

**PROPOSED THREE-STOREY
RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT BUILDING SITE
PART OF LOT 43 AND PART OF 44
R-PLAN 294
1295 SUMMERVILLE AVENUE
CITY OF OTTAWA
APPLICATION FILE NUMBER D07-12-19-0048**

**STORM DRAINAGE REPORT
REPORT R-818-19 (REVISION 2)
JANUARY 2020**

**T.L. MAK ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.
FEBRUARY 2019
REFERENCE FILE NUMBER 818-19**

Introduction

The proposed three-storey apartment building site is located on the north side of Summerville Avenue, and situated west of Silver Street and east of Prince Street. Its legal property description is Part of Lot 43 and Part of Lot 44 Registered Plan 294 City of Ottawa. At this time, the residential development area is currently vacant. The municipal address of the property is referenced as 1295 Summerville Avenue.

The residential lot area under consideration is approximately 762.2 square metres. The property proposed for development is for a three (3)-storey residential apartment building where the ground floor is approximately 50% below grade, and there are three (3) storeys above the ground-floor level. The total square footage of the proposed building [all four (4) floors] is 14,820.0 square feet ($\pm 1,376.0$ square metres). See Site Plan details in Appendix A.

The building will house a total of 18 units consisting of three (3) bachelor, two (2) one (1)-bedroom, and thirteen (13) two (2)-bedroom apartments. The stormwater outlet for this site is the existing 300mm diameter storm sewer located within the Summerville Avenue road right of way. Stormwater from this sewer is then routed east to the existing 375mm diameter Silver Street storm sewer which in turn further routes flow to the north into the existing 750mm diameter storm sewer on Emperor Avenue.

From storm drainage criteria set by the staff at the City of Ottawa's Engineering Department, the allowable post-development runoff release rates shall not exceed the two (2)-year pre-development conditions. The allowable pre-development runoff coefficient is the lesser of the calculated "C" existing value or $C=0.4$ 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 $C=0.67$, which exceeds the pre-development allowable $C=0.4(\text{max})$ criteria for the Summerville Avenue storm sewer without on-site SWM control. Therefore, SWM measures are required. Refer to the attached Drainage Area Plan (Figure 1) as detailed in Appendix B.

This report will address and detail the grading, drainage, and stormwater management control measures required to develop this property. Based on the Proposed Site Grading and Servicing Plan (Dwg. No. 818-19 G-1) and the Proposed Rooftop Stormwater Management Plan (Dwg. No. 818-19, SWM-1), the stormwater of this lot will be controlled on site by means of building rooftop only.

The stormwater 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. Development Property Area

Post-Development Site Area Characteristics

Development Lot Area = 762.2m^2

Roof Surface Area = 354.0m^2

Semi-permeable Area = 60.0m^2

Concrete/Paver Area	= 60.18m ²
Grass Area	= 228.82m ²
Asphalt Area	= 59.2m ²

$$C = \frac{(354.0 \times 0.9) + (60.0 \times 0.6) + (60.18 \times 0.9) + (228.82 \times 0.2) + (59.2 \times 0.9)}{762.2}$$

$$C = \frac{507.81}{762.2}$$

$$C = 0.666$$

Say "C"=0.67

Therefore, the average post-development "C" for this site is 0.67.

2. Controlled Area Data

Roof Surface Area	= 354.0m ²
Total Controlled Stormwater Area	= 354.0m ²

$$C = \frac{(354.0 \times 0.9)}{354.0}$$

$$C = \frac{318.6}{354.0}$$

$$C = 0.90$$

Say "C"=0.90

Therefore, the post-development "C" for the controlled stormwater drainage area is 0.90.

3. Uncontrolled Area Data

Asphalt Area	= 59.2m ²
Semi-permeable Area	= 60.0m ²
Grass Area	= 228.82m ²
Concrete Area	= 60.18m ²
Total Uncontrolled Stormwater Area	= 408.2m ²

$$C = \frac{(60.18 \times 0.9) + (228.82 \times 0.2) + (59.2 \times 0.9) + (60.0 \times 0.6)}{408.2}$$

$$C = \frac{189.21}{408.2}$$

$$C = 0.464$$

Say "C"=0.47

Therefore, the post-development "C" for the uncontrolled stormwater drainage area of the site is 0.47.

The tributary area consisting of approximately 408.2 square metres will be out-letting off site uncontrolled from the residential apartment building site.

The SWM area to be controlled is 354.0m². Refer to the attached "Drainage Area Plan" in Figure 1 as detailed in Appendix B.

Pre-Development Flow Estimation

Maximum allowable off-site flow: two (2)-year storm

Pre-Development Site Area Characteristics

Development Lot Area	= 762.20m ²
Asphalt Area	= 285.68m ²
Grass Area	= 473.64m ²
Concrete Area	= 2.88m ²

$$C = \frac{(285.68 \times 0.9) + (473.64 \times 0.2) + (2.88 \times 0.9)}{762.2}$$

$$C = \frac{354.432}{762.2}$$

$$C = 0.465$$

Use C_{pre}= 0.4 (max) allowable for redevelopment

T_c=D/V where D=42.0m, ΔH=0.7m, S=1.7%, and V=1.0feet/second=0.31m/s

Therefore,

$$T_c = \frac{42.0\text{m}}{0.31\text{m/s}}$$

T_c=2.26 minutes

Use T_c=10 minutes

I₂=77.10mm/hr [City of Ottawa, two (2)-year storm]

Using the Rational Method

$$Q=2.78 (0.40) (77.1) (0.07622)$$

$$Q=6.54\text{L/s}$$

Therefore, the maximum allowable flow off-site is 6.54 L/s.

The estimated **pre-development** flow of the five (5)-year and 100-year storm event draining to the front of the lot is as follows:

From review of the topographical survey carried out by the owner's surveyors see Dwg. #818-19 D-1 under pre-development conditions, we see that the entire lot drains from front to rear. Therefore, the pre-development flow draining the front of the lot is:

$$Q_{5pre} = 0$$

$$Q_{100pre} = 0$$

The estimated pre-development flow of the five (5)-year and 100-year storm event draining to the **rear** of the lot is as follows:

Where, $T_c = 10$ mins.

Node #101

$$Q_{5pre} = 2.78 (0.47) (104.2) (0.07622)$$

$$= 10.38 \text{ L/s}$$

$$Q_{100pre} = 2.78 (0.53) (178.6) (0.07622)$$

$$= 20.06 \text{ L/s}$$

A Google image and aerial photography of these current pre-development conditions along with the topographic survey of the site is provided in Appendix C of this report for reference.

Post-Development Flow Estimation

Uncontrolled Drainage Areas (Node #2)

The estimated post-development flow of the five (5)-year and 100-year storm event draining to the **front** of the lot is as follows:

Where, $T_c = 10$ mins.

Node #2

$$Q_{5pre} = 2.78 (0.56) (104.2) (0.01606)$$

$$= 2.61 \text{ L/s}$$

$$Q_{100pre} = 2.78 (0.64) (178.6) (0.01606)$$

$$= 5.10 \text{ L/s}$$

The estimated post-development flow of the five (5)-year and 100-year storm event draining to the rear of the lot is as follows:

Where, $T_c = 10$ mins.

Node #3

$$Q_{5pre} = 2.78 (0.40) (104.2) (0.02476) \\ = 2.87 \text{ L/s}$$

$$Q_{100pre} = 2.78 (0.49) (178.6) (0.02476) \\ = 6.02 \text{ L/s}$$

For this site, because 408.2 square meter of the site area are drained uncontrolled off site, the net allowable discharge for this site into the existing sewer system using the two (2)-year storm event criteria at $C = 0.4$ (max) is calculated as follows: $Q = \{2.78 (0.4) (77.1) (0.07622) - [2.78 (0.47) (178.6) (0.04082)]\} = 6.54 \text{ L/s} - 9.53 \text{ L/s} = -2.99 \text{ L/s}$. Therefore, according to this approach, the maximum allowable flow rate off-site is 6.54 L/s and the net allowable controlled flow rate off-site is -2.99 L/s. During discussions held with City, it was agreed that controlling flow to a net rate of -2.99 L/s is not practical in applying the two (2)-year storm event criteria for this Summerville Avenue proposed development.

Stormwater Management Analysis

Based on the above calculations and information presented, a practical stormwater management approach was discussed with the City Engineering Department and is presented here for this site in order to regulate and provide control of stormwater off-site.

Presently under present condition, the site drains entirely from front to rear. The calculated site pre-development flow are $C_{5pre} = 10.38 \text{ L/s}$ and $C_{100pre} = 20.06 \text{ L/s}$. Under the present site development proposal the estimated post-development flow calculated draining uncontrolled to the rear of the lot is $Q_{5post} = 2.87 \text{ L/s}$ and $Q_{100post} = 6.02 \text{ L/s}$.

Therefore, the proposed development has improved and reduced stormwater drainage to the rear of lot because $C_{5post} = 2.87 \text{ L/s} < C_{5pre} = 10.38 \text{ L/s}$ and during the 100-year event $C_{100post} = 6.02 \text{ L/s} < C_{100pre} = 20.06 \text{ L/s}$.

The total calculated maximum allowable flow off-site is estimated at 6.54 L/s. The uncontrollable 100-year post-development flow draining to the front of the lot is 5.10 L/s. the net allowable flow (controlled flow) into the existing storm sewer will be calculated based on total allowable flow subtracting the uncontrollable 100-year post-development flow draining to the front of the site which is equal to 1.44 L/s. From our analysis, post-development flow to the rear of lot is improved by the proposed site development as $Q_{100post} = 6.02 \text{ L/s}$ is less than $Q_{100pre} = 20.06 \text{ L/s}$. Therefore, by accounting for the 100-year

uncontrolled post development flow draining to the **front** as presented here in this report, rather than the entire site, is considered a practical approach to stormwater management for this site.

Thus, the net allowable discharge for this site into the existing 300mm dia. storm sewer is calculated as:
 $Q = 2.78 (0.4) (77.1) (0.07622) - 2.78 (0.64) (178.6) (0.01606) = 6.54 \text{ L/s} - 5.10 \text{ L/s} = 1.44 \text{ L/s}$.

Therefore, the maximum allowable flow rate off-site is 6.54 L/s and the net allowable controlled flow rate off-site is 1.44 L/s.

At this site, a controlled flow rate of 1.26 L/s for on-site storm water management detention volume storage calculation will be used for this SWM analysis. This is accomplished by proposing two (2) controlled roof drains to restrict flow from the building at a rate of $2 \times 0.63 \text{ L/s} = 1.26 \text{ L/s}$ into the Summerville Avenue storm sewer which does not exceed the calculated new allowable flow of 1.44 L/s. Controlled roof drain details are found on Dwg. No. 818-19 SWM-1 entitled Proposed Rooftop Stormwater Management Plan.

For this proposed site, the total maximum allowable two (2)-year release rate of 6.54 L/s will not be exceeded since the flow of 6.36 L/s ($1.26 \text{ L/s} + 5.10 \text{ L/s}$) is expected to enter into the existing 300mm dia. Summerville Avenue storm sewer for storm events up to and including 100-year. In order to control runoff that is greater than the allowable release rate, stormwater will therefore be stored on site at the flat rooftop of the proposed apartment building which will be used for stormwater detention purposes.

The post-development inflow rate during the five (5)-year and 100-year storms for the two rooftop areas can be calculated as follows.

To Calculate Roof Storage Requirements

The proposed flat roof of the apartment building on the property will incorporate two (2) roof drains to control flow off site. The smallest standard roof drain flow rate is each at 0.63L/s (10 US gal. /min.). The proposed (2) roof drains to be used at this site shall conform to the requirements of Ontario Building Code 2012 Sec. 7.4.10.4. Therefore, the minimum stormwater flow that can be controlled from this rooftop and outletted off site is $0.63\text{L/s} \times 2 = 1.26\text{L/s}$.

$C=0.9$ 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, $Q_{A1}=2.78 \text{ CIA}$

Five (5)-Year Event

$C_5=0.90$

$A=177.0\text{m}^2$

I =mm/hr

$Q_{A1}=2.78 (0.90)(0.0177\text{ha.})I=0.0443I$

100-Year Event

$$C_{100}=1.0$$

$$A=177.0\text{m}^2$$

I=mm/hr

$$Q_{A1}=2.78 (1.0)(0.0177\text{ha.})I=0.0492\text{I}$$

For Roof Area 2, $Q_{A2}=2.78$ CIA

Five (5)-Year Event

$$C_5=0.90$$

$$A=177.0\text{m}^2$$

I=mm/hr

$$Q_{A1}=2.78 (0.90)(0.0177\text{ha.})I=0.0443\text{I}$$

100-Year Event

$$C_{100}=1.0$$

$$A=208.77\text{m}^2$$

I=mm/hr

$$Q_{A1}=2.78 (1.0)(0.0177\text{ha.})I=0.0492\text{I}$$

The summary results of the calculated inflow and the storage volume of the site and building's flat rooftop to store the five (5)-year and 100-year storm events are shown in Tables 1 to 4 inclusive.

Water Quality

For this site, based on the architect's site plan, Best Management Practices (BMPs) are proposed to be implemented for this site from details of the revised site plan.

In comparison to the current site conditions, the proposed building has a flat roof area of ± 354.0 square metres which is approximately 47% of the site coverage and at the rear of building semi permeable material is proposed for the (4) parking spaces to promote infiltration. This added measure results in the site's stormwater currently draining to the rear being improved to that of the existing development conditions for TSS treatment. Combining the roof water, stormwater draining across the semi permeable surfaces at the rear and landscaped area at the front of the lot, all are considered to be clean for the purpose of water quality mitigation. Vegetative areas proposed at the front yard would also allow for infiltration.

Therefore, the water quality for this site from rooftop attenuation and the use of semi permeable material ($\pm 60.0\text{m}^2$) on-site including landscape areas $\pm 228.82\text{m}^2$ shall provide improvements to the existing site condition in which there are $\pm 285.68\text{m}^2$ of asphalt surfaces (parking spaces) that drain off-site at the rear of the property.

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 silt fence barrier (as per OPSD 219.110 and associated specifications) along Summerville Avenue and all other areas that sheet drain off site. Maintenance hole sediment barriers to be AMOCO 4555 non-woven geotextile or approved equivalent.

Conclusion

For development of this residential site (± 0.0762 ha.) and in controlling the two (2)-year stormwater release rate off site to a net allowable rate of 1.26L/s (2×0.63 L/s), a site storage volume of approximately 6.40m^3 minimum is required during the five (5)-year event. For this site, two (2) flat rooftop storage areas will be used for stormwater management attenuation.

During the five-year storm event for the flat rooftop storage, the ponding depth of Roof Area 1 and 2 is estimated at 110mm at the drain and 0mm at the roof perimeter assuming a 1.6% minimum roof pitch to the drain. The rooftop storage available at Roof Area 1 is 3.23m^3 , the rooftop storage available at Roof Area 2 is 3.23m^3 for a total of 6.46m^3 , which is greater than the required volume of 6.40m^3 .

To control the 100-year stormwater release rate off site to a net allowable rate of 1.26L/s, a site storage volume of approximately 15.30m^3 minimum is required during the 100-year event.

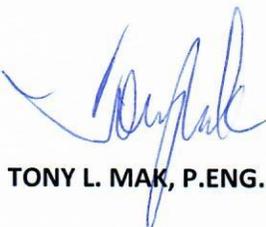
During the 100-year storm event for the flat rooftop storage, the ponding depth of Roof Area 1 and 2 is estimated at 150mm at the drain and 0mm at the roof perimeter assuming a 1.6% minimum roof pitch to the drain. The rooftop storage available at Roof Area 1 is 7.94m^3 , the rooftop storage available at Roof Area 2 is 7.94m^3 for a total of 15.88m^3 , which is greater than the required volume of 15.30m^3 .

Refer to Appendix D for detailed calculations for the five (5)-year and 100-year available storage volume.

Therefore, by means of flat building rooftop storage and grading the site to the proposed grades as shown on the Proposed Grading and Servicing Plan and Proposed Rooftop Stormwater Management Plan Dwg. 818-19 G-1 and 818-19 SWM-1 respectively, the desirable five (5)-year storm and 100-year storm event detention volume of 6.46m^3 and 15.88m^3 respectively will be available on site.

The building weeping tile drainage will outlet via its separate 150mm diameter PVC storm lateral and the roof drains will be outletted via a proposed 125mm PVC storm lateral where both laterals are connected directly to the existing Summerville Avenue 300mm diameter storm sewer.

PREPARED BY T.L. MAK ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.


TONY L. MAK, P.ENG.



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**TABLE 1
FIVE (5)-YEAR EVENT
REQUIRED BUILDING ROOF AREA 1 STORAGE VOLUME**

t_c TIME (minutes)	I FIVE (5)-YEAR (mm/hr)	Q ACTUAL (L/s)	Q ALLOW (L/s)	Q STORED (L/s)	VOLUME STORED (m³)
5	141.20	6.26	0.63	5.63	1.69
10	104.20	4.62	0.63	3.99	2.39
15	83.50	3.70	0.63	3.07	2.76
20	70.30	3.11	0.63	2.48	2.98
25	60.90	2.70	0.63	2.07	3.11
30	53.93	2.39	0.63	1.76	3.17
35	48.50	2.15	0.63	1.52	3.19
40	44.20	1.96	0.63	1.33	3.20
45	40.60	1.80	0.63	1.17	3.16
50	37.65	1.67	0.63	1.04	3.12
55	35.12	1.56	0.63	0.93	3.07

Therefore, the required storage volume is 3.20m³.

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**TABLE 2
FIVE (5)-YEAR EVENT
REQUIRED BUILDING ROOF AREA 2 STORAGE VOLUME**

t_c TIME (minutes)	I FIVE (5)-YEAR (mm/hr)	Q ACTUAL (L/s)	Q ALLOW (L/s)	Q STORED (L/s)	VOLUME STORED (m³)
5	141.20	6.26	0.63	5.63	1.69
10	104.20	4.62	0.63	3.99	2.39
15	83.50	3.70	0.63	3.07	2.76
20	70.30	3.11	0.63	2.48	2.98
25	60.90	2.70	0.63	2.07	3.11
30	53.93	2.39	0.63	1.76	3.17
35	48.50	2.15	0.63	1.52	3.19
40	44.20	1.96	0.63	1.33	3.20
45	40.60	1.80	0.63	1.17	3.16
50	37.65	1.67	0.63	1.04	3.12
55	35.12	1.56	0.63	0.93	3.07

Therefore, the required storage volume is 3.20m³.

**PROPOSED THREE-STOREY
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TABLE 3

100-YEAR EVENT

REQUIRED BUILDING ROOF AREA 1 STORAGE VOLUME

t_c TIME (minutes)	I 100-YEAR (mm/hr)	Q ACTUAL (L/s)	Q ALLOW (L/s)	Q STORED (L/s)	VOLUME STORED (m³)
10	178.6	8.79	0.63	8.16	4.90
15	142.9	7.03	0.63	6.40	5.76
20	120.0	5.90	0.63	5.84	7.01
25	103.9	5.11	0.63	4.48	6.72
30	91.9	4.52	0.63	3.89	7.00
35	82.6	4.06	0.63	3.43	7.20
40	75.1	3.70	0.63	3.07	7.37
45	69.1	3.40	0.63	2.77	7.48
50	63.9	3.14	0.63	2.51	7.53
55	59.6	2.93	0.63	2.30	7.59
60	55.9	2.75	0.63	2.12	7.63
65	52.6	2.59	0.63	1.96	7.64
70	49.8	2.45	0.63	1.82	7.644
75	47.3	2.33	0.63	1.70	7.65
80	45.0	2.21	0.63	1.58	7.58
85	42.95	2.11	0.63	1.48	7.55

Therefore, the required storage volume is 7.65m³.

**PROPOSED THREE-STOREY
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TABLE 4

100-YEAR EVENT

REQUIRED BUILDING ROOF AREA 2 STORAGE VOLUME

t_c TIME (minutes)	I 100-YEAR (mm/hr)	Q ACTUAL (L/s)	Q ALLOW (L/s)	Q STORED (L/s)	VOLUME STORED (m³)
10	178.6	8.79	0.63	8.16	4.90
15	142.9	7.03	0.63	6.40	5.76
20	120.0	5.90	0.63	5.84	7.01
25	103.9	5.11	0.63	4.48	6.72
30	91.9	4.52	0.63	3.89	7.00
35	82.6	4.06	0.63	3.43	7.20
40	75.1	3.70	0.63	3.07	7.37
45	69.1	3.40	0.63	2.77	7.48
50	63.9	3.14	0.63	2.51	7.53
55	59.6	2.93	0.63	2.30	7.59
60	55.9	2.75	0.63	2.12	7.63
65	52.6	2.59	0.63	1.96	7.64
70	49.8	2.45	0.63	1.82	7.644
75	47.3	2.33	0.63	1.70	7.65
80	45.0	2.21	0.63	1.58	7.58
85	42.95	2.11	0.63	1.48	7.55

Therefore, the required storage volume is 7.65m³.

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**APPENDIX A
PROPOSED SITE PLAN**

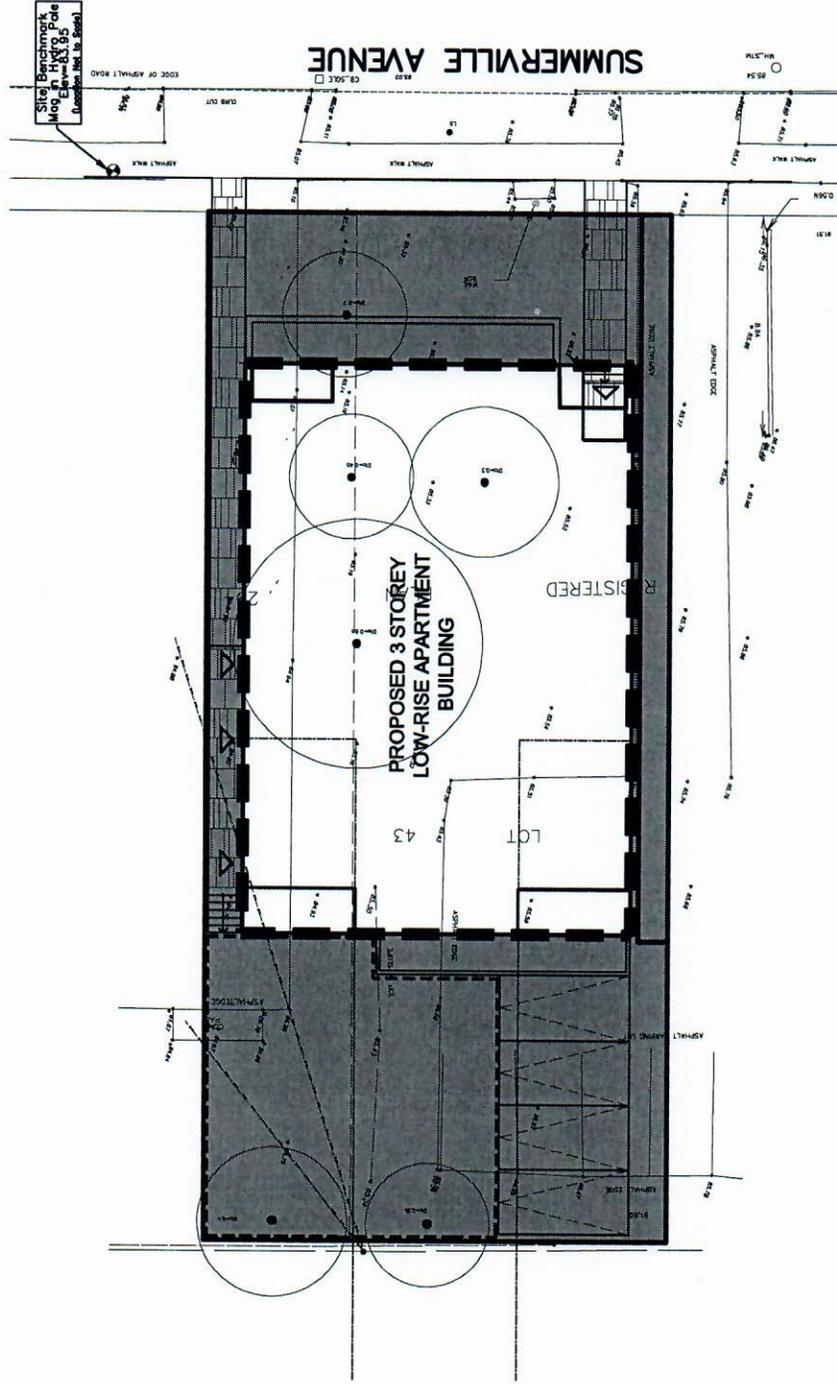
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**APPENDIX B
STORM DRAINAGE AREA PLAN**

FIGURE 1

**PROPOSED 1295 SUMMERVILLE AVENUE
SITE DEVELOPMENT
DRAINAGE AREA PLAN**

N.T.S.



LEGEND

- LIMIT OF CONTROLLED STORM DRAINAGE AREA = 354.0 SQ. M
- UNCONTROLLED STORM DRAINAGE AREA = 408.2 SQ. M
- TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA = 762.2 SQ. M

POST-DEVELOPMENT SITE
AVERAGE "C" = 0.67



T.L. MAK ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PROJECT No.	818-19	DATE	MARCH 2019	DRAWING No.	FIGURE 1
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**APPENDIX C
SITE PRE-DEVELOPMENT CONDITION
GOOGLE IMAGE (GEOOTTAWA 2015)
AND
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY PLAN**



1280

1058

1290

1062

1312

1066

1291

PROPOSED
SITE

1305

1294

1313

1298

1315

1302

1317

1304

1306

1308

1312 1310

1314

1301

1316

1305

1324



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**APPENDIX D
DETAILED CALCULATIONS
FOR FIVE (5)-YEAR AND 100-YEAR
AVAILABLE STORAGE VOLUME**

AVAILABLE STORAGE VOLUME CALCULATIONS

Five (5)-Year Event

Roof Storage at Flat Roof Building

The flat Roof Area 1 and Roof Area 2 will be used for stormwater detention. Each roof area will be drained by a controlled drain designed for a release rate of 10U.S.gal./min. or 0.63L/s.

Roof Storage Area 1

Available flat roof area for storage =177.0m² @ roof slope of 1.6% minimum or 110mm of water height above Roof Drain 1. Therefore, the available roof area will store a volume as shown below using the reservoir volume equation.

$$V = \frac{(0.11\text{m})[88.29 + 4(22.0) + 0]}{6}$$

$$V = \frac{(0.11)(176.29)}{6}$$

$$V = 3.23\text{m}^3$$

The available Roof Area 1 storage volume of 3.23m³ >required five (5)-year storage volume of 3.20m³ from Table 1.

Roof Storage Area 2

Available flat roof area for storage =177.0m² @ roof slope of 1.6% minimum or 110mm of water height above Roof Drain 2. Therefore, the available roof area will store a volume as shown below using the reservoir volume equation.

$$V = \frac{(0.11\text{m})[88.29 + 4(22.0) + 0]}{6}$$

$$V = \frac{(0.11)(176.29)}{6}$$

$$V = 3.23\text{m}^3$$

The available Roof Area 2 storage volume of 3.23m³ >required five (5)-year storage volume of 3.20m³ from Table 2.

Therefore, the ponding depth at the drain location is approximately 0.11m (110mm), and the five (5)-year level is estimated not to reach the roof perimeter of the building.

Hence, Roof Area 1 and Roof Area 2 of the proposed residential building flat rooftop storage are adequate to store the minimum required five (5)-year storm event volume of 6.40m³ given it can store up to 6.46m³.

AVAILABLE STORAGE VOLUME CALCULATIONS

100-Year Event

Roof Storage at Flat Roof Building

The flat Roof Area 1 and Roof Area 2 will be used for stormwater detention. Each roof area will be drained by a controlled drain designed for a release rate of 10U.S.gal./min. or 0.63L/s.

Roof Storage Area 1

Available flat roof area for storage =177.0m² @ roof slope of 1.6% minimum or 150mm of fall from roof perimeter to Roof Drain 1. Therefore, the available roof area will store a volume as shown below using the reservoir volume equation.

$$V = \frac{(0.15m)[162.8 + 4(38.69) + 0]}{6}$$

$$V = \frac{(0.15)(317.56)}{6}$$

$$V = 7.94m^3$$

The available Roof Area 1 storage volume of 7.94m³ >required 100-year storage volume of 7.65m³ from Table 3.

Roof Storage Area 2

Available flat roof area for storage =177.0m² @ roof slope of 1.6% minimum or 150mm of fall from roof perimeter to Roof Drain 2. Therefore, the available roof area will store a volume as shown below using the reservoir volume equation.

$$V = \frac{(0.15m)[162.8 + 4(38.69) + 0]}{6}$$

$$V = \frac{(0.15)(317.56)}{6}$$

$$V = 7.94m^3$$

The available Roof Area 2 storage volume of 7.94m³ >required 100-year storage volume of 7.65m³ from Table 4.

Therefore, the ponding depth at the drain location is approximately 0.15m (150mm), and at the perimeter of the flat roof area is 0mm above the roof perimeter surface. Accordingly, it is recommended that four (4) roof scuppers as shown on Dwg. 818-19 G-1 and the architect's roof plan be installed at the perimeter height of the rooftop for emergency overflow purposes in case of blockage from debris buildup at the roof drain.

Hence, Roof Area 1 and Roof Area 2 of the proposed residential building flat rooftop storage are adequate to store the minimum required 100-year storm event volume of 15.30m³ given it can store up to 15.88m³.