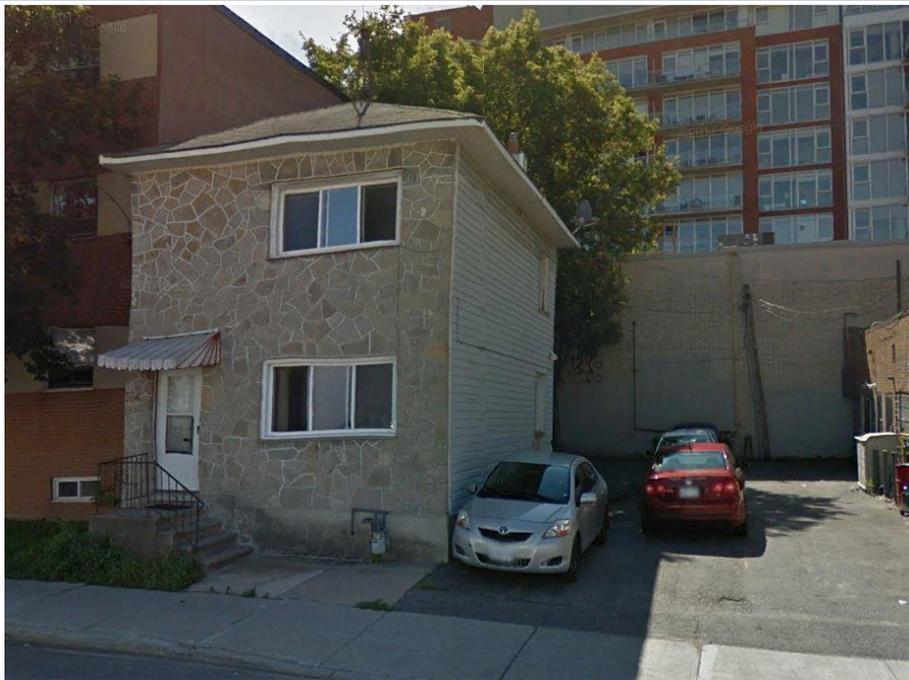


384 Frank Street Ottawa  
Assessment of Adequacy of Public Services



Project # CW-03-17

Prepared for:

384 frank street inc

By:

*Arch-Nova Design Inc.*

February 2018

(Updated May 2019)

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Appendix A: Calculations

Appendix B: Correspondence

# 1. Introduction

The subject property is located at 384 Frank Street, Ottawa. The proposed work comprises of a 3-storey+basement apartment building. For the purpose of this report the site is considered to run north-south. Frank Street is extending west-east between Bank Street and O'Connor Street.

Currently the property is used as a residential lot with a single house which will be demolished. The rest of the lot is a parking (asphalt surface) with a grown tree on the south east corner of the property. Adjacent property on east side is also residential. Two properties, on south an west side are commercial buildings.

The area is serviced by municipal water (203 mm) and combined sewer pipe line (375 mm). Gas line (35 mm) is located along the north side of the street. A hydro duct is located under the sidewalk in front of the property and at elevation between 69.0-70.0 m a.s.l.



**384 Frank Street, Ottawa: Location**

## 2. Public Services Capacity

This section of the report will analyze existing municipal services and the potential impact of the proposed building at 384 Frank Street on the existing service capacity.

### 2.1 Water Supply

Existing building is supplied from 203 mm pipe and calculate consumption is 0.2 l/sec for the peak period.

Fire hydrant is located across the street at distance of 22.65 m, which is sufficient for use of this hydrant by fire department and its vehicles and provide fire protection of the site.

Design Parameter	Value
Residential Average Apartment	1.8 P/unit
Residential Average Daily Demand	280 L/d/P
Residential Maximum Daily Demand	9.5 x Average Daily *
Residential Maximum Hourly	1.5 x Maximum Daily *
Commercial Demand	2.5 L / m <sup>2</sup> /d
Commercial Maximum Daily Demand	1.5 x Average Daily
Commercial Maximum Hourly	1.8 x Maximum Daily
Minimum Watermain Size	150mm diameter
Minimum Depth of Cover	2.4m from top of watermain to finished grade
During Peak Hourly Demand operating pressure must remain within	275kPa and 552kPa
During fire flow operating pressure must not drop below	140kPa
* Residential Max. Daily and Max. Hourly peaking factors per MOE Guidelines for Drinking-Water Systems Table 3-3 for 0 to 500 persons.	

**Table 1: Water Supply Design Criteria**

<sup>1</sup>The following are boundary conditions, HGL, for hydraulic analysis at 384 Frank (zone 1W) assumed to be connected to the 203 mm on Frank St (see attached PDF for location).

Minimum HGL = 106.9 m

<sup>1</sup> City of Ottawa boundary condition information is based on current operation of the city water distribution system (also see Appendix A for complete correspondence information)

Maximum HGL = 115.7 m

Max Day (0.35 L/s) + Fire Flow (30.86 L/s) = 103.3 m, the estimated ground elevation is 70.8 m.

The consumption is expected to be **32.39 l/min (0.54 L/sec)** for peak period. The fire flow for residential spaces was estimated to be 8000 l/min (133 l/sec)<sup>2</sup>. The City staff confirmed the required flow availability. With fire hydrant at distance of 22.65 m and available fire flow, the proposed building will be sufficiently protected from fire.

Table 1 presents the City of Ottawa design criteria based on MOE Guidelines.

## 2.2 Sanitary Sewer

Sanitary sewer outflow for the current building is 0.06 l/sec. the lateral is connected to combined sewer 375 mm.

Design Parameter	Value
Residential Average Apartment	1.8 P/unit
Average Daily Demand	280 L/cap/day
Peaking Factor	Harmon's Peaking Factor. Max 4.0, Min 2.0
Correction Factor (City of Ottawa Tech.Bulletin ISTB-2018-01)	0.8
Commercial Space	28,000 L/ha/day
Infiltration and Inflow Allowance	0.33L/s/ha
Sanitary sewers are to be sized employing the Manning's Equation	$Q = (1/n)AR^{2/3}S^{1/2}$
Minimum Sewer Size	200mm diameter
Minimum Manning's 'n'	0.013
Minimum Depth of Cover	2.5m from crown of sewer to grade
Minimum Full Flowing Velocity	0.6m/s
Maximum Full Flowing Velocity	3.0m/s
<i>Extracted from Sections 4 and 6 of the City of Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines, November 2012 &amp; Infrastructure Technical Bulletins 2018</i>	

**Table 2: Wastewater Design Criteria**

<sup>2</sup> OBC Section A.3.2.5.7, Table 2.

The estimated outflow for the new building is **0.15 l/sec** (peak flow + wet weather).

Existing municipal sewer 375 mm has a capacity of 12.29 l/sec for 0.546% slope and 20% full. For increase of 0.09 l/sec the increase will be only 0.75%. The capacity at 80% full is 137 l/sec.

Detailed calculation of pre and post development flow is presented in Appendix A.

### **2.3 Site Stormwater Services**

Current building and the rest of surface of the lot at 384 Frank Street are impervious and all stormwater runoff is under uncontrolled condition. For the purpose of protecting the combined sewer system the City of Ottawa requires that the predevelopment 5-year runoff coefficient should be in range of  $C=0.4$  so the newly developed site must store certain amount of water.

At the time of preparation of this report the City officers were not able to confirm if there is any residual capacity on the minor system (375 and 450 mm) so, for the calculation purposes only theoretical capacity was considered as a reference.

The proposed new building and area of the lot are proposed to be impervious however, in order to accommodate the City's requirement to reduce the runoff from the site and in accordance with MOE F-5-5 regulations for combined systems the predevelopment runoff coefficient was reduced to  $C=0.6$  from actual  $C=1.0$ . This resulted in provision of a storage on the roof of the proposed building. The outflow control devices will be two weir orifices installed on entrances to scuppers. Detailed calculation is provided in Appendix A as well on the Servicing & Grading Plan No.W-01 drawing. In order to determine the runoff factor the storage time was a reference: maximum retention time was 1 hour. As a

result of calculation factor of  $C=0.6$  was used for the predevelopment calculation. Total amount of water for the 100 year storm is  $4,77 \text{ m}^3$  and it will be released within one hour. For a climate of Ottawa region this will prevent freezing of significant amount of water on the roof and the ice build-up.

Total reduction of runoff will be about 40%, from 5.98 l/sec to 3.59 l/sec.

The foundation drain (weeping tiles) is connected to the sanitary outlet pipe at distance that allows gravity flow into the sanitary pipe as the basement sanitary services will be equipped with pumping system. If the construction manager finds that there is no sufficient elevation, the drainage system should also be equipped with a sump pump system.

### **3. Conclusion and Recommendation**

#### ***3.1 Water Supply***

The water supply demand calculation is based on the fire flow requirement for residential buildings; it is 8,000 l/min (133 l/sec). The City provided information that required flow is available at 103.3 m of HGL. The building roof is at elevation of 83 m which leaves 28.45 psi of residual pressure at maximum HGL of pressure.

#### ***3.2 Sanitary Sewer***

The existing sanitary sewer 375 mm under 0.546% and 20% full is expected to provide a flow of 12.29 l/sec. Flow from the new building in rate of 0.15 l/sec for the peak wet weather flow will increase the pipe fulness for only 0.075%. The connection from the site will be by gravity (as presented on the plan).

### 3.3 Stormwater

Currently all runoff is directed toward the street and catch basins. The proposed grading plan also directs all runoff toward the street. The proposed new building and area of the lot are proposed to be impervious however, in order to accommodate the City's requirement to reduce the runoff from the site and in accordance with MOE F-5-5 regulations for combined systems the predevelopment runoff coefficient was reduced to  $C=0.6$  from actual  $C=1.0$ .

Total reduction of runoff will be about 40%, from 5.98 l/sec to 3.59 l/sec.

Based on the information provided by the City of Ottawa, the existing municipal services are adequate. Furthermore it will be protected from overloading (combine sewer system) with proposed stormwater storage after the construction of the buildings at 384 Frank Street.

Prepared by:

Zoran Mrdja, P.Eng.

May, 2019



Authorized by Professional Engineers of Ontario to provide professional services to public



## Appendix A: Calculations

384 Frank Street, Ottawa  
New Development

**Water Supply Design Criteria**

Design Parameter	Value
Residential Average Apartment	1.8 P/unit
Residential Average Daily Demand	350 L/d/P
Residential Maximum Daily Demand	9.5 x Average Daily *
Residential Maximum Hourly	1.5 x Maximum Daily *
Commercial Demand	2.5 L / m <sup>2</sup> /d
Commercial Maximum Daily Demand	1.5 x Average Daily
Commercial Maximum Hourly	1.8 x Maximum Daily
Minimum Watermain Size	150mm diameter
Minimum Depth of Cover	2.4m from top of watermain to finished grade
must remain within	275kPa and 552kPa (40-80 psi; 28-56m)
During fire flow operating pressure must not drop below	140kPa (20 psi; 14 m)
* Residential Max. Daily and Max. Hourly peaking factors per MOE Guidelines for Drinking-Water Systems Table 3-3 for 0 to 500 persons.	

**Wastewater Design Criteria**

Design Parameter	Value
Residential Average Apartment	1.8 P/unit
Average Daily Demand	350 L/d/per
Peaking Factor	Harmon's Peaking Factor. Max 4.0, Min 2.0
Commercial Space	5L/m2/day
Infiltration and Inflow Allowance	0.28L/s/ha
Sanitary sewers are to be sized employing the Manning's Equation	$Q = (1/n)AR^{2/3}S^{1/2}$
Minimum Sewer Size	200mm diameter
Minimum Manning's 'n'	0.013
Minimum Depth of Cover	2.5m from crown of sewer to grade
Minimum Full Flowing Velocity	0.6m/s
Maximum Full Flowing Velocity	3.0m/s
<i>Extracted from Sections 4 and 6 of the City of Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines, November 2004.</i>	

**Domestic Demand**

Type of Housing	Per / Unit	Units	Pop
Single Family	3.4	1	3
Semi-detached	2.7		0
Townhouse	2.7		0
Apartment			0
Bachelor	1.4		0
1 Bedroom	1.4	0	0
2 Bedroom	2.1	0	0
3 Bedroom	3.1	0	0
4 Bedroom	4.2	0	0

	Pop	Avg. Daily		Max Day		Peak Hour	
		m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min	m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min	m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min
<b>Total Domestic Demand</b>	3	1.19	0.83	11.31	7.85	16.96	11.78

**Institutional / Commercial / Industrial Demand**

Property Type	Unit Rate		Units	Avg. Daily		Max Day		Peak Hour	
				m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min	m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min	m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min
Commercial floor space	2.5	L/m <sup>2</sup> /d	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office	75.0	L/9.3m <sup>2</sup> /d	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Restaurant*	125.0	L/seat/d							
Industrial -Light	35,000.0	L/gross ha/d							
Industrial -Heavy	55,000.0	L/gross ha/d							
<b>Total I/C/I Demand</b>				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<b>Total Demand</b>	1.19	0.83	11.31	7.85	16.96	11.78
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\* Estimated number of seats at 1seat per 9.3m<sup>2</sup>

Sanitary Sewer Post Development Outflow

<b>Site Area</b>	<b>0.02 ha</b>
<b>Extraneous Flow Allowances</b>	
<b>Infiltration / Inflow</b>	<b>0.0056 L/s</b>

**Domestic Contributions**

Unit Type	Unit Rate	Units	Pop
Single Family	3.4	1	3.4
Semi-detached and duplex	2.7		0
Duplex	2.3		0
Townhouse	2.7		0
<b>Apartment</b>			
Bachelor	1.4		0
1 Bedroom	1.4		0
2 Bedroom	2.1	0	0
3 Bedroom	3.1	0	0
4 Bedroom	4.2	0	0
<b>Total Population</b>			<b>3.4</b>
<b>Average Domestic Flow</b>			<b>0.01 L/s</b>
<b>Peaking Factor</b>			<b>4.00</b>
<b>Peak Domestic Flow</b>			<b>0.06 L/s</b>

**Institutional / Commercial / Industrial Contributions**

Property Type	Unit Rate	No. of Units	Avg Wastewater (L/s)
Commercial floor space	5 L/m <sup>2</sup> /d	0	0
Hospitals	900 L/bed/d		
School	70 L/student/d		
Industrial - Light	35,000 L/gross ha/d		
Industrial - Heavy	55,000 L/gross ha/d		
<b>Average I/C/I Flow</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>Peak Institutional / Commercial Flow</b>			
<b>Peak Industrial Flow**</b>			
<b>Peak I/C/I Flow</b>			

<b>Total Estimated Average Dry Weather Flow Rate</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Total Estimated Peak Dry Weather Flow Rate</b>	<b>0.06</b>
<b>Total Estimated Peak Wet Weather Flow Rate</b>	<b>0.06</b>

384 Frank Street, Ottawa  
New Development

**Domestic Demand**

Type of Housing	Per / Unit	Units	Pop
Single Family	3.4		0
Semi-detached	2.7		0
Townhouse	2.7		0
Apartment			0
Bachelor	1.4		0
1 Bedroom	1.4	0	0
2 Bedroom	2.1	17	36
3 Bedroom	3.1	0	0
4 Bedroom	4.2	0	0

	Pop	Avg. Daily		Max Day		Peak Hour	
		m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min	m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min	m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min
<b>Total Domestic Demand</b>	36	12.50	8.68	118.70	82.43	178.05	123.65

**Institutional / Commercial / Industrial Demand**

Property Type	Unit Rate		Units	Avg. Daily		Max Day		Peak Hour	
				m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min	m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min	m <sup>3</sup> /d	L/min
Commercial floor space	2.5	L/m <sup>2</sup> /d	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office	75.0	L/9.3m <sup>2</sup> /d	90	0.73	0.50	1.09	0.76	1.96	1.36
Restaurant*	125.0	L/seat/d							
Industrial -Light	35,000.0	L/gross ha/d							
Industrial -Heavy	55,000.0	L/gross ha/d							
<b>Total I/C/I Demand</b>				0.73	0.50	1.09	0.76	1.96	1.36

<b>Total Demand</b>	13.22	9.18	119.79	83.19	180.01	125.01
---------------------	-------	------	--------	-------	--------	--------

\* Estimated number of seats at 1seat per 9.3m<sup>2</sup>

**Water Demand and Boundary Conditions**

**Proposed Conditions**

Design Parameter	Anticipated Demand <sup>1</sup> (L/min)	Boundary Condition <sup>2</sup> (kPa)
Average Daily Demand	9.18	115.7
Max Day + Fire Flow	14,083.19	103.3
Peak Hour	125.01	106.9

<sup>1</sup>) Water demand calculation per Water Supply Guidelines. See Appendix B for detailed calculations.

<sup>2</sup>) Boundary conditions supplied by the City of Ottawa. See Appendix B for correspondence with the City.

384 Frank Street, Ottawa  
New Development

Sanitary Sewer Post Development Outflow

<b>Site Area</b>	<b>0.02 ha</b>
<b>Extraneous Flow Allowances</b>	
<b>Infiltration / Inflow</b>	<b>0.0056 L/s</b>

**Domestic Contributions**

Unit Type	Unit Rate	Units	Pop
Single Family	3.4		0
Semi-detached and duplex	2.7		0
Duplex	2.3		0
Townhouse	2.7		0
<b>Apartment</b>			
Bachelor	1.4		0
1 Bedroom	1.4		0
2 Bedroom	2.1	17	35.7
3 Bedroom	3.1	0	0
4 Bedroom	4.2	0	0
<b>Total Population</b>			<b>35.7</b>
<b>Average Domestic Flow</b>			<b>0.14 L/s</b>
<b>Peaking Factor</b>			<b>4.00</b>
<b>Peak Domestic Flow</b>			<b>0.58 L/s</b>

**Institutional / Commercial / Industrial Contributions**

Property Type	Unit Rate	No. of Units	Avg Wastewater (L/s)
Commercial floor space	5 L/m2/d	90	0.0052
Hospitals	900 L/bed/d		
School	70 L/student/d		
Industrial - Light	35,000 L/gross ha/d		
Industrial - Heavy	55,000 L/gross ha/d		
<b>Average I/C/I Flow</b>			<b>0.0052</b>
<b>Peak Institutional / Commercial Flow</b>			
<b>Peak Industrial Flow**</b>			
<b>Peak I/C/I Flow</b>			<b>0.0052</b>

<b>Total Estimated Average Dry Weather Flow Rate</b>	<b>0.15</b>
<b>Total Estimated Peak Dry Weather Flow Rate</b>	<b>0.58</b>
<b>Total Estimated Peak Wet Weather Flow Rate</b>	<b>0.59</b>

# Free Online Manning Pipe Flow Calculator

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--CAUTION: If you have downloaded the spreadsheet prior to September 24, you may have received incorrect results!--

384 Frank Street Ottawa		Results	
375 mm Combined Sewer - current		<b>Flow, Q</b>	12.2907 l/s
		<b>Velocity, v</b>	0.7816 m/s
		<b>Velocity head, h<sub>v</sub></b>	0.0311 m
		<b>Flow area</b>	0.0157 m <sup>2</sup>
		<b>Wetted perimeter</b>	0.3477 m
		<b>Hydraulic radius</b>	0.0452 m
		<b>Top width, T</b>	0.3000 m
		<b>Froude number, F</b>	1.09
		<b>Shear stress (tractive force), tau</b>	4.0156 N/m <sup>2</sup>
Set units: <input type="checkbox"/> m <input type="checkbox"/> mm <input type="checkbox"/> ft <input type="checkbox"/> in			
<b>Pipe diameter, d<sub>0</sub></b>	375 mm		
<b>Manning roughness, n ?</b> ( <a href="http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/mannings-roughness-d_799.html">http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/mannings-roughness-d_799.html</a> )	.012		
<b>Pressure slope (possibly ? (./pressureslope.php) equal to pipe slope), S<sub>0</sub></b>	0.546 % rise/run		
<b>Percent of (or ratio to) full depth (100% or 1 if flowing full)</b>	20 %		

# Free Online Manning Pipe Flow Calculator

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## Manning Formula Uniform Pipe Flow at Given Slope and Depth

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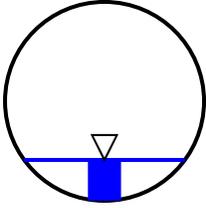
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(<http://www.hawsedc.com/engcalcs/SpreadsheetLibrary.php>)

--CAUTION: If you have downloaded the spreadsheet prior to September 24, you may have received incorrect results!--

384 Frank Street Ottawa		Results	
375 mm Combined Sewer - proposed		<b>Flow, Q</b>	12.9203 l/s
		<b>Velocity, v</b>	0.7931 m/s
		<b>Velocity head, h<sub>v</sub></b>	0.0321 m
		<b>Flow area</b>	0.0163 m <sup>2</sup>
		<b>Wetted perimeter</b>	0.3524 m
		<b>Hydraulic radius</b>	0.0462 m
		<b>Top width, T</b>	0.3028 m
		<b>Froude number, F</b>	1.09
		<b>Shear stress (tractive force), tau</b>	4.1159 N/m <sup>2</sup>
Set units: <input type="checkbox"/> m <input type="checkbox"/> mm <input type="checkbox"/> ft <input type="checkbox"/> in			
<b>Pipe diameter, d<sub>0</sub></b>	375 mm		
<b>Manning roughness, n ?</b> ( <a href="http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/mannings-roughness-d_799.html">http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/mannings-roughness-d_799.html</a> )	.012		
<b>Pressure slope (possibly ? (./pressureslope.php) equal to pipe slope), S<sub>0</sub></b>	0.546 % rise/run		
<b>Percent of (or ratio to) full depth (100% or 1 if flowing full)</b>	20.5 %		



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## Pressure Drop Online-Calculator

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### Calculation output

Flow medium: Water 10 °C / liquid  
Volume flow: 2.08 l/s  
Weight density: 998.206 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Dynamic Viscosity: 1001.61 10<sup>-6</sup> kg/ms  
Element of pipe: circular  
Dimensions of element: Diameter of pipe D: 50 mm  
Length of pipe L: 40 m

Velocity of flow: 1.06 m/s  
Reynolds number: 52787  
Velocity of flow 2: -  
Reynolds number 2: -  
Flow: turbulent  
Absolute roughness: 0.0016 mm  
Pipe friction number: 0.02  
Resistance coefficient: 16.61  
Resist.coeff.branching pipe: -  
Press.drop branch.pipe: -  
Pressure drop: 93.02 mbar  
0.09 bar

---

Note: The pressure drop was calculated by the online calculator of [www.pressure-drop.com](http://www.pressure-drop.com). We can not warrant the correctness of this software. The software is produced carefully. But no computer software is without bugs. Therefore the calculations are your own risk.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Do you know our software SF Pressure Drop 8.x for Excel?**

Information: [www.pressure-drop.com](http://www.pressure-drop.com)

\*\*\*\*\*



PRE-DEVELOPMENT

The pre-development time of concentration is **10** minutes

where:

$$I_5 = 998.071 / (Tc + 6.053)^{0.814}$$

$$I_5 = \mathbf{104.2 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

$$I_{100} = 1735.688 / (Tc + 6.014)^{0.820}$$

$$I_{100} = \mathbf{178.6 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

Surface Type	ID	Area (ha)	Percent of total Area	C	A X C (ha)
Site	A1	0.02063	100.0%	0.95	0.020
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.0206</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>0.020</b>
<b>Weighted C =</b>					<b>0.60</b>

$$Q_{5pre} = (2.78) \cdot (C) \cdot (I_5) \cdot (A)$$

$$Q_{5pre} = 2.78 \times 0.60 \times 104.2 \times 0.0206$$

$$Q_{5pre} = \mathbf{3.59 \text{ L/s}}$$

$$Q_{100pre} = (2.78) \cdot (C) \cdot (I_{100}) \cdot (A)$$

$$Q_{100pre} = 2.78 \times 0.75 \times 178.6 \times 0.0206$$

$$Q_{100pre} = \mathbf{7.68 \text{ L/s}}$$

C=0.6 used for predevelopment calculation (City of Ottawa requirement)

POST-DEVELOPMENT (UNCONTROLLED RUNOFF)

The post-development time of concentration is **10** minutes

where:

$$I_5 = 998.071 / (Tc + 6.053)^{0.814}$$

$$I_5 = \mathbf{104.2 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

$$I_{100} = 1735.688 / (Tc + 6.014)^{0.820}$$

$$I_{100} = \mathbf{178.6 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

Surface Type	ID	Area (ha)	Percent of total Area	C	A X C (ha)
Area	A1	0.0031	100.0%	0.95	0.003
Building	A2	0.0000	0.0%	0.00	0.000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.0031</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>0.003</b>
<b>Weighted C =</b>					<b>1.00</b>

$$Q_{5post} = (2.78) \cdot (C) \cdot (I_5) \cdot (A)$$

$$Q_{5post} = 2.78 \times 1.00 \times 104.2 \times 0.0031$$

$$Q_{5post} = \mathbf{0.91 \text{ L/s}}$$

$$Q_{100post} = (2.78) \cdot (C) \cdot (I_{100}) \cdot (A)$$

$$Q_{100post} = 2.78 \times 1.00 \times 178.6 \times 0.0031$$

$$Q_{100post} = \mathbf{1.56 \text{ L/s}}$$



**PRE-DEVELOPMENT**

The pre-development time of concentration is **10** minutes

where:

$$I_5 = 998.071 / (Tc + 6.053)^{0.814}$$

$$I_5 = \mathbf{104.2 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

$$I_{100} = 1735.688 / (Tc + 6.014)^{0.820}$$

$$I_{100} = \mathbf{178.6 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

Surface Type	ID	Area (ha)	Percent of total Area	C	A X C (ha)
Bus Stop	A1	0.00000	0.0%	0.95	0.000
Parking	A2	0.00000	0.0%	0.95	0.000
Green area	A3	0.00000	0.0%	0.70	0.000
<b>TOTAL</b>		0.0000	0.0%		0.000
<b>Weighted C =</b>					0.60

$$Q_{5pre} = (2.78) * (C) * (I_5) * (A)$$

$$Q_{5pre} = 2.78 \times 0.60 \times 104.2 \times 0.0000$$

$$Q_{5pre} = \mathbf{0.00 \text{ L/s}}$$

$$Q_{100pre} = (2.78) * (C) * (I_{100}) * (A)$$

$$Q_{100pre} = 2.78 \times 0.60 \times 178.6 \times 0.0000$$

$$Q_{100pre} = \mathbf{0.00 \text{ L/s}}$$

C=0.6 used for predevelopment calculation (City of Ottawa requirement)

**POST-DEVELOPMENT (CONTROLLED RUNOFF)**

The post-development time of concentration is **10** minutes

where:

$$I_5 = 998.071 / (Tc + 6.053)^{0.814}$$

$$I_5 = \mathbf{104.2 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

$$I_{100} = 1735.688 / (Tc + 6.014)^{0.820}$$

$$I_{100} = \mathbf{178.6 \text{ mm/hr}}$$

Surface Type	ID	Area (ha)	Percent of total Area	C	A X C (ha)
Landscape	A1	0.0000	0.0%	0.95	0.000
Building	A4	0.01746	100.0%	0.95	0.017
<b>TOTAL</b>		0.01746	0.0%		0.017
<b>Weighted C =</b>					1.00

$$Q_{5post} = (2.78) * (C) * (I_5) * (A)$$

$$Q_{5post} = 2.78 \times 1.00 \times 104.2 \times 0.0175$$

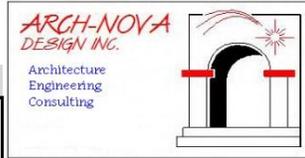
$$Q_{5post} = \mathbf{5.06 \text{ L/s}}$$

$$Q_{100post} = (2.78) * (C) * (I_{100}) * (A)$$

$$Q_{100post} = 2.78 \times 1.00 \times 178.6 \times 0.0175$$

$$Q_{100post} = \mathbf{8.67 \text{ L/s}}$$

## ALLOWABLE RUNOFF



### Predevelopment Runoff:

#### Uncontrolled Runoff

5-year	3.59	l/sec
100-year	7.68	l/sec

#### Controlled Runoff:

5-year	0.00	l/sec
100-year	0.00	l/sec

### Postdevelopment Runoff:

#### Uncontrolled Runoff

5-year	0.91	l/sec
100-year	1.56	l/sec

#### Controlled Runoff:

5-year	5.06	l/sec
100-year	8.67	l/sec

### Controlled allowable runoff

#### Controlled Runoff:

5-year	2.68	l/sec
100-year	6.12	l/sec

Comment:

### Storage Volumes (5-Year Storm)

Project: 384 Frank St.

$$T_c = \frac{10}{1} \text{ (mins)}$$

$$C_{AVG} = \frac{1.00}{1} \text{ (dimensionless)}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{0.0200}{1} \text{ (hectares)}$$

$$\text{Storm} = \frac{5}{1} \text{ (year)}$$

$$\text{Release Rate} = \frac{2.68}{1} \text{ (L/sec)}$$

$$\text{Time Interval} = \frac{5}{1} \text{ (mins)}$$

Duration (min)	Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)	Peak Flow (L/sec)	Release Rate (L/sec)	Storage Rate (L/sec)	Storage (m <sup>3</sup> )
1	204	1.1	2.68		
6	132	4.4	2.68	1.71	0.62
11	99	5.5	2.68	2.84	1.87
16	80	4.5	2.68	1.80	1.72
21	68	3.8	2.68	1.11	1.40
26	59	3.3	2.68	0.62	0.97
31	53	2.9	2.68	0.26	0.48
36	48	2.6	2.68	-0.03	-0.07
41	43	2.4	2.68	-0.26	-0.65
46	40	2.2	2.68	-0.45	-1.25
51	37	2.1	2.68	-0.61	-1.88
56	35	1.9	2.68	-0.75	-2.52
61	33	1.8	2.68	-0.87	-3.17
66	31	1.7	2.68	-0.97	-3.84
71	29	1.6	2.68	-1.06	-4.52
76	28	1.5	2.68	-1.14	-5.21
81	26	1.5	2.68	-1.21	-5.90
86	25	1.4	2.68	-1.28	-6.60
91	24	1.3	2.68	-1.34	-7.30
96	23	1.3	2.68	-1.39	-8.01
101	22	1.2	2.68	-1.44	-8.73
106	21	1.2	2.68	-1.49	-9.45
111	21	1.1	2.68	-1.53	-10.17
116	20	1.1	2.68	-1.57	-10.90
121	19	1.1	2.68	-1.60	-11.63
126	19	1.0	2.68	-1.63	-12.36
131	18	1.0	2.68	-1.67	-13.09
136	18	1.0	2.68	-1.69	-13.83

#### Notes

- 1) For a storm duration that is less than the time of concentration the peak flow is equal to the product of 2.78CIA and the ratio of the storm duration to the time of concentration.
- 2) Rainfall Intensity, I = 998.071 / (Tc + 6.053)<sup>0.814</sup> (5 year, City of Ottawa)
- 3) Peak Flow = Duration/Tc x 2.78 x C x I x A (Duration < Tc)
- 4) Peak Flow = 2.78 x C x I x A (Duration > Tc)
- 5) Storage = Duration x Storage Rate

### Storage Volumes (100-Year Storm)

$$T_c = \frac{10}{1} \text{ (mins)}$$

$$C_{AVG} = \frac{1.00}{1} \text{ (dimensionless)}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{0.0200}{1} \text{ (hectares)}$$

$$\text{Storm} = \frac{100}{1} \text{ (year)}$$

$$\text{Release Rate} = \frac{2.68}{1} \text{ (L/sec)}$$

$$\text{Time Interval} = \frac{5}{1} \text{ (mins)}$$

Duration (min)	Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)	Peak Flow (L/sec)	Release Rate (L/sec)	Storage Rate (L/sec)	Storage (m <sup>3</sup> )
1	351	2.0	2.68		
6	226	7.5	2.68	4.86	1.75
11	170	9.4	2.68	6.77	4.47
16	138	7.6	2.68	4.97	4.77
21	116	6.5	2.68	3.79	4.77
26	101	5.6	2.68	2.95	4.60
31	90	5.0	2.68	2.32	4.31
36	81	4.5	2.68	1.82	3.94
41	74	4.1	2.68	1.43	3.51
46	68	3.8	2.68	1.10	3.04
51	63	3.5	2.68	0.83	2.53
56	59	3.3	2.68	0.59	2.00
61	55	3.1	2.68	0.39	1.44
66	52	2.9	2.68	0.22	0.86
71	49	2.7	2.68	0.06	0.26
76	47	2.6	2.68	-0.08	-0.34
81	45	2.5	2.68	-0.20	-0.97
86	43	2.4	2.68	-0.31	-1.60
91	41	2.3	2.68	-0.41	-2.24
96	39	2.2	2.68	-0.50	-2.89
101	38	2.1	2.68	-0.59	-3.55
106	36	2.0	2.68	-0.66	-4.21
111	35	1.9	2.68	-0.73	-4.88
116	34	1.9	2.68	-0.80	-5.56
121	33	1.8	2.68	-0.86	-6.24
126	32	1.8	2.68	-0.92	-6.93
131	31	1.7	2.68	-0.97	-7.62
136	30	1.7	2.68	-1.02	-8.31

#### Notes

- 1) For a storm duration that is less than the time of concentration the peak flow is equal to the product of 2.78CIA and the ratio of the storm duration to the time of concentration.
- 2) Rainfall Intensity, I = 1735.688 / (Tc + 6.014)<sup>0.820</sup> (100 year, City of Ottawa)
- 3) Peak Flow = Duration/Tc x 2.78 x C x I x A (Duration < Tc)
- 4) Peak Flow = 2.78 x C x I x A (Duration > Tc)
- 5) Storage = Duration x Storage Rate



### Storage Requirements

5-year **1.87 m<sup>3</sup>**  
 100-year **4.77 m<sup>3</sup>**

Surface Type	ID	Area (ha)	Percent of total Area	Required Storage 5 year	Required Storage 100 year	Max Allowed Drain Outflow l/s	Max Allowed Drain Outflow GPM
Roof	A1	0.0087	50.0%	0.94	2.39	1.34	10.61
Roof	A1	0.0087	50.0%	0.94	2.39	1.34	10.61
<b>TOTAL</b>		0.0175	100.0%	1.87	4.77	2.68	21.21

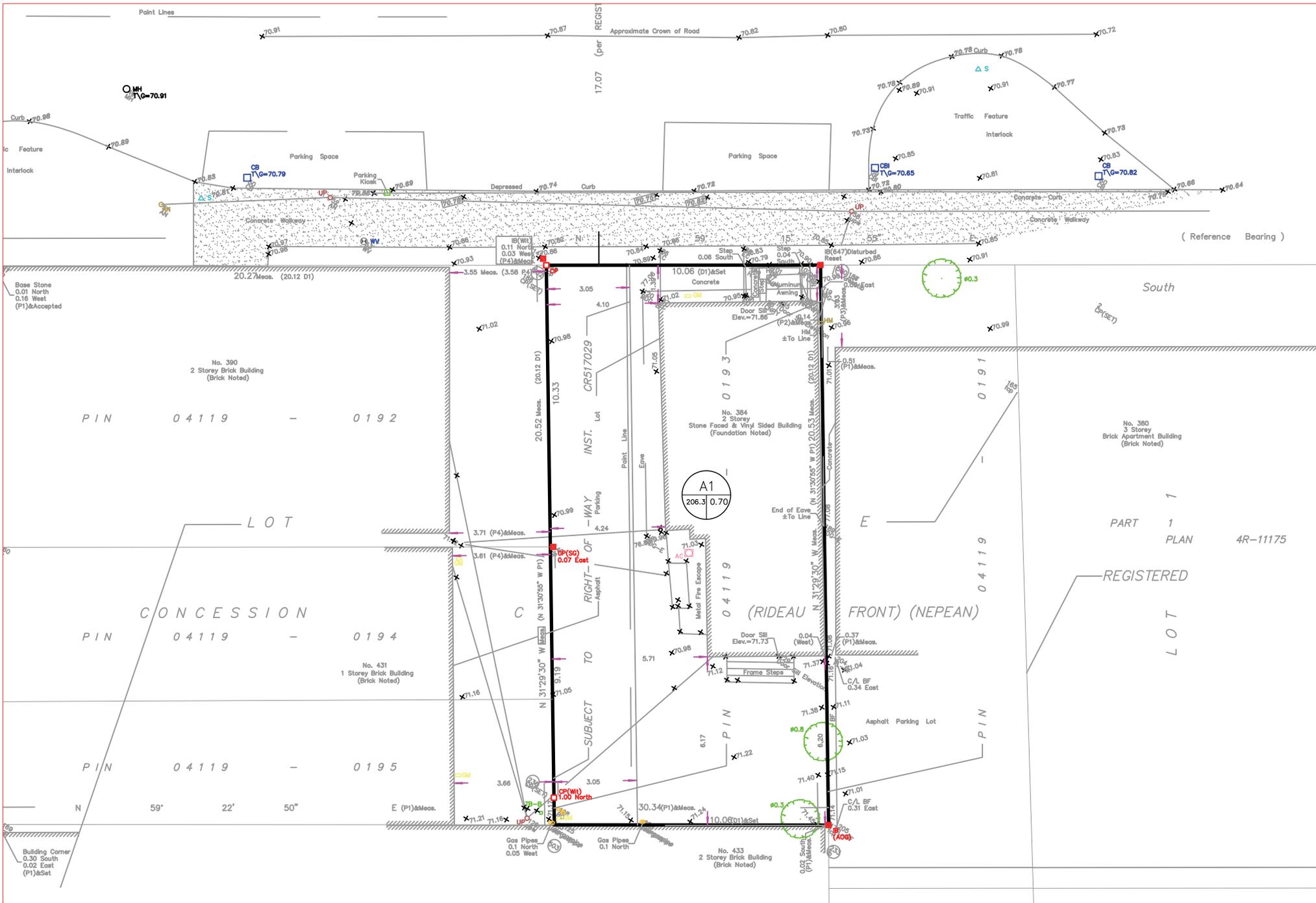
### Stage-Storage

Roof A1 (Scupper 1)			Roof A2 (Scupper 2)			Legend:
Depth m	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Depth m	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	data for 5-year event
						data for 100-year event
0.020	9.10	0.09	0.020	9.10	0.09	
0.040	20.10	0.40	0.040	20.10	0.40	
<b>0.054</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.054</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>0.95</b>	
<b>0.075</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>0.075</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>2.46</b>	

### Notes:

Roof drains with controlled flow to be specified by manufacturer using the allowable flow rates presented in this chart

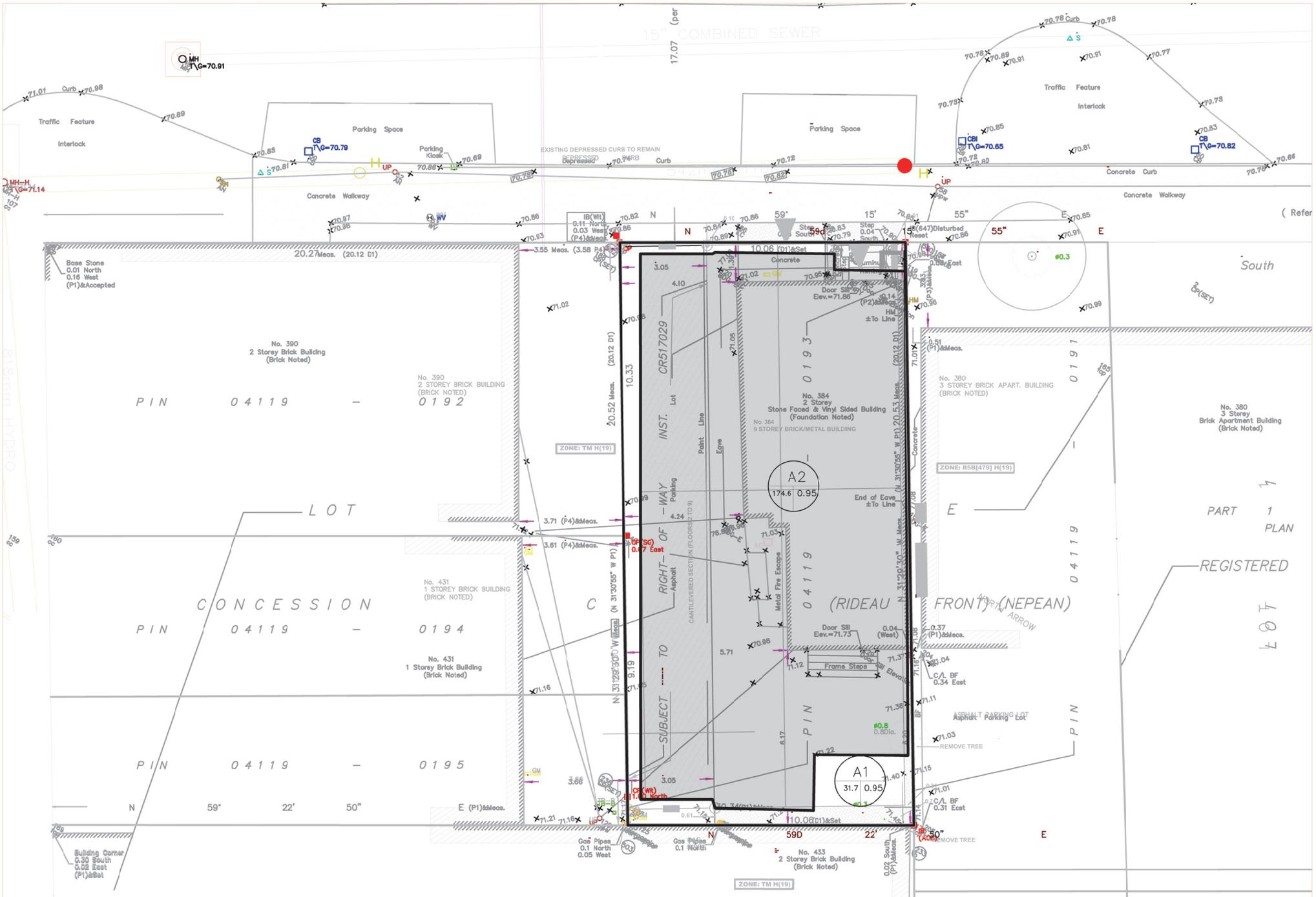




384 FRANK STREET, OTTAWA  
SWM PREDEVELOPMENT

*ARCH-NOVA Design Inc.*

45 Banner Road NEPEAN ON K2H 8X5  
613-829-5722 contact@archnova.ca



**384 FRANK STREET, OTTAWA  
SWM POSTDEVELOPMENT**

*ARCH-NOVA Design Inc.*

45 Banner Road NEPEAN ON K2H 8X5  
613-829-5722 contact@archnova.ca

## Appendix B: Correspondence

**zoran@archnova**

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**From:** Wu, John <John.Wu@ottawa.ca>  
**Sent:** December 8, 2017 9:20 AM  
**To:** zoran@archnova  
**Subject:** RE: 384 Frank Street, Ottawa: boundary conditions  
**Attachments:** 384 Frank December 2017.pdf

Here is the result:

**\*\*\*\*The following information may be passed on to the consultant, but do NOT forward this e-mail directly.\*\*\*\***

The following are boundary conditions, HGL, for hydraulic analysis at 384 Frank (zone 1W) assumed to be connected to the 203 mm on Frank St (see attached PDF for location).

Minimum HGL = 106.9 m

Maximum HGL = 115.7 m

Max Day (2.08 L/s) + Fire Flow (217 L/s) = 103.3 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.*

Thanks.

John

---

**From:** zoran@archnova [mailto:zoran@archnova.ca]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, December 05, 2017 8:07 PM  
**To:** Wu, John <John.Wu@ottawa.ca>  
**Subject:** RE: 384 Frank Street, Ottawa: boundary conditions

Hello John,

It is from City of Ottawa Guideline, which refers to MOE guideline and Table 3.3 for services for less than 500 persons. The table I sent to you is that one (Please see notes in tables). The only thing is that I used the factor of 9.5 for up to 30 persons and in reality we have 36 persons. This means that factor of 4.9 should be used however, 36 is closer to 30 person cut than to 100 and more possible that the factor is higher than 4.9.

If you still prefer 4.9 I will prepare it that way,

Cheers,

ZM

---

**From:** Wu, John [<mailto:John.Wu@ottawa.ca>]  
**Sent:** December 5, 2017 9:28 AM  
**To:** zoran@archnova <[zoran@archnova.ca](mailto:zoran@archnova.ca)>  
**Subject:** RE: 384 Frank Street, Ottawa: boundary conditions

Hi, Zoran:

In the Ottawa water design guidelines 2010, page49.

4.2.8

State it clearly.

I do not know where your reference is from. You have to use Ottawa's water design guideline.

John

---

**From:** zoran@archnova [<mailto:zoran@archnova.ca>]  
**Sent:** Monday, December 04, 2017 6:13 PM  
**To:** Wu, John <[John.Wu@ottawa.ca](mailto:John.Wu@ottawa.ca)>  
**Subject:** RE: 384 Frank Street, Ottawa: boundary conditions

Hello John,

I have used the following table:

**Table 3-3: Peaking Factors for Drinking-Water Systems Serving Fewer**

than 500 People				
DWELLING UNITS	EQUIVALENT	NIGHT MINIMUM	MAXIMUM PER DAY	PEAK HOUR
10	30	0.1	9.5	14.3
50	150	0.1	4.9	7.4
100	300	0.2	3.6	5.4
150	450	0.3	3.0	4.5
167	500	0.4	2.9	4.3

The occupancy of proposed building is between 30 and 50 persons so I used factors for 30 persons. If you have different factors used for this particular area, please advise and I will adjust my calculation. For now we are on the safe side.

Regards,

Zoran

---

**From:** Wu, John [<mailto:John.Wu@ottawa.ca>]  
**Sent:** December 4, 2017 10:03 AM  
**To:** zoran@archnova <[zoran@archnova.ca](mailto:zoran@archnova.ca)>  
**Subject:** RE: 384 Frank Street, Ottawa: boundary conditions

Hi, Zoran:

I already send the request.

Please check where you got the maxday factor 9.5 for water Ottawa design guideline is not that high.  
Please read that section.

Thanks.

John

---

**From:** zoran@archnova [<mailto:zoran@archnova.ca>]

**Sent:** Saturday, December 02, 2017 7:33 PM

**To:** Wu, John <[John.Wu@ottawa.ca](mailto:John.Wu@ottawa.ca)>

**Subject:** 384 Frank Street, Ottawa: boundary conditions

Hello John,

Please could you provide the boundary conditions for the location of 384 Frank Street, Ottawa. The owner is planning to construct a new apartment building at this location. Attached are the water and sewer calculations, FUS and OBC fire flow calculation and the site plan for proposed development.

Type of development: apartment building (basement + 9 stories)

Average daily demand: 0.15 l/s

Maximum daily demand: 1.39 l/s.

Maximum hourly daily demand: 2.08 l/s.

Fire flow: 217 l/sec

Regards,

Zoran Mrdja, P.Eng., FEC

*Arch-Nova Design Inc.*

613-818-3884

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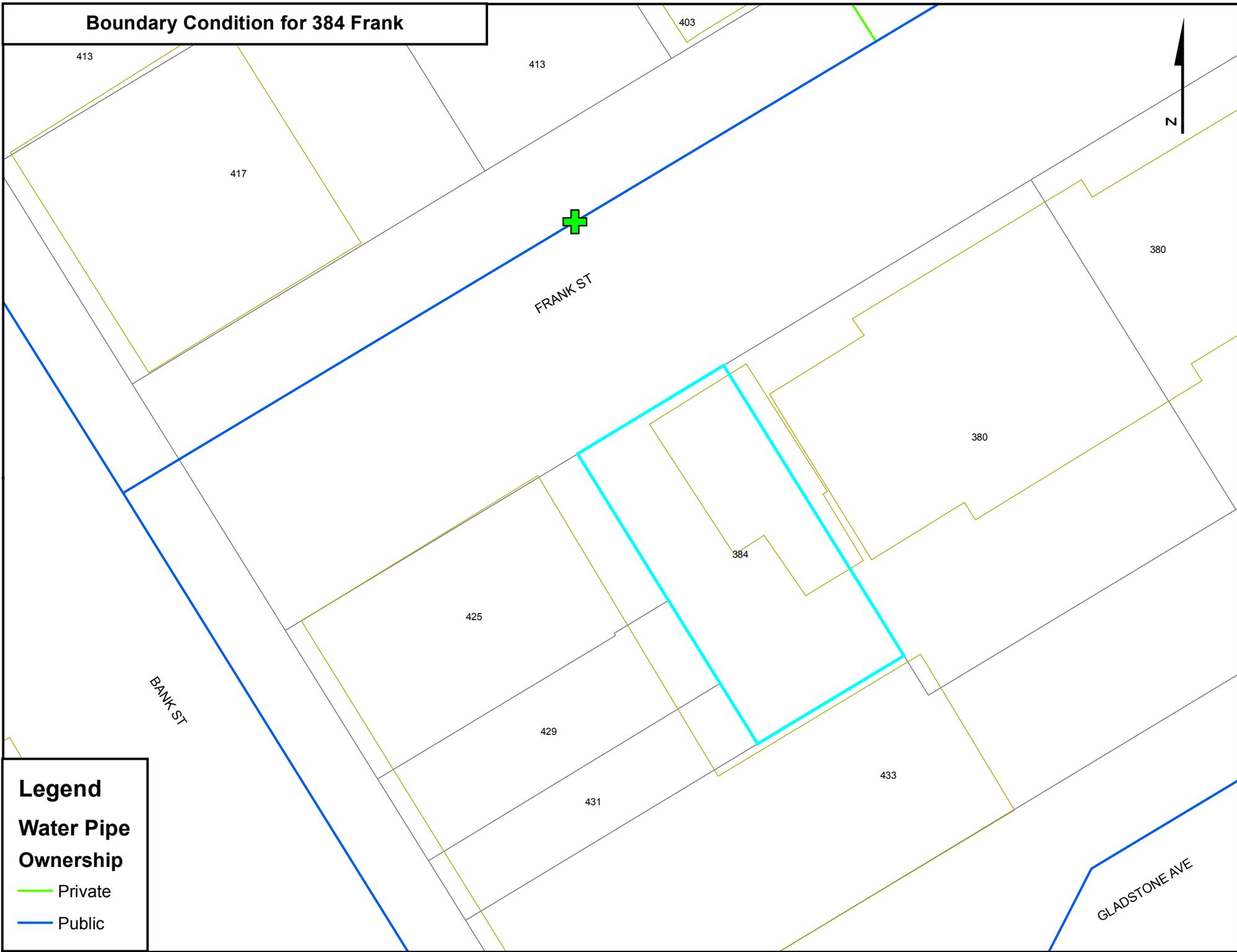
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,

# Boundary Condition for 384 Frank



## Legend

### Water Pipe Ownership

- Private
- Public

