area #5 is in reference to the remainder of the stormwater controlled site which is  $367.01 \text{ m}^2$ and consist of asphalt ramp area of 198.56 m<sup>2</sup> and the landscaped areas situated above the underground parking garage at 168.45 m<sup>2</sup> in size. For in-ground holding tank sizing, the allowable discharged of <u>Area #5</u> (remainder of the controlled area) is  $[14.20 \text{ L/s} - (3 \times 0.95 \text{ L/s}) - 4.0 \text{ L/s}] = 7.35 \text{ L/s}$  which is the pumping rate from the pumps of the pumping chamber and holding tank excluding the incoming controlled flow rate of 4.0 L/s from CB/MH#4.

The post-development inflow rate during the (5)-year and 100-year storm for the rooftop areas, asphalt laneway surface ponding, and in-ground holding tank can now be calculated as follows:

# **Design Discharged Computation**

### 1. Flat Rooftop Areas

To Calculate Roof Storage Requirements

The proposed flat roof of the apartment building on the property will incorporate three (3) roof drains to control flow off-site for this development property. The roof drain flow rate proposed is at 0.95 L/s (15.0 U.S. gal./min.) for Roof Drain #1, Roof Drain #2 and Roof Drain #3. The specified roof drain is the Watts "Adjustable Accutrol Weir" (Model # RD-100-A-ADJ) with weir opening in the 1/4 exposed position, which will allow a flow of 0.95 L/s under a head of 150 mm water above the drain for Roof Drain #1, Roof Drain #2, and Roof Drain #3. Therefore, the stormwater flow that can be controlled from this rooftop and outletted off-site is (3 x 0.95 L/s) = 2.85 L/s. Refer to the Proposed Stormwater Management Plan Dwg. 820-131 SWM-1 for roof drain details.

C = 0.9 will be used for sizing roof storage volume in this case.

Inflow rate  $(Q_A) = 2.78$  CIA, where C = 0.9, A = surface area of roof, I = mm/hr

For Roof Area 1, Q<sub>A1</sub> = 2.78 CIA

Five (5)-Year Event

C<sub>5</sub> = 0.90 A = 186.68 m<sup>2</sup> I = mm/hr Q<sub>1</sub> = 2.78 (0.90) (0.0187 ha.) I = 0.0468 I 100-Year Event

C<sub>100</sub> = 1.0 A = 186.68 m<sup>2</sup> I = mm/hr Q<sub>2</sub> = 2.78 (1.0) (0.0187 ha.) I = 0.052 I

For Roof Area 2, Q<sub>A2</sub> = 2.78 CIA

Five (5)-Year Event

 $C_5 = 0.90$ A = 204.71 m<sup>2</sup> I = mm/hr  $Q_2 = 2.78 (0.90) (0.0205 ha.) I = 0.0513 I$ 

100-Year Event

C<sub>100</sub> = 1.0 A = 204.71 m<sup>2</sup> I = mm/hr Q<sub>2</sub> = 2.78 (1.0) (0.0205 ha.) I = 0.057 I

For Roof Area 3, Q<sub>A3</sub> = 2.78 CIA

Five (5)-Year Event

C<sub>5</sub> = 0.90 A = 201.0 m<sup>2</sup> I = mm/hr Q<sub>3</sub> = 2.78 (0.90) (0.0201 ha.) I = 0.0503 I

100-Year Event

 $C_{100} = 1.0$ A = 201.0 m<sup>2</sup> I = mm/hr Q<sub>3</sub> = 2.78 (1.0) (0.0201 ha.) I = 0.0559 I

**Table B** summarizes the post-development design flows from the building roof top area as well as the type of roof drains, the maximum anticipated ponding depths, storage volumes required, and storage volumes provided for the five (5)-year and 100-year design events.

#### Table B: Design Flow and Roof Drain Table

Roof Drain ID Number of & Drainage Area Roof Drains		Watts Roof Drain Model	in Model		Approximate Ponding Depth Above Drains (m)		Storage Volume Required (m <sup>3</sup> )		Max. Storage Available	
(ha)		ID (Weir Opening)	5 YR	100 YR	5 YR	100 YR	5 YR	100 YR	(m <sup>3</sup> )	
RD-1 (0.0187 ha)	1	RD-100-A-ADJ (1/4 OPENING EXPOSED)	0.87	0.95	0.12	0.15	2.97	7.13	8.36	
RD-2 (0.0205 ha)	1	RD-100-A-ADJ (1/4 OPENING EXPOSED)	0.87	0.95	0.12	0.15	3.42	8.09	9.67	
RD-3 (0.0201 ha)	1	RD-100-A-ADJ (1/4 OPENING EXPOSED)	0.87	0.95	0.12	0.15	3.31	7.86	9.42	
Total Roof (0.0593 ha)	3	-	2.61	2.85	-	-	9.70	23.08	27.45	

#### 2. Asphalt Laneway Surface Building Area

The Rational Method was used to estimate peak flows.

Q = 2.78 CIA

Inflow rate Q<sub>ACTUAL</sub> for this site is:

Five (5)-year event  $C_5 = 0.9$  (average "C" value of this controlled area at Area #4)

 $A = 0.0259 \text{ ha.} (258.89 \text{ m}^2)$ 

Inflow rate $(Q_A)_5$	=	2.78 CIA	
	=	2.78 (0.9) (0.0259) I	
	=	0.0648 I	I = mm/hr

The inflow rate for the controlled site tributary Area #4 can be calculated as follows:

Q<sub>5</sub> = 0.0648 I

100-year event  $C_{100}$  = 1.0 (average "C" value of this controlled area at Area #4)

#### Where,

 $C_{100} = \underline{(258.89 \times 0.9 \times 1.25)}_{258.89}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} C_{100} = \underline{291.25} \\ \underline{258.89} \end{array}$ 

$C_{100} = 1.125$			
Say " $C_{100}$ " = 1.0			
Inflow rate $(Q_A)_{100}$	= = =	2.78 CIA 2.78 (1.0) (0.0259) I 0.072 I	I = mm/hr

### 3. To Calculate Storage for Landscape Area and Asphalt Ramp (Area #5)

Underground stormwater holding tank storage system (Tributary Area #5)

5-Year Event

 $C_5$  = Tributary Area No. 5

Area Characteristics

Asphalt Area	=	168.56 m <sup>2</sup>
Concrete Area	=	84.37 m <sup>2</sup>
Grass Area	=	114.08 m <sup>2</sup>
Total Area	=	367.01 m <sup>2</sup>

Where  $C_5 = (168.56 \times 0.9) + (84.37 \times 0.8) + (114.08 \times 0.2)$ 367.01

 $C_{5} = \frac{242.016}{367.01}$   $C_{5} = 0.659$ Say "C\_{5"} = 0.66 A = 0.0367 ha. Inflow rate (Q<sub>A</sub>)<sub>5</sub> = 2.78 CIA = 2.78 (0.66) (0.0367) I = 0.0674 I I = mm/hr

The inflow rate for the controlled site tributary Area #5 can be calculated as follows:

Q<sub>5</sub> = 0.0674 I

100-Year Event

 $C_{100}$  = Tributary Area No. 5

Where,

 $C_{100} = \underbrace{(168.56 \times 1.0) + (84.37 \times 1.0) + (114.08 \times 0.2 \times 1.25)}_{367.01}$   $C_{100} = \underbrace{281.45}_{367.01}$   $C_{100} = 0.767$ Say "C<sub>100</sub>" = 0.77
Inflow rate (Q<sub>A</sub>)<sub>100</sub> = 2.78 CIA = 2.78 (0.77) (0.0367) I = 0.0786 I I = mm/hr

This can now be used to determine the storage volume of Area #4 and Area #5 for the site using the Modified Rational Method.

Actual flow Q<sub>ACTUAL</sub> is calculated as:

Q = 2.78 CIA

Q<sub>STORED</sub> is calculated as:

 $Q_S = Q_A - Q_{ALLOW}$ 

Summary results of the calculated inflow and the required storage volume of the building's flat rooftop, asphalt laneway surface ponding and underground holding tank(s) to store the 5-year and 100-year storm events are shown in Tables 1A to 10A inclusive.

### **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL**

The contractor shall implement Best Management Practices to provide for protection of the receiving storm sewer during construction activities. These practices are required to ensure no sediment and/or associated pollutants are released to the receiving watercourse. These practices include installation of a "siltsack" catch basin sediment control device or equal in catch basins as recommended by manufacturer on-site and off-site within the Labrie Avenue road right of way adjacent to this property. Siltsack shall be inspected every 2 to 3 weeks and after every major storm. The deposits will be disposed of as per the requirements of the contract.

### CONCLUSION

For this proposed six-storey residential apartment building site on  $\pm 0.14$  hectare parcel of land, the maximum post-development allowable flow off-site is 20.32 L/s. Based on the site grading proposed, 6.12 L/s of flow will be drained uncontrolled off-site and therefore the net allowable rate of 14.2 L/s for storms up to the 100-year event will be controlled and released from the proposed development site.

In order to control the 5 year stormwater release rate off-site to a net allowable rate of 14.2 L/s, a site storage volume of approximately 12.0  $m^3$  (min.) is required during the 5 year event. We estimate that approximately 9.70  $m^3$  (min.) of rooftop storage, 1.65  $m^3$  (min.) of asphalt laneway surface storage and 0.65  $m^3$  (min.) storage volume from the holding tank(s) for the remainder of the controlled landscaped areas and asphalt ramp area are necessary to attenuate the 5 year storm event.

Based on the proposed Storm Water Management Design Plan as shown (on Dwg. No. 820-131, SWM-1), the available flat rooftop storage is 14.14 m<sup>3</sup> from the (3) flat roof areas #1, #2 and #3.

During the <u>5 year storm event</u> for Roof Area #1, the ponding depth on this rooftop is estimated at 120 mm at the drain and 0 mm at the roof perimeter assuming a 1.0% (min.) roof pitch to the drain. The rooftop storage available is 4.67 m<sup>3</sup> which is greater than the required volume of 2.97 m<sup>3</sup>.

For Roof Area #2, the ponding depth on this rooftop is estimated at 120 mm at the drain and 0 mm at the roof perimeter assuming a 1.3% (min.) roof pitch to the drain. The rooftop storage available is  $4.82 \text{ m}^3$  which is greater than the required volume of  $3.42 \text{ m}^3$ .

For Roof Area #3, the ponding depth on this rooftop is estimated at 120 mm at the drain and 0 mm at the roof perimeter assuming a 1.3% (min.) roof pitch to the drain. The rooftop storage available is 4.65 m<sup>3</sup> which is greater than the required volume of  $3.31 \text{ m}^3$ .

The asphalt laneway surface ponding area at CB/MH#4 will provide an available storage volume of 2.85 m<sup>3</sup> which is greater than the required volume of 1.65 m<sup>3</sup> at the 5-year HWL = 72.51 m. The specified inlet control device (ICD) Hydrovex Model No. 50-VHV-1 or equal is proposed to be installed at the outlet of CB/MH#4 in the 200mm diameter storm pipe (outlet pipe) with Q = 4.0 L/s under a head of 2.06 m to regulate flow into the holding tank(s) in the building.

As for the remaining storage volume of 0.65 m<sup>3</sup> (min.) required from the remainder of the controlled landscaped and asphalt ramp area, it is proposed that the underground concrete holding tank(s) be provided with an effective storage of 0.66 m<sup>3</sup>. In total the 5 year available site storage volume is 17.65 m<sup>3</sup> which is greater than the required storage volume of 12.0 m<sup>3</sup>. Pump out rate from the holding tank/storage tank configuration is at 11.35 L/s where the holding tank(s) are upstream of and connected in series with the pumping chamber/holding tank.

During the <u>100 year storm event</u>, in order to control the 100 year stormwater release rate offsite to a net allowable rate of 14.2 L/s, a site storage volume of approximately 32.75 m<sup>3</sup> (min.) is required during the 100 year event. We estimate that approximately 23.08 m<sup>3</sup> (min.) of rooftop storage 5.66 m<sup>3</sup> (min.) of asphalt laneway surface storage and 4.01 m<sup>3</sup> (min.) storage volume from the holding tank(s) for the remainder of the controlled landscape and asphalt ramp area are necessary to attenuate the 100 year storm event.

Based on the proposed Stormwater Management Design Plan as shown (on Dwg. No. 820-131, SWM-1), the available flat rooftop storage is 27.45 m<sup>3</sup> from the (3) flat roof areas #1, #2 and #3.

For Roof Area #1, the ponding depth on this rooftop is estimated at 150 mm at the drain and 0 mm above the roof perimeter assuming a 1.0% (min.) roof pitch to the drain. The rooftop storage available is  $8.36 \text{ m}^3$  which is greater than the required volume of 7.13 m<sup>3</sup>.

For Roof Area #2, the ponding depth on this rooftop is estimated at 150 mm at the drain and 0 mm above the roof perimeter assuming a 1.3% (min.) roof pitch to the drain. The rooftop storage available is 9.67 m<sup>3</sup> which is greater than the required volume of 8.09 m<sup>3</sup>.

For Roof Area #3, the ponding depth on this rooftop is estimated at 150 mm at the drain and 0 mm above the roof perimeter assuming a 1.3% (min.) roof pitch to the drain. The rooftop storage available is  $9.42 \text{ m}^3$  which is greater than the required volume of 7.86 m<sup>3</sup>.

The asphalt laneway surface ponding area at CB/MH#4 will provide an available storage volume of 5.79 m<sup>3</sup> which is greater than the required volume of 5.66 m<sup>3</sup> at the 100-year HWL = 72.55m. The specified inlet control device (ICD) Hydrovex Model No. 50-VHV-1 or equal is proposed to be installed at the outlet of CB/MH#4 in the 200mm diameter storm pipe (outlet pipe) with Q = 4.0 L/s under a head of 2.06 m to regulate flow into the holding tank(s) in the building.

As for the remaining storage volume of 4.01 m<sup>3</sup> (min.) required from the remainder of the uncontrolled rooftop and asphalt ramp, it is proposed that the underground concrete holding tank(s) be provided with a minimum effective storage volume of 2.0 x 5.29 m<sup>3</sup> = 10.58 m<sup>3</sup> (min.). We would recommend a holding tank with an effective volume of (2.1 m x 2.1 m x 1.2 m =  $5.29 \text{ m}^3$ ) be connected to a holding tank/pumping chamber the same size as the holding tank (2.1 m x 2.1 m x 1.2 m =  $5.29 \text{ m}^3$ ) which houses the duplex pumps set at a pump out rate of 11.35 L/s. The total available storage volume from the (2) tanks is 10.58 m<sup>3</sup>. In total the 100 year available storage volume is 43.82 m<sup>3</sup> which is greater than the required storage volume of 32.75 m<sup>3</sup>. (See **Appendix F** for storage volume calculation details.)

It is recommended that (6) roof scuppers be installed at the perimeter height of the 6<sup>th</sup> floor rooftop for emergency overflow purposes in case of blockage from debris build up at the roof drain as shown on Dwg. No. 820-131, G-1 and Dwg. No. 820-131, SWM-1 for details.

Therefore by grading the site to the proposed grades and installing the proposed controlled (3) roof drains and concrete storage and holding tank/pumping chamber as detailed in this report and shown on the Proposed Site Servicing and Grading Plan Dwg. No. 820-131, G-1 and proposed Stormwater Management Plan Dwg. No. 820-131, SWM-1, the designed stormwater storage volume available will be able to attenuate flow from this site to a maximum allowable rate of 20.32 L/s and net allowable release rate of 14.2 L/s to the Labrie Avenue road right of way. The pump out rate from the underground holding tank/pumping chamber is 11.35 L/s with pumps (duplex) to be designed by the owner's mechanical engineer.

A backup pumping chamber and pumping system are recommended to discharge and outlet to street level at a different location in case of emergencies or problems from the main pump(s) and chamber located at underground parking level P1.

In comparison to the 5-year pre-development flow of 32.4 L/s and 100-year pre-development flow of 69.51 L/s, the maximum post-development allowable flow is 20.32 L/s and with SWM attenuation proposed to be incorporated at the site these measures will reduce the stormwater flow off-site to approximately 30.0% of its current 100-year pre-development flow level.

### PREPARED BY T.L. MAK ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

TONY L. MAK, P. ENG.



### TABLE 1A

### FIVE (5)-YEAR EVENT

### REQUIRED BUILDING ROOF AREA 1 STORAGE VOLUME

t <sub>c</sub>	1	Q	Q	Q	VOLUME
TIME	5-YEAR	ACTUAL	ALLOW	STORED	STORED
(minutes)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )
5	141.20	6.61	0.87	5.74	1.72
10	104.20	4.88	0.87	4.01	2.41
15	83.50	3.91	0.87	3.04	2.74
20	70.30	3.29	0.87	2.42	2.90
25	60.90	2.85	0.87	1.98	2.97
30	53.93	2.52	0.87	1.65	<u>2.97</u>
35	48.50	2.27	0.87	1.40	2.94
40	44.20	2.07	0.87	1.20	2.88

Therefore, the required storage volume is  $2.97 \text{ m}^3$ .

### TABLE 2A

### FIVE (5)-YEAR EVENT

### REQUIRED BUILDING ROOF AREA 2 STORAGE VOLUME

t <sub>c</sub>	I	Q	Q	Q	VOLUME
TIME	5-YEAR	ACTUAL	ALLOW	STORED	STORED
(minutes)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )
5	141.20	7.24	0.87	6.37	1.91
10	104.20	5.35	0.87	4.48	2.69
15	83.50	4.28	0.87	3.41	3.07
20	70.30	3.61	0.87	2.74	3.29
25	60.90	3.12	0.87	2.25	3.38
30	53.93	2.77	0.87	1.90	<u>3.42</u>
35	48.50	2.49	0.87	1.62	3.40
40	44.20	2.27	0.87	1.40	3.36

Therefore, the required storage volume is 3.42 m<sup>3</sup>.

### TABLE 3A

### FIVE (5)-YEAR EVENT

### REQUIRED BUILDING ROOF AREA 3 STORAGE VOLUME

t <sub>c</sub>	I	Q	Q	Q	VOLUME
TIME	5-YEAR	ACTUAL	ALLOW	STORED	STORED
(minutes)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )
5	141.20	7.10	0.87	6.23	1.87
10	104.20	5.24	0.87	4.37	2.62
15	83.50	4.20	0.87	3.33	3.00
20	70.30	3.54	0.87	2.67	3.20
25	60.90	3.06	0.87	2.19	3.29
30	53.93	2.71	0.87	1.84	<u>3.31</u>
35	48.50	2.44	0.87	1.57	3.30
40	44.20	2.22	0.87	1.35	3.24

Therefore, the required storage volume is  $3.31 \text{ m}^3$ .

### TABLE 4A

### FIVE (5)-YEAR EVENT

#### ASPHALT LANEWAY SURFACE REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME

A = 258.89  $m^2$  C<sub>5</sub> = 0.9 average

t <sub>c</sub>	1	Q	Q	Q	VOLUME
TIME	5-YEAR	ACTUAL	ALLOW	STORED	STORED
(minutes)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )
5	141.20	9.15	4.0	5.15	1.55
10	104.20	6.75	4.0	2.75	<u>1.65</u>
15	83.50	5.41	4.0	1.41	1.27
20	70.30	4.56	4.0	0.56	0.67

Therefore, the required surface storage volume is  $1.65 \text{ m}^3$ .

#### TABLE 5A

### FIVE (5)-YEAR EVENT

### UNDERGROUND STORM WATER STORAGE TANK SYSTEM REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME

A =  $367.01 \text{ m}^2$  C<sub>5</sub> = 0.66

t <sub>c</sub> TIME	l 5-YEAR	Q ACTUAL	Q ALLOW	Q STORED	VOLUME STORED
(minutes)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )
5	141.20	9.52	7.35	2.17	0.65
10	104.20	7.02	7.35	0	0

Therefore, the required storage volume is  $0.65 \text{ m}^3$ .

### TABLE 6A

#### **100-YEAR EVENT**

### REQUIRED BUILDING ROOF AREA 1 STORAGE VOLUME

t <sub>c</sub>	I	Q	Q	Q	VOLUME
TIME	100-YEAR	ACTUAL	ALLOW	STORED	STORED
(minutes)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )
10	178.6	9.29	0.95	8.34	5.00
15	142.9	7.43	0.95	6.48	5.83
20	120.0	6.24	0.95	5.29	6.35
25	103.9	5.40	0.95	4.45	6.68
30	91.90	4.78	0.95	3.83	6.89
35	82.60	4.30	0.95	3.35	7.04
40	75.10	3.91	0.95	2.96	7.10
45	69.10	3.59	0.95	2.64	7.13
50	63.90	3.32	0.95	2.37	7.11
55	59.62	3.10	0.95	2.15	7.10

Therefore, the required storage volume is 7.13 m<sup>3</sup>.

### TABLE 7A

#### **100-YEAR EVENT**

### REQUIRED BUILDING ROOF AREA 2 STORAGE VOLUME

t <sub>c</sub>	I	Q	Q	Q	VOLUME
TIME	100-YEAR	ACTUAL	ALLOW	STORED	STORED
(minutes)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )
10	178.6	10.18	0.95	9.23	5.54
15	142.9	8.15	0.95	7.20	6.48
20	120.0	6.84	0.95	5.89	7.07
25	103.9	5.92	0.95	4.97	7.46
30	91.90	5.23	0.95	4.28	7.70
35	82.60	4.71	0.95	3.76	7.90
40	75.10	4.28	0.95	3.33	7.99
45	69.10	3.94	0.95	2.99	8.07
50	63.90	3.64	0.95	2.69	8.08
55	59.62	3.40	0.95	2.45	<u>8.09</u>
60	55.90	3.19	0.95	2.24	8.06

Therefore, the required storage volume is 8.09 m<sup>3</sup>.

### TABLE 8A

#### **100-YEAR EVENT**

### REQUIRED BUILDING ROOF AREA 3 STORAGE VOLUME

t <sub>c</sub>	I	Q	Q	Q	VOLUME
TIME	100-YEAR	ACTUAL	ALLOW	STORED	STORED
(minutes)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )
10	178.6	9.98	0.95	9.03	5.42
15	142.9	7.99	0.95	7.04	6.34
20	120.0	6.71	0.95	5.76	6.91
25	103.9	5.81	0.95	4.86	7.29
30	91.90	5.13	0.95	4.18	7.52
35	82.60	4.62	0.95	3.67	7.71
40	75.10	4.20	0.95	3.25	7.80
45	69.10	3.86	0.95	2.91	7.86
50	63.90	3.57	0.95	2.62	<u>7.86</u>
55	59.62	3.33	0.95	2.38	7.85
60	55.90	3.13	0.95	2.18	7.848
65	52.65	2.94	0.95	1.99	7.76

Therefore, the required storage volume is 7.86 m<sup>3</sup>.

### TABLE 9A

#### **100-YEAR EVENT**

#### ASPHALT LANEWAY SURFACE REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME

A = 258.89  $m^2$  C<sub>5</sub> = 1.0 average

t <sub>c</sub>	1	Q	Q	Q	VOLUME
TIME	100-YEAR	ACTUAL	ALLOW	STORED	STORED
(minutes)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )
10	178.6	12.86	4.0	8.86	5.32
15	142.9	10.29	4.0	6.29	<u>5.66</u>
20	120.0	8.64	4.0	4.64	5.57
25	103.9	7.48	4.0	3.48	5.22
30	91.9	6.62	4.0	2.62	4.72

Therefore, the required surface storage volume is  $5.66 \text{ m}^3$ .

### TABLE 10A

#### **100-YEAR EVENT**

#### ASPHALT LANEWAY SURFACE REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME

A = 258.89 m<sup>2</sup>  $C_{100} = 0.77$ 

t <sub>c</sub>	1	Q	Q	Q	VOLUME
TIME	100-YEAR	ACTUAL	ALLOW	STORED	STORED
(minutes)	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(m <sup>3</sup> )
5	242.8	19.09	7.35	11.74	3.52
10	178.6	14.04	7.35	6.69	<u>4.01</u>
15	142.9	11.23	7.35	3.88	3.49
20	120.0	9.43	7.35	2.08	2.50
25	103.9	8.16	7.35	0	0

Therefore, the required storage volume is 4.01 m<sup>3</sup>.

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL RE-ZONING 1368 LABRIE AVENUE PART OF LOT 25 CONCESSION 2 (OTTAWA FRONT) (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER) CITY OF OTTAWA

**APPENDIX A** 

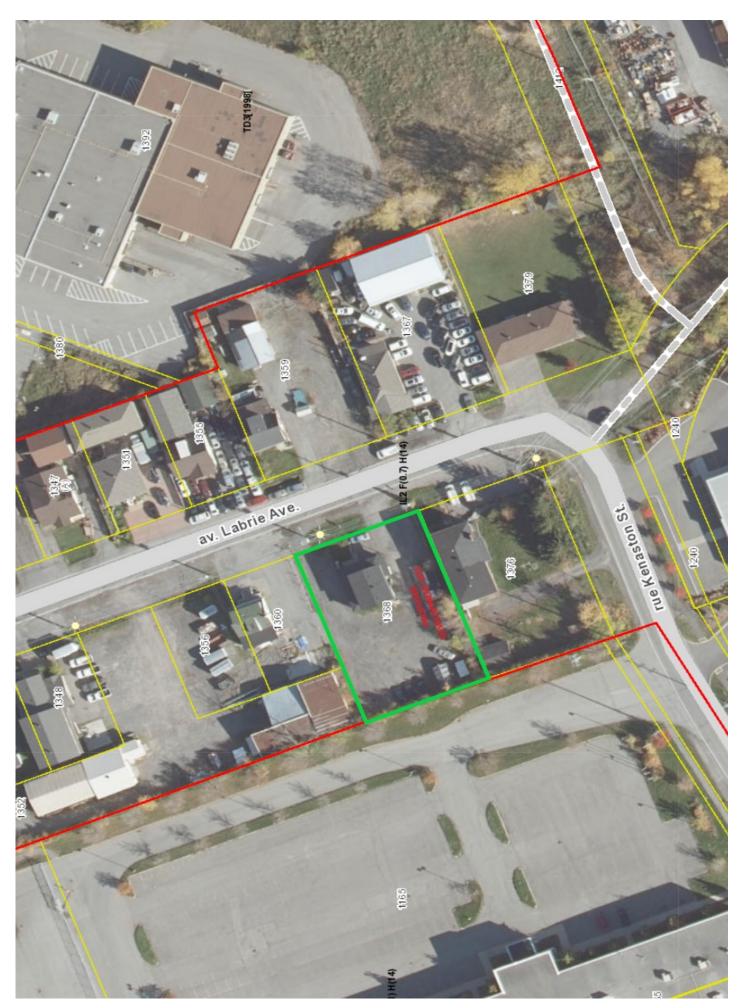
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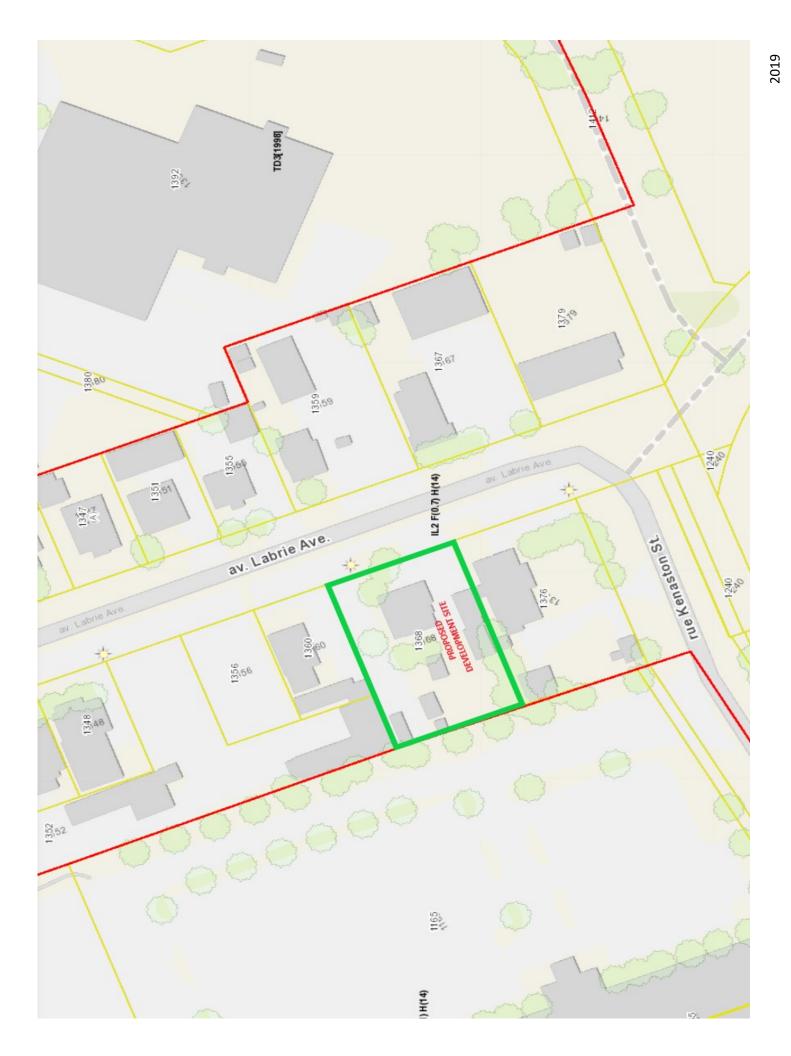
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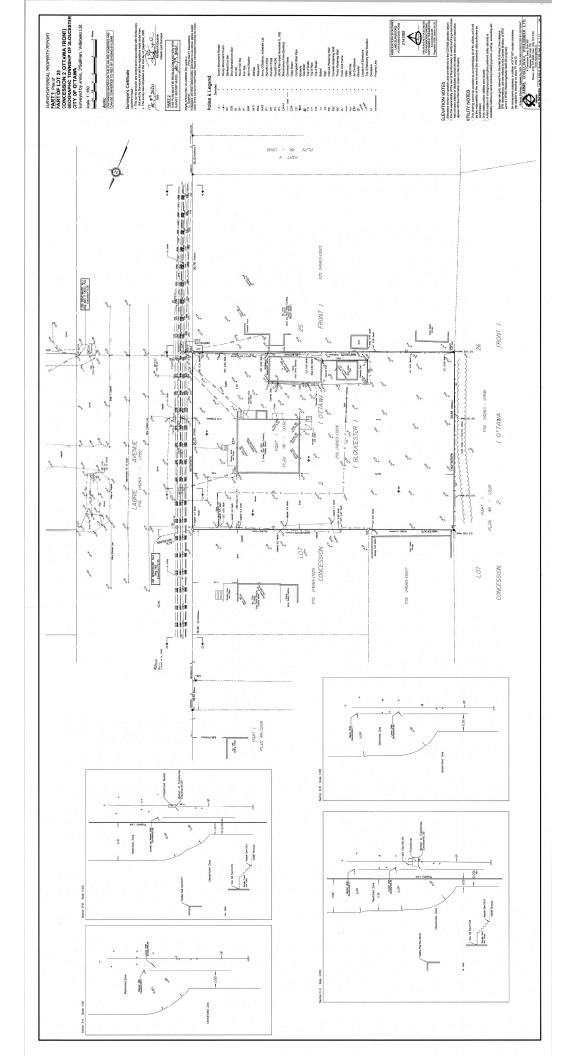
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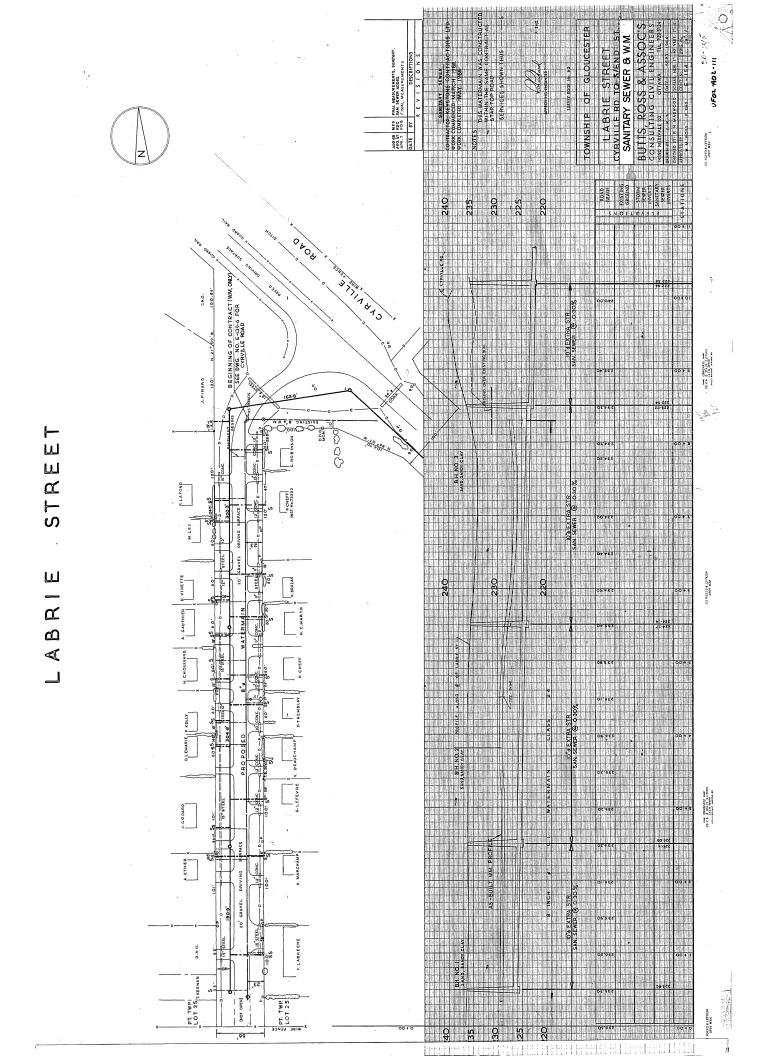


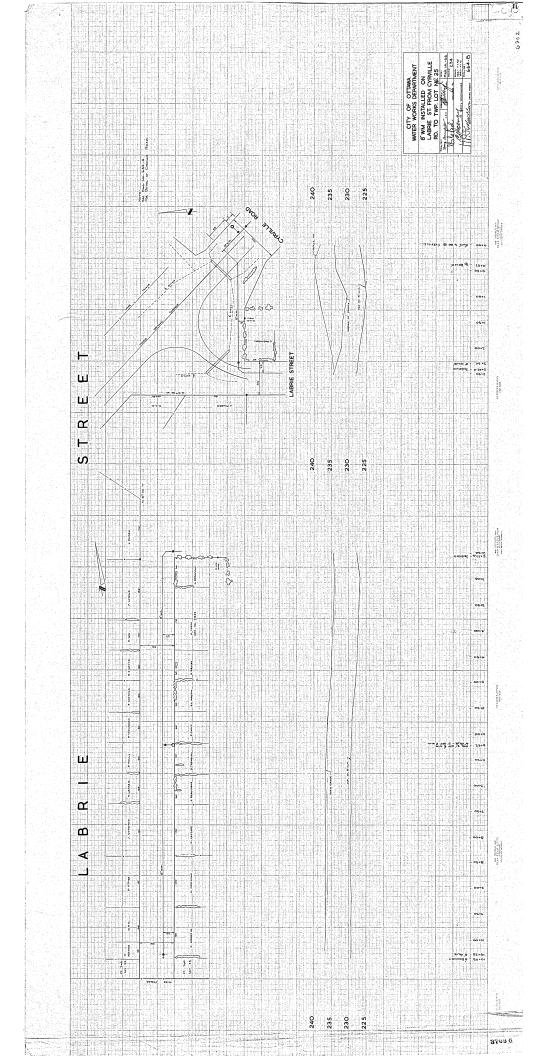


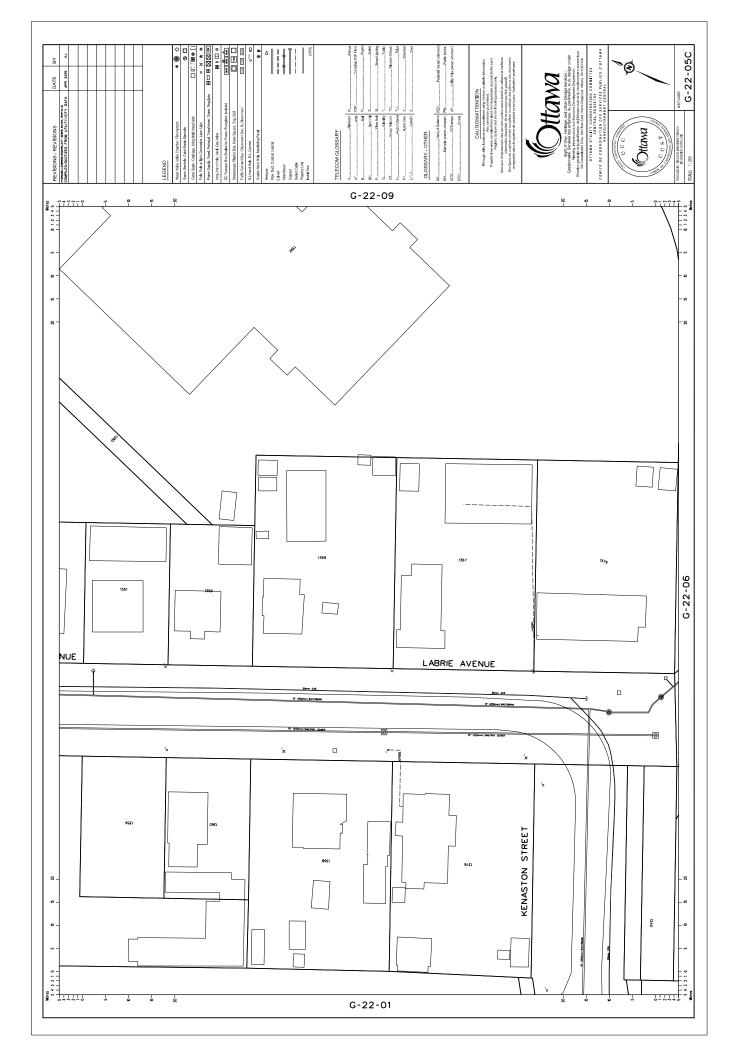


PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL RE-ZONING 1368 LABRIE AVENUE PART OF LOT 25 CONCESSION 2 (OTTAWA FRONT) (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER) CITY OF OTTAWA

> APPENDIX B LABRIE AVENUE CITY OF OTTAWA UCC AND PLAN AND PROFILE "AS-BUILT" WATERMAIN AND SEWERS DRAWINGS







PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL RE-ZONING 1368 LABRIE AVENUE PART OF LOT 25 CONCESSION 2 (OTTAWA FRONT) (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER) CITY OF OTTAWA

**APPENDIX C** 

- SITE PLAN
- FUS FIRE FLOW CALCULATIONS
- FIGURE 1 FUS EXPOSURE DISTANCES
- CITY OF OTTAWA WATER DATA BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
- SUPPORTING HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS
- GEOOTTAWA MAP 2020 (CONFIRMING HYDRANT SPACING)

SITE PLAN





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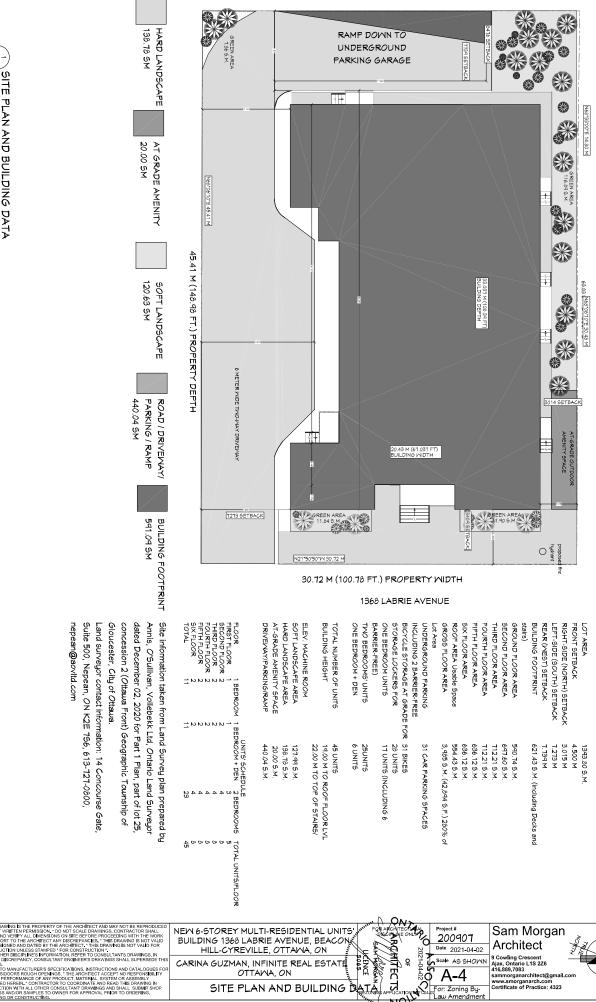
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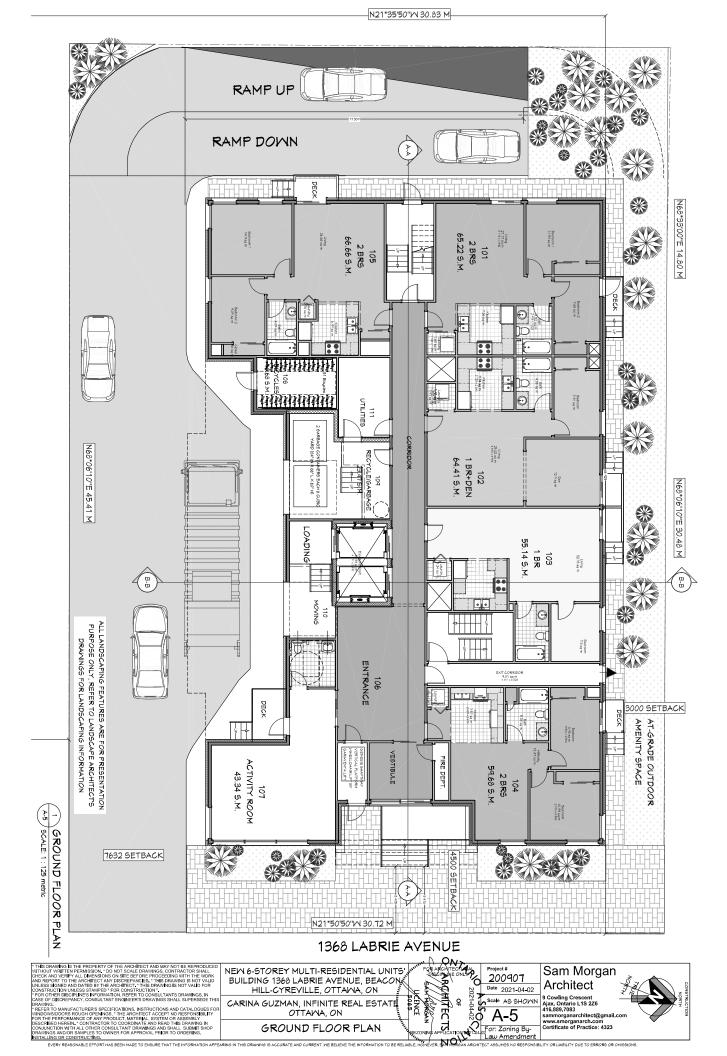
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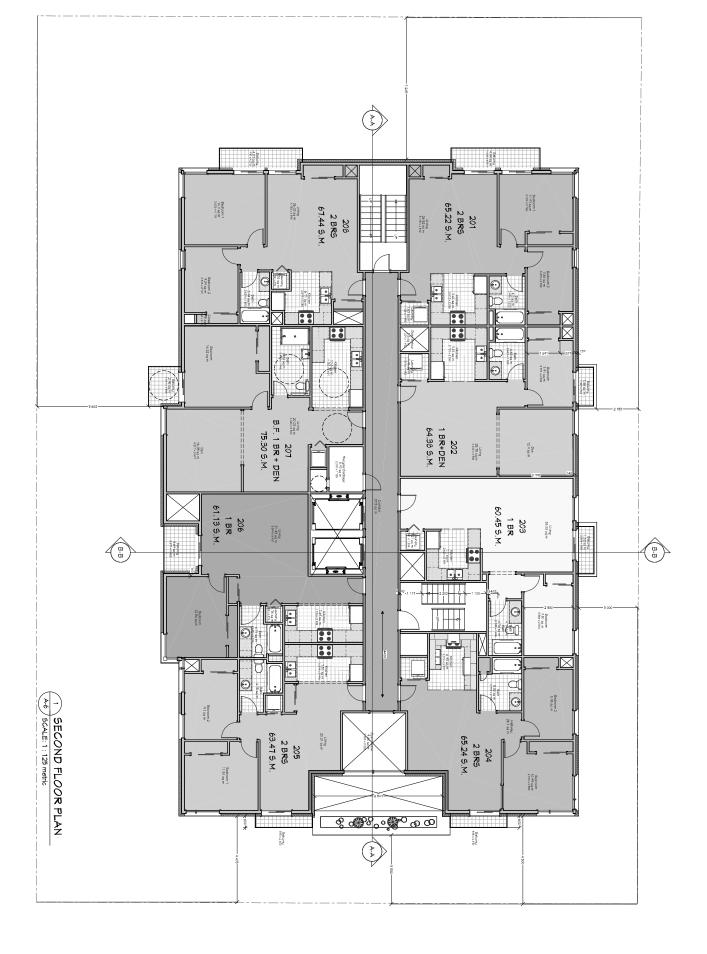
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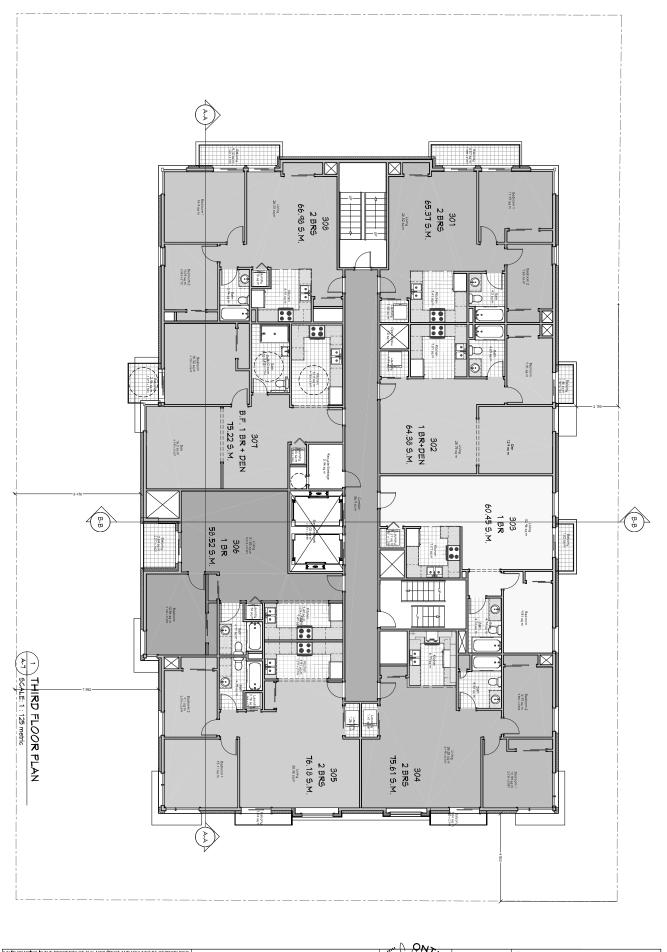
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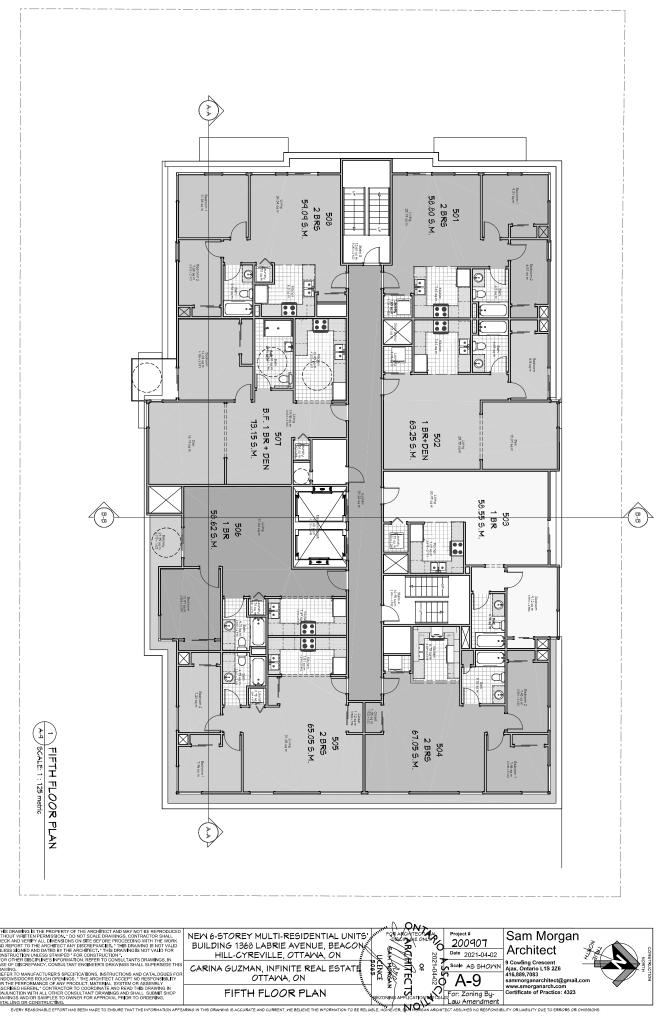




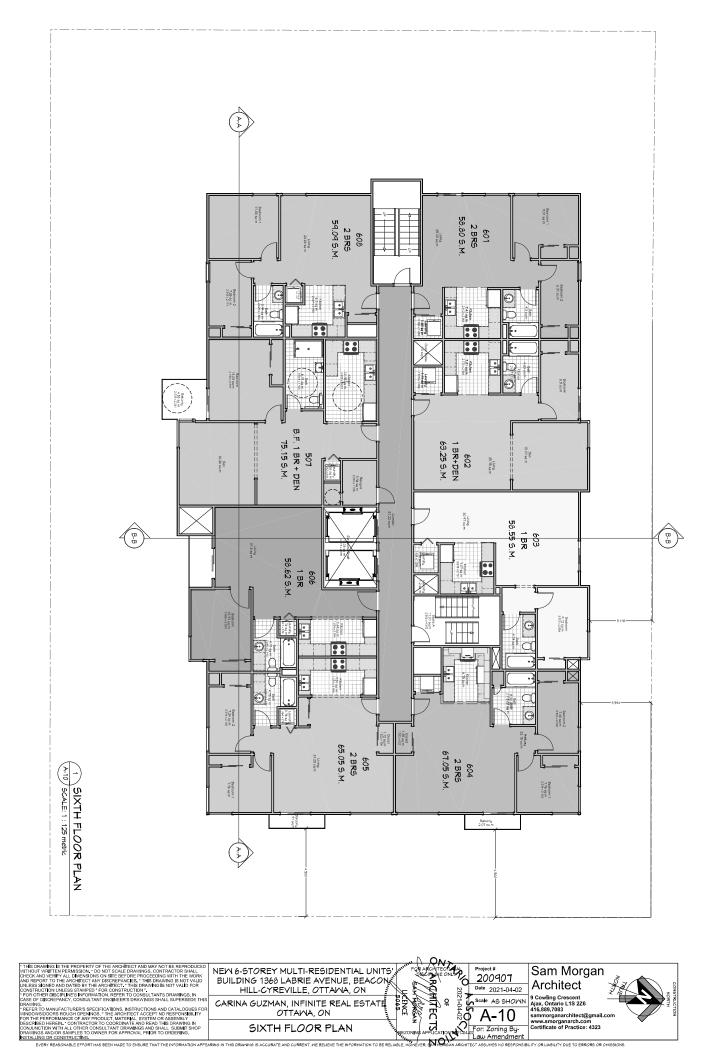


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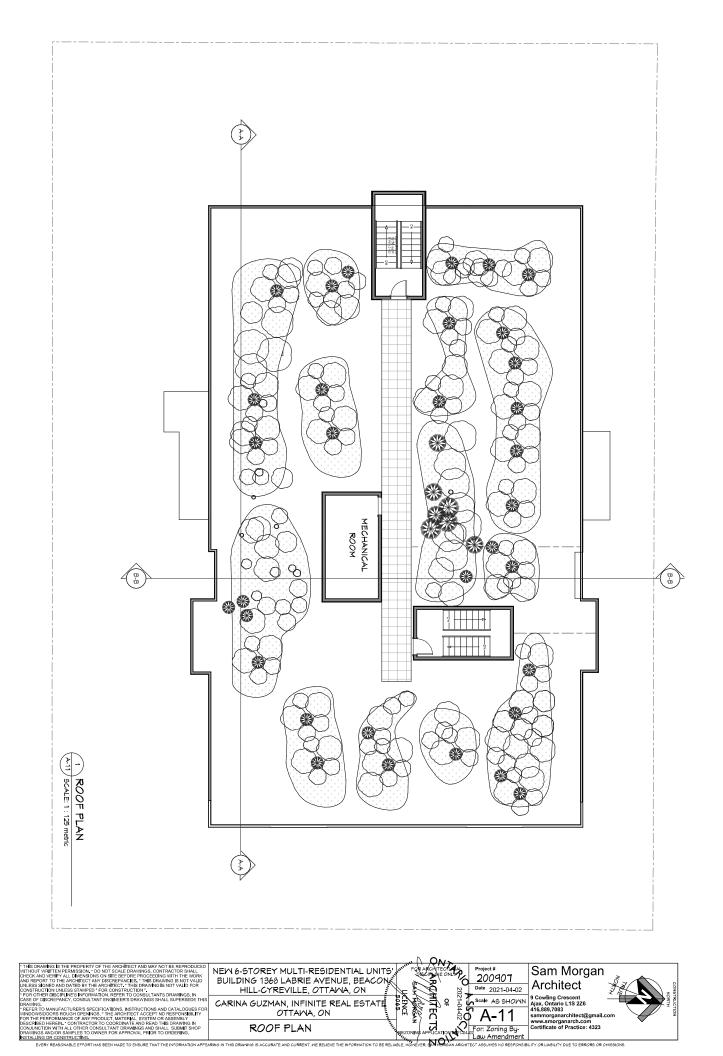


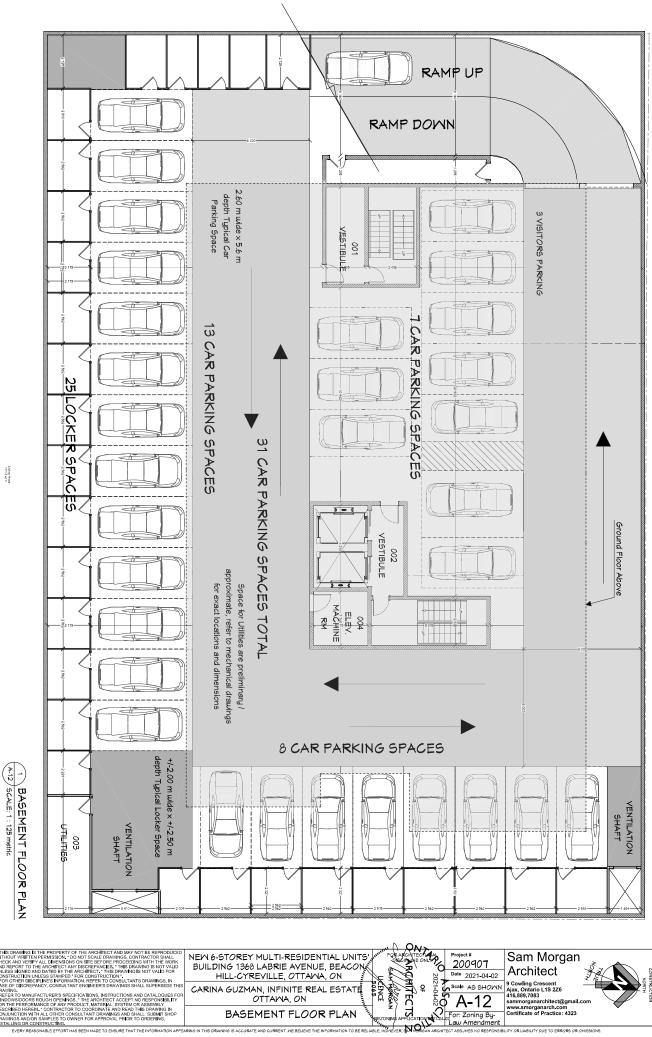


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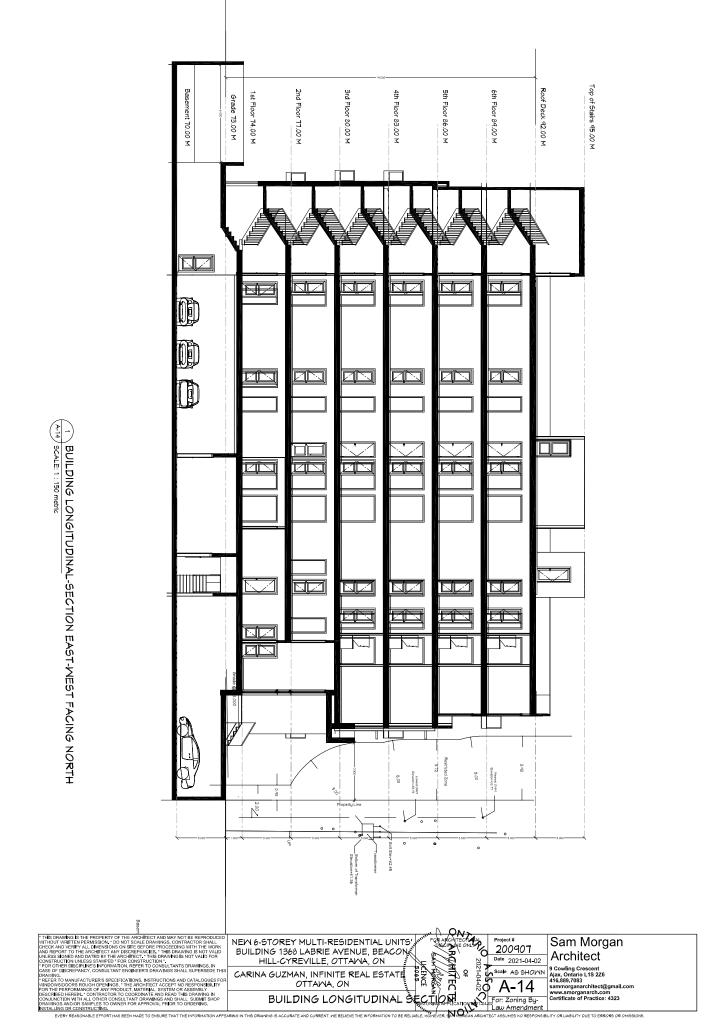
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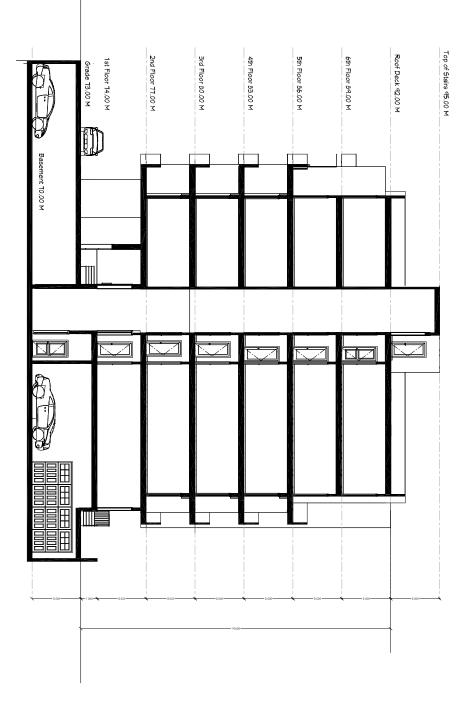
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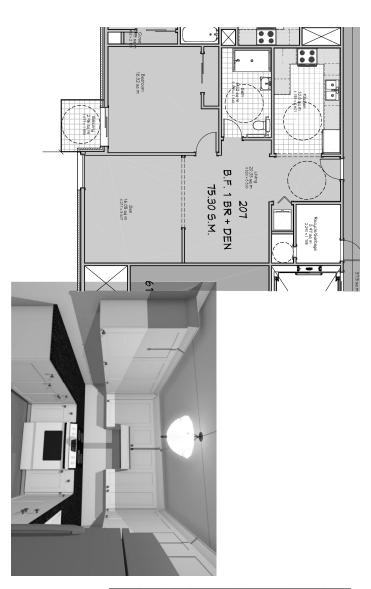
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Sam Morgan Architect 9 Cowling Crescent Ajax, Ontario L1S 2Z6 416.889.7083 sammorganarchitect@gmail.com www.smorganarch.com Certificate of Practice: 4323

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FUS FIRE FLOW CALCULATION



#### **FUS Fire Flow Calculation**

Calculations based on: "Water Supply for Public Fire Protection" by Fire Underwriters' Survey, 1999

 Stantec Project #:
 163401084

 Project Name:
 1368 Labrie Ave

 Date:
 April 20, 2021

 Data inputted by:
 Christène Razafimaharo, M.Sc., EIT

 Data reviewed by:
 Kevin Alemany, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

 Planned brick, stone and metal cladding/siding.

 Basement (underground parking) is more than 50% below grade.

 Sprinklers required as per OBC for apartment buildings.

 Vertical separation every 3 storeys, as per OBC.

Fire Flow Calculation #: 1 Building Type/Description/Name: Residential

		· · ·	ery 3 storeys, as per OBC. • Underwriters Survey Determinatic	on of Required Fi	re Flow - Long Meth	od								
Step	p Task Term Options		Multiplier Associated with Option	Choose:	Value Used	Unit	Total Fire Flow (L/min)							
		Framing Material												
1	Choose Frame Used for		Wood Frame	1.5			m							
		Coefficient related to	Ordinary construction	1										
	Construction of Unit	type of construction	Non-combustible construction	0.8	Ordinary construction	1								
	0	(C)	Fire resistive construction (< 2 hrs)	0.7										
			Fire resistive construction (> 2 hrs)	0.6										
	Choose Type of Housing (if TH,		F	loor Space Area										
2	Enter Number of		Single Family	1		45	Units							
	Units Per TH	Type of Housing	Townhouse - indicate # of units	1	Other (Comm, Ind, Apt etc.)									
	Block)		Other (Comm, Ind, Apt etc.)	45	610.)									
2.2	# of Storeys		toreys in the Unit (do not include basement if nber of floors > 3, vertical fire separation requ		6	3	Storeys							
	Enter Ground Floor	Average Floor Area	(A) based on design with one hour rating for v	004		Area in								
3	Area of One Unit	Average 11001 Area (	exterior vert	Square Metres (m2)	Square Meters (m <sup>2</sup> )									
4	Obtain Required Fire Flow without Reductions	Required Fire Flow (without reductions or increases per FUS) (F = 220 * C * √A) Round to nearest 1,000 L/min												
5	Apply Factors Affecting Burning	Reductions/Increases Due to Factors Affecting Burning												
	Choose Combustibility of Building Contents		Non-combustible	5										
		Occupancy content hazard reduction or surcharge	Limited combustible											
5.1			Combustible	0	Limited combustible	-0.15	N/A	8,500						
			Free burning	0.15										
			Rapid burning	0.25										
		Sprinkler reduction	Adequate Sprinkler conforms to NFPA13	-0.3	Adequate Sprinkler	-0.3	N/A	-2.550						
			None	0	conforms to NFPA13			,						
5.2	Choose Reduction Due to Presence of Sprinklers	Water Supply Credit	Water supply is standard for sprinkler and fire dept. hose line	-0.1	Water supply is standard for sprinkler	-0.1	N/A	-850						
			Water supply is not standard or N/A	0	and fire dept. hose line									
		Sprinkler Supervision	Sprinkler system is fully supervised	Sprinkler system is fully	-0.1	N/A	-850							
		Credit	Sprinkler not fully supervised or N/A	supervised										
5.3	Choose Separation Distance Between Units		North Side	0.2										
		Exposure Distance	East Side	30.1 to 45.0m	0.05	0.45	m	3,825						
		Between Units	South Side	3.1 to 10.0m	0.2	0.10		,						
		West Side 45.1m or greater 0												
		Total Required Fire Flow, rounded to nearest 1,000 L/min, with max/min limits applied:												
6	Obtain Required Fire Flow, Duration	Total Required Fire Flow (above) in L/s:												
	& Volume	Required Duration of Fire Flow (hrs)												
		Required Volume of Fire Flow (m <sup>3</sup> )												

FIGURE 1 – FUS EXPOSURE DISTANCES



WATER BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

## Razafimaharo, Christene

From:	TL MaK <tlmakecl@bellnet.ca></tlmakecl@bellnet.ca>
Sent:	Friday, April 30, 2021 10:31 AM
То:	Alemany, Kevin
Cc:	Razafimaharo, Christene
Subject:	RE: 1368 Labrie: Latest Arch Drawings
Attachments:	1368 Labrie April 2021.pdf

Hi Kevin,

Attached please find water boundary conditions received on April 29, 2021 from the City of Ottawa regarding 1368 Labrie Avenue.

Could you please proceed with your calculations at your earliest convenience for our serviceability report preparation.

Let us know if you have any questions or comments.

Regards,

**Tony Mak** 

T.L. Mak Engineering Consultants Ltd. 1455 Youville Drive, Suite 218 Ottawa, ON. K1C 6Z7 Tel. 613-837-5516 | Fax: 613-837-5277 E-mail: tlmakecl@bellnet.ca

From: Mashaie, Sara [mailto:sara.mashaie@ottawa.ca] Sent: April 29, 2021 4:14 PM To: TL MaK Subject: RE: 1368 Labrie: Latest Arch Drawings

Hi Tony,

As requested, please find the boundary conditions.

Regards,

Sara

The following are boundary conditions, HGL, for hydraulic analysis at 1368 Labrie (zone 1E) assumed to be connected to the 203 mm on Labrie Ave (see attached PDF for location).

Minimum HGL = 110.2 m

Maximum HGL = 117.9 m

Max Day + Fire Flow (133 L/s) = 107.7 m

These are for current conditions and are based on computer model simulation.

Disclaimer: The boundary condition information is based on current operation of the city water distribution system. The computer model simulation is based on the best information available at the time. The operation of the water distribution system can change on a regular basis, resulting in a variation in boundary conditions. The physical properties of watermains deteriorate over time, as such must be assumed in the absence of actual field test data. The variation in physical watermain properties can therefore alter the results of the computer model simulation.

Sara Mashaie, P.Eng., ing. Project Manager | Gestionnaire de Projet Development Review, East Branch | Examen des projets d'aménagement, Secteur est Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development Department | Services de la planification, de l'infrastructure et du développement économique City of Ottawa | Ville d'Ottawa 110 Laurier Avenue West. Ottawa, ON | 110, avenue. Laurier Ouest. Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1 613.580.2424 ext./poste 27885, <u>sara.mashaie@ottawa.ca</u>

From: TL MaK <tlmakecl@bellnet.ca> Sent: April 28, 2021 11:43 AM To: Mashaie, Sara <sara.mashaie@ottawa.ca> Subject: RE: 1368 Labrie: Latest Arch Drawings

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Hi Sara,

Thank you for taking care of this matter for us.

Regards,

Tony Mak

T.L. Mak Engineering Consultants Ltd. 1455 Youville Drive, Suite 218 Ottawa, ON. K1C 6Z7 Tel. 613-837-5516 | Fax: 613-837-5277 E-mail: <u>tlmakecl@bellnet.ca</u>

From: Mashaie, Sara [mailto:sara.mashaie@ottawa.ca] Sent: April 28, 2021 10:00 AM To: TL MaK Subject: RE: 1368 Labrie: Latest Arch Drawings

Hi Tony,

Thank you - I have forwarded your request to our water modelling team. Please note a response time of 2 to 3 weeks.

Regards,

Sara Mashaie, P.Eng., ing. Project Manager | Gestionnaire de Projet Development Review, East Branch | Examen des projets d'aménagement, Secteur est Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development Department | Services de la planification, de l'infrastructure et du développement économique City of Ottawa | Ville d'Ottawa 110 Laurier Avenue West. Ottawa, ON | 110, avenue. Laurier Ouest. Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1 613.580.2424 ext./poste 27885, <u>sara.mashaie@ottawa.ca</u>

From: TL MaK <<u>tlmakecl@bellnet.ca</u>> Sent: April 27, 2021 12:30 PM To: Mashaie, Sara <<u>sara.mashaie@ottawa.ca</u>> Subject: 1368 Labrie: Latest Arch Drawings

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#### Hi Sara,

We are the Civil Engineers for this project. Presently we are requesting the City for water boundary conditions for our project at 1368 Labrie Avenue.

The planned building at 1368 Labrie Ave will be located within Pressure Zone 1E. It is planned to be a 6-storey residential apartment building with an underground parking. The apartment building will contain 11 1-bedroom units, 11 1-bedroom + den units, and 23 2-bedroom units, for a total of 45 units. Each floor covers an area of 591 to 712 m<sup>2</sup> (6,361 to 7,664 ft<sup>2</sup>), for a gross floor area of 3,985 m<sup>2</sup> (42,894 ft<sup>2</sup>). The building is to be serviced by the 200 mm diameter watermain along Labrie Ave.

The domestic demands were calculated using the City of Ottawa's Water Design Guidelines, where the residential consumption rate of 350 L/cap/d was used to estimate average day demands (AVDY). Maximum day (MXDY) demands were calculated by multiplying AVDY demands by a factor of 2.5. Peak hour (PKHR) demands were calculated by multiplying MXDY by a factor of 2.2. Persons per unit (PPU) for each unit were estimated based on the City of Ottawa's Water Design Guidelines. **Table 1** shows the estimated domestic demands of the planned building.

Unit Type	Unit	PPU	Consumption	AVE	Y	MXC	Y	PKHR	
Unit Type	Count	PPU	Rate (L/c/d)	L/d	L/s	L/d	L/s	L/d	L/s
Apartment, 1-Bedroom	11	1.4		5,390	0.06	13,475	0.16	29,645	0.34
Apartment, 2-Bedroom	23	2.1	350	16,905	0.20	42,263	0.49	92,978	1.08
Apartment, 1-Bedroom + den	11	1.4		5,390	0.06	13,475	0.16	29,645	0.34
Total	45			27,685	0.32	69,213	0.80	152,268	1.76

The fire flow required was determined following the Fire Underwriter Survey (FUS) method and is provided in the attached worksheet. The planned building was classified as being of ordinary construction, as it will have natural stone, brick or metal cladding. The underground parking will be more than 50% below grade. As per the Ontario Building Code (OBC), a sprinkler system will be required for this apartment building. The sprinkler system is considered to be fully automated, connected to a centralized system (standard water supply) and fully supervised. Additionally, as the height of the building will be 6 storeys, it is considered that vertical separation will be provided for every 3<sup>rd</sup> storey. The resulting total required fire flow is 8,000 L/min (133 L/s) for a duration of 2.00 hours.

In summary:

- AVDY = 27,685 L/d (0.32 L/s);
- MXDY = 69,213 L/d (0.80 L/s);
- PKHR = 152,268 L/d (1.76 L/s); and,
- Fire Flow = 8,000 L/min (133 L/s).

The City is requested to provide boundary conditions for the Average Day, Maximum Day, Peak Hour and Fire Flow conditions indicated above.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please forward the boundary conditions as soon as possible.

Thank you,

Tony Mak

T.L. Mak Engineering Consultants Ltd. 1455 Youville Drive, Suite 218 Ottawa, ON. K1C 6Z7 Tel. 613-837-5516 | Fax: 613-837-5277 E-mail: <u>tlmakecl@bellnet.ca</u>

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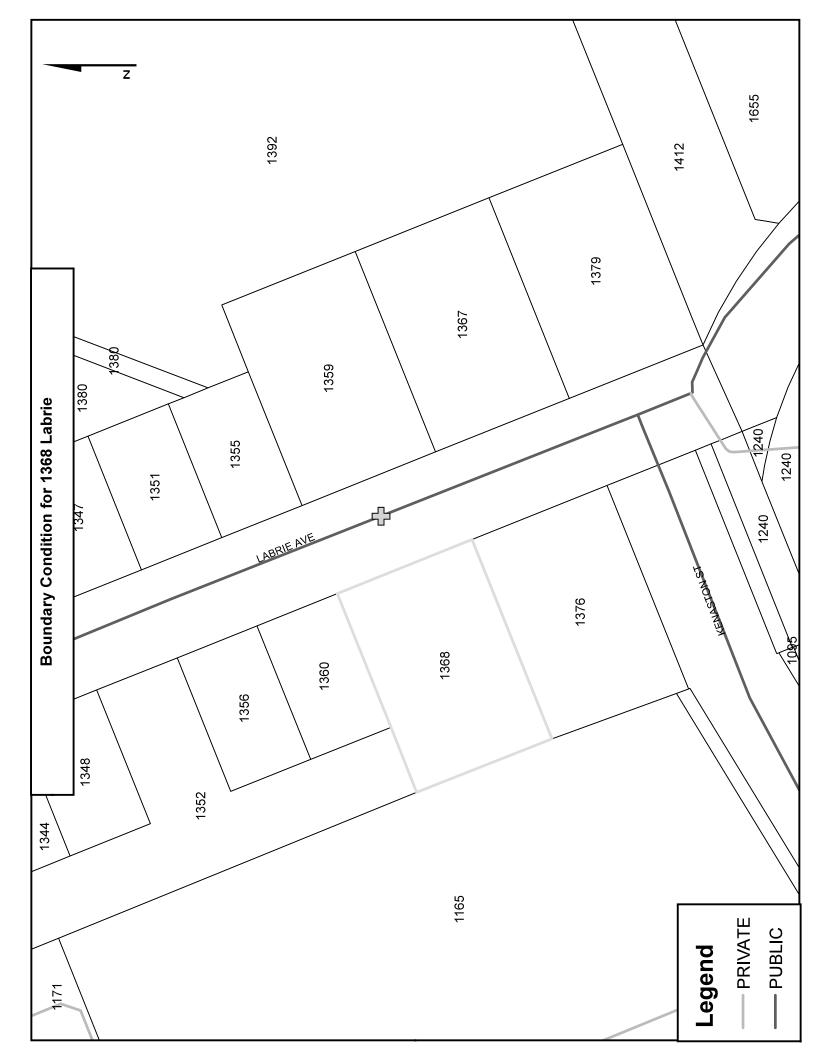
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SUPPORTING HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS



#### **Supporting Hydraulic Calculations**

Stantec Project #: 163401084 Project Name: 1368 Labrie Ave Date: May 3, 2021 Data inputted by: Christène Razafimaharo, M.Sc., EIT Data reviewed by: Kevin Alemany, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

#### Boundary Conditions provided by the City:

Scenario 1: Peak Hour (Min HGL): 110.2 m; Scenario 2: Average Day (Max HGL): 117.9 m; and Scenario 3: Maximum Day plus Fire Flow: 107.7 m.

#### **Sample Calculations**

HGL(m) = hp + hz(1)

where: hp = Pressure Head (m); and hz = Elevation Head (m), estimated from topography.

For Scenario 1, we have:

HGL(m) = 110.2 and hz (m) = 73.

Rearranging Equation 1, we can calculate the Pressure Head (hp) as follow:

*hp (m)* = *HGL* - *hz* ∴ hp = 110.2 - 73.0 m = 37.2 m.

To convert from Pressure Head (m) to a pressure value (kPa), the following equation can be used:

 $P (kPa) = (\rho * g * hp) / 1000 (2)$ 

where:  $\rho$  = density of water = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>; and g = gravitational acceleration = 9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup>.

Using Equation 2, we can calculate the Pressure (P) as follow:

P (kPa) = (1000 \* 9.81 \* 37.2) / 1000 ∴ P = 365 kPa.

Considering that 1 kPa = 0.145 psi, the pressure under Scenario 1 is equal to:

Applying the same procedures, the pressures under Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 are calculated as follows: Scenario 2: P = 64 psi; and Scenario 3: P = 49 psi.

To summarize:

Scenario 1: Minimum Pressure under Peak Hour Demand: 365 kPa (53 psi)
Scenario 2: Maximum Pressure under Average Day Demand: 440 kPa (64 psi)

Scenario 3: Minimum Pressure under Maximum Day + Fire Flow Demand: 340 kPa (49 psi)

# **FIGURE 2 – HYDRANT SPACING**



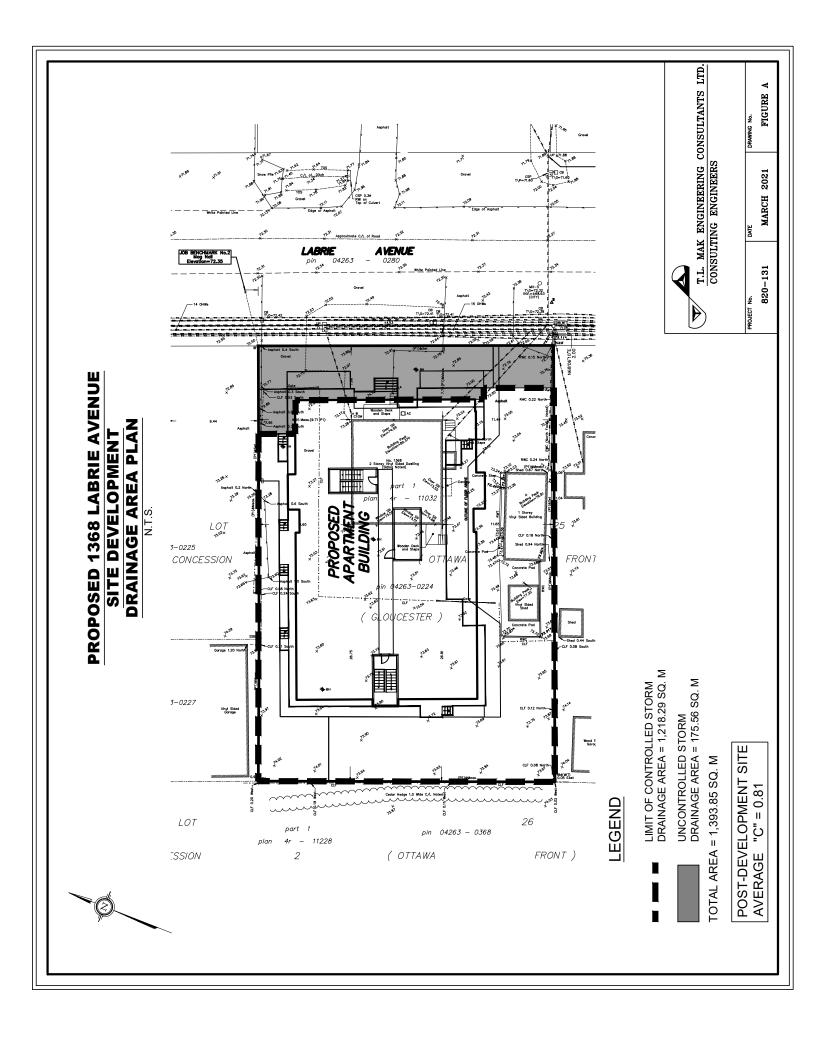
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL RE-ZONING 1368 LABRIE AVENUE PART OF LOT 25 CONCESSION 2 (OTTAWA FRONT) (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER) CITY OF OTTAWA

> APPENDIX D SANITARY SEWER DESIGN SHEET SHEET 1 OF 1

ſ	5.000 s	Actual velocity al O(d)					1						SHEET No.
	population in 1000's = area in hectares	Full flow velocity (m/s)	21.1										
		PROPOSEU SEWEH Type Grade CapacityFull flow ol % (L/a) velocity pipe n=2.015 (m/s)	8.61										CIE AVENUE APANTMENT SLYPWENT-OTAMA
	where P L/s) c) where A 0(l) (L/s)	Grade %	1.0 (min)								<u>  .</u>		APANTIMEN
	M = 1+ <u>14</u> where P (pp) = <del>PqM</del> (L/s) (p(1) = 1A (L/s) where A (d(1) = 0(p) + 0(1) (L/s)		DVG			++-							LABR
		h Pipe size (mm)	0 120	e									51X 5
3 <b>8</b> 3	SHEET	Length (m)	F 12.0									++	83
2	100	design design flow Q(d) (L/s)	70.1		$\frac{1}{1}$		$\left  \right $						PROJECT Provest B MLD
	DESIGN DESIGN DENISITY	Peak extraneous (low Q(i) (L/s)	2.04										1202
	0 OL	Pop. flow O(p) (L/s)	50.1				<u>  </u>						ED TLM MAY, 22
	SEVER DI Esloential de 2 Bedroom	Peaking Iactor M	4.0								┝		DESIGN CHECKED DATE M
	SE 2 - 2		0.14										
	<b>TARY</b>	UMUI	1.65										121
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			1.6£										File#
	110w 2001/cc	10	EX 2500					540	A CONTRACT	en same en g			
	y per capila extraneous or A-b (MAD) pulation flow	FROM	SITE					10 5-00 (0)	altal	KLM MAN	MAG	10 A 4	
25	q = average daily per capita flow $\left(\frac{20}{20}L/cap$ , d) 1 = unit of peak extraneous flow $\left(\frac{20}{20}L/ha$ . s) M = peaking factor $A_{-0} \in MAX$ Q (p) = peak population flow (L/s) Q (i) = peak extraneous flow (L/s)	U (d) = peak de L L STREET	3681 ABRIE					A. S.	1200	NOI 2	- AND		

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL RE-ZONING 1368 LABRIE AVENUE PART OF LOT 25 CONCESSION 2 (OTTAWA FRONT) (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER) CITY OF OTTAWA

> APPENDIX E STORM DRAINAGE AREA PLAN FIGURE A



PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL RE-ZONING 1368 LABRIE AVENUE PART OF LOT 25 CONCESSION 2 (OTTAWA FRONT) (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER) CITY OF OTTAWA

> APPENDIX F DETAILED CALCULATIONS FOR THE 5-YEAR AND 100-YEAR AVAILABLE STORAGE VOLUME

## **AVAILABLE STORAGE VOLUME CALCULATIONS**

## A.) <u>5 Year Event</u>

## 1.) <u>Roof Storage at Flat Roof Building of 6<sup>th</sup> Floor</u>

The flat Roof Area #1, Roof Area #2 and Roof Area #3 will be used for stormwater detention. Each roof area will be drained by a controlled drain designed for a release rate of 15 U.S. gal/min. or 0.95 L/s.

## a.) Roof Storage Area #1

- Available flat roof area for storage = 173.18 m<sup>2</sup> @ roof slope of 1.0% (min.) or 120 mm of water height above the roof drain, therefore, the available roof area will store a volume as shown below using the reservoir volume equation.

$$= \underbrace{0.12 \text{ m} (105.52 + 4 (32.04) + 0)}_{6} = \underbrace{(0.12) (233.68)}_{6}$$

= 4.67 m<sup>3</sup>

The available Roof Area #1 storage volume of 4.67  $m^3$  > required 5 year storage volume of 2.97  $m^3$  from Table 1A.

## b.) <u>Roof Storage Area #2</u>

- Available flat roof area for storage = 181.17 m<sup>2</sup> @ roof slope of 1.3% (min.) or 120 mm of water height above the roof drain, therefore, the available roof area will store a volume as shown below using the reservoir volume equation.

$$= \frac{0.12 \text{ m} (110.75 + 4 (32.58) + 0)}{6} = \frac{(0.12) (241.07)}{6}$$

= 4.82 m<sup>3</sup>

The available Roof Area #2 storage volume of 4.82  $m^3$  > required 5 year storage volume of 3.42  $m^3$  from Table 2A.

- c.) <u>Roof Storage Area #3</u>
  - Available flat roof area for storage = 193.73 m<sup>2</sup> @ roof slope of 1.3% (min.) or 120 mm of water height above the roof drain, therefore, the available roof area will store a volume as shown below using the reservoir volume equation.

$$= \frac{0.12 \text{ m} (122.50 + 4 (27.49) + 0)}{6} = \frac{(0.12) (232.46)}{6}$$
  
= 4.65 m<sup>3</sup>

The available Roof Area #3 storage volume of 4.65  $m^3$  > required 5 year storage volume of 3.31  $m^3$  from Table 3A.

Therefore ponding depth at the drain location is approximately 0.12 m (120 mm) and the 5 year level is estimated not to reach the roof perimeter of the building.

#### 2.) Asphalt Laneway Surface Storage Volume

- Assume 5-year HWL = 72.51 m (see Proposed Stormwater Management Design Plan Dwg. No. 820-131, SWM-1 with the ponding limit shown).

<u>CB/MH#4</u>

Available Storage Volume

$$= \frac{0.12 \text{ m} (69.73 + 4 (18.15) + 0)}{6} = \frac{(0.12) (142.33)}{6}$$

= 2.85 m<sup>3</sup>

Therefore, available asphalt laneway surface storage volume =  $2.85 \text{ m}^3$  > required (min.) volume of 1.65 m<sup>3</sup> from Table 4A.

#### 3.) <u>Stormwater Holding Tank Structure</u>

In the building, a holding tank structure with an effective (min.) storage volume of the following is required for the 5 year event.

V = L x W x H = 2.1 m x 2.1 m x 0.15 m = 0.66 m<sup>3</sup> > required volume of 0.65 m<sup>3</sup>.

Final tank sizing and configuration is proposed and shown on page (xi) in this **Appendix F**.

Hence Roof Area #1, Roof Area #2 and Roof Area #3 of the proposed residential building flat rooftop storage above the 6<sup>th</sup> floor is adequate to store the minimum required 5 year storm event volume of 9.70 m<sup>3</sup> given it can store up to 14.14 m<sup>3</sup>. At the estimated 5-year HWL = 72.51 m, the available asphalt laneway surface volume is at 2.85 m<sup>3</sup> > 1.65 m<sup>3</sup> (min.) from Table 4A. The building underground holding tank volume is 0.66 m<sup>3</sup> (assuming a tank size of 2.1 m long by 2.1 m wide at a depth of 0.15 m) which is greater than the required 0.65 m<sup>3</sup> from Table 5A. Total site storage available for the 5 year event is 17.65 m<sup>3</sup> which is greater than the minimum required volume of 12.0 m<sup>3</sup>.

## **AVAILABLE STORAGE VOLUME CALCULATIONS**

### B.) 100 Year Event

## 1.) <u>Roof Storage at Flat Roof Building of 6<sup>th</sup> Floor</u>

The flat Roof Area #1, Roof Area #2 and Roof Area #3 will be used for stormwater detention. Each roof area will be drained by a controlled drain designed for a release rate of 15 U.S. gal/min. or 0.95 L/s.

## a.) Roof Storage Area #1

Available flat roof area for storage = 173.18 m<sup>2</sup> @ roof slope of 1.0% (min.) or 150 mm of fall from roof perimeter to roof drain, therefore, the available roof area will store a volume as shown below using the reservoir volume equation.

= <u>0.15 m (173.18 + 4 (40.31) + 0)</u>	= <u>(0.15) (334.42)</u>
6	6

## $= 8.36 \text{ m}^3$

The available Roof Area #1 storage volume of 8.36  $m^3$  > required 100 year storage volume of 7.13  $m^3$  from Table 6A.

## b.) <u>Roof Storage Area #2</u>

Available flat roof area for storage = 181.17 m<sup>2</sup> @ roof slope of 1.3% (min.) or 150 mm of fall from roof perimeter to roof drain, therefore, the available roof area will store a volume as shown below using the reservoir volume equation.

$$= \frac{0.15 \text{ m} (181.17 + 4 (51.42) + 0)}{6} = \frac{(0.15) (386.85)}{6}$$

 $= 9.67 \text{ m}^3$ 

The available Roof Area #2 storage volume of 9.67  $m^3$  > required 100 year storage volume of 8.09  $m^3$  from Table 7A.

- c.) <u>Roof Storage Area #3</u>
  - Available flat roof area for storage = 193.73 m<sup>2</sup> @ roof slope of 1.3% (min.) or 150 mm of fall from roof perimeter to roof drain, therefore, the available roof area will store a volume as shown below using the reservoir volume equation.

$$= \frac{0.15 \text{ m} (193.73 + 4 (45.79) + 0)}{6} = \frac{(0.15) (376.89)}{6}$$
  
= 9.42 m<sup>3</sup>

The available Roof Area #3 storage volume of 9.42  $m^3$  > required 100 year storage volume of 7.86  $m^3$  from Table 8A.

Therefore ponding depth at the drain location is approximately 0.15 m (150 mm) and at the perimeter of the flat roof area is 0 mm above the roof perimeter surface. Accordingly it is recommended that (6) roof scuppers be installed at the perimeter height of the rooftop for emergency overflow purposes in case of blockage from debris build up at the roof drain.

## 2.) Asphalt Laneway Surface Storage Volume

- Assume 100-year HWL = 72.55 m (see Proposed Stormwater Management Design Plan Dwg. No. 820-131, SWM-1 with the ponding limit shown).

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Available Storage Volume

 $= \frac{0.16 \text{ m} (106.08 + 4 (27.72) + 0)}{6} = \frac{(0.16) (216.96)}{6}$ 

= 5.79 m<sup>3</sup>

Therefore, available asphalt laneway surface storage volume =  $5.79 \text{ m}^3$  > required (min.) volume of  $5.66 \text{ m}^3$  from Table 9A.

#### 3.) <u>Stormwater Holding Tank Structure</u>

In the building, a holding tank structure with an effective (min.) storage volume of the following is required for the 100 year event.

 $V_{(min.)} = L x W x H$ = 2.1 m x 2.1 m x 1.2 m = 5.29 m<sup>3</sup>

It is recommended that the storage volume (2.0 x 5.29  $m^3 = 10.58 m^3$ ) be provided to attenuate the stormwater flow up to the 100 year event from the landscaped area north of the bulding and above the garage and from the asphalt down ramp to the garage. From Table 10A, the required storage volume (min.) is 4.01  $m^3$ .

One possible configuration would be to install a holding tank connected to a holding tank/pumping chamber in series that houses the duplex pumps set at pump out rate of 11.35 L/s (4.0 L/s + 7.35 L/s). The effective storage volume of the storage tank is 5.29 m<sup>3</sup> and combining together with a second holding tank with effective storage volume of 5.29 m<sup>3</sup> totals to 10.58 m<sup>3</sup> to attenuate the storm flows up to the 100 year event with a safety factor two times the required volume included in the design.

Hence Roof Area #1, Roof Area #2 and Roof Area #3 of the proposed multi-unit building flat rooftop storage is adequate to store the minimum required 100 year storm event volume of 23.08 m<sup>3</sup> given it can store up to 27.45 m<sup>3</sup>. At the estimated 100-year HWL = 72.55 m, the available asphalt laneway surface volume is at 5.79 m<sup>3</sup> > 5.66 m<sup>3</sup> (min.). The proposed underground holding tank volume recommended is at 10.58 m<sup>3</sup> which is greater than the required 4.01 m<sup>3</sup> from Table 10A. Total site storage available is 43.82 m<sup>3</sup> which is greater than the minimum required volume of 32.75 m<sup>3</sup>.