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Prepared for:

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Assessment of Adequacy of Public Services Wildpine Trails



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

In 2020, J.L. Richards & Associates Limited (JLR) was retained by Wildpine Trails Inc. (LHI) to prepare a Report that would assess the adequacy of public services in support of a Draft Plan of Subdivision Application for their property sited at 37 Wildpine Court, referred as Wildpine Trails.

In May of 2023, LHI decided to redevelop the subject property with a 4 storey apartment building with 94 units (Lot 1), two semi-detached units (Lot 2) and a public 18m right-of-way connecting two existing cul-du-sacs. A secondary pre-consultation meeting was held with the City of Ottawa on May 16, 2023, to review the proposed new site plan and outline the requirement for revisions to the current applications.

This Assessment of Adequacy of Public Services (AAPS) Report has been updated to outline the design objectives and criteria, servicing constraints and high-level strategies for developing the new site plan for subject lands with water, wastewater, storm and stormwater management services in accordance with the following:

- Municipal Design Guidelines (see Section 1.4);
- The Upper Poole Creek Subwatershed Study (MMM 2000)
- Notes prepared to summarize the February 27, 2020 pre-consultation meeting; and
- Follow-up pre-consultations with the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) to discuss the requirements of the Hydrological Impact Study (HIS).

The associated background studies prepared for the site should be read in conjunction with Adequacy of Public Services report and are referenced in the report:

- Hydrological Impact Study (HIS) (J.L. Richards & Associates Limited, March 2022),
- Geotechnical Investigation and Slope Stability Analysis, Proposed Residential Development, 37 Wildpine Court, Ottawa, Ontario (Geotechnical Report) (EXP Services Ltd, March 2022),
- Environmental Impact Statement, 37 Wildpine Court, Stittsville, Ottawa (EIS) (Kilgour & Associates Ltd, March 2022)

A copy of the pre-consultation meeting notes (February 27, 2020) is included in Appendix A. The reference documents stated above can be found in Appendix H.

1.2 Site Description and Condition

The subject property is located within the urban limits of the City of Ottawa, specifically in the Stittsville area. The subject property, 37 Wildpine Court, is located at the extremity of two (2) existing cul-de-sacs, namely Ravencroft Court and Wildpine Court. As illustrated on Figure 1 (below), the property is mostly vegetated and includes a single-family house and a garage, and an asphalted turning circle.



Figure 1: Site Location

LHI proposes to redevelop the subject property with a 4 storey apartment building with 94 units, two semi-detached units and a public 18m right-of-way connecting two existing cul-du-sacs.

The Conceptual Plan for the proposed development is included in Appendix B. The proposed servicing for the development is shown in Figure F-SGE in Appendix E.

1.3 Existing Conditions and Infrastructure

As previously noted, the subject property abuts two existing ROWs. Based on the existing topographical survey and imagery, the existing impervious surfaces within 37 Wildpine Court consists of a single-family dwelling, wooden garage, metal shed as well as brick interlock, gravel driveway and asphalted cul-de-sac. The topographical survey shows that runoff from all the impervious surfaces is sheet flowing towards either Poole Creek or a wetland.

A review of existing services was carried out along the frontage of the subject property to identify existing sewers and watermains. Based on the review of the Drawings obtained from the City of Ottawa (Appendix C), the following infrastructure has been identified to exist within both municipal ROW abutting 37 Wildpine Court:

Watermains:

- 203 mm diameter PVC watermain is located at the property limit at Ravenscroft Court
- 203 mm diameter ductile iron watermain is located at the property limit at Wildpine Court

Sanitary Sewers:

- 250 mm diameter PVC sanitary sewer is located at the property limit at Ravenscroft Court
- 250 mm diameter PVC sanitary sewer is located at the property limit at Wildpine Court

Storm Sewers:

- 300 mm diameter PVC storm sewer is located at the property limit at Ravenscroft Court
- 300 mm diameter PVC storm sewer is located at the property limit at Wildpine Court

Figure 2 below shows the existing infrastructure bounding the subject property.

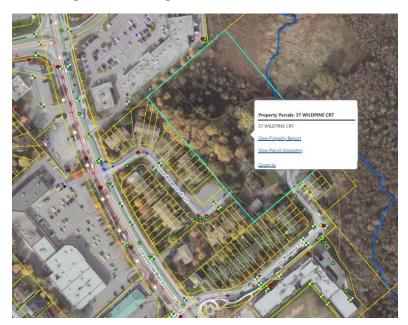


Figure 2: Existing Infrastructure

1.4 Municipal Design Guidelines

This AAPS Report and associated functional site servicing drawing was prepared in accordance with the following:

Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines (October 2012) complete with the following Technical Bulletins;

- ISTB-2012-01;
- ISTDB-2014-01;
- PIEDTB-2016-01;
- ISTB-2018-01, ISTB-2018-04;
- ISTB-2019-01, ISTB-2019-02;
- ISTB-2020-02, ISTB-2020-03; and,
- ISTB-2021-02.

City of Ottawa Water Distribution Guidelines complete with the following Technical Bulletins:

- ISTDB-2010-02;
- ISTDB-2014-02; and
- ISTDB-2018-02.

Detail Drawings as well as Sewer Material Specifications including:

- Sewer Connection (2003-513) and Sewer Use (2003-514) By-Laws;
- Watermains/Services Material Specifications as well as Water and Road Standard Detail Drawings;
- Water By-Law (2018-167).

1.5 Pre-Consultation, Permits and Approvals

A pre-consultation meeting was originally held between the LHI, Fotenn, the MVCA and the City of Ottawa on February 27, 2020 (Appendix A). A follow-up pre-consultation meeting was held between the MVCA and JLR to discuss the requirements of the HIS. The storm discharge criteria used for the preparation of this Report is presented in Section 4.1 (below). An additional pre-consultation meeting was held with the City of Ottawa on May 16, 2023, to review the proposed new site plan and outline the requirement for revisions to the current applications.

Once the AAPS Report is approved under the joint OPA/ZBLA, the development of the above-referenced property will be subject to the Draft Plan of Subdivision and municipal Site Plan control approval process with the City of Ottawa. At such time, the City of Ottawa Development Servicing Study Checklist will be prepared. It is expected that the Application for Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) will be dealt under Transfer of Review.

2.0 Water Servicing

2.1 Water Supply and Design Criteria

A Hydraulic Network Analysis (HNA) was carried out for the proposed site to confirm that the existing watermain and proposed water service can provide adequate supply while complying with both the Ottawa Design Guidelines for Water Distribution (July 2010) (herein referred to as the Design Guidelines) and Technical Bulletins ISDTB-2014-02 and ISTB-2018-02.

Section 4.2.2 of the Design Guidelines requires that all new development additions to the public water distribution system be designed such that the minimum and maximum water pressure, as well as the fire flow rates, conform to the following:

- Under maximum hourly demand conditions (peak hour), the pressures shall not be less than 276 kPa
- During periods of maximum day and fire flow demand, the residual pressure at any point in the distribution system shall not be less than 140 kPa (20 psi)
- In accordance with the Ontario Building Code in areas that may be occupied, the static pressure at any fixture shall not exceed 552 kPa (80 psi)
- The maximum pressure at any point in the distribution system in unoccupied areas shall not exceed 689 kPa (100 psi); and
- Feedermains, which have been provided primarily for the purpose of redundancy, shall meet, at a minimum, the basic day plus fire flow demand.

Table 1 summarizes the design criteria for water servicing, which will also serve as the basis of the detailed design for the site.

Table 1: Water Design Criteria

Design Criteria	Design Value
Population > 500	
Residential average demand	280 L/cap/day
Residential maximum demand	2.5 x Avg
Residential peak hour	2.2 x Max Day
Density Single Family	3.4
Density Semi & townhouse	2.7
Density (apt) 1-bedroom (plus Den)	1.4
Density (apt) 2-bedroom	2.1
Density (apt) 3-bedroom	3.1
Population < 500	
Residential average demand	280 L/cap/day
Peaking Factors	MECP Table 3-3
Fire Flow Requirements	
Municipal ROW	FUS
Pressure/Flow	
Peak hour	>275 kPa (40 psi)
Maximum day plus fire flow	>140 kPa (20 psi)
Minimum hour (maximum HGL)	<552 kPa (80 psi)

2.2 Domestic Water Demands

The water demands presented in this section reflect the unit count proposed on the Site Plan. Domestic water demands were calculated for 94 apartment units, including 31 1-bedroom units, 29 1-bedroom plus den units, and 34 2-bedroom units. Domestic water demands were also calculated for the two semi-detached units.

The residential consumption rate for average day demand was set in accordance with Table 4-2 of the Design Guidelines. Since the proposed population for Wildpine Trails is less than 500 people, peaking factors interpolated from Table 3-3 of the MECP Design Guidelines were used to generate the maximum day, peak hour, and minimum hour demands. Table 2 summarizes the water consumption rates and peaking factors used in the HNA.

Table 2: Water Consumption Rates and Peaking Factors

Demand Scenario	Residential
Average Day Demand	280 L/c/d
Maximum Day Demand	
(Interpolated from Table 3-3,	4.84 x Avg Day
MECP 2008)	
Peak Hour Demand	
(Interpolated from Table 3-3,	7.31 x Avg Day
MECP 2008)	

Table 3 summarizes the water demand results based on the proposed site details and the peaking factors identified in Table 2 (refer to Appendix D for detailed calculations).

Table 3: Theoretical Water Demands

Demand Scenario	Water Demand (L/s)		
Demand Scenario	Apartment Building	Semi-Detached Units	
Average Day	0.51	0.02	
Maximum Day	2.45	0.09	
Peak Hour	3.69	0.14	

2.3 Proposed Watermain Sizing and Roughness

Water supply will be provided by a proposed 200 mm diameter watermain loop between Ravenscroft Court and Wildpine Court, with a 200 mm diameter water service extending from the loop to the apartment building. Two 19 mm diameter water services will be extended from the loop to the semi-detached units.

Watermain roughness coefficients were determined using friction factors presented in Section 4.2.12 of the Design Guidelines and the internal pipe diameters were modelled based on Section 4.3.5 of the Design Guidelines.

2.4 Fire Flow Requirements

Within the City of Ottawa, the required fire flow (RFF) within a municipal right-of-way (ROW) must be estimated per the guidance of the Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS, 2020) for the given type of development. Three (3) fire flow scenarios were requested as boundary conditions from the City:

- Fire flow #1 (RFF = 69.2 L/s) which corresponds to the maximum sprinkler and hose allowance per the Ontario Building Code.
- Fire flow #2 (RFF = 217 L/s) which corresponds to the most critical FUS requirement for the site assuming a vertical fire wall for the apartment building.
- Fire flow #3 (RFF = 283 L/s) which corresponds to the most critical FUS fire flow scenario for the site assuming no vertical firewall.

Hydraulic boundary conditions were provided by the City via email dated May 29, 2023 (included in Appendix D) and are summarized below.

Table 4: Hydraulic Boundary Conditions

Demand Scenario	Head (m)	Pressure ¹ (psi)
Maximum HGL	160.3	59.2
Peak Hour	156.4	53.6
Max Day plus Fire Flow #1 (Assumed Sprinkler 69.2 L/s)	154.7	51.3

Demand Scenario	Head (m)	Pressure ¹ (psi)
Max Day plus Fire Flow #2 (With Firewall 217 L/s)	136.3	25.2
Max Day plus Fire Flow #3 (Without Firewall 283 L/s)	123.4	6.8

The sprinkler flow was assumed conservatively, and the Owner's mechanical engineer shall confirm the sprinkler system requirements at the detailed design stage. The boundary conditions received from the City also confirmed that a fire flow of 283 L/s is unavailable from the existing water distribution system once the watermain loop has been constructed. Therefore, the apartment building will require one (1) 2-hour vertical firewall to subdivide the building into two (2) fire areas. The assumed firewall location is shown in Appendix D and in the Drawings.

2.5 Headloss Calculations

Headloss calculations were carried out using the Hazen-Williams equation to confirm sizing of service laterals. The proposed functional servicing was evaluated under the demand scenarios listed in Section 2.2. The operating pressures at the apartment building's ground finished floor elevation were calculated using the water demand scenarios listed in Table 2-2. The Headloss Calculation Spreadsheet included in Appendix D summarizes the operating pressures estimated at the building under peak hour, maximum pressure, and maximum day plus fire flow scenarios.

2.5.1 Peak Hour

The peak hour demand shown in Table 2-2 was applied along the proposed 200 mm diameter water service lateral. Using the boundary conditions shown in Table 4, the anticipated pressure at the building was found to be 356 kPa (51.6 psi), exceeding the minimum pressure criterion of 276 kPa (40 psi).

As per the boundary conditions received from the City, the anticipated pressure at the connection point servicing the two semi-detached units under the peak hour condition was found to be 369 kPa (53.6 psi), exceeding the minimum pressure criterion of 276 kPa (40 psi).

2.5.2 Maximum Day Plus Fire Flow

The boundary conditions provided by the City for the maximum day plus fire flow conditions were used to confirm that the required fire flow per the FUS can be provided for the building. The headloss calculations were carried out for the maximum day plus sprinkler flow for the proposed service lateral. The anticipated pressure at the building was found to be 156 kPa (22.6 psi), exceeding the minimum pressure requirement of 140 kPa (20 psi).

The existing hydrants are capable of supplementing the FUS fire flow for both the apartment building and the semi-detached units based on the boundary conditions, in accordance with Technical Bulletin ISTB-2018-02. A new hydrant is proposed off the 200 mm diameter watermain loop, within 45 m of the building's Siamese connection in

accordance with the Ontario Building Code (OBC). This will provide three (3) hydrants within 150 m of the apartment building and the semi-detached units, therefore the total required fire flow of 217 L/s and 167 L/s per the FUS, respectively, is met with the proposed servicing.

2.5.3 Maximum HGL

The Water Design Guidelines require that a high pressure check (maximum hydraulic grade elevation) be performed to ensure that the maximum pressure constraint of 552 kPa (80 psi) is not exceeded. Based on a zero demand (0 L/s) condition and the maximum HGL boundary condition at the building (refer to Table 2-3), a maximum pressure of 394 kPa (57.2 psi) is expected at the building. This pressure is below the maximum pressure constraint of 552 kPa (80 psi) therefore a pressure reducing valve (PRV) is not required for the building.

Given the height of the apartment building, domestic and fire pumps as well as the sprinkler system will be designed by the Owner's mechanical engineer at the detailed design stage.

As per the boundary conditions received from the City, the anticipated pressure at the connection point servicing the two semi-detached units for the maximum HGL condition was found to be 408 kPa (59.2 psi), which is below the maximum pressure constraint of 552 kPa (80 psi).

2.6 Summary and Conclusions

Based on the HNA presented above, it is expected that the proposed 200 mm diameter watermain loop can provide adequate water supply to the apartment building (via the proposed 200 mm diameter water service) and the two semi-detached units. The peak hour, maximum day plus fire flow, and maximum HGL pressures achieve the required design criteria. The peak hour pressure for the building and the two semi-detached units exceeds the minimum criteria of 276 kPa (40 psi). The maximum day plus sprinkler flow pressure for the building and the two semi-detached units exceeds the minimum requirement of 140 kPa (20 psi), and the maximum HGL pressure for the building and the two semi-detached units is below the maximum pressure constraint of 552 kPa (80 psi). The required fire flow calculated in accordance with FUS can be supplied by the sprinkler system and the existing/proposed municipal hydrants.

3.0 Wastewater Servicing

3.1 Background

The subject property is within the serviced area of the Stittsville Trunk Collector Sewer, which ultimately conveys the wastewater flows to the Robert O. Pickard Environmental Centre (ROPEC) for treatment. Wastewater flows from Wildpine Trails (both from the apartment building and the two proposed semis) will be collected and conveyed via service laterals that will outlet to the proposed sanitary sewer extension along Wildpine Court.

The sanitary sewers will outlet to the 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer along Wildpine Court. Both sanitary sewers then outlet to the trunk 300 mm diameter sanitary sewer on Stitsville Main Street.

The proposed sanitary sewers for Wildpine Trails were conceptually sized based on the City of Ottawa Sewer Design Guidelines ((OSDG) - (October 2012)) and associated Technical Bulletins. Key design parameters have been summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Wastewater Servicing Design Criteria

Design Criteria	Design Value	Reference	
Residential average flow	280 L per capita/day	ISTB-2018-01	
Residential peaking factor	Harmon Formula x 0.8	City Section 4.4.1	
Infiltration Allowance	0.33 L/s/ha	ISTB-2018-01	
0.05 L/s/ha (dry I/I)			
0.28 L/s/ha (wet I/I)			
Density Semi & townhouse	2.7 person/unit	OSDG Section 4.3	
Density (apt) 1-bedroom (plus Den)	1.4 person/unit		
Density (apt) 2-bedroom	2.1 person/unit		
Density (apt) 3-bedroom	3.1 person/unit		
Minimum velocity	0.6 m/s	OSDG Section 6.1.2.2	
Maximum velocity	3.0 m/s	OSDG Section 6.1.2.2	
Manning Roughness Coefficient	0.013	OSDG Section 6.1.8.2	
Minimum allowable slopes	Varies	OSDG Table 6.2, Section	
		6.1.2.2	

3.2 Theoretical Sanitary Peak Flow

Peak wastewater flows were estimated based on the proposed density for 94 apartment units, including 31 1-bedroom units, 29 1-bedroom plus den units, and 34 2-bedroom units as well for the two semi-detached units using the above criteria. Based on the design criteria, and site constraints a total combined peak wastewater flow of 2.10 L/s was calculated. Table 6 summarizes the theoretical peak flows for the project site (refer to Appendix E for calculations).

Table 6: Theoretical Peak Wastewater Flow

Design Criteria	Flow (L/s)	
Theoretical Population: 162 (95 apt unit	s + 2 semis)	
Peak Wastewater Flow	1.85	
(Dry Weather) based on Harmon		
Dry & Wet I/I (0.33 L/s/ha - 0.77 ha)	0.25	
Total Theoretical Peak Flow	2.10	

3.3 Proposed Sanitary Sewer Sizing

The proposed sanitary sewers within the project site will collect wastewater flows before discharging into the existing Wildpine Court 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer system. Given the overall peak wastewater flows of 2.10 L/s, the proposed sanitary sewer extension on Wildpine Court will consist of 200 mm diameter sewers with overall slopes of 0.32% (refer to Drawing F-SE), the minimum sewer slope as per Section 6.1.2.2 of the Guidelines. This configuration can, therefore, accommodate peak flows up to 19.4 L/s, exceeding the target flow of 2.10 L/s. The downstream sewers were designed based on the pervious ODSG requirement of 350 L/c/d, given the updated design parameters of 280 L/c/d per the ISTB-2018, the downstream sewers are expected to accommodate the additional 2.10 L/s.

The upstream section of the sewer along the public ROW will be set to 0.65%; however, the sewer reaches closer to the existing Wildpine Court will be set to a flatter slope (minimum of 0.32%) to maximize the cover over this sanitary sewer reaches. Final grades will be set at detailed design while considering cover, crossing, etc.

3.4 Wastewater Servicing Conclusions

Wastewater from this development is tributary to the existing Wildpine Court 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer which is available at the Site boundary limit. The theoretical peak wastewater flow of 2.10 L/s will be accommodated by proposed Wildpine 200 mm diameter sewer extension which will be at the minimum slope of 0.32%.

4.0 Storm Servicing and Stormwater Management

4.1 Background

The subject property is adjacent to the Poole Creek channel and there is an unevaluated wetland within the northern portion of the property. Runoff from the site currently flows overland into either Poole Creek or the wetland which is connected to Poole Creek. There is currently no minor system storm sewer servicing the site however developments to the south and west have minor system storm servicing in an urbanized cross section. Part of the rear yards of the development to the west contributes flow to the wetland.

The proposed development site is split between a block for a four-storey apartment complex and a portion of the site with a connector right-of-way between Ravenscroft Court and Wildpine Court and subdivision.

Poole Creek and the unevaluated wetland are within the Hazard Regulation Limits of the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA).

4.2 Design Criteria and Constraints

The design of stormwater management servicing for the site will be as per the municipal design requirement documents set out in Section 1.4. The site is immediately south of the Upper Poole Creek Subwatershed Study, which states that there is no water quantity control for developments

but there is a requirement for 80% TSS removal of stormwater runoff to Poole Creek. Since the site is downstream of the Upper Poole Creek Subwatershed Study the City has directed that the quantity control criteria in the subwatershed study is not applicable and the post development runoff to Poole Creek must meet pre-development conditions. The site is within the Carp River PCSWMM Model managed by the City.

An Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared on the unevaluated wetland area to the north and it has identified that pre-development water balance conditions must be maintained for the health of the wetland function. Due to the proposed development being within 30 metres of the wetland the MVCA requires a Hydrological Impact Study to be completed.

4.3 Hydrological Impact Study Findings

The Hydrological Impact Study (HIS) detailed the long term continuous water balance simulations that had been undertaken in PCSWMM models of the pre, post and mitigated development scenarios.

Inputs to the long term continuous simulation modelling included soil parameters based on the results of the geotechnical investigations. The geotechnical investigations of the site included testholes, groundwater elevation recordings and infiltration testing. The infiltration testing results were used in the ground infiltration parameters with the soils data used in the groundwater component of the modelling.

The modelling found that infiltration would reduce as a result of the development however by integrating infiltration mitigation measures into the development the infiltration of the site would be increased to beyond that currently achieved at the site and runoff would reduce but still required control to meet predevelopment levels. The outcomes of the HIS can be summarized in Table 7. Note that the values in Table 7 sum to 100 plus or minus the modelling error in the groundwater component.

Water Budget Component	Pre Development Percent of Water Budget (%) Post Development Percent of Water Budget (%)		Mitigation Option Percent of Water Budget (%)	
Rainfall	100	100	100	
Evapotranspiration	52	30	30	
Runoff	26	67	52	
Infiltration	21	6	20	

Table 7: Summary of Hydrological Impact Study Results¹

4.4 Allowable Peak Flow

The runoff from the proposed four-storey apartment complex site currently drains towards both the wetland and Poole Creek. Analysis of the existing topography has identified the overland flow path split between the two drainage areas. The predevelopment flow rates to both the Wetland and Poole Creek have been identified as being the allowable release rates. The pre-development / allowable release rates for the site under various storm return period events are shown in Table 8 and Table 9.

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¹ It should be noted that percentages sum to $100 \pm \text{model}$ groundwater errors.

In addition, there is currently flow from the existing dual drainage system servicing Wildpine Court which drains to Poole Creek. The service area for this system includes the residential properties on Wildpine Court, the municipal right-of-way and the controlled runoff from the Wildpine Residence development. As-built data from the Wildpine Residence development has been used to simulate the existing major and minor system on Wildpine Court discharging to Poole Creek as shown in Table 8 and Table 9. The discharge from the minor system is at the outlet of the sewer system on Wildpine Court which discharges to Poole Creek and the Major System discharge is the result of overland flow from Wildpine Court.

Table 8: Peak Pre-Development Flow Rates (3-hour Chicago Storm)

Return Period Event	Peak Flow to Wetland (I/s)	Peak Flow to Poole Creek from Site (I/s)	Peak Flow to Poole Creek from Minor System (I/s)	Peak Flow to Poole Creek from Major System (I/s)	Total Peak Flow to Poole Creek (I/s)
1:2 year	0.0	0.1	161.0	3.0	164.2
1:5 year	0.3	14.4	211.4	5.2	231.3
1:10 year	8.0	26.3	236.3	38.0	308.5
1:25 year	19.8	41.1	254.3	98.0	413.2
1:50 year	28.2	52.0	268.1	134.5	482.7
1:100 year	41.6	65.6	279.2	181.8	568.1

Table 9: Peak Pre-Development Flow Rates (24-hour SCS Storm)

Return Period Event	Peak Flow to Wetland (I/s)	Peak Flow to Poole Creek from Site (I/s)	Peak Flow to Poole Creek from Minor System (I/s)	Peak Flow to Poole Creek from Major System (I/s)	Total Peak Flow to Poole Creek (I/s)
1:2 year	0.0	6.4	124.8	2.5	133.8
1:5 year	7.4	20.7	178.7	4.3	211.1
1:10 year	15.3	29.0	210.8	5.5	260.5
1:25 year	23.2	37.7	236.0	26.1	322.9
1:50 year	36.2	49.2	248.2	49.2	382.9
1:100 year	54.1	69.8	258.7	81.3	463.9

For the pre-development condition, site impervious accounted for the current gravel turning area and buildings on the site. Soil infiltration parameters were based on the infiltration testing results from the geotechnical investigations carried out on the site and detailed in the HIS report. For the Wildpine Court area the hydrologic parameters and model set up was based on the as-built drawings for the Wildpine Residential development.

The pre-development model schematic is provided in Appendix G.

4.5 Conceptual Storm Servicing Solution

The conceptual stormwater management servicing for the site includes the following components:

 Rooftop control for the 4-storey apartment building to control flows to 10 L/s from the roof and discharged to surface runoff to the bioretention cell to the north-east of the building;

- Conveyance of stormwater runoff from the apartment building lot via the building drainage system and ditch systems to two bioretention cells to capture flow and control prior to release to the downstream receivers;
- Conventional storm sewer system with catchbasin ICDs on the public right-of-way corridor connecting to the existing 300mm diameter sewer on Wildpine Court;
- Control of flows from the residential properties on Lot 2 via a rear yard superpipe and controlled release to the conventional storm sewer system on the public right-of-way; and,
- Upsizing of the downstream section of the existing storm sewer on Wildpine Court at the outlet from a PVC 375mm diameter to a PVC 400mm diameter sewer.

The stormwater management solution for the apartment block consists of rooftop control and two bioretention cells. The two bioretention cells, together with the storage on the roof of the building, will provide sufficient storage and infiltration to control flows to pre-development release rates from the site and mimic the pre-development water balance. The bioretention cells include a 450mm deep surface storage basin with a level spreader overflow berm to the downstream receiver, a 300mm deep soil layer consisting of filter media to facilitate water quality treatment and a 400mm deep storage layer of clearstone to hold runoff prior to infiltration. The west bioretention cell which is along the wetland side of the site is 20m long by 3.5m wide and the east bioretention cell, fronting Poole Creek, is 30m long by 3m wide. The bioretention cells are located within the setback limits of the site.

The base of the bioretention cell on the west fronting the wetland is at 115.00 m and the highest recorded groundwater elevation at the closest borehole, BH3, is 113.68 m. The east bioretention cell, fronting Poole Creek, will have a base elevation of 115.15 m and the highest recorded groundwater elevation in the vicinity is at TP-6, 113.36 m. The bioretention cells have 1m clearance to the maximum recorded groundwater elevations. A summary of the groundwater and LID levels is shown in Table 10

 Bioretention Cell
 Highest Groundwater Recorded (m)
 Bottom Elevation of LID (m)
 Difference (m)

 West Cell
 113.68
 115.05
 +1.37

 East Cell
 113.16
 115.00
 +1.84

Table 10: Groundwater level comparisons

The drainage system for the apartment block includes a system to drain the lands above the extended portion of the underground garage structure. Roof drains for the underground garage structure extend up to the surface and capture flow at low points in the grassed areas surrounding the sealed driveway section. A trench drain located at the bottom of the ramp to the garage structure will be collected as part of the building drainage system as well.

The stormwater management for the public right-of-way and residential semi-detached units fronting the right-of-way utilizes the existing storm sewer on Wildpine Court. ICDs at the catchbasins on the public right-of-way will control flow to the 1:2-year rational method flow rate with a minimum controlled release rate of 6 L/s.

Rear yard runoff from the residential semi-detached units will be controlled via a superpipe in the rear yard of the residential sites. A single superpipe will be placed on one of the properties with a joint agreement between the two lots. The 35m long, 600mm diameter pipe will control flows with

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JLR No.: 29803-003

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a Vortex Type 70 ICD prior to discharge to the public storm sewer. Only private runoff from the rear yards will be conveyed to the superpipe.

Despite the upstream controls on the residential site and the ICD controls on the public right-of-way there is an increase in flows to the downstream storm sewer system such that the HGL in the system is affected in the 1:100-year event. To mitigate the impact of the increased flows on the HLG the downstream 375mm diameter PVC sewer is recommended for upsizing to a 400mm diameter PVC sewer which will provide additional capacity for the increased flows.

4.6 Modelling of the Stormwater Management Solution

The PCSWMM model has been set up to simulate the various elements of the system to an extent that is representative of the site as per the level of detail currently developed.

4.6.1 Building Conveyance System

The ground above the garage roof structure has been simulated in the PCSWMM model as completely impervious catchments draining to storage nodes representing the sag storage contained within each grassed area. Where the catchment represents grassed area this has included an LID element in the model which allows the infiltrated runoff to be captured by the model and directed to the building conveyance system as it would be by the drainage system on top of the garage roof structure. The modelled approach ensures that the volume of flow reaches the downstream bioretention cells at a flow rate that approximates the building conveyance system. The grassed area LID components only include surface storage at 4.67mm depth to represent typical depression storage on a catchment. The LID component is used instead of a typical pervious grassed area catchment to ensure that infiltrated flows are able to be captured in the building plumbing system and conveyed to the bioretention cells.

4.6.2 Bioretention Cells

The two bioretention cells have been simulated in the PCSWMM model with LID elements in the catchment. The schematic shows the approximate extent of the LIDs, but the actual areas are entered into the model parameters. Runoff from the bioretention cells is directed to a storage node which represents the depth of storage used when there is overflow from the bioretention cell, overflow is conveyed in the model via a conduit representing a channel to simulate the sheet flow down the hillside to the downstream receiver. The storage node does not double count the storage within the bioretention cell as it only represents storage of flow above the spill from the bioretention cell as it spills over.

The bioretention cells are assumed to be saturated and have no infiltration capacity for the 1:100-year event analysis as a conservative evaluation.

4.6.3 Street and Residential Lot Dual Drainage

A dual drainage system has been developed for the Wildpine Connector right-ofway based on the preliminary conceptual grading plan for the developed area. To assess impact on the downstream system the minor system was developed from the available as-built information and the City of Ottawa GeoOttawa data while major system flow was represented based on street sag storage connected by spill locations.

4.7 Evaluation of Conceptual Stormwater Management Solution

A schematic of the post development modelling scenario is provided in Appendix G.

4.7.1 Quantity Control

Quantity control is provided on the site via the rooftop control and bioretention cells for the apartment block and superpipe on the rear of the residential lot. The pre and post development peak flow rates to each of the downstream receivers is compared in Table 11 and Table 13 below.

Table 11: Peak Flow Comparison to Wetland (3-hour Chicago Storm)

Return Period	Pre-Development	Post Development	Difference in
Event	(l/s)	(l/s)	flow (I/s)
1:2 year	0.0	0	0.0
1:5 year	0.3	0	-0.3
1:10 year	8.0	0	-8.0
1:25 year	19.8	3.81	-16.0
1:50 year	28.2	15.25	-12.9
1:100 year	41.6	25.81	-15.8

Table 12: Peak Flow Comparison to Wetland (24-hour SCS Storm)

Return Period Event	Pre-Development (I/s)	Post Development (I/s)	Difference in flow (I/s)
1:2 year	0.0	0	0.0
1:5 year	7.4	0	-7.4
1:10 year	15.3	0	-15.3
1:25 year	23.2	10.6	-12.6
1:50 year	36.2	27.92	-8.3
1:100 year	54.1	35.61	-18.5

The flows to the wetland shown in Table 11 and Table 12 indicate that the post development flows are lower than the pre-development flows in all events, except a minor 2 l/s increase in the 1:5 year 3-hour Chicago storm event. The bioretention cell will increase groundwater flow to the wetland through infiltration.

Table 13: Peak Flow Comparison to Poole Creek (3-hour Chicago Storm)

Return Period Event	Total Pre- Development (I/s)	Post from Apartment Site (I/s)	Post from Minor System (I/s)	Post from Wildpine Major System (I/s)	Post Development Flow (I/s)	Difference in flow (I/s)
1:2	164.2	11.11	176.3	3.0	190.4	+26
1:5	231.3	12.72	235.9	5.2	253.8	+23
1:10	308.5	20.68	262.6	38.1	321.3	+13
1:25	413.2	24.35	283.5	83.5	391.4	-22
1:50	482.7	27.45	298.4	130.7	456.6	-26
1:100	568.1	32.19	310.0	172.5	514.6	-53

Table 14: Peak Flow Comparison to Poole Creek (24-hour SCS Storm)

Return Period	Total Pre- Development	Post from Apartment	Post from Minor	Post from Wildpine Major	Post Development	Difference in flow
Event	(l/s)	Site (I/s)	System (I/s)	System (I/s)	Flow (I/s)	(I/s)
1:2	133.8	11.2	139.7	2.5	153.4	+20
1:5	211.1	19.2	201.9	4.3	225.4	+14
1:10	260.5	25.4	236.0	5.5	266.9	+6
1:25	322.9	34.2	263.6	26.0	323.8	+1
1:50	382.9	39.6	276.6	49.2	365.5	-17
1:100	463.9	43.4	288.5	78.6	410.4	-53

Flows to Poole Creek shown in Table 13 and Table 14 indicate that flows to Poole Creek are overall reduced in large storm events where the increase in flow from the connector street is able to be mitigated by the reduction in flow from the apartment site and the bioretention cell control. In frequent events there is a minor increase in flows to Poole Creek as there is no capacity for overcontrol at the bioretention cell.

Poole Creek was included in the City's model of the Carp River developed in 2017. At the location in Poole Creek in the Carp River model the upstream drainage area is 1263 ha while the drainage area to Poole Creek for this study is 2.5 ha. Peak flow in Poole Creek in the Carp River model at this location during the 1:2-year event is 4,112 L/s compared to the post development flow of 190.4 L/s from the site. The increase in flow is negligible compared to the peak flows in Poole Creek, less than 0.8% of the flow, and due to the location in the watershed and the relatively small catchment contributing from the site the increase in flow from the site will not occur at the same time as the peak in Poole Creek, thus mitigating impacts further. Peak flows in Poole Creek occur at around 1.5 hours following the peak of the rainfall event, while runoff from the site enters Poole Creek during the peak of the rainfall event. The differences are summarized in Table 15.

Table 15: Differences to Poole Creek (Carp River Model)

Parameter	From Site	Poole Creek (Carp River Model)	Difference
Peak Flow 1:2 year event (L/s)	190	4112	4.6 %

Parameter	From Site	Poole Creek (Carp River Model)	Difference
Increase in peak flow (L/s)	26	-	0.63%
Time of Peak Flow (hours following rainfall peak)	0.25	1.5	1.25 hours

4.7.2 Operation of the Bioretention Cells

The results in Table 11 to Table 14 show that the bioretention cells retain all flows in frequent events and overtopping will only occur in larger events. The model has included an element to assess the velocity of the overland sheet flow occurring from the bioretention cell in the storm events. The flows and velocities are shown in Table 16 and Table 17.

Table 16: Bioretention Cells Overflow Analysis (3-hour Chicago Event)

Return Period Event	West Cell Overflow Rate (I/s)	West Cell Overflow Velocity (m/s)	East Cell Overflow Rate (I/s)	East Cell Overflow Velocity (I/s)
1:2	0.0	0	9.2	0
1:5	0.0	0	10.8	0
1:10	0.0	0	18.8	0.16
1:25	3.8	0	22.5	0.17
1:50	15.3	0.19	25.6	0.18
1:100	25.8	0.24	30.3	0.19

Table 17: Bioretention Cells Overflow Analysis (24-hour SCS Event)

Return Period Event	West Cell Overflow Rate (I/s)	West Cell Overflow Velocity (m/s)	East Cell Overflow Rate (I/s)	East Cell Overflow Velocity (I/s)
1:2	0.0	0	9.3	0
1:5	0.0	0	17.3	0.15
1:10	0.0	0	23.5	0.17
1:25	10.6	0.17	32.3	0.19
1:50	27.9	0.24	37.7	0.2
1:100	35.6	0.27	41.5	0.21

The results show that velocities of flow overtopping the bioretention cells will be low and below velocities which are likely to induce erosion of the slope.

4.7.3 Operation of Street and Residential System

The street system has a low point sag with catchbasins controlled to the 1:2 year capture rate by ICDs. The modelling results show that there is 130mm of ponding in the 1:100 year event with the preliminary sizing and grading. The design sheet for the system, including the downstream system is included in Appendix F and

shows that with the increase in the downstream pipe size there is sufficient capacity in the system for the 1:2 year event.

At the upstream end of the existing system on Wildpine Court the HGL has been assessed under the 1:100 year event under both pre- and post development conditions with the results provided in Table 18: System HGLs (1:100 year 3-hour Chicago Storm).

Table 18: System HGLs (1:100 year 3-hour Chicago Storm)

Scenario	MHST09442 Existing on Wildpine Court (m)	MHST09441 Existing on Wildpine Court (m)	SU8 Proposed on Connector ROW (m)	Semi- Detached USF (m)
Pre-development	117.51	115.12	-	
Post Development (Existing Storm Sewer)	117.52	115.22	115.55	117.00
Post Development (Upsized Storm Sewer Section)	117.49	115.08	115.55	117.00

The table shows that with the increased pipe size the impact on the HGL from the increased flows is mitigated. HGLs in the Wildpine Connector right-of-way provide greater than 300mm freeboard to the proposed semi-detached residential properties. In addition, flows to Poole Creek overall from the development are maintained to pre-development levels.

4.7.4 Quality Control

The infiltration bioretention cells are designed in accordance with the Sustainable Technologies Evaluation Program Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide, located as a wiki online, and the cells infiltrate all flow from the apartment site in beyond the water quality event and in up to the 1:2 year return period events.

Analysis of water quality requirements under Table 3.2 of the Ministry of the Environment Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide is set out in Table 19.

Table 19: Water Quality Analysis under Table 3.2 of MEOE SWMPDG

	West Bioretention Cell to Wetland	East Bioretention Cell to Poole Creek
Drainage Area (ha)	0.247	0.360
Upstream Imperviousness (%)	53%	78%
Storage Volume Required for 80%	38	27
TSS removal by infiltration (m³/ha)		
Volume Required (m³)	16	8

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	West Bioretention Cell to Wetland	East Bioretention Cell to Poole Creek
Quality Volume Provided (m³)	16	8
Quantity Volume Provided (m³)	31.25	32.5
Total Volume Provided (m³)	47.25	40.5

Table 19 shows that sufficient water quality volume is provided to for 80% TSS removal. Therefore, water quality control for up to 80% TSS removal is achieved for the site.

4.8 Storm and Stormwater Management Conclusions

The proposed development for the site has a stormwater management solution which achieves the required water quantity and quality criteria for the site. Flows from the site are controlled to the pre-development release rate from the site in all events in up to the 1:100 year event, pre-development water balance is achieved with the proposed bioretention cells and water quality is also provided.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Wildpine Trails Inc, for the stated purpose, for the named facility. Its discussions and conclusions are summary in nature and cannot be properly used, interpreted or extended to other purposes without a detailed understanding and discussions with the client as to its mandated purpose, scope and limitations. This report was prepared for the sole benefit and use of Wildpine Trails Inc and may not be used or relied on by any other party without the express written consent of J.L. Richards & Associates Limited.

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Prepared by	r: Prei	pared by:	

Karla Ferrey P.Eng., Senior Associate; Manager, Ottawa, Civil Development

Bobby Pettigrew, P.Eng. Senior Water Resources Engineer

Appendix A

Summary of pre-consultation meetings

Karla Ferrey

From: Raad Akrawi <rakrawi@groupeheafey.com>

Sent: Friday, May 26, 2023 5:35 PM

To: Tamara Nahal; Pascal Pomerleau; Bobby Pettigrew; Karla Ferrey; Delwar Ahmed; Guy Forget; Ismail

Taki; Anthony Francis Ph.D.; Chris.Kimmerly@exp.com; posen@fotenn.com

Cc: Carmine Zayoun

Subject: RE: 37 Wildpine - Required Plans & Studies

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Hi Chris & Ismail: The City planner just confirmed that the Phase I & II ESA does not need to be updated. The intended use is still residential.

All other studies it does need to be updated.

Regards, Raad

From: Raad Akrawi

Sent: Friday, May 26, 2023 12:45 PM

To: Tamara Nahal <nahal@fotenn.com>; Pascal Pomerleau <ppomerleau@pmaarchitectes.com>; Bobby Pettigrew <bpettigrew@jlrichards.ca>; Karla Ferrey <kferrey@jlrichards.ca>; Delwar Ahmed <Delwar.Ahmed@exp.com>; Guy Forget <gforget@jlrichards.ca>; Ismail Taki <ismail.taki@exp.com>; Anthony Francis Ph.D.

 $<\!a francis@kilgourassociates.com>; Chris.Kimmerly@exp.com; posen<\!posen@fotenn.com>$

Cc: Carmine Zayoun <carmine@zayoungroup.com> **Subject:** FW: 37 Wildpine - Required Plans & Studies

Importance: High

Team,

Due to a number of challenges related to the stormwater design with the previous design, Carmine has decided to change the concept plan from townhouses to a 4-storey apartment building and a semi (see attached). The EXP/Fotenn/JLR/PMA team was aware of this change and they attended the meeting with the City staff last week to discuss this, except for the EXP and KAL team.

That said, below is a list of studies and plans submitted by the City planner "Lisa Stern" that need to be updated with an addendum to ensure that the conclusions/recommendations of the report have not changed with the revised proposal, including Phase I & II ESA. The deadline to update and submit the updated reports and plans is <u>June 15th.</u> The revised application will need to be submitted before July. Therefore, all plans and studies must be submitted <u>before or on June 15th.</u>

Regards,

From: Stern, Lisa < lisa.stern@ottawa.ca>
Sent: Friday, May 26, 2023 11:25 AM
To: Tamara Nahal < nahal@fotenn.com>

Cc: Raad Akrawi < rakrawi@groupeheafey.com; Carmine Zayoun < carmine@zayoungroup.com; Jaime Posen < posen@fotenn.com; Rathnasooriya, Shika < Thakshika.Rathnasooriya@ottawa.ca; Mercedes Liedtke < mliedtke@mvc.on.ca; Surprenant, Eric < Eric.Surprenant@ottawa.ca; Giampa, Mike < Mike.Giampa@ottawa.ca; ;

Hayley, Matthew < Matthew. Hayley@ottawa.ca > Subject: RE: 37 Wildpine - Required Plans & Studies

Tamara,

Please find comments on the revised proposal below.

Planning:

- A low rise apartment is generally supported by the Neighbourhood Designation policies of the Suburban Transect in the Official Plan.
- A rezoning, subdivision and site plan control application are required to facilitate the proposed development.
 Site plan cannot be completed until the subdivision is REGISTERED. The following are requirements for the rezoning and subdivision only. The existing subdivision and rezoning applications can be used however, a new sign and new circulation will be required (revision/recirculation fee applies).
- A new planning rationale is required to address the new proposal and compatibility with surrounding land uses.
- Lot 2 will be its own lot by virtue of the public road. Please ensure that the configuration and zoning is appropriate for the intended use. The Wildpine alignment may have to shift slightly north to ensure that a dwelling with a driveway can be developed.
- All plans and studies should be updated with an addendum to ensure that the conclusions/recommendations
 of the report have not changed with the revised proposal.

Engineering:

From an engineering perspective, all criteria and standards provided in the original pre-consultation notes apply. We would like to see quantity control measures for each storm event and infiltration targets achieved for the revised application.

Transportation:

No TIA required.

MVCA:

We have discussed internally regarding the question about a revised water balance analysis for 37 Wildpine. The purpose of the water balance is to satisfy the SWM requirements and ensure existing runoff is maintained. Given that most of the development is located outside of the MVCA regulation limit, and with the Bill 23 changes, the water balance will likely not need to be revised from MVCA's perspective.

For the revised applications, we would like to see the HIS and SWM updated as part of the revised plan of subdivision and zoning by-law amendment. Additionally, we would like the **Geotechnical Report to address the underground parking, with respect to flooding when the Site Plan application is submitted**.

From: Tamara Nahal < nahal@fotenn.com >

Sent: May 24, 2023 11:26 AM

To: Stern, Lisa < lisa.stern@ottawa.ca>

Cc: Raad Akrawi <rakrawi@groupeheafey.com>; Carmine Zayoun <carmine@zayoungroup.com>; Jaime Posen

<posen@fotenn.com>

Subject: 37 Wildpine - Required Plans & Studies

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Hi Lisa,

I hope you had a lovely long weekend and didn't get caught in that flash rainstorm on Sunday!

Thank you again for meeting with the project team for 37 Wildpine last week. I was wondering if you could please circulate the required plans & studies list for the new low-rise apartment building concept for 37 Wildpine Crt.

Thanks very much for your time and attention.

Best,

Tamara

Tamara Nahal

Planner

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Guy Forget

From: Raad Akrawi <rakrawi@groupeheafey.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 15, 2020 3:33 PM

To: Guy Forget

Cc: 'Carmine Zayoun'

Subject: RE: Wildpine Trails Inc.

Attachments: 37 Wildpine_Zayoun_2020-09-29 L1-2.pdf; SWM_Upper Poole Creek Subwatershed Study _2000.pdf

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Hi Guy,

Apology for the late reply – in regards to the concept plan, please use the one attached.

Also, I have received additional information from the City through the planner, which would affect stormwater management for the above-noted project. Please see below.

Hi Jaime,

Our engineer found some new information for the site and updated the pre-consult notes. Could you help pass this along to your team. There are 2 attachments, one as pdf in the email and one in the link below.

https://ottawacity.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/External-

<u>PSDevelopmentReview/EVCdQZ9TpfNLrHctsxIXgU0ByuL4WU4bv0FA9NcEYU3H3w?email=posen%40fotenn.com&e=wfRnlx</u>

Engineering

- The Servicing Study Guidelines for Development Applications are available at the following link: https://ottawa.ca/en/city-hall/planning-and-development/information-developers/development-application-review-process/development-application-submission/guide-preparing-studies-and-plans
- Record drawings and utility plans are available for purchase from the City's Information Centre. Contact the City's Information Centre by email at informationcentre@ottawa.ca or by phone at (613) 580-2424 x44455
- Stormwater quantity control criteria post development peak flows from the site are to be controlled to predevelopment levels for all storms up to and including the 100 year storm.
- Storm water quantity control criteria- follow the criteria provided in the Upper Poole Creek subwatershed study.
- The Upper Pool Creek subwatershed study includes criteria on infiltration, baseflow temperatures as well as water quality. The applicant may discuss the criteria shown in the attached pdf with the MVCA.
- It appears that based on the lay of the land, runoff from the existing land is directly discharged to Poole Creek.

- Existing sanitary sewers are available on Wildpine Court and Ravenscroft Crt. to make service connection. Please make appropriate service connection based on the existing available capacity of the sewer.
- Existing watermain stubs are available on Wildpine Court and Ravenscroft Court for service connections.
- Stormwater quality control Consult with the Conservation Authority (MVCA) for their requirements. Include the correspondence with MVCA in the stormater/site servicing report.
- MECP ECA (Environmental Compliance Approval) is required due to direct discharge to Poole Creek. ECA
 application will be direct submission to MECP (MOE).
- Clearly show and label the property lines on all sides of the property.
- Clearly show and label all the easements (if any) on the property, on all plans.
- When calculating the post development composite runoff coefficient (C), please provide a drawing showing the individual drainage area and its runoff coefficient.
- When using the modified rational method to calculate the storage requirements for the site, the underground storage should not be included in the overall available storage. The modified rational method assumes that the restricted flow rate is constant throughout the storm which, in this case, underestimates the storage requirement prior to the 1:100 year head elevation being reached. Alternately, if you wish to include the underground storage, you may use an assumed average release rate equal to 50% of the peak allowable rate. Otherwise, disregard the underground storage as available storage or provide modeling to support the design.
- Engineering plans are to be submitted on standard A1 size (594mm x 841mm) sheets.
- Phase 1 ESA and Phase 2 ESA must conform to clause 4.8.4 of the Official Plan that requires that development applications conform to Ontario Regulation 153/04.
- Provide the following information for water main boundary conditions:
 - 1. Location map with water service connection location
 - 2. Average daily demand (I/s)
 - 3. Maximum daily demand (I/s)
 - 4. Maximum hourly demand (I/s)
 - 5. Fire flow demand (provide detailed fire flow calculations based on the fire underwriters survey method)
- If you are proposing any exterior light fixtures, all must be included and approved as part of the site plan approval. Therefore, the lights must be clearly identified by make, model and part number. All external light fixtures must meet the criteria for full cut-off classification as recognized by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA or IES), and must result in minimal light spillage onto adjacent properties (as a guideline, 0.5 fc is normally the maximum allowable spillage). In order to satisfy these criteria, the applicant must provide certification from an acceptable professional engineer. The location of all exterior fixtures, a table showing the fixture types (including make, model, part number), and the mounting heights must be included on a plan.

Feel free to contact Infrastructure Project Manager, Santhosh Kuruvilla, at santhosh.kuruvilla@ottawa.ca, for follow-up questions.

Regards, Raad Akrawi

From: Guy Forget <gforget@jlrichards.ca>

Sent: October 15, 2020 9:36 AM

To: Raad Akrawi <rakrawi@groupeheafey.com>

Subject: Wildpine Trails Inc.

Hi Raad,

We have just noted that you have forwarded to us two different concepts; Option 1 and Option 2.

Can you tell me which of the two will be used?

Guy Forget, P.Eng., LEED AP Senior Water Resources Engineer

J.L. Richards & Associates Limited 700 - 1565 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8R1 Direct: 343-804-5363

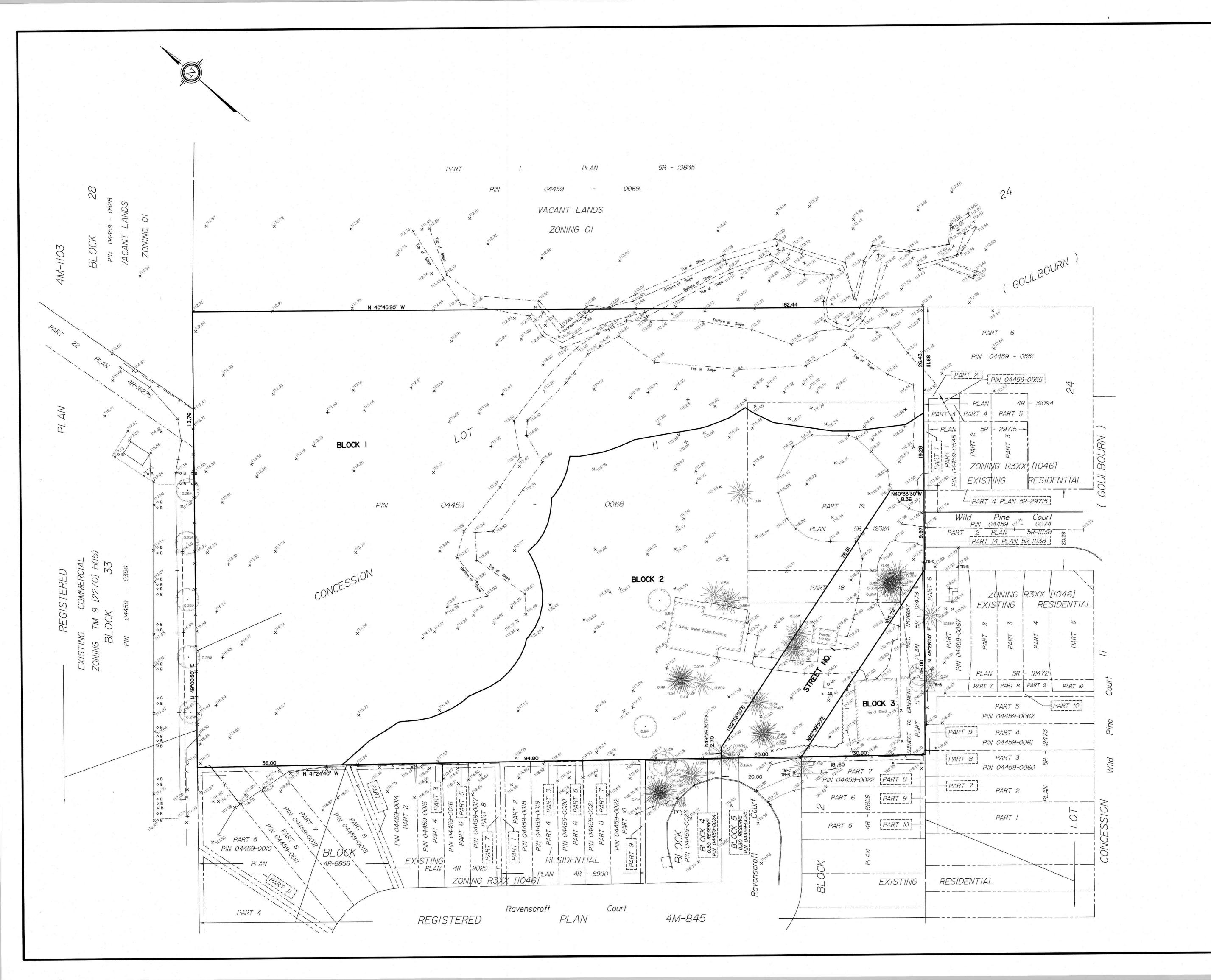


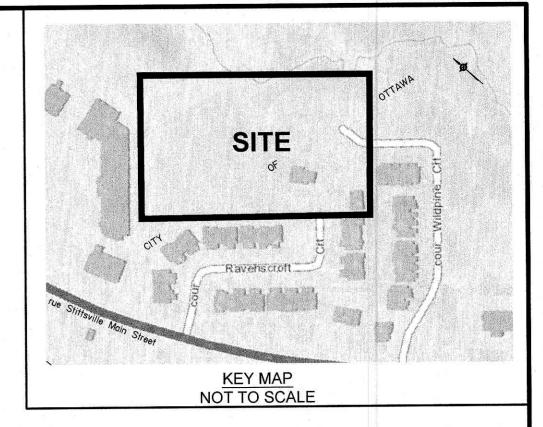


J.L. Richards & Associates Limited is proactively doing our part to protect the wellbeing of our staff and communities while improving our communication technology. We are pleased to announce that we have implemented direct phone lines for all of our staff, allowing you to connect with us regardless of whether we are working remotely or in the office. We are dedicated to delivering quality services to you through value and commitment, as always. Please reach out to us if you have any questions about your project.

Appendix B

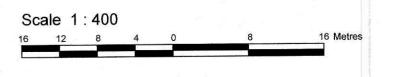
Concept Plan and Topographical Survey





DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF PART OF LOT 24 **CONCESSION 11** Geographic Township of Goulbourn **CITY OF OTTAWA**

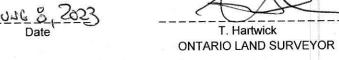
Prepared by Annis, O'Sullivan, Vollebekk Ltd.



DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT:
The boundaries of the lands to be subdivided and their relationship to adjoining lands have been accurately and correctly shown.



OWNER'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I am the owner of the lands to be subdivided and that this plan was prepared in accordance with my instructions.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 51-17 OF THE PLANNING ACT

(b) see plan (c) see plan

(d) multi-family residential housing, open space

(g) see plan (h) City of Ottawa

(i) see soils report (j) see plan

(k) sanitary, storm sewers, municipal water, bell, hydro, cable and gas to be available (I) subject to instrument N476857, see plan for location

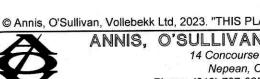
AREA S	CHEDULE	
LOT/BLOCK	AREA (sqm)	Į ž
1	12 092	
2	6 410	
3	708	
STREET	1 303	

NOTES AND LEGEND

TOTAL

Location of Elevations **Bell Terminal Box** Cable Terminal Box Deciduous Tree

20 513

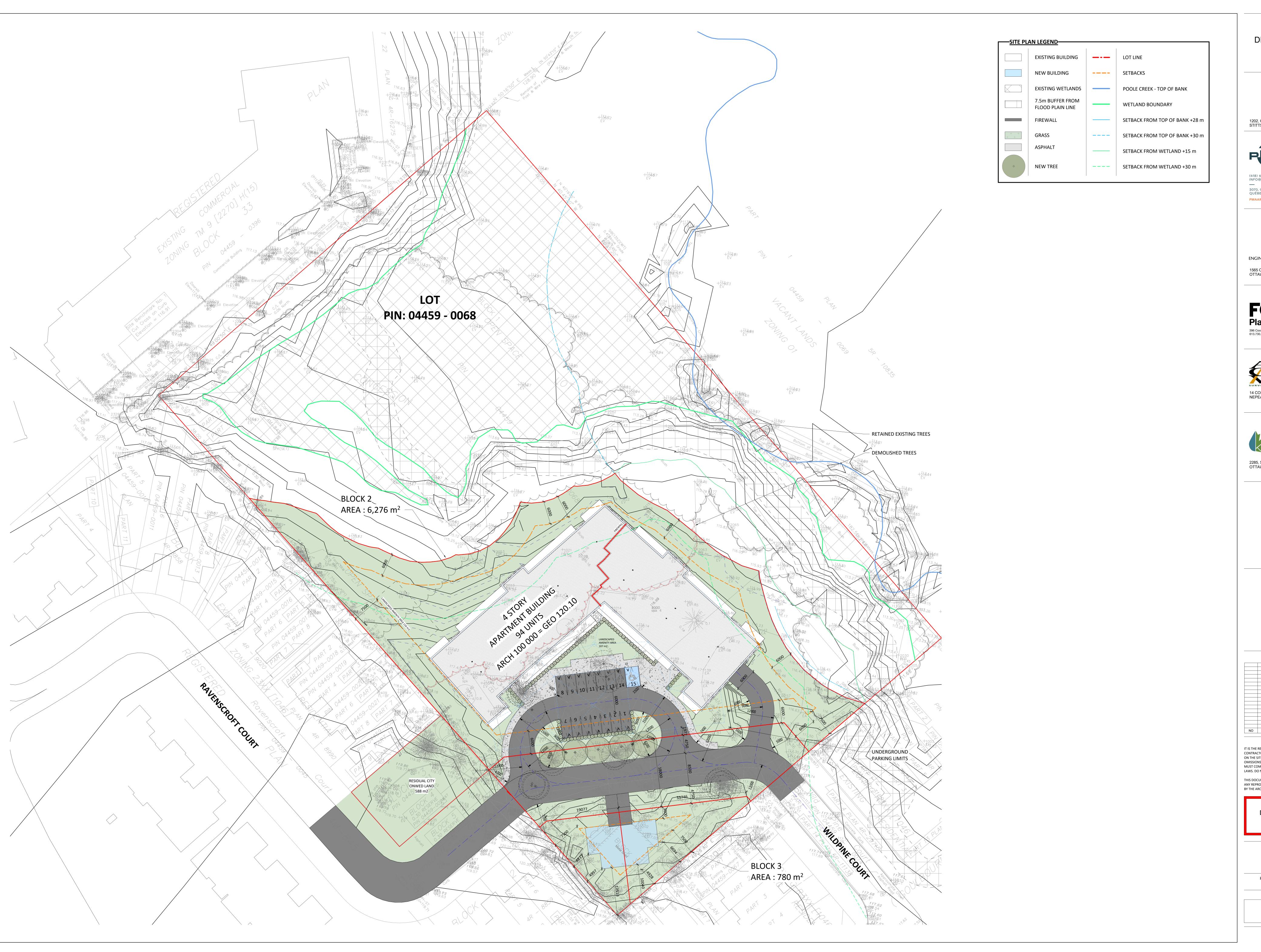


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14 Concourse Gate, Suite 500

Nepean, Ont. K2E 7S6 Phone: (613) 727-0850 / Fax: (613) 727-1079 Émail: Nepean@aovltd.com

Job No. 21203-20 Zayoun Pt Lt 24 CII GO DPS D4



WILDPINE DEVELOPMENT



Homes

1202, CARP ROAD,
STITTSVILLE, ON K2S 1B9

ARCHITECTURAL

PMA ARCHITECTES

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INFO@PMAARCHITECTES.COM

—

3070, CHEMIN DES QUATRE-BOURGEOIS
QUÉBEC (QC) G1W 2K4

PMAARCHITECTES.COM



1565 CARLING AVENUE, SUITE 700, OTTAWA, ON K1Z 8R1

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ANNIS,
O'SULLIVAN,
VOLLEBEKK LTD.

14 CONCOURSE GATE, SUITE 500,
NEPEAN, ON K2E 7S6

ENVIROMENTAL CONSULTANT



2285, ST-LAURENT BLVD, SUITE 16C, OTTAWA, ON K1G 4Z6

KEY PLAN

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REVISIONS

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DATE DESIGNED
2023-11-23 P.P.

DRAWN
P.P.

ROJECT NO CHECKED

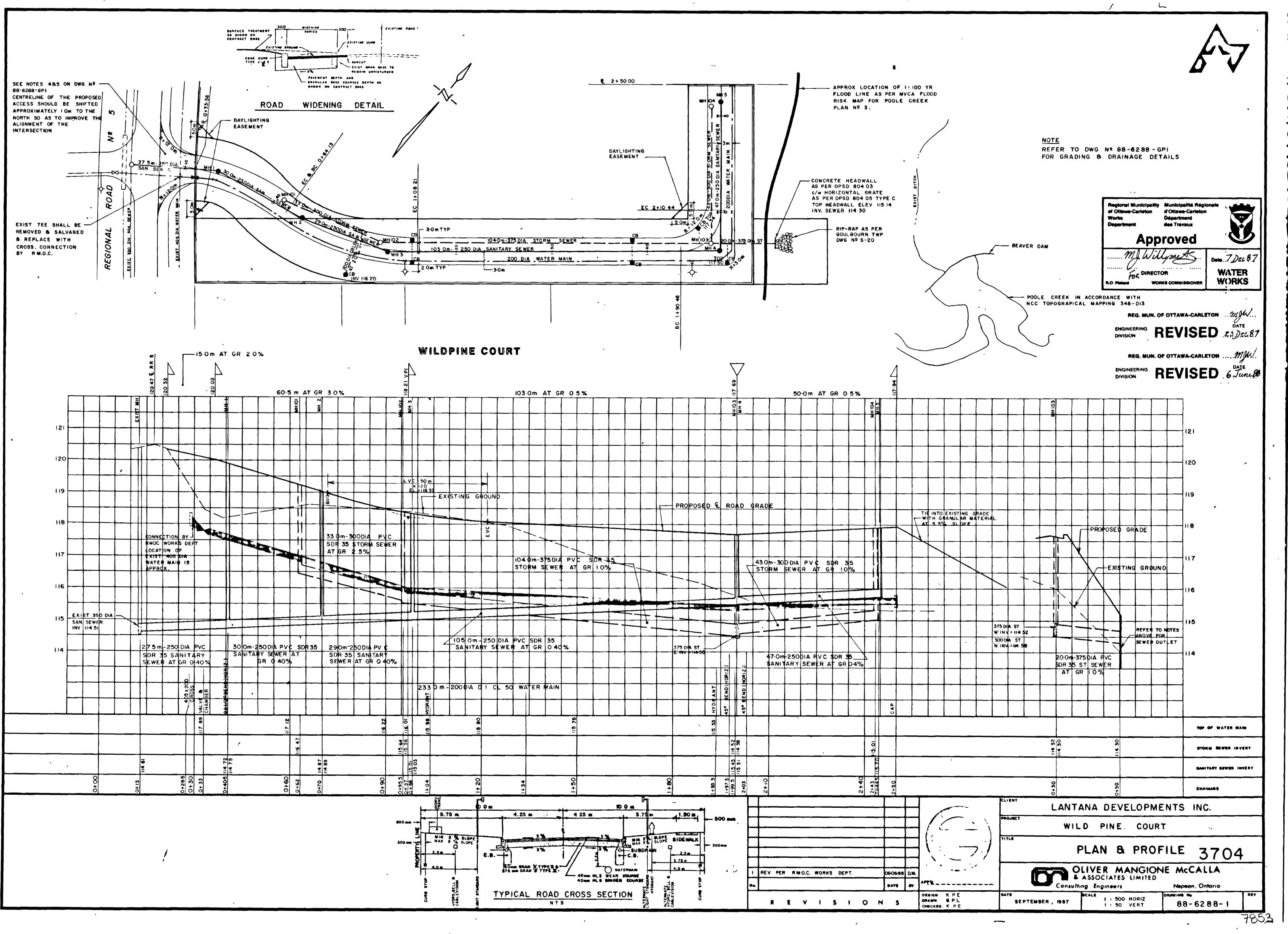
PROJECT No CHECKED
21010 P.M.
SHEET TITLE

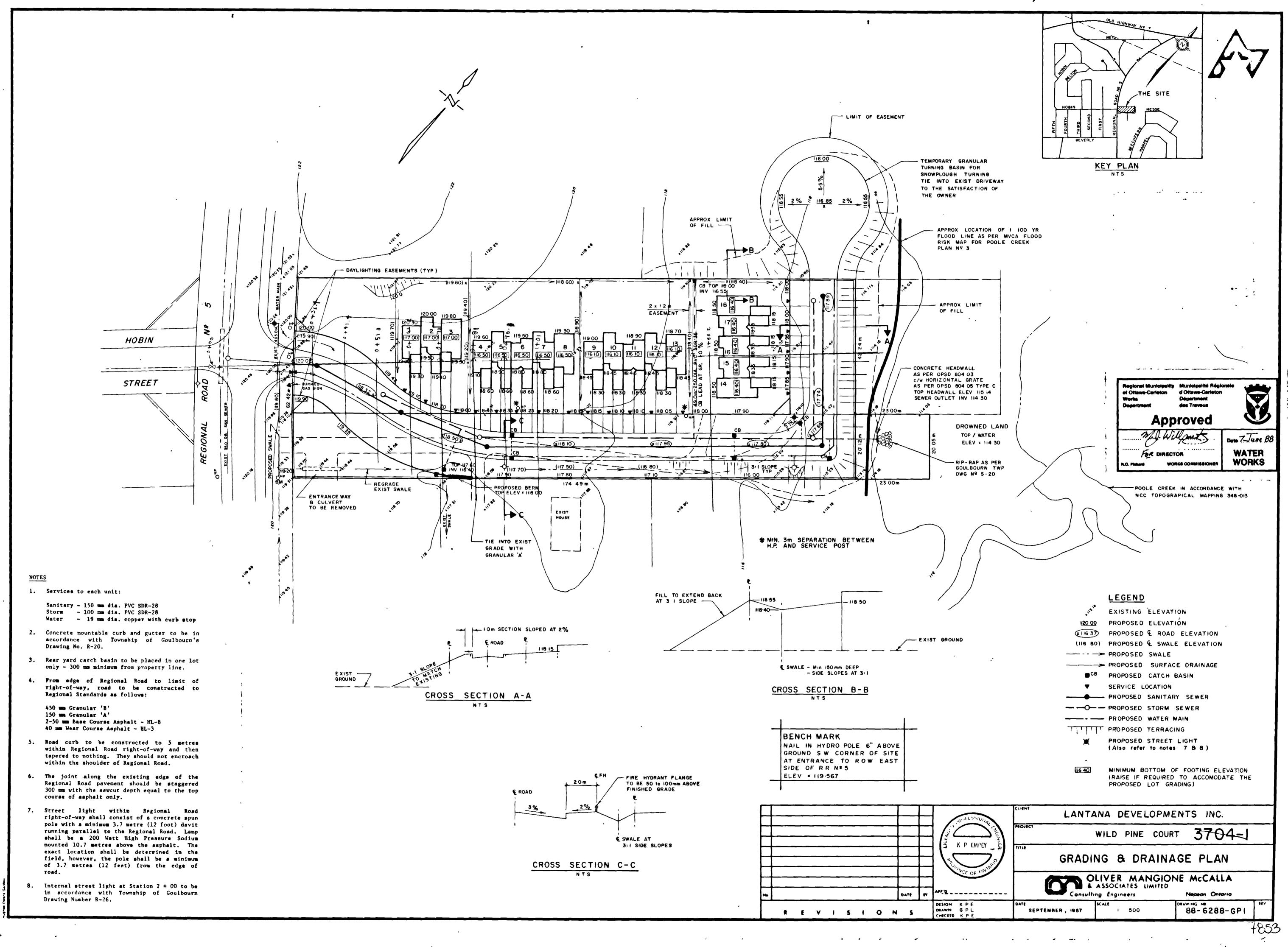
SITE PLAN

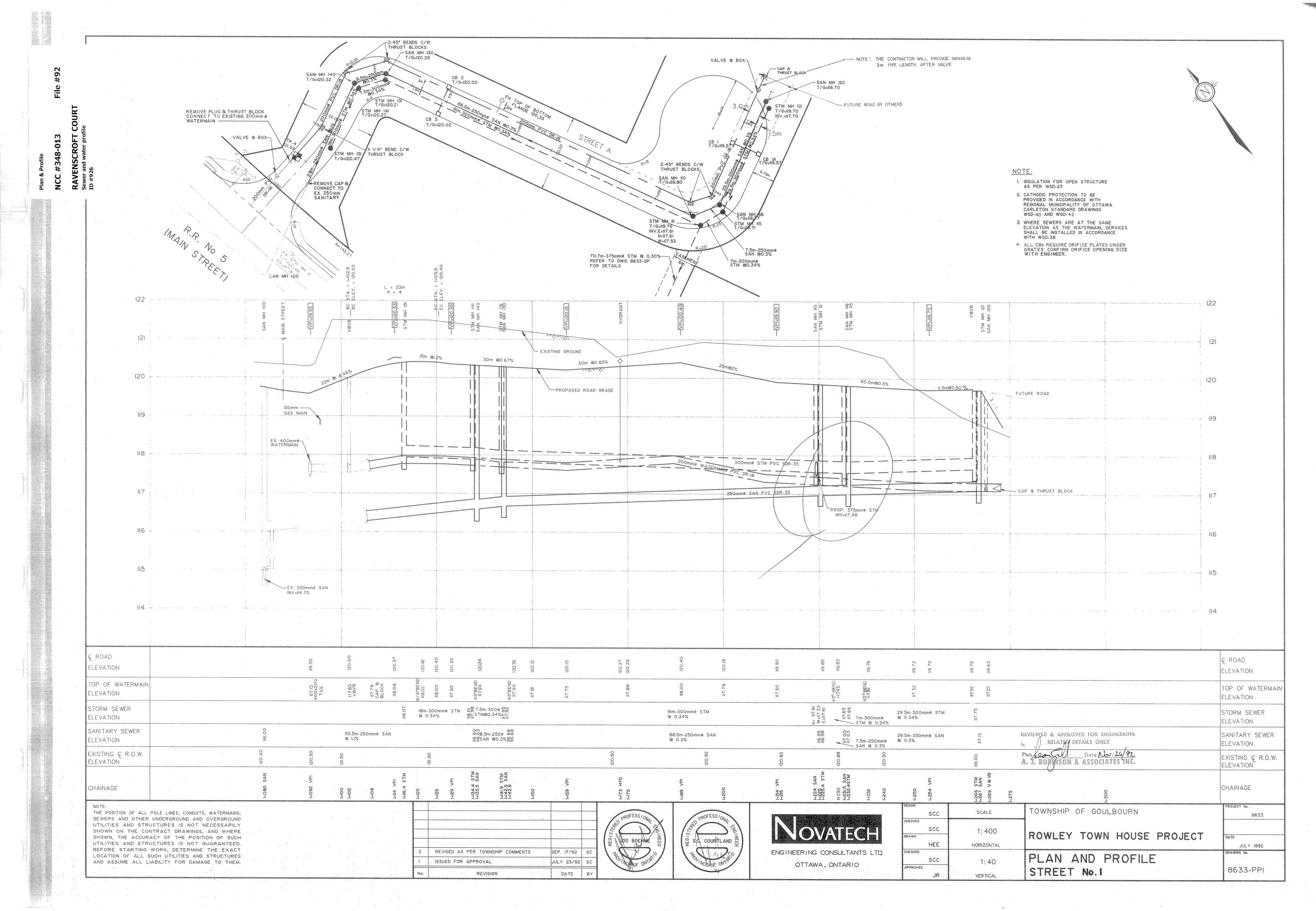
SHEET No **A 1 0 1**

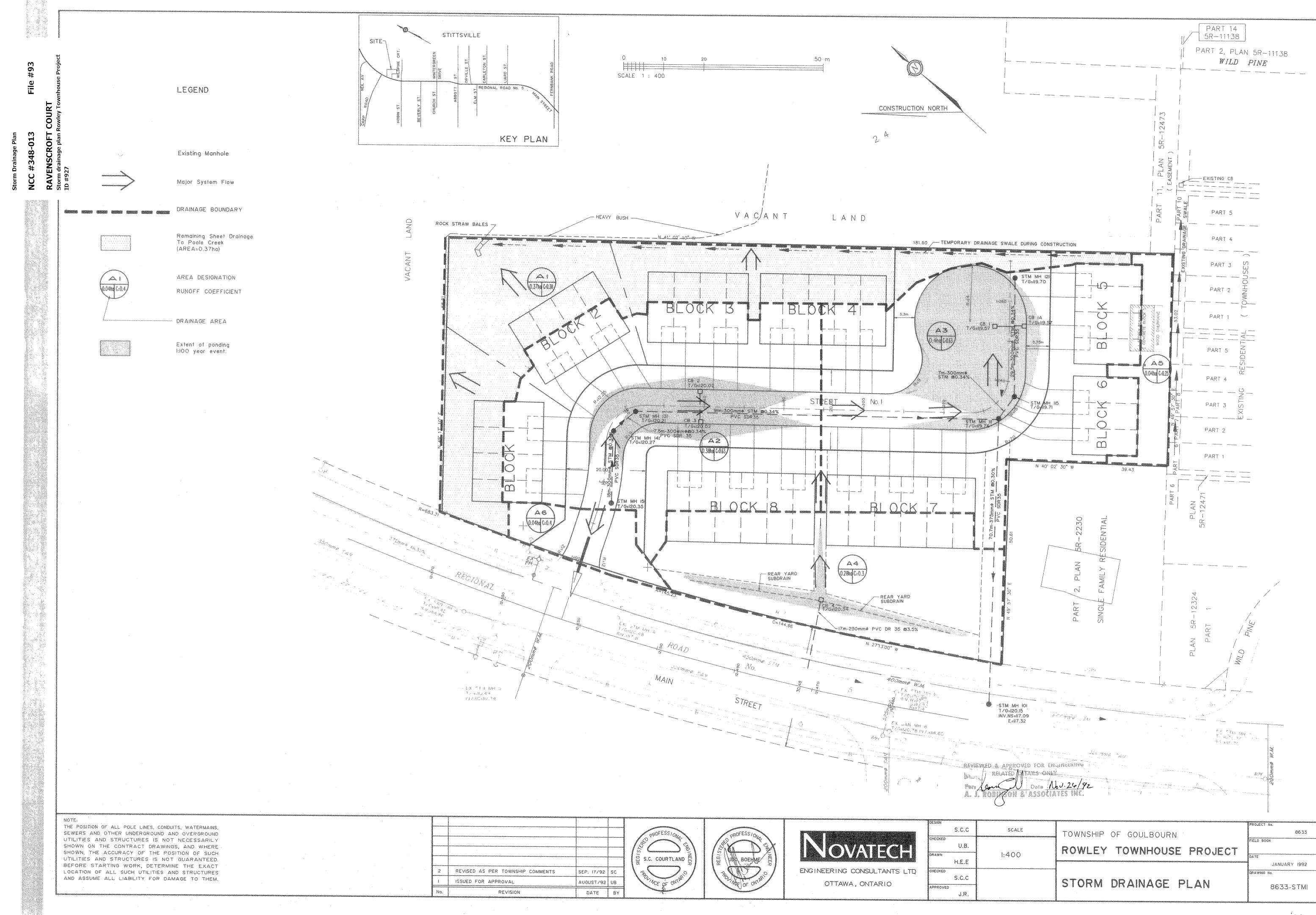
Appendix C

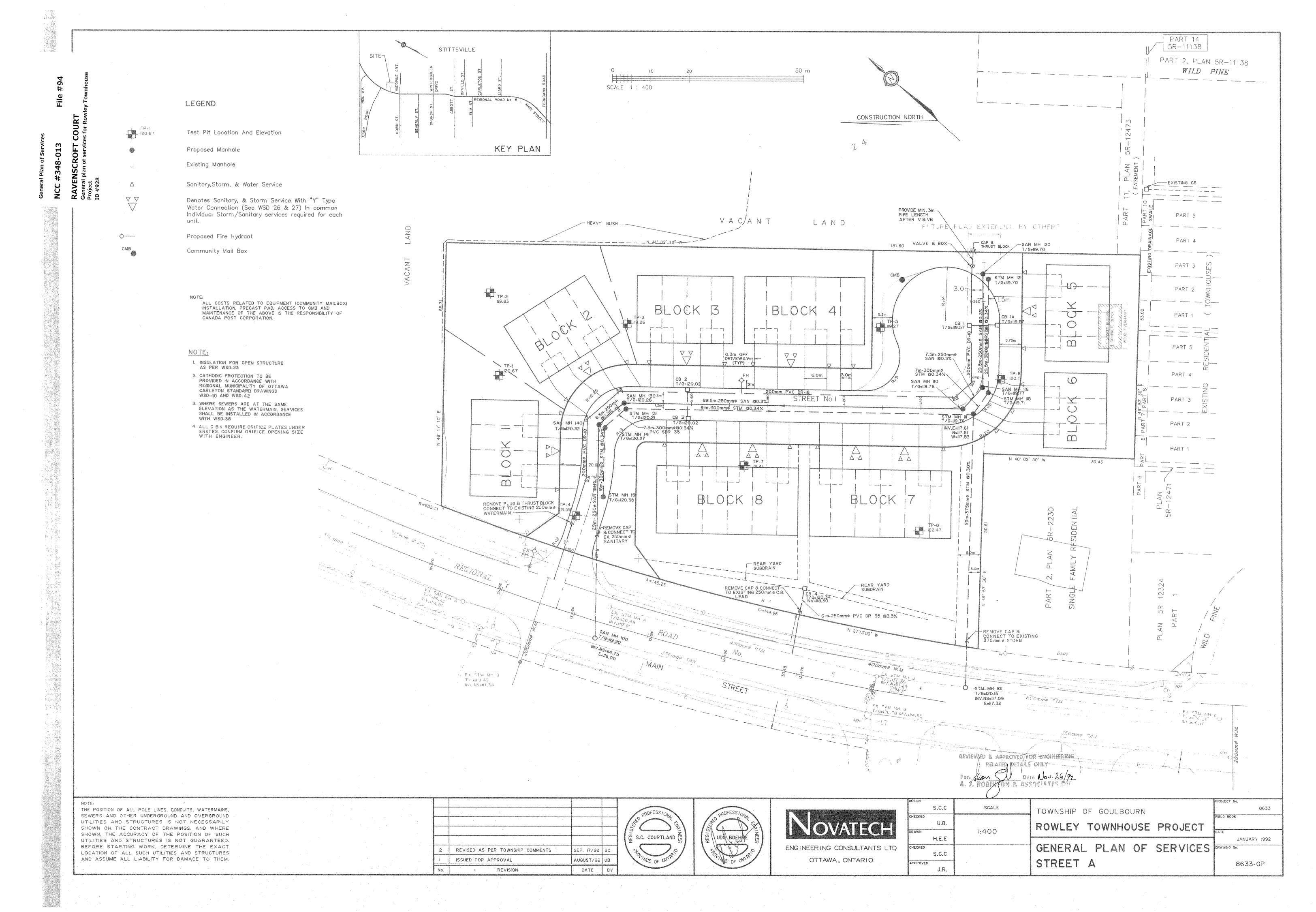
Drawing of Existing Infrastructure

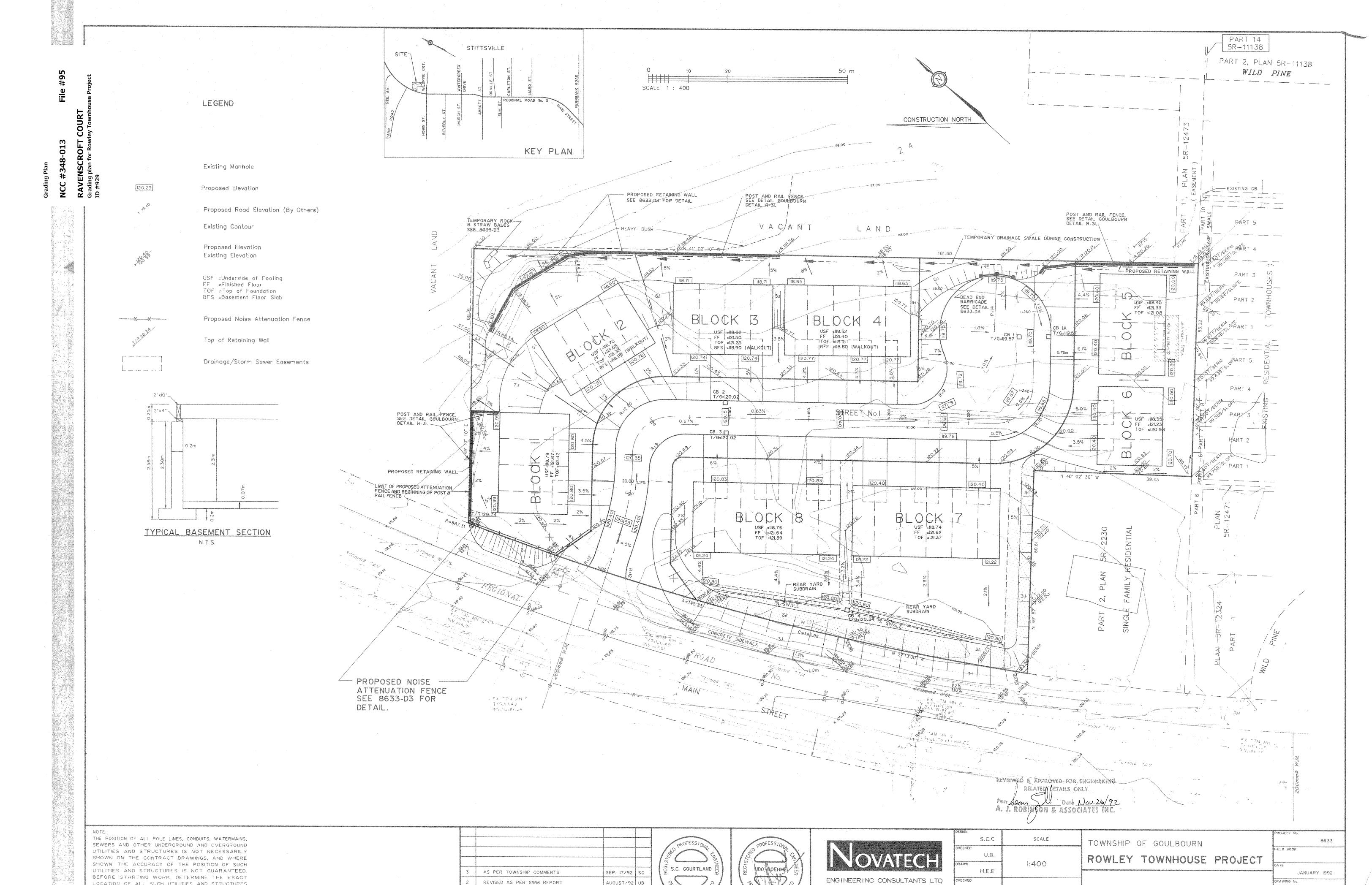












Assessment of Adequacy of Public Services Wildpine Trails

Appendix D

Water Distribution System – Hydraulic Network Analysis

Water Demand Calculations 37 Wildpine (JLR 29803-000)

Apartment Building

Unit Breakdown	No.	Person Per Unit (Table 4.1)
1 Bed	60	1.4
2 Bed	34	2.1
Total Unit Count =	94	
Total Population	156	ppl
Average Day Consumption Rate	280	L/c/d
Average Day Demand	0.51	L/s
Maximum Day Peaking Factor	4.84	MOE Table 3-3
Maximum Day Demand	2.45	L/s
Peak Hour Peaking Factor	7.31	MOE Table 3-3
Peak Hour Demand	3.69	L/s

Semi-Detached Units

Unit Breakdown	No.	Person Per Unit (Table 4.1)
Semi-detached	2	2.7
Total Unit Count =	2	
Total Population	6	ppl
Average Day Consumption Rate	280	L/c/d
Average Day Demand	0.02	L/s
Maximum Day Peaking Factor	4.84	MOE Table 3-3
Maximum Day Demand	0.09	L/s
Peak Hour Peaking Factor	7.31	MOE Table 3-3
Peak Hour Demand	0.14	L/s



WILDPINE DEVELOPMENT

1202, CARP ROAD, STITTSVILLE, ON K2S 1B9 ARCHITECTURAL

ΡШ PMA ARCHITECTES (418) 651-8954 INFO@PMAARCHITECTES.COM

3070, CHEMIN DES QUATRE-BOURGEOIS QUÉBEC (QC) G1W 2K4 PMAARCHITECTES.COM

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PLANNER

Planning + Design 396 Cooper Street, Suite 300, Ottawa ON K2P 2H7 613.730.5709 www.fotenn.com

SURVEYOR 14 CONCOURSE GATE, SUITE 500, NEPEAN, ON K2E 7S6

ENVIROMENTAL CONSULTANT

Kilgour & Associates Ltd.
Environmental Consultants

2285, ST-LAURENT BLVD, SUITE 16C, OTTAWA, ON K1G 4Z6

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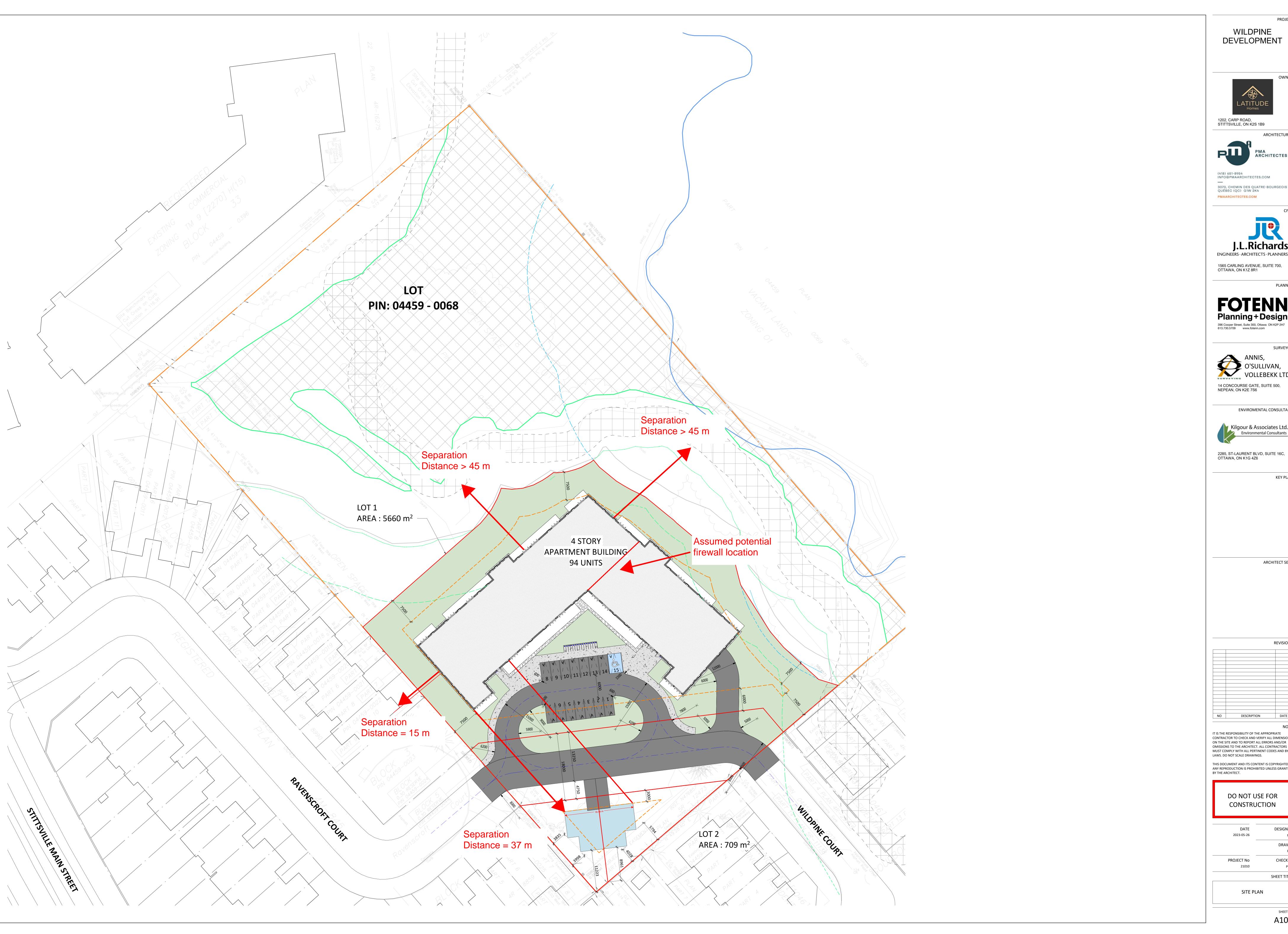
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SHEET TITLE STATISTICS

A003



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SURVEYOR

ENVIROMENTAL CONSULTANT



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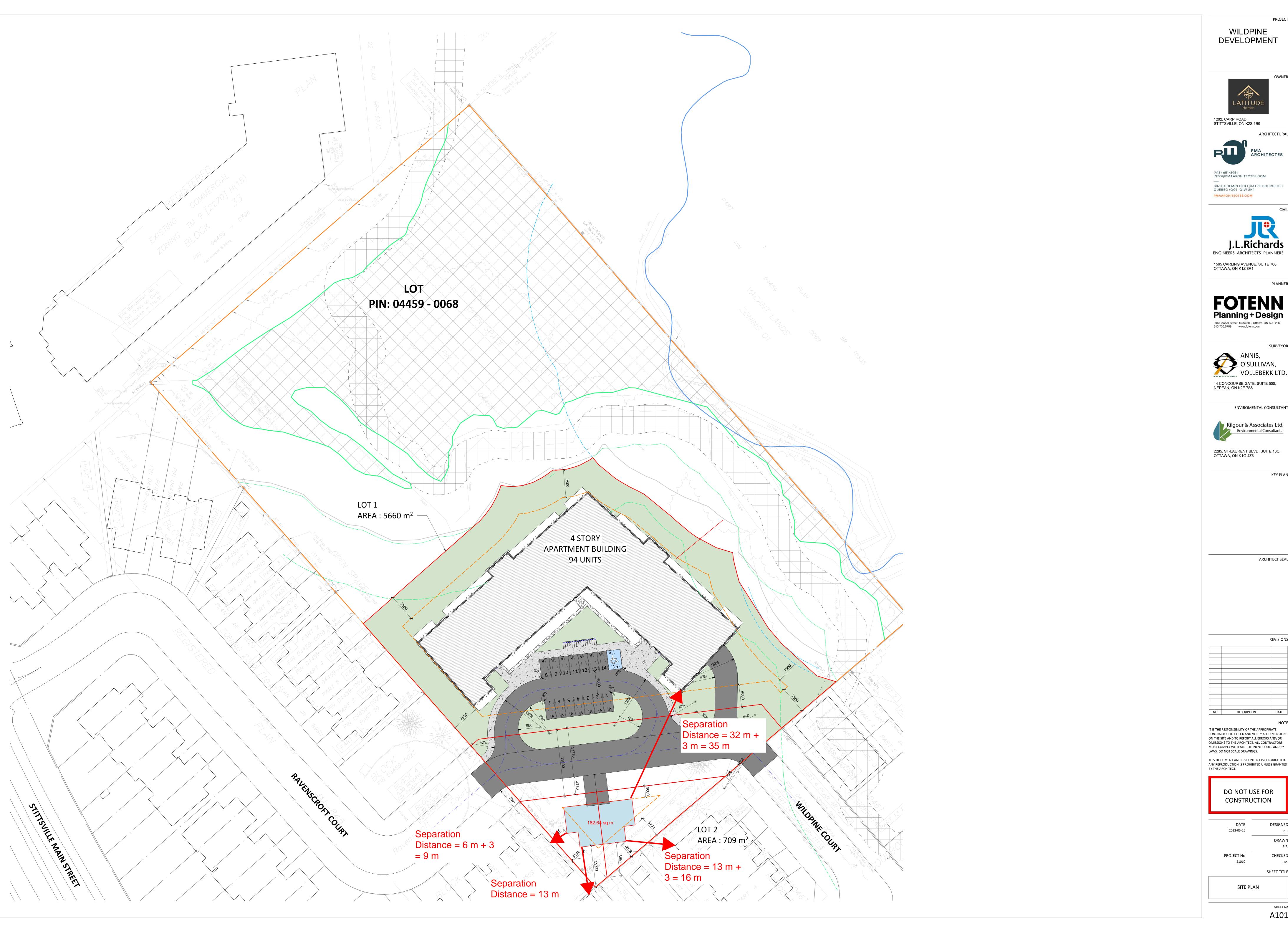
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SITE PLAN

SHEET TITLE

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> DESIGNED DATE

21010 SHEET TITLE

SITE PLAN

A101

J.L. RICHARDS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED 2023-06-14

FUS Fire Flow Calculations

37 Wildpine - 4-Storey Apartment Building (JLR 29803-000)

	Building With Firewall						
Step	Parameter	Value		Note			
Α .	Type of Construction	Wood Frame					
	Coefficient (C)	1.5		_			
В	Sum of All Floors	1200	m ²	Gross area for 1 storey.			
С	Height in storeys	4	storeys	Parking garage is excluded.			
	Total Floor Area	4800	m²				
)	Fire Flow Formula	F=220C√A					
	Fire Flow	22863	L/min				
	Rounded Fire Flow	23000	L/min	Flow rounded to nearest 1000 L/min.			
Ξ	Occupancy Class	Limited Combustible		Residential.			
	Occupancy Charge	-15%	_				
	Occupancy Increase or Decrease	-3450					
	Fire Flow	19550	L/min	No rounding applied.			
F	Sprinkler Protection	Automatic Fully Supervised					
	Sprinkler Credit	-50%					
	Decrease for Sprinkler	-9775	L/min	_			
3	South Side Exposure		-,				
	Exposing Wall:	Wood Frame					
	Exposed Wall:	Wood Frame					
	Length of Exposed Wall:	19.0	m				
	Height of Exposed Wall:	2	storeys				
	Length-Height Factor	38.0	m-storeys				
	Separation Distance	37	m	Shortest distance from bldg to bldg + 3 m.			
	South Side Exposure						
	Charge	5%					
	West Side Exposure			_			
	Exposing Wall:	Wood Frame					
	Exposed Wall:	Wood Frame					
	Length of Exposed Wall:	9.7	m				
	Height of Exposed Wall:	2	storeys				
	Length-Height Factor	19.4	m-storeys				
	Separation Distance	15	m				
	West Side Exposure	12%					
	Charge	1276		<u></u>			
	North Side Exposure						
	Exposing Wall:	Wood Frame					
	Exposed Wall:	Wood Frame					
	Length of Exposed Wall:	0.0	m				
	Height of Exposed Wall:	0	storeys				
	Length-Height Factor	0.0	m-storeys				
	Separation Distance	50	m	<u></u>			
	North Side Exposure	0%					
	Charge			<u> </u>			
	East Side Exposure						
	Exposing Wall:	Wood Frame					
	Exposed Wall:	Wood Frame					
	Length of Exposed Wall:	0.0	m				
	Height of Exposed Wall:	0	storeys				
	Length-Height Factor	0.0	m-storeys				
	Separation Distance	50	m	<u> </u>			
	East Side Exposure Charge	0%		_			
	Total Exposure Charge	17%		The total exposure charge is below the maximum value of 75%.			
		3324	L/min	_			
	Increase for Exposures						
Н	Increase for Exposures Fire Flow	13099	L/min				
Н			L/min L/min	Flow rounded to nearest 1000 L/min.			
H City Ca	Fire Flow Rounded Fire Flow Required Fire Flow	13099	•	Flow rounded to nearest 1000 L/min. The City of Ottawa's cap does not apply since the building is a high rise building.			

Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) Fire Flow Calculations

In accordance with City of Ottawa Technical Bulletin ISTB-2018-02 dated March 21, 2018

J.L. RICHARDS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED 2023-06-14

FUS Fire Flow Calculations

37 Wildpine - Semi-detached units (JLR 29803-000)

	Semi-detached units							
Step	Parameter	Value		Note				
A	Type of Construction	Wood Frame						
	Coefficient (C)	1.5		-				
			m ²					
В	Sum of All Floors	183 r		Gross area for 1 storey.				
С	Height in storeys	3	storeys	Parking garage is excluded.				
	Total Floor Area	549	m ²					
D	Fire Flow Formula	F=220C√A						
	Fire Flow	7732	L/min					
	Rounded Fire Flow	8000	L/min	Flow rounded to nearest 1000 L/min.				
E	Occupancy Class	Limited Combustible		Residential.				
	Occupancy Charge	-15%						
	Occupancy Increase or	-1200						
	Decrease Fire Flow	6800	 L/min	No rounding applied.				
F	Sprinkler Protection	None	L/IIIIII	No rounding applied.				
•	Sprinkler Credit	0%		_				
	Decrease for Sprinkler	0	L/min	_				
G	South Side Exposure							
	Exposing Wall:	Wood Frame						
	Exposed Wall:	Wood Frame						
	Length of Exposed Wall:	13.0	m					
	Height of Exposed Wall:	2	storeys					
	Length-Height Factor	26.0	m-storeys					
	Separation Distance	13	m	Shortest distance from bldg to bldg + 3 m.				
	South Side Exposure	12%						
	Charge West Side Exposure			<u> </u>				
	Exposing Wall:	Wood Frame						
	Exposed Wall:	Wood Frame						
	Length of Exposed Wall:	11.0	m					
	Height of Exposed Wall:	2	storeys					
	Length-Height Factor	9.0	m-storeys					
	Separation Distance	8	m					
	West Side Exposure			_				
	Charge	17%						
	North Side Exposure							
	Exposing Wall:	Wood Frame						
	Exposed Wall:	Wood Frame						
	Length of Exposed Wall:	19.0	m					
	Height of Exposed Wall:	4	storeys					
	Length-Height Factor	76.0	m-storeys					
	Separation Distance	35	m	<u> </u>				
	North Side Exposure	5%						
	Charge			<u> </u>				
	East Side Exposure	Mand Frama						
	Exposing Wall:	Wood Frame						
	Exposed Wall:	Wood Frame						
	Length of Exposed Wall: Height of Exposed Wall:	11.0 2	m storeys					
	Length-Height Factor	22.0	m-storeys					
	Separation Distance	16	m					
	East Side Exposure Charge			_				
				 The total exposure charge is below the maximum value				
	Total Exposure Charge	46%		of 75%.				
	Increase for Exposures	3128	L/min					
Н	Fire Flow	9928	L/min					
	Rounded Fire Flow	10000	L/min	Flow rounded to nearest 1000 L/min.				
City Cap	Required Fire Flow (RFF)	10000	L/min	The City of Ottawa's cap does not apply since the building is a high rise building.				
		167	L/s					

Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) Fire Flow Calculations

In accordance with City of Ottawa Technical Bulletin ISTB-2018-02 dated March 21, 2018

William Rugamba

From: Rathnasooriya, Shika <Thakshika.Rathnasooriya@ottawa.ca>

Sent: May 29, 2023 9:20 AM To: Tatyana Roumie

Co. Apple Williams Verla

Cc: Annie Williams; Karla Ferrey

Subject: RE: Request for Hydraulic Boundary Conditions - 37 Wildpine Court

Attachments: 37 Wildpine Court_Boundary Condition(19May2023).docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up Flag Status: Completed

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Good morning Tatyana,

Please find the boundary conditions attached. The local water distribution system servicing this development cannot accommodate fire flows in excess of 13,000 l/min.

Thanks,

Shika Rathnasooriya, P.Eng

Project Manager

Planning, Real Estate and Economic Development Department - West Branch

City of Ottawa

110 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, ON

613.580.2424 ext. 23433

From: Tatyana Roumie <troumie@jlrichards.ca>

Sent: May 18, 2023 3:44 PM

To: Rathnasooriya, Shika < Thakshika. Rathnasooriya@ottawa.ca>

Cc: Surprenant, Eric <Eric.Surprenant@ottawa.ca>; Annie Williams <awilliams@jlrichards.ca>; Karla Ferrey

<kferrey@jlrichards.ca>

Subject: Request for Hydraulic Boundary Conditions - 37 Wildpine Court

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Hello Shika,

Further to our meeting on Tuesday, here's our revised request that we are requesting again as per your request for revisions to the applications that are currently ongoing, one for re-zoning and one for the plan of subdivision.

We are requesting water and wastewater boundary conditions for Latitude Homes' proposed development at 37 Wildpine Court. The subject property consists of one 4-storey apartment building located north of Ravenscroft Court and Wildpine Court.

1

Based on the Ottawa Design Guidelines for Water Distribution, the 2020 FUS Guidelines and the Site Plan the estimated water demands are as follows:

- Average Day Demand = 0.51 L/s
- Maximum Day Demand = 2.45 L/s
- Peak Hour Demand = 3.70 L/s
- Assumed Sprinkler Flow = 69.2 L/s
- FUS Fire Flow (No Firewall) = 283 L/s
- FUS Fire Flow (With Firewall) = 217 L/s

It is proposed to create a 200 mm diameter watermain loop between Ravenscroft and Wildpine with a water service extending from the loop to the building. It is requested that the water boundary conditions be provided on Ravenscroft Court and Wildpine Court as shown in the attached. Please provide the boundary conditions for all three fire flows listed above. If the requested fire flow is not available on the 200 mm diameter watermain, we ask that the maximum available fire flow be provided.

We kindly ask that the City provide boundary conditions for the demand scenarios listed above, at your earliest convenience.

We also attached the estimated peak flows for wastewater and the existing services as per GeoOttawa. Please confirm if there is capacity at either Ravenscroft Court or Wildpine Court to accommodate our peak wastewater flow of 2.05 L/s.

Should you have any questions or require anything further, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you, Tatyana

Tatyana Roumie, EIT, M.Eng. Civil Engineering Intern

J.L. Richards & Associates Limited 1000-343 Preston Street, Ottawa, ON K1S 1N4 Direct: 343-804-9370





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2

Boundary Conditions 37 Wildpine

Provided Information

Scenario	Demand				
Scenario	L/min	L/s			
Average Daily Demand	31	0.51			
Maximum Daily Demand	147	2.45			
Peak Hour	222	3.70			
Fire Flow Demand #1 - Assumed Sprinkler Flow	4,152	69.20			
Fire Flow Demand #2 - With Firewall	13,020	217.00			
Fire Flow Demand #3 - Without Firewall	16,980	283.00			

Location



Results

Connection 1 - Stittsville Main St.

Demand Scenario	Head (m)	Pressure ¹ (psi)
Maximum HGL	160.3	59.2
Peak Hour	156.4	53.6
Max Day plus Fire Flow #1	154.7	51.3
Max Day plus Fire Flow #2	136.3	25.2

Max Day plus Fire Flow #3	123.4	6.8
¹ Ground Elevation =	118.6	m

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. Fire Flow analysis is a reflection of available flow in the watermain; there may be additional restrictions that occur between the watermain and the hydrant that the model cannot take into account.

J.L. Richards & Associates Limited

HEAD LOSS - HAZEN-WILLIAMS 37 Wildpine - 4-Storey Apartment Building (JLR 29803-000)

Demand Scenario (Calculated in June 2023)	Flow (L/s)
Average Day	0.51
Maximum Day	2.45
Fire Flow Demand	217.00
Peak Hour	3.69

Boundary Conditions (Email from City, May 29, 2023):

Water Demand Scenario	Demand (L/s)	Head (m) on Stittsville Main St. Connection
Peak Hour	3.70	156.4
Maximum HGL	0.00	160.3
Max Day plus Fire Flow #1	69.20	154.7
Max Day plus Fire Flow #2	217.00	136.3
Max Day plus Fire Flow #3	283.00	123.4

Headloss Calculations (Hazen Williams Equation)

Hazen Williams equation (Mays, 1999; Streeter et al., 1998; Viessman and Hammer, 1993) where k=0.85 for meter and seconds units or 1.318 for feet and seconds units:

$$H = L \left[\frac{V}{kC} \left(\frac{4}{D} \right)^{0.63} \right]^{1/0.54} \qquad V = \frac{Q}{A} \quad A = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2$$

HL = Headloss (m)

C - Flow (m³/s)
L - Length (m)
C - Hazen Williams "C"
D - Watermain Diameter (m)
V - Velocity (m/s)

A - Watermain Cross-Sectional Area (m2)

37 Wildpine Court Headloss Calculations

Water Demand	Flow (Q)	Flow (Q)	Length	С	D	V	Α	Head Loss	HGL (m)	Calculated HGL (m)	Elevation (m)	Pres	sure @ Node		ODG 4.2.2	Criteria
Condition	(L/s)	(m ³ /s)	(m)		(m)	(m/s)	(m2)	(m)			of Tower	(m)	(kPa)	(psi)	Requirement	Achieved?
Peak Hour	3.69	0.004	9.0	100	0.204	0.113	0.033	0.001	156.400	156.399	120.10	36.299	356	51.6	276 kPa	Yes
Maximum HGL (Building)	0.00	0.000	9.0	100	0.204	0.000	0.033	0.000	160.300	160.300 135.969	120.10	40.200	394	57.2	552 kPa	Yes
Max Day + Sprinkler Flow (200 mm Service lateral)	71.65	0.072	9.0	100	0.204	2.192	0.033	0.331	136.300	135.969	120.10	15.869	156	22.6	140 kPa	Yes

Assessment of Adequacy of Public Services Wildpine Trails

Appendix E

Functional Design

J.L. RICHARDS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED 6/14/2023

Wastewater Calculations 37 Wildpine Trails (JLR 29803-003)

Area	0.7696	Ha.

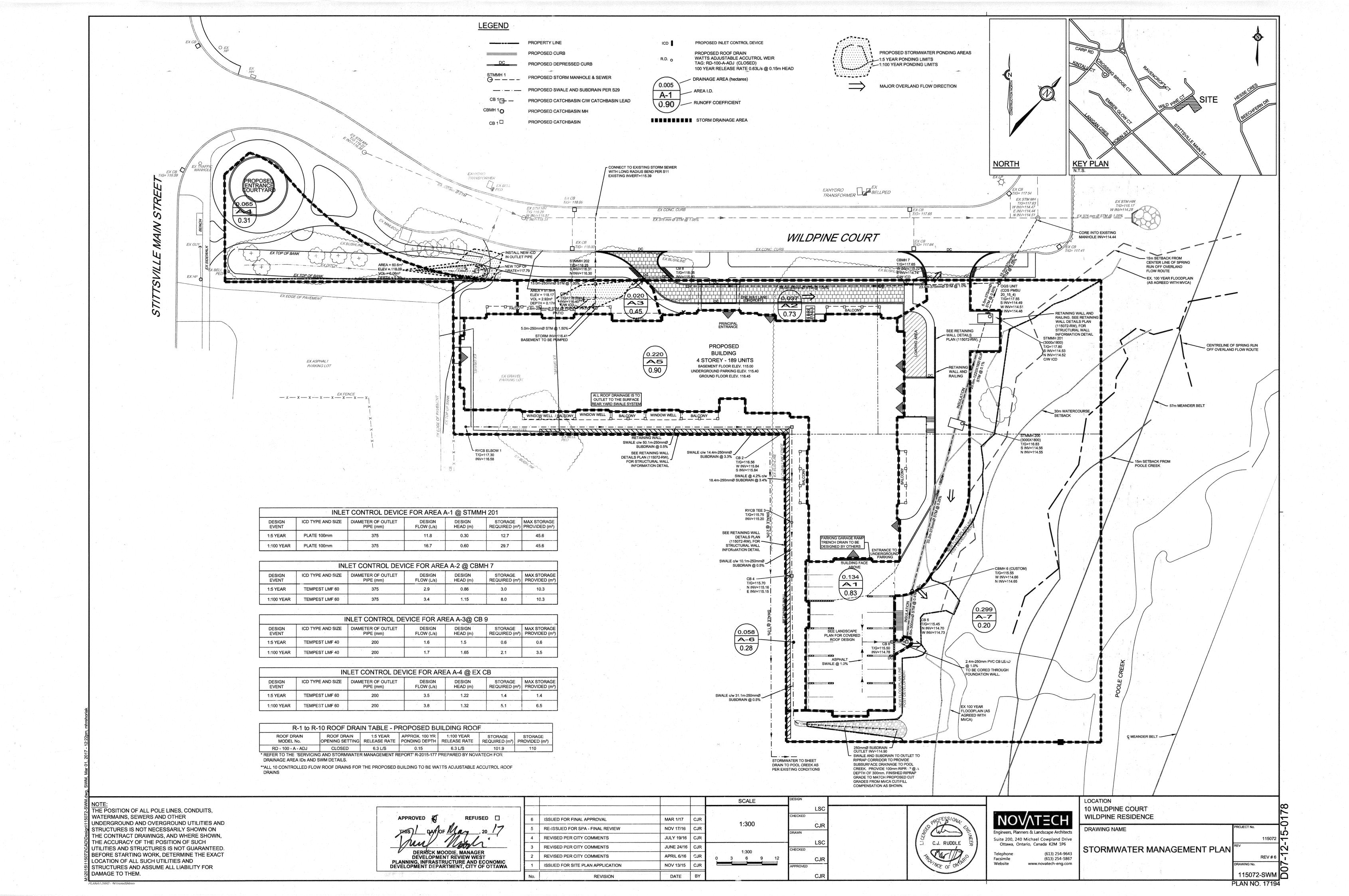
Unit Breakdown	No.	Person Per Unit (Table 4.1)
No. Townhouse	2	2.7
1 Bedroom units	60	1.4
2 Bedroom units	34	2.1
Total Population	160.8	ppl
Theoretical Wastewater Flow	280	L/c/d
Average Wastewater Flow	0.52	L/s
Harmon Peaking Factor	3.545	
Peak Wastewater Flow	1.85	L/s
Dry & Wet I/I (0.33 L/s/ha)	0.25	L/s

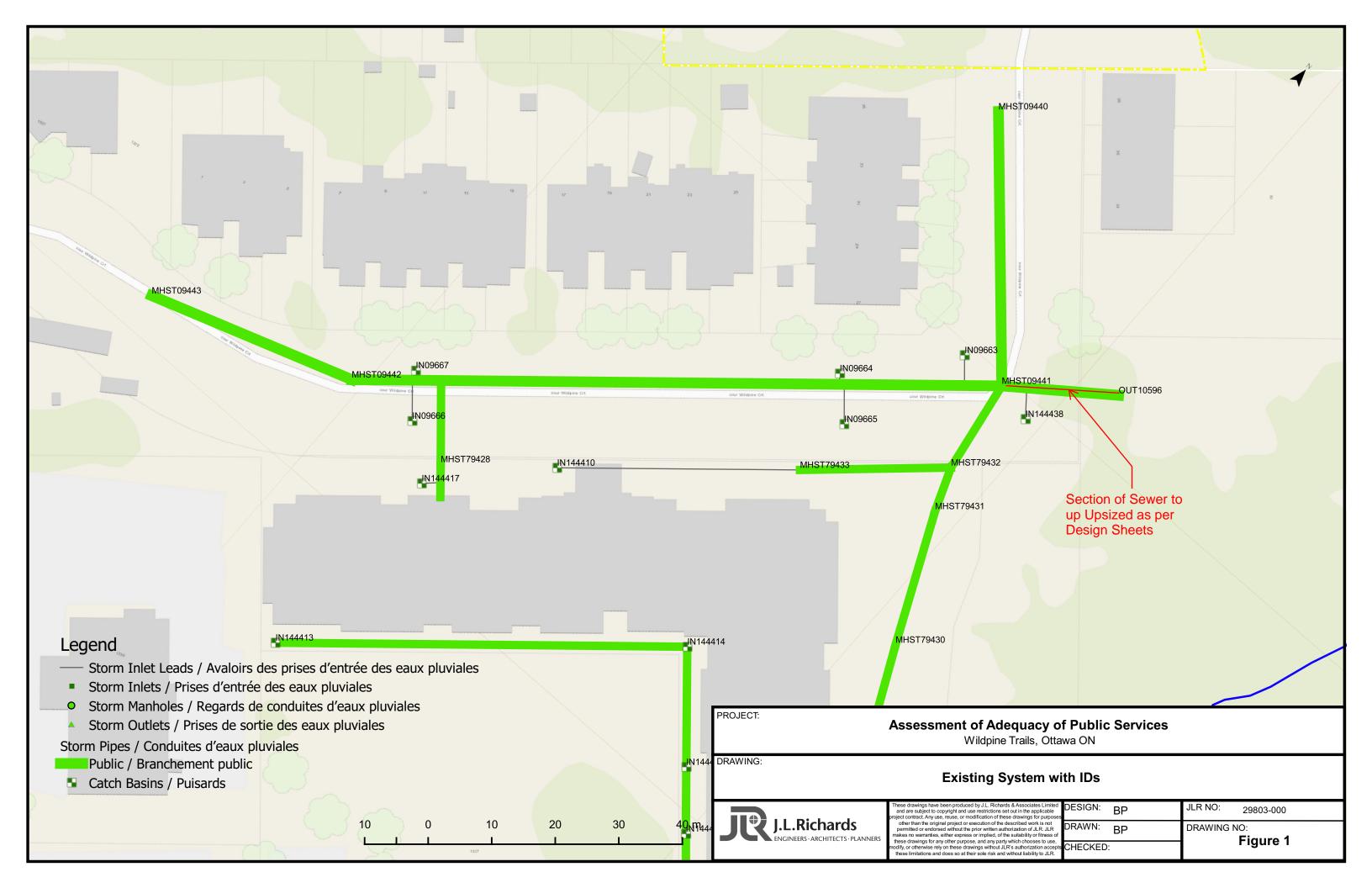
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Assessment of Adequacy of Public Services Wildpine Trails										

Appendix F

Storm Sewer Design Sheets







STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET UPSIZED

PROJECT: Wildpine Redevelopment

JLR NO.: 29803-003

Prepared By: ML Checked By: BP

Date: 2023-06-14

Loc	ation			Drain	age Areas			Peak Flow Estimation (Rational Method)									Sewer Data										tream Geom	etry	Downstream Geometry			
			C-Facto	r (1:2 Yr)		O T. (a)		la Bian Flanc			1	1:2 Year Stor	rm			0																
Street Name	From MH	То МН	0.20	0.90	Total Area (ha)	Cum. Total Area (ha)	Inlet Time (min.)	In Pipe Flow Time (min)	Total Time	2.78AR	Add. 2.78AR	2 78AR I	1:2 Yr Intensity (mm/hr)	Peak Flow (L/s)	Plug Flow (L/s)	Plug Flow (L/s)	Total Peak Flow (L/s)	Туре	Nominal Dia. (mm)	Actual Dia. (mm)	Slope	Length (m)	Q Full (L/s)	V Full (m/s)	Residual Capacity (L/s)	% Full	Obvert	Invert	Springline Elev	Obvert	Invert	Springline Elev
OUTLET TO: POND (SWM FACILITY	")																															
Wildpine Court	MHST09443	MHST09442			0.00	0.00	10.00	0.45	10.45	0.00		0.00	76.81	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	PVC	300	304.80	1.71%	48.42	132.08	1.81	128.58	3%	116.775	116.470	116.622	115.945	115.640	115.792
Wildpine Court	MHST09442	MHST09441	0.434	0.635	1.07	1.07	10.45	1.78	12.23	1.83		1.83	75.13	137.50	1.60	5.10	142.60	PVC	375	381.00	0.72%	145.32	154.74	1.36	12.14	92%	115.941	115.560	115.750	114.901	114.520	114.710
New Wildpine Extension	SU8	SU9	0.035	0.049	0.08	0.08	10.00	0.79	10.79	0.14		0.14	76.81	10.94		0.00	10.94	PVC	300	304.80	0.70%	54.43	84.29	1.16	73.35	13%	115.775	115.470	115.622	115.395	115.090	115.242
New Wildpine Extension	SU9	MHST09440	0.089	0.062	0.15	0.24	10.79	0.16	10.95	0.20		0.35	73.92	25.64		0.00	25.64	PVC	300	304.80	0.70%	11.40	84.50	1.16	58.87	30%	115.395	115.090	115.242	115.315	115.010	115.162
Wildpine Court	MHST09440	MHST09441			0.00	0.24	10.95	0.88	11.83	0.00		0.35	73.34	25.44		0.00	25.44	PVC	300	304.80	0.70%	61.36	84.45	1.16	59.02	30%	115.190	115.010	115.162	114.885	114.580	114.732
Wildpine Court	MHST09441	OUT10596	0.0188	0.0109	0.03	1.33	12.23	0.30	12.53	0.04		2.21	69.18	153.22	14.70	19.80	173.02	PVC	400	406.40	0.76%	26.19	189.85	1.46	16.83	91%	114.906	114.500	114.703	114.706	114.300	114.503
TOTALS:			0.577	0.757	1.33																											

Design Parameters (Per OSDG)

Manning's Coefficient = 0.013

1:2 Year Intensity = 732.951 / (Tc + 6.199)^0.810

Note: Tc is the time of concentration in minutes

Legend	
89.232	Proposed Mainline Sewers
89.232	Existing (As-Built Information)



STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET EXISTING

PROJECT: Wildpine Redevelopment

Prepared By: ML Checked By: BP

JLR NO.: 29803-003 Date: 2023-06-14

																									-						
	Location			Drain	nage Areas			Peak Flow Estimation (Rational Method)							Sewer Data										stream Geon	etry	Downstream Geometry				
			C-Facto	or (1:2 Yr)							1:2 Year	Storm																			A '
Street Name	From MH	То МН	0.20	0.90	Total Area (ha)	Cum. Total Area (ha)	Inlet Time (min.)	In Pipe Flow Time (min)	Total Time	1 7 7X AR I	Add. Cum. 2.78AR 2.78AR	1:2 Yr Intensity (mm/hr)	Peak Flow (L/s	Plug Flow (L/s)	Cum. Plug Flow (L/s)	Total Peak Flow (L/s)	Туре	Nomina Dia. (mm		Slope	Length (m)	Q Full (L/s)	V Full (m/s)	Residual Capacity (L/s	% Full	Obvert	Invert	Springline Elev	Obvert	Invert	Springline Elev
OUTLET TO: POND (SWM FA	ACILITY)																														A
Wildpine Court	MHST09443	MHST09442			0.00	0.00	10.00	0.45	10.45	0.00	0.00	76.81	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	PVC	300	304.80	1.71%	48.42	132.08	1.81	128.58	3%	116.775	116.470	116.622	115.945	115.640	115.792
Wildpine Court	MHST09442	MHST09441	0.434	0.635	1.07	1.07	10.45	1.78	12.23	1.83	1.83	75.13	137.50	1.60	5.10	142.60	PVC	375	381.00	0.72%	145.32	154.74	1.36	12.14	92%	115.941	115.560	115.750	114.901	114.520	114.710
New Wildpine Extension	SU8	SU9	0.035	0.049	0.08	0.08	10.00	0.79	10.79	0.14	0.14	76.81	10.94		0.00	10.94	PVC	300	304.80	0.70%	54.43	84.29	1.16	73.35	13%	115.775	115.470	115.622	115.395	115.090	115.242
New Wildpine Extension	SU9	MHST09440	0.089	0.062	0.15	0.24	10.79	0.16	10.95	0.20	0.35	73.92	25.64		0.00	25.64	PVC	300	304.80	0.70%	11.40	84.50	1.16	58.87	30%	115.395	115.090	115.242	115.315	115.010	115.162
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Wildpine Court	MHST09441	OUT10596	0.0188	0.0109	0.03	1.33	12.23	0.31	12.54	0.04	2.21	69.18	153.22	14.70	19.80	173.02	PVC	375	381.00	0.76%	26.19	159.84	1.40	-13.18	108%	114.881	114.500	114.691	114.681	114.300	114.491
TOTALS:			0.577	0.757	1.33																										

Design Parameters (Per OSDG)

Manning's Coefficient = 0.013

1:2 Year Intensity = 732.951 / (Tc + 6.199)^0.810

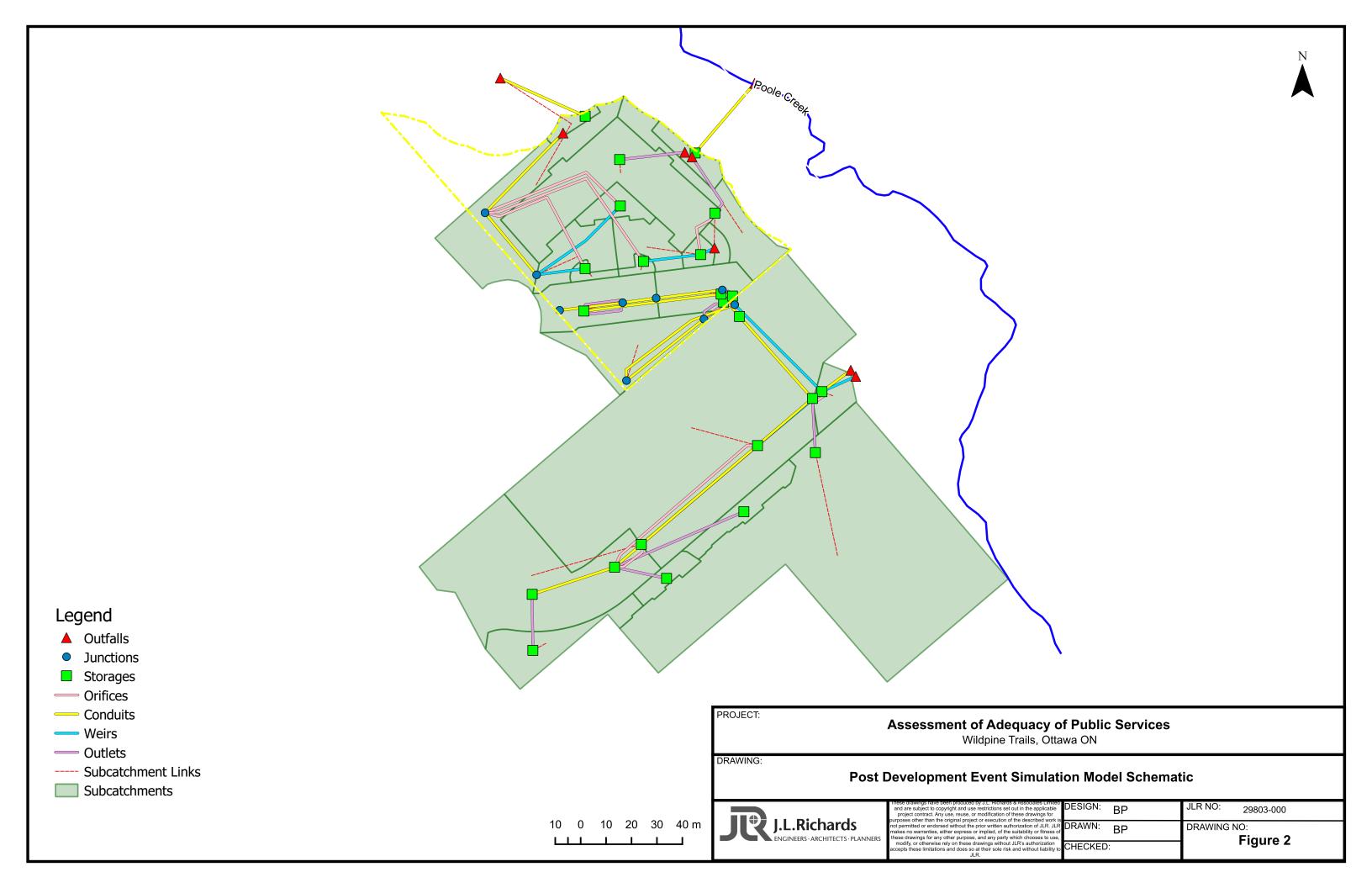
Note: Tc is the time of concentration in minutes

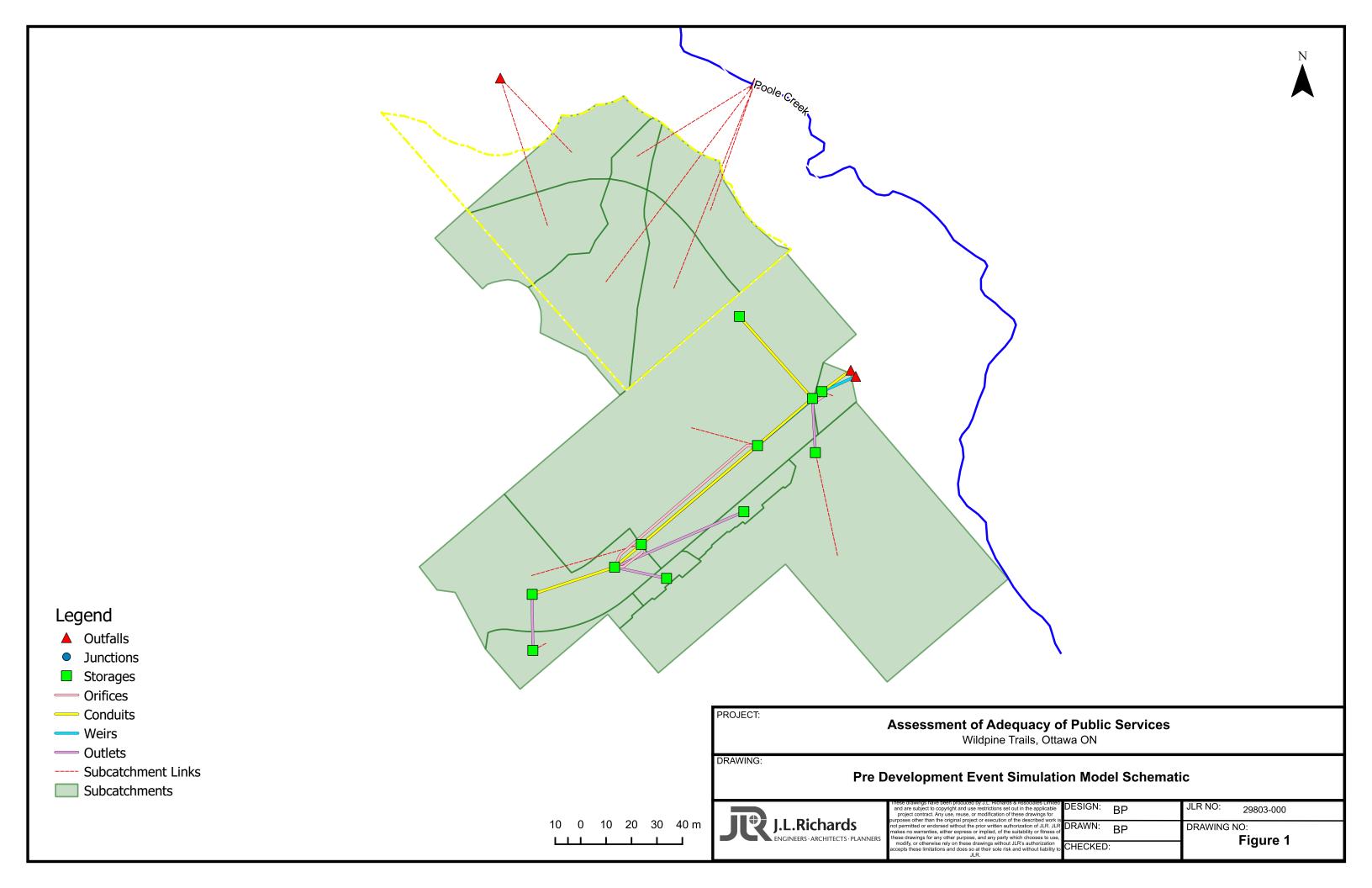
Legend	
89.232	Proposed Mainline Sewers
90 222	Existing (As Built Information)

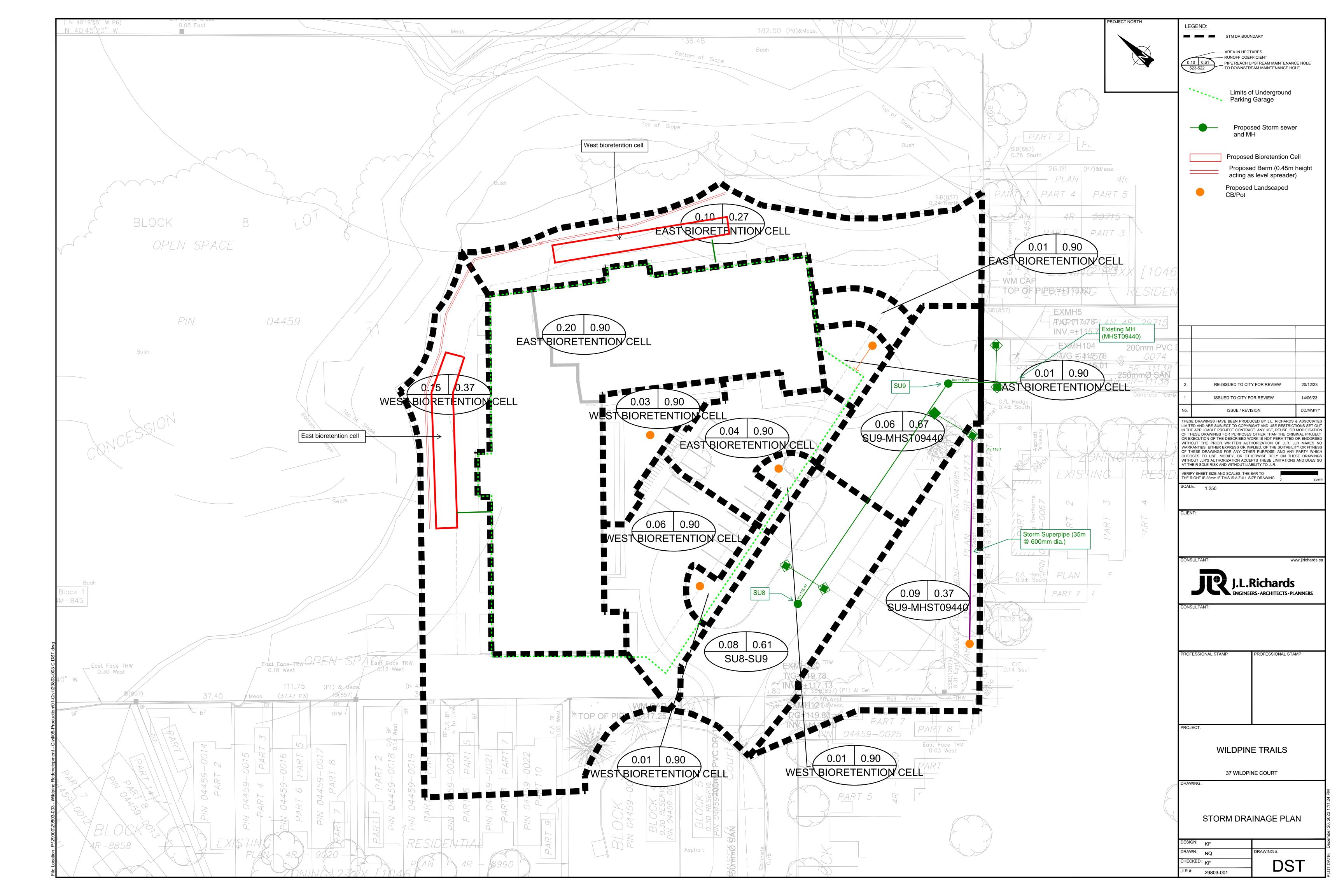
Assessment of Adequacy of Public Services Wildpine Trails

Appendix G

Model Schematics



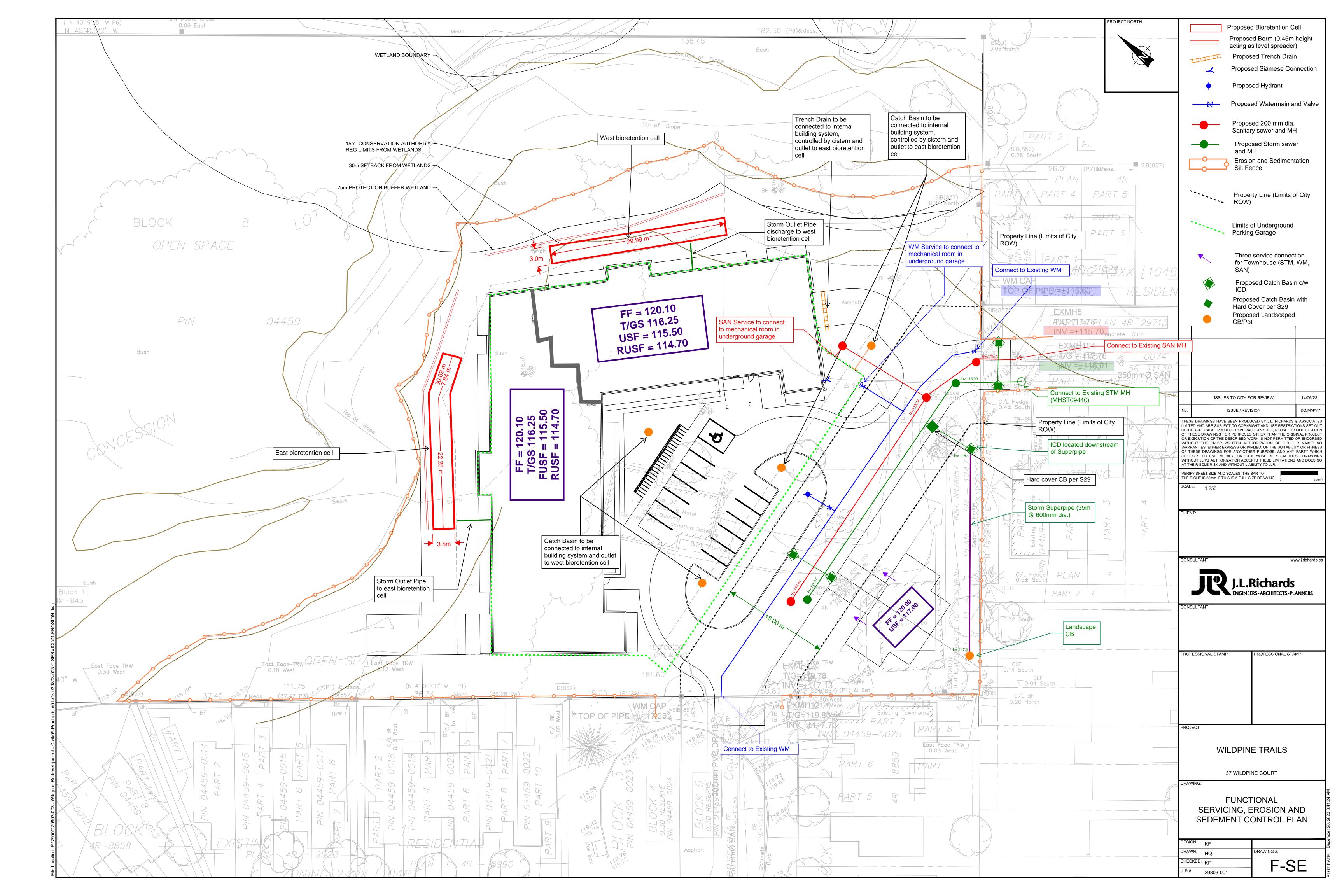


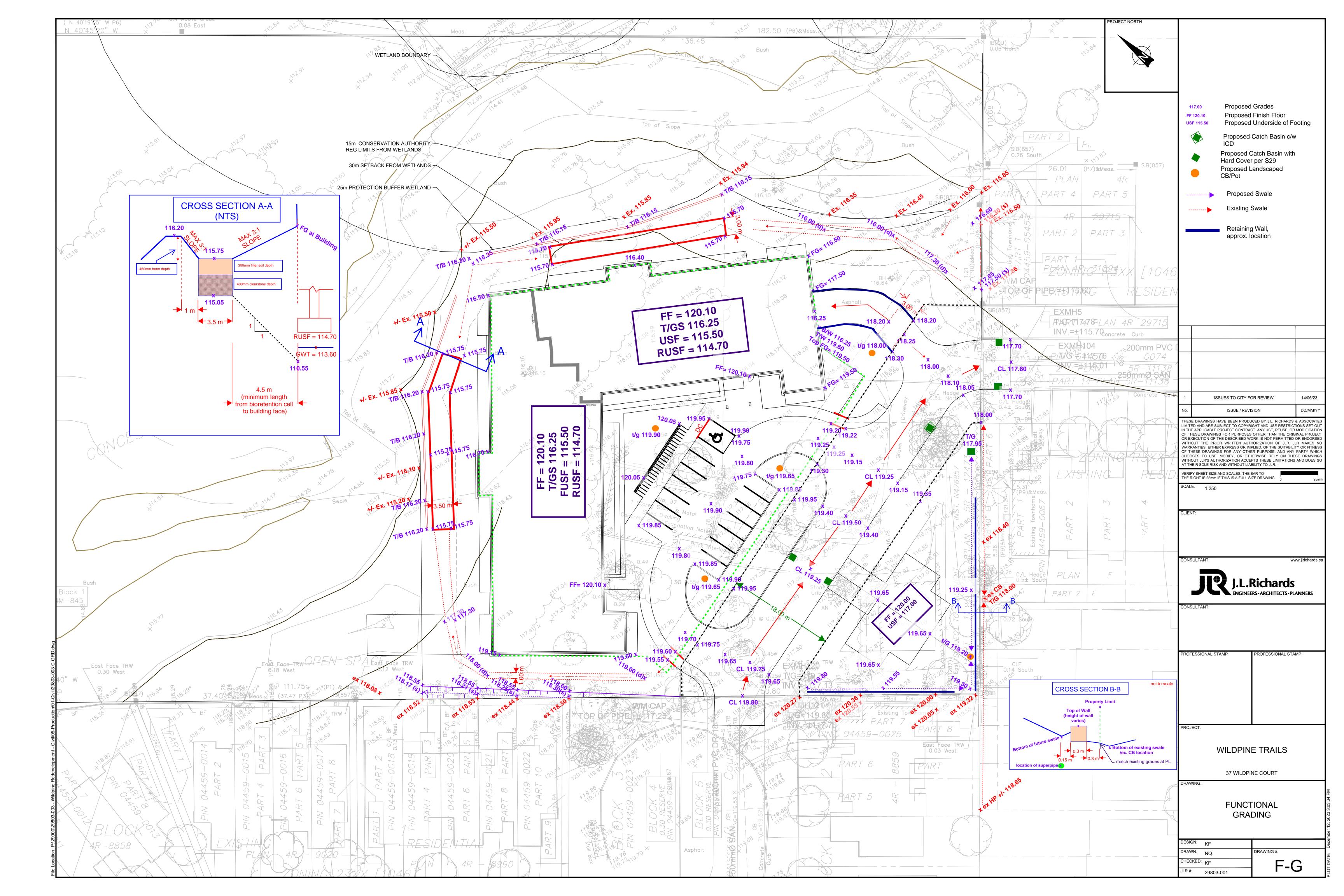


Assessment of Adequacy of Public Services Wildpine Trails

FUNCTIONAL DESIGN DRAWINGS

F-SE Functional Servicing and Erosion Sediment Control F-G Functional Grading







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