

**FUNCTIONAL SERVICING AND STORMWATER
MANAGEMENT REPORT**

**579, 619 LAKESHORE ROAD EAST AND
1022, 1028 CAVEN STREET**

**CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
REGION OF PEEL**

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1.0 Introduction

C.F. Crozier & Associates Inc. (Crozier) was retained by Star Seeker Inc. to prepare a Functional Servicing and Stormwater Management Report. This report will support the applications for an Official Plan Amendment (OPA) and a Zoning By-Law Amendment (ZBA) required to permit the proposed re-development of 579, 619 Lakeshore Road East and 1022, 1028 Caven Street in the City of Mississauga, Region of Peel (hereby known as the 'proposed development').

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate that the proposed development can be developed in accordance with the City of Mississauga (City) and Region of Peel (Region) guidelines and standards from a water, wastewater, and stormwater management perspective.

1.1 Site Description

The existing site is approximately 2.42 ha and currently consists of two (2) existing commercial buildings, two (2) residential dwellings, and associated parking, asphalt, and landscape areas. The existing site, located in a mixed-use neighbourhood, is bound by Lakeshore Road East to the south, low-rise residential buildings and Caven Street to the east, a high-rise apartment building to the north, and a mixed-use commercial and residential development to the west. The elements envisioned for the proposed development include:

- Four residential buildings with at-grade non-residential space in the podium of two buildings.
- Surface parking and three (3) levels of underground parking.
- Proposed site access from Lagoon Street and Caven Street.

Architectural floor plans and site statistics are included in the Site Plan prepared by Quadrangle Architects Limited, dated July 11, 2022, which is provided in Appendix A.

1.2 Background Information

The following drawings, design standards, and documents were referenced during the preparation of this report:

- Project Status Report - Project No. DARC 20-200 W1, prepared by the City of Mississauga, dated September 9, 2020
- Subsurface Utility Engineering (SUE) on-site locates, prepared by R&B Locating, dated July 2021
- City of Mississauga Transportation and Works Development Requirements Manual – Section 8 Storm Drainage Design Requirements, dated November 2020
- Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedures Manual – Sanitary Sewer Design Criteria, dated March 2017
- Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedure Manual – Watermain Design Criteria, dated June 2010
- As-Constructed Drawing No. 44089-D & 44090-D – Port Credit Trunk Sewers and Force mains, prepared by Genivar, dated April 2012

- As-Constructed Drawing No. 24973-D & 24974-D – Lakeshore Road Prop. 300 mm Watermain, prepared by Region of Peel, dated November 2000
- As-Recorded Drawing No. 59415-D – Caven Street Prop. 300 mm Watermain, prepared by Region of Peel, dated July 2018
- As-Constructed Drawing No. C-457900 – Proposed Servicing Plan, prepared by JSW & Associates, dated March 2015
- As-Recorded Drawing No C-4920 & C-4945 – Plan & Profile of Lakeshore Road, prepared by Township of Toronto, dated February 1960
- As-Recorded Drawing No C-4927 – Plan & Profile of Aviation Road, prepared by Township of Toronto, dated January 1960
- Map Z-7 – City Stormwater Infrastructure Assets, prepared by City of Mississauga, dated November 2013

As-Constructed and As-Recorded drawings are provided in Appendix A.

2.0 Water Servicing

Region of Peel is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the public water and treatment system in the City of Mississauga, and all local systems must connect to the Regional system. The existing and proposed water servicing is discussed in the following sections.

2.1 Existing Water Servicing

A review of the SUE investigation results and drawings referenced in Section 1.2 (Appendix A), identifies the following water servicing infrastructure in proximity to the proposed development:

- A 300 mm dia. polyvinyl chloride (PVC) watermain located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 600 mm dia. concrete pressure pipe (CPP) feeder main located within Lakeshore Road East.
- An abandoned 200 mm dia. cast iron (CI) watermain located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 300 mm dia. PVC watermain located within Caven Street.
- A 300 mm dia. ductile iron (DI) watermain located within Caven Street.
- An abandoned 150 mm dia. (material unknown) watermain located within Caven Street.
- A 200 mm dia. (material unknown) water service lateral connected to the existing 300 mm dia. PVC watermain on Lakeshore Road East servicing the existing development.

The capacities of the existing watermains are unknown currently. The Region's Connection Demand Table is provided in Appendix B for the Region to verify the existing capacities and confirm if they are sufficient to service the proposed development.

2.2 Design Water Demand

The water demand was estimated for the proposed development in accordance with the Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedure Manual - Watermain Design Criteria (June 2010). An average daily demand of 280 L/cap/day was used. An equivalent population was determined for the proposed development using a unit rate occupancy density of 2.7 persons per units, in accordance with the Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedures Manual – Sanitary Sewer Design Criteria (March 2017). Table 1 below outlines the equivalent population estimate and Table 2 outlines the estimated domestic water demand generated by the proposed development. Supporting calculations are provided in Appendix B.

Table 1: Equivalent Population Estimate

Number of Units	Population Per Unit	Total Persons
1070	2.7	2889

Table 2: Estimated Domestic Design Water Demand

Building Type	Total Site Area (ha)	Population	Average Daily Demand (L/s)	Maximum Day Demand (L/s)	Peak Hour Demand (L/s)
Residential	2.42	2889	9.36	18.73	28.09

Note: Total site area is based on Site Plan prepared by Quadrangle Architects Limited (July 2022).

As presented in Table 2, a domestic water service will be required to convey a peak flow rate of 19.92 L/s.

2.3 Fire Flow Demand

The Fire Underwriters Survey method was used to estimate the fire flow demand for each proposed building of the proposed development. Flow requirements were based on the largest single floor Gross Floor Area (GFA) as depicted by the Site Plan prepared by Quadrangle Architects Limited, dated July 11, 2022 (Appendix A).

This calculation is based on the following assumptions:

- Building will use non-combustible construction (unprotected metal structural components) with a co-efficient of 0.8 was applied to the fire flow calculations.
- The vertical openings and exterior vertical communications are properly protected therefore, the total floor area used in the calculation includes the largest floor and 25% of the two immediately adjoining floors.
- Proposed building will be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system which reduces the initial fire flow demand of the building by up to 50%. The automated sprinkler system is to be designed by the Mechanical Engineer at subsequent design stages and is therefore not included in this report.

Table 3 summarizes the estimated fire flow requirements and durations necessary to meet fire protection for each building within the proposed development. Supporting calculations are provided in Appendix B.

Table 3: Estimated Fire Flow Demand

Development	Fire Flow Requirement (L/s)	Fire Flow Duration (hours)
Building A (16-storeys)	133	2.0
Building B (16 Storeys)	167	2.0
Building C & D (4 Storeys)	233	3.5

It should be noted that the fire flows determined from the FUS method is a conservative estimate for comparison purposes only. At the detailed design stage, the Mechanical Engineer will confirm the required fire flow rates and the Architect will design fire separation methods per the determined fire flow rate to meet municipally available flows and pressures.

A hydrant flow test was carried out by Classic Fire Protection Inc. on May 20, 2021 for the existing 300 mm watermain along Lakeshore Road East. Based on the hydrant flow test results, we anticipate a minimum of 439 L/s (or 6,965 USGPM) projected flow to be available within the municipal water system, at a residual pressure of 20 psi. The fire flow demand is defined by the building requiring the most fire flow. As such, the existing water service is sufficient to meet the fire flow demand of 233 L/s. The results of the hydrant flow test have been included in Appendix B.

2.4 Proposed Water Servicing

The proposed development is proposed to be serviced by the existing 200 mm diameter water connection extending from the existing 300 mm diameter PVC watermain within Lakeshore Road East. The water connection will split at the property line into a 200 mm diameter fire line and a 100 mm diameter domestic service. The service will extend to the underground parking limit for the new buildings. The Preliminary Servicing Plan (C701) illustrates the location of the proposed water connection. The internal water system of the building will be designed by the Mechanical Engineer at the detailed design stage.

3.0 Sanitary Servicing

The Region of Peel is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer network in the City of Mississauga and all local systems must connect to the Regional system. The existing and proposed sanitary servicing is outlined in the following sections.

3.1 Existing Sanitary Servicing

A review of the SUE investigation results and drawings referenced in Section 1.2 (Appendix A), identifies the following sanitary servicing infrastructure in proximity to the proposed development:

- A twin 750 mm dia. concrete pressure pipe (CPP) forcemain located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 250 mm dia. vitrified clay (VC) sanitary sewer draining west to east located within the south lane of Lakeshore Road East.
- A 200 mm – 300 mm dia. (material unknown) sanitary sewer draining west to east located within the north boulevard of Lakeshore Road East, connecting to the 250 mm dia. VC sanitary sewer located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 250 mm dia. VC sanitary sewer draining east to west located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 250 mm dia. (material unknown) sanitary sewer draining north to south located within Caven Street connecting to the 250 mm dia. sanitary sewer within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 250 mm dia. PVC sanitary sewer draining north to south located within Lagoon Street connecting to the 250 mm dia. sanitary sewer on Lakeshore Road East.
- A 200 mm dia. (material unknown) sanitary service lateral connected to a property line manhole located within the Lakeshore Road East boulevard.
- A 150 mm dia. (material unknown) sanitary service lateral connected to the 250 mm dia. sanitary sewer located within Lakeshore Road East.

The capacities of the existing sanitary sewers are unknown at this time. The Region's Connection Demand Table is provided in Appendix B for the Region to verify the existing capacities and confirm if they are sufficient to service the proposed development.

3.2 Design Sanitary Flow

The design sanitary flows and equivalent population for the proposed development were calculated with reference to the Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedures Manual – Sanitary Sewer Design Criteria (March 2017). In accordance with the Region of Peel design criteria, a unit sewage flow of 302.8 L/capita/day was used to determine the average daily flow for the proposed development. Infiltration flow into the sanitary sewer and a peaking factor were applied to the unit sewage flow to obtain the total estimated design sewage flow.

A summary of the sanitary design flows is presented in Table 4. Supporting calculations are provided in Appendix C.

Table 4: Estimated Sanitary Design Flows

Building Type	Total Site Area (ha)	Total Persons	Average Daily Flow (L/s)	Peak Flow (L/s)	Infiltration Flow (L/s)	Total Sanitary Flow (L/s)
Residential	2.42	2889	10.12	34.99	0.48	35.48

Note: Total sanitary flow includes infiltration flow and peak flow.

As presented in Table 4, a sanitary service is to be sized to convey 35.48 L/s to service the proposed development.

3.3 Proposed Sanitary Servicing

Sanitary servicing for the proposed development is proposed to be provided by a 200 mm dia. PVC lateral extending from a property line manhole, connecting to the existing 250 mm dia. sanitary sewer on Lakeshore Road East draining west to east. The pipe capacity for a 200 mm dia. lateral sloping at 2% is approximately 46 L/s, which is greater than the total sanitary design flow of 35.48 L/s. Therefore, the proposed sanitary lateral would be sufficient to convey the design sanitary flow. The Preliminary Servicing Plan (C701) illustrates the location of the proposed sanitary lateral and the connection to the underground parking structure. The internal sanitary system of the building will be designed by the Mechanical Engineer at the detailed design stage. As previously noted, Crozier is coordinating with the Region to confirm the capacity of the existing sanitary sewers.

4.0 Storm Servicing

The storm servicing for the proposed development in both the existing and proposed conditions are outlined in the following sections.

4.1 Existing Storm Servicing

A review of the SUE investigation results, drawings referenced in Section 1.2, and City Stormwater Infrastructure Assets Map Z-7 (Appendix A), identifies the following storm servicing infrastructure in proximity to the proposed development:

- A 575 mm dia. concrete storm sewer draining east to west located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 450 mm dia. (material unknown) storm sewer service at the southwest corner of the proposed development draining south, connecting to the 575 mm dia. concrete storm sewer located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 375 mm dia. (material unknown) storm sewer draining west to east located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 600 mm – 675 mm dia. (material unknown) storm sewer draining east to west from Caven Street located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 300 mm dia. (material unknown) storm sewer draining west to east located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A 600 mm dia. storm sewer draining north to south located within the Storm Sewer Easement along the west property line of the site, connecting to the storm sewer network of the adjacent development.
- A 600 mm dia. (material unknown) storm sewer draining north to south located within Caven Street, connecting to the 600 mm – 675 mm dia. storm sewer located within Lakeshore Road East.
- A storm sewer service (material and size unknown) at the southeast corner of the proposed development draining east towards the 600 mm dia. storm sewer located within Caven Street.

4.2 Existing Drainage Conditions

According to the topographic survey completed by R-PE Surveying Ltd. dated March 2, 2021, the existing topography conveys stormwater drainage to Caven Street, Lagoon Street and Lakeshore Road East.

The pre-development drainage conditions are illustrated by Figure 1. The existing site has been delineated into the following catchments based on the existing topography:

- Catchment 101 ($A = 2.1$ ha; $RC = 0.87$) consists of drainage from most of the existing commercial site. The minor system runoff is collected and conveyed by an existing internal storm sewer network to the existing storm sewers along Lakeshore Road East. The major system runoff is conveyed overland toward the Lakeshore Road East right-of-way (R.O.W.) via the Lagoon Street R.O.W. Drainage from Catchment 101, conveyed to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W., continues west towards Cooksville Creek.
- Catchment 102 ($A = 0.14$ ha; $RC = 0.69$) consists of drainage from Lot 88 to 90, including a small portion of the existing parking area at the eastern limits of the existing site. The minor system runoff from Catchment 102 is assumed to be captured by the existing storm sewer system within the Caven Street R.O.W. and continues to the existing 600 mm – 675 mm dia. storm sewer within the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. which drains west towards Cooksville Creek. The major system runoff from Catchment 102 is conveyed overland to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. via the Caven Street R.O.W. Major system drainage from Catchment 102 conveyed to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. continues east towards Cawthra Creek.
- Catchment 103 ($A = 0.18$ ha; $RC = 0.77$) consists of drainage from the existing commercial building and associated asphalt parking area within Lot 81 to 85 at the southeast corner of the existing site. The minor system runoff from Catchment 103 is captured by an existing internal storm sewer network and conveyed towards the existing storm sewer within the Caven Street R.O.W. which drains to the existing storm sewer on the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. The minor system drainage from Catchment 103 conveyed to the existing storm sewer in the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. continues west towards Cooksville Creek. The major system runoff from Catchment 103 is conveyed overland to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. via the Caven Street R.O.W. Major system drainage from Catchment 103 conveyed to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. continues east towards Cawthra Creek.
- Catchment EX1 ($A = 0.01$ ha; $RC = 0.25$) consist of the backyard drainage from the existing dwelling on Lot 87 along the east property line of the existing site. The minor and major system runoff is conveyed overland to Catchment 102.
- Catchment EX2 ($A = 0.01$ ha; $RC = 0.25$) consist of the backyard drainage from the existing dwelling on Lot 86 along the east property line of the existing site. The minor and major system runoff is conveyed overland to Catchment 101.

4.3 Proposed Storm Servicing

Storm servicing for the proposed development is proposed to be provided by a 350 mm dia. concrete lateral extending from the existing manhole on the northeast corner of Lakeshore Road East and Lagoon Street, which connects to the existing 525 mm dia. storm sewer on Lakeshore Road East draining east to west. The pipe capacity of a 350 mm dia. lateral sloping at 2% is approximately 206 L/s, which is greater than the total control peak flow of 155.40 L/s (Refer to Section 5.0 for details). Therefore, the proposed storm lateral would be sufficient to convey the storm peak flow. details regarding peak flow and stormwater management are further discussed in Section 5.0. The Preliminary Servicing Plan (C701) illustrates the location of the proposed storm lateral, property line manhole, oil/grit separator, and the connection to the underground parking structure. The internal storm system will be designed by the Mechanical Engineer at the detailed design stage.

4.4 Proposed Drainage Conditions

Based on the Site Plan prepared by Quadrangle Architects Limited dated July 11, 2022, the proposed development will consist of four residential condominium buildings, with a 3-level below grade parking structure, at-surface parking, and landscape areas. The proposed development will have access from the Lagoon Street R.O.W. and the Caven Street R.O.W.

The proposed site grading divides the proposed development into four post-development drainage catchment areas, as represented on the Post-Development Drainage Plan (Figure 2).

- Catchment 201 (A = 2.29 ha; RC = 0.75) consist of drainage from most of the proposed development, including the proposed building footprints, paved areas, and landscape areas. Stormwater runoff up to the 100-year storm event will be collected and conveyed to a proposed internal stormwater management storage tank by an internal storm sewer network. The stormwater management storage tank will be in the underground parking structure at the southwest corner of the underground parking garage. Emergency flows will be directed overland to the Caven Street R.O.W. and subsequently to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. Refer to Section 5.0 for details pertaining to the proposed stormwater management (SWM). Drainage from Catchment 201 conveyed to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. continues west towards Cooksville Creek.
- Catchment UC1 (A = 0.06 ha; RC = 0.88) consists of uncontrolled drainage from the western area of the proposed development and a portion of the Lagoon Street R.O.W. The minor and major system runoff from this catchment is conveyed overland to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. via the Lagoon Street R.O.W. Drainage from Catchment UC1 conveyed to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. continues west towards Cooksville Creek.
- Catchment UC2 (A = 0.06 ha; RC = 0.90) consists of uncontrolled drainage from the southern area of the proposed development. The runoff from this catchment is conveyed overland to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. Drainage from Catchment UC2 conveyed to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. continues west towards Cooksville Creek.

- Catchment UC3 (A = 0.01 ha; RC = 0.90) consists of uncontrolled drainage from the eastern area of the proposed development. The minor and major system runoff from this catchment is conveyed overland to the Caven Street R.O.W. The minor system runoff will be conveyed by the existing storm sewers within the Caven Street R.O.W. and continue to the existing 600 mm – 675 mm dia. storm sewers within the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. which drain towards Cooksville Creek. The major system runoff will be conveyed to the Lakeshore Road East R.O.W. via the Caven Street R.O.W. and continue east towards Cawthra Creek.
- Catchment EX1 (A = 0.01 ha; RC = 0.25) consist of the backyard drainage from the existing dwelling on Lot 87 along the east property line of the existing site. The minor and major system runoff is conveyed overland to Catchment 201.
- Catchment EX2 (A = 0.01 ha; RC = 0.25) consist of the backyard drainage from the existing dwelling on Lot 86 along the east property line of the existing site. The minor and major system runoff is conveyed overland to Catchment 201.

Refer to the Preliminary Grading Plan (Drawing 702) and Post Development Drainage Plan (Figure 2) for proposed site grading and drainage patterns.

5.0 Stormwater Management

Stormwater management design criteria were established in accordance with the City of Mississauga Project Status Report dated September 9, 2020, as well as Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) SWM Criteria dated August 2012. As per the Project Status Report, the SWM criteria applicable to the proposed development area are follows:

Water Quantity Control

The proposed development is located on the boundary between the Cooksville Creek Watershed and the Cawthra Creek Watershed. Stormwater drainage conveyed to the Cooksville Creek Watershed is required to control the 100-year post-development peak flow rate to the 2-year pre-development peak flow rate. Stormwater drainage conveyed to the Cawthra Creek Watershed is required to control the 2-year post-development peak flow rate to the 10-year pre-development peak flow rate. The maximum pre-development runoff coefficient to be used for the re-development site cannot exceed 0.50 in accordance with the City of Mississauga Transportation and Works Development Requirements Manual – Section 8 Storm Drainage Design Requirements dated November 2020.

Water Quality Control

Private stormwater discharging from the proposed development must achieve Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Enhanced Level of protection (80% total suspended solids (TSS) removal) for water quality control prior to discharging to the City's storm sewer network.

Water Balance

Retention of the first 5 mm of rainfall for private development areas is required by way of infiltration, reuse, evapotranspiration, or filtration.

5.1 Stormwater Quantity Control

As outlined in Section 5.0, the proposed development is located on the boundary between the Cooksville Creek Watershed and the Cawthra Creek Watershed. The following Sections outlined the stormwater quantity control requirements for drainage to each watershed.

5.1.1 Cooksville Creek

As outlined in Section 5.0, stormwater drainage conveyed to the Cooksville Creek Watershed is required to control the 100-year post-development peak flow rate to the 2-year pre-development peak flow rate. The rational method has been used to determine the 2-year pre-development peak flow rates generated by the existing site catchments draining to Cooksville Creek. Calculations were completed using City of Mississauga intensity-duration-frequency (IDF) data, and a maximum runoff coefficient of 0.50. The 2-year pre-development peak flow rates generated by the existing site catchments draining to Cooksville Creek are outlined in Table 5. Supporting calculations are provided in Appendix D.

Table 5: Summary of Pre-Development Peak Flow Rates

	Pre-Development Catchments (L/s)					
	101	102	103	EX1	EX2	Total Peak Flow
2-year Flow Rate (L/s)	176.44	11.34	14.76	0.44	0.47	203.45

As presented in Table 5, the 2-year pre-development peak flow rate generated by the portion of the existing site draining to Cooksville Creek is 203.45 L/s. This peak flow rate has been taken as the target rate for stormwater quantity control for drainage to Cooksville Creek.

The Rational Method has also been used to determine the 100-year post development peak flow rate generated by the catchments draining to Cooksville Creek in an uncontrolled condition. Note: minor system runoff from Catchment UC3 is assumed to be collected and conveyed by the existing storm sewers within the Caven Street and Lakeshore Road East R.O.W.s, which drain towards Cooksville Creek. It has been assumed that existing sewers within the Caven Street R.O.W. were designed to collect and convey runoff from a 5-year storm event. As such, for the purpose of determining the post-development peak flow rates generated by the catchments draining to Cooksville Creek, the 5-year runoff from Catchment UC3 has been accounted for. Results are presented in Table 6, along with a relative difference to the target rate. Supporting calculations are provided in Appendix D.

Table 6: Summary of Post-Development Peak Flow Rates (Uncontrolled)

	Post-Development Catchments (L/s)							Percent Difference Relative to Target Rate
	201 (100-yr)	UC1 (100-yr)	UC2 (100-yr)	UC3 (5-yr)	EX1 (100-yr)	EX2 (100-yr)	Total Peak Flow	
Flow Rate (L/s)	845.32	23.95	21.67	2.43	1.29	1.38	896.04	340%

As presented in Table 6, the post-development peak flows generated by the proposed development draining to Cooksville Creek exceed the target rate. Therefore, stormwater quantity controls are required for these catchments.

The Modified Rational Method was used to determine the required stormwater quantity control for the post-development catchments draining to Cooksville Creek. As outlined in Section 4.4, stormwater runoff from Catchments 201, EX1, and EX2 will be captured and controlled within Catchment 201 prior to discharging to the Lakeshore Road East storm sewer. Furthermore, stormwater runoff from Catchments UC1, UC2, and UC3 will drain uncontrolled. Therefore, stormwater quantity controls provided within Catchment 201 must be overcontrolled to account for this uncontrolled runoff. A summary of the controlled flows to Lakeshore Road East, as well as the required stormwater quantity control volume is presented in Table 7. Supporting calculations are provided in Appendix D.

Table 7: Summary of Post-Development Peak Flow Rates (Controlled)

	Post-Development Catchment Peak Flows (L/s)		Percent Difference Relative to Target Rate	Required Storage Volume (m ³)
	Uncontrolled Catchments (UC1, UC2, UC3)	Controlled Catchments (201, EX1, EX2)		
Flow Rate (L/s)	48.05	155.40	0%	702

As presented in Table 7, a total of 702 m³ of on-site storage is required to provide the requisite water quantity control for drainage to Cooksville Creek. Detailed calculations are provided in Appendix D.

The requisite storage volume is proposed to be provided within an underground stormwater tank located within the underground parking structure. The underground stormwater tank will be designed in accordance with the Architectural, Structural, and Mechanical building design details and specifications at the detailed design stage. Details pertaining to the required flow control device will also be determined at the detailed design stage.

5.1.2 Cawthra Creek

As outlined in Section 5.0, stormwater drainage conveyed to the Cawthra Creek Watershed is required to control the 2-year post-development peak flow rate to the 10-year pre-development peak flow rate. The rational method has been used to determine the 10-year pre-development peak flow rates generated by the existing site catchments draining to Cawthra Creek.

As outlined in Section 5.1.1, it has been assumed that the existing storm sewers within the Caven Street and Lakeshore Road East R.O.W.s, which drain towards Cooksville Creek, were designed to collect and convey runoff from a 5-year storm event. As such, for the purpose of determining the 10-year pre-development runoff draining to Cawthra Creek, the 10-year pre-development peak flow rate has been reduced by the 5-year pre-development peak flow rate. Calculations were completed using City of Mississauga IDF data, and a maximum runoff coefficient of 0.50. The 10-year pre-development peak flow rates generated by the existing site catchments draining to Cawthra Creek are outlined in Table 8. Supporting calculations are provided in Appendix D.

Table 8: Summary of Pre-Development Peak Flow Rates

Return Period	Pre-Development Catchments (L/s)				Target Rate (10-year – 5-year)
	102	103	EX1	Total Peak Flow	
5-Year	15.24	19.84	0.59	35.67	8.26
10-Year	18.77	24.43	0.73	43.93	

As presented in Table 8, the 10-year pre-development peak flow rate generated by the portion of the existing site draining to Cawthra Creek is 8.26 L/s. This peak flow rate has been taken as the target rate for stormwater quantity control for drainage to Cawthra Creek.

The Rational Method has also been used to determine the 2-year post development peak flow rate generated by the post-development catchment (Catchment UC3) draining to Cawthra Creek in an uncontrolled condition. Results are presented in Table 9, along with a relative difference to the target rate. Supporting calculations are provided in Appendix D.

Table 9: Summary of Post-Development Peak Flow Rates (Uncontrolled)

Post-Development Catchments (L/s) UC3		Percent Difference Relative to Target Rate
2-year Flow Rate (L/s)	1.81	-78%

As presented in Table 9, the post-development peak flows generated by the proposed development draining to Cawthra Creek do not exceed the target rate. Therefore, stormwater quantity controls are not required for these catchments.

5.2 Stormwater Quality Control

As outlined in Section 5.0, stormwater quality controls must be incorporated into the proposed development to promote an Enhanced Level of Protection (Level 1), in accordance with the MECP (March 2003) guidelines. Enhanced water quality protection involves the removal of at least 80% of total suspended solids from 90% of the annual stormwater runoff volume.

A Stormceptor EF10 oil/grit separator (OGS) is proposed to provide the requisite water quality control for Catchment 201. The OGS will be installed downstream of the underground stormwater tank and will treat stormwater runoff prior to discharging to the City's storm sewer network.

The new Stormceptor EF/EFO model's sized for 60% removal based on the ETV particle-size distribution (PSD) is comparable to sizing for 80% removal of the Stormceptor Fine PSD. The sizing results in Appendix D reflects this qualification. A technical bulletin explaining the equivalency is included in Appendix D.

Runoff from uncontrolled Catchments UC1, UC2, UC3 will not be captured by the OGS. Uncontrolled Catchment UC1 consist primarily of the existing Lagoon Street drainage. Understanding that the relative change in imperviousness between the existing and proposed conditions for UC1 is negligible, stormwater quality controls are not warranted for this Catchment. Uncontrolled Catchments UC2 and UC3 consist primarily of pedestrian walkways and boulevard, which contribute minimal sediment contamination. Therefore, stormwater quality control is not warranted for these catchments either.

5.3 Water Balance

As outlined in Section 5.0, runoff from the 5 mm storm event must be retained on site. The requisite water balance retention volume was calculated considering initial abstraction of runoff based on impervious areas of the proposed development.

The proposed development has a total of 1.89ha of impervious area. As such, a volume of 95 m³ (1.89 ha x 5 mm) is required to be retained onsite to achieve the water balance criteria. The storage will be provided via dead storage in the proposed stormwater tank which will be reused throughout the proposed development as grey water, or for irrigation purposes. Once the final plan area of the underground stormwater tank has been established during detailed design, the dead storage details will be determined.

Runoff from Catchments flowing uncontrolled in the post-development condition (UC1, UC2, UC3) will not be captured, and therefore cannot be retained on-site. However, the storage volume provided within the stormwater tank will compensate for the uncontrolled catchments.

5.4 Sustainable Stormwater Management

Low Impact Development (LID) strategies will be considered for use throughout the proposed development during the detailed design stage. The following LID strategies may be applicable for this site:

- Rainwater Harvesting: With minimal pretreatment, the captured rainwater within the underground storage tanks can be used for outdoor non-potable water uses such as irrigation, or in the buildings as gray water.
- Green Roofs: This method is beneficial due to its water quality, water balance, and peak flow control benefits. In addition to water resource management, green roofs improve energy efficiency, reduce urban heat island effects, and create greenspace for passive recreation.
- Enhanced Topsoil: Enhanced topsoil provides water quality benefits in addition to water balance storage which will reduce the infrastructure required to store the required water balance volume.

6.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The existing site is approximately 2.42 ha and currently consists of two (2) existing commercial structures, two (2) residential dwellings, and associated parking, asphalt, and landscape areas.

The proposed development will consist of four (4) residential structures, two of which will include grade-related, non-residential areas, three (3) levels of underground parking, surface parking and access from Lagoon Street and Caven Street.

Based on details contained in this report, conclusions for the proposed development include:

- Water demand for the proposed development will be provided by the existing 200 mm diameter PVC water connection extending from the existing 300 mm diameter watermain within Lakeshore Road East. The water connection will split at the property line into a 200 mm diameter fire line and a 100 mm diameter domestic service. The internal water distribution system will be designed by the Mechanical Engineer at the detailed design stage.
- Sanitary servicing for the proposed development will be provided using a 200 mm diameter PVC sanitary service which will connect to the existing 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer within Lakeshore Road East, via the existing control manhole at the south property line.
- Quantity control will be provided via an underground stormwater tank and peak flow control. The underground stormwater tank will provide the required storage volume (702 m³).
- Quality control will be provided via an oil/grit separator (OGS) Stormceptor Model EF10 (or approved equivalent) sized to provide an enhanced level of protection (80% TSS removal).
- Water balance will be provided as dead storage within the proposed stormwater tank. A volume of 95 m³ is required.

Based on the above conclusions, we recommend the approval of the Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-Law Amendment for the proposed mixed-use development from the perspective of functional servicing and preliminary stormwater management.

Respectfully submitted,

C.F. CROZIER & ASSOCIATES INC.



Jayesh Boily, E.I.T.
Land Development

C.F. CROZIER & ASSOCIATES INC.



Matt Britton, P.Eng.
Project Manager – Land Development

JB/cj

N:\1800\1876 - Breda Group\5866 - 579-603 Lakeshore Rd E\Reports\5866_FSRSWM\2022.10.26_(1876-5866)_FSRSWM_.docx

APPENDIX A

Background Information

BDP. Quadrangle

Quadrangle Architects Limited
901 King Street West, Suite 701 Toronto, ON M5V 3H5
t 416 598 1240 www.bdpquadrangle.com

579, 619 Lakeshore Road East and 1022, 1028 Caven Street

579, 619 Lakeshore Road East and 1022, 1028 Caven Street
Mississauga, Ontario
for
Star Seeker Inc.

Project No. 17125
Date 11 July 2022
Issued for Rezoning-R1



ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

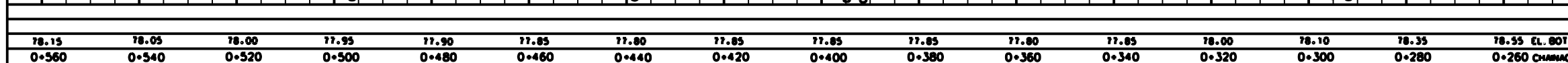
- A000 COVER SHEET
- A001 VISUALIZATION IMAGES
- A100 STATISTICS AND CONTEXT PLAN
- A101 SITE PLAN
- A151 P3 LEVEL PARKING PLAN
- A152 P2 LEVEL PARKING PLAN
- A153 P1 LEVEL PARKING PLAN
- A201 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
- A202 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
- A203 THIRD TO FIFTH FLOOR PLAN
- A204 SIXTH FLOOR PLAN
- A205 SEVENTH FLOOR PLAN (AMENITY LEVEL)
- A206 EIGHTH TO SIXTEENTH FLOOR PLAN
- A207 TOWER MECHANICAL PENTHOUSE PLAN
- A208 ROOF PLAN
- A401 ELEVATIONS
- A451 SECTIONS

BUILDING A	BACH	1 BED	1 BED + DEN	2 BED	2 BED + DEN	Totals
SUITE TYPES	B/A	B/C	1A	1B	2A	2B
AREA (sqm)	100	100	100	100	100	100
AREA (sqm)	100	100	100	100	100	100
10						
11						
12						
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Diagram illustrating the cross-section of a pile cap. The central pile is surrounded by a 600mm Ø STEEL LINER. The gap between the pile and the liner is filled with 300mm Ø WM. (Welded Mesh). The entire assembly is supported by PIPE SUPPORT (HARDWOOD) OR EQUIVLENT. The grout shall consist of one part PORTLAND CEMENT to one part SAND and shall be applied with MINIMUM PRESSURE OF 0.6 MPa.

N.T.S.

1. THE BORING AND RECEIVING PITS HAVE TO BE CONSTRUCTED USING CLOSED SHEATHING OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
2. CONTRACTOR IS NOT ALLOWED TO WORK IN THE PITS IF HE DOES NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT DEWATERING EQUIPMENT ON SITE TO MAINTAIN THE PITS IN A DRY WORKING CONDITION.
3. THE END OF THE STEEL LINER WILL BE 0.5m MM FROM THE FACE OF THE BRIDGE (TUNNEL) FOOTING.
4. WATER PUMPED FROM BORING AND RECEIVING PITS TO BE DISCHARGED INTO A FILTER BAG, TO REMOVE SUSPENDED PARTICULATE TO THE SATISFACTION OF CITY OF MISSISSAUGA.
5. ALL DISTURBED BOULEVARD AREAS NEAR CREEK CHANNEL ARE TO BE REHABILITATED WITH 100mm NURSERY GRADE TOPSOIL AND SOODED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER CONSTRUCTION.
6. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT SALT ON THE ROADWAY DOES NOT ENTER CREEK CHANNEL TO ACHIEVE THIS THE CONTRACTOR MAY HAVE TO ERECT SALT FENCE AND/OR PUT IN HAY BALES AS PER CITY OF MISSISSAUGA REQUIREMENT.



-- ALL DRIVEWAYS ASPHALT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
-- ALL SERVICE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND MUST BE
LOCATED ACCURATELY IN THE FIELD
● DENOTES BUILDING - NOT LOCATED
□ DENOTES BUILDING LOCATED
TYPE 'B' BEDDING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED (SAN)

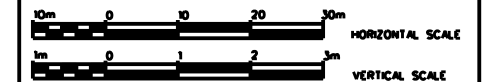
B.M. NO. ELEV.

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING AND PROTECTING ALL EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO AND DURING CONSTRUCTION LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES APPROXIMATE ONLY, TO BE VERIFIED IN FIELD BY CONTRACTOR.

DESIGNED BY	APPROVED BY
CHKD	

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR
48 HOURS PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA WORKS DEPT.
CITY OF BRAMPTON WORKS DEPT.
TOWN OF CALEDON WORKS DEPT.
BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION
ONTARIO CLEAN WATER AGENCY
HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER COMM. OF ONTARIO
HYDRO ELECTRIC COMM. CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
HYDRO ELECTRIC COMM. CITY OF BRAMPTON
CABLE TELEVISION

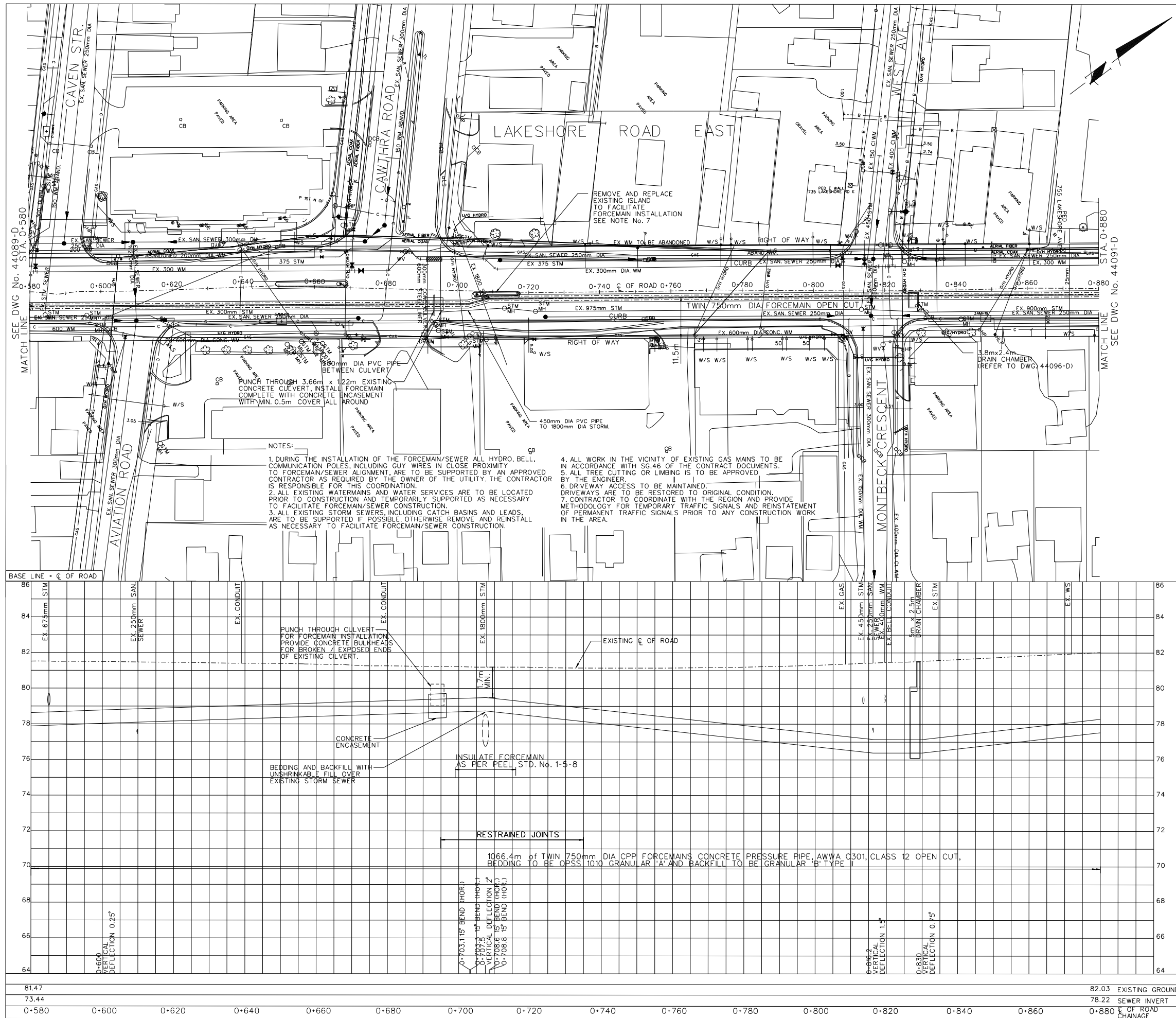


Region of Peel
Public Works

LAKE SHORE ROAD
FROM CENTURA RD. TO WESSAUGA RD.
PROP. 300mm WATERMAN

Sta. 0-260 To Sta. 0-560

LOTS	AREA 2.7	PROJECT NO. 99-1340 WM
CHECKED BY	DRAWN BY ECR	
DATE MAR 99	SHEET 2 OF 11	PLAN NO. 24974-D



SERVICE DATA					
SERVICE	DATE	INIT.	SERVICE	DATE	INIT.
SAN SEWERS			GAS MAINS		
STORM SEWERS			BELL U/G CABLE		
WATERMANS			HYDRO U/G CABLE		
TRANSIT			ONT. HYDRO		
PARKS & REC.			CTV		
ONT. CLEAN WATER					
REVISIONS					
DATE	DETAILS		INIT.		
NOV. 2009	ISSUED FOR TENDER		C.S.		
APR. 2012	AS CONSTRUCTED		C.S.		

General Notes

- ALL DRIVEWAYS ASPHALT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- ALL SERVICE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND MUST BE LOCATED ACCURATELY IN THE FIELD.
- ⊙ DENOTES BUILDING - NOT LOCATED
- ⊙ DENOTES BUILDING LOCATED
- TYPE 'B' BEDDING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED (SAN)

ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON CITY OF MISSISSAUGA DATUM AND WERE DERIVED FROM CITY OF MISSISSAUGA BENCH 805, HAVING A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 80.528m. TO OBTAIN GEODETIC ELEVATIONS 1978 C.S.C. RE -ADJUSTMENT) SUBTRACT (0.121m) FROM VALUES SHOWN HERE IN.

BENCH MARK LOCATION:
ON THE NORTH FACE AT THE EAST CORNER OF CONCRETE CORNER POST OF A BRIDGE OVER COOKSVILLE CREEK, NORTH SIDE OF LAKESHORE ROAD (HIGHWAY ROAD No.2), 45.72m EAST OF BEECHWOOD AVENUE.

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING AND PROTECTING ALL EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO AND DURING CONSTRUCTION. LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES APPROXIMATE ONLY, TO BE VERIFIED IN FIELD BY CONTRACTOR.

GENIVAR

600 Cochrane Drive, Suite 500, Markham, ON, L3R 5K3
Telephone: (905) 475-7270 / Fax: (905) 475-5994

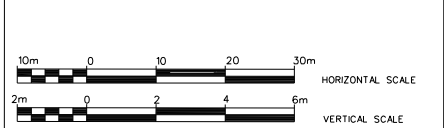
ORIGINALLY STAMPED
BY C.G. STEPHEN
ON NOV. 16, 2009

Designed by _____ Chkd. _____
Approved by _____

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR
48 HOURS PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA WORKS DEPT.
BELL CANADA
ENBRIDGE INCORPORATED-GAS DISTRIBUTION
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION
ONTARIO CLEAN WATER AGENCY
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS
ENERSOURCE, HYDRO MISSISSAUGA

CABLE TELEVISION/FIBROPTIC PROVIDERS:
BELL CANADA
ENERSOURCE TELECOM
HYDRO ONE TELECOM
ROGERS CABLE
ALLSTREAM
PSN (PUBLIC SECTOR NETWORK)
FUTUREWAY (FCBROADBAND)



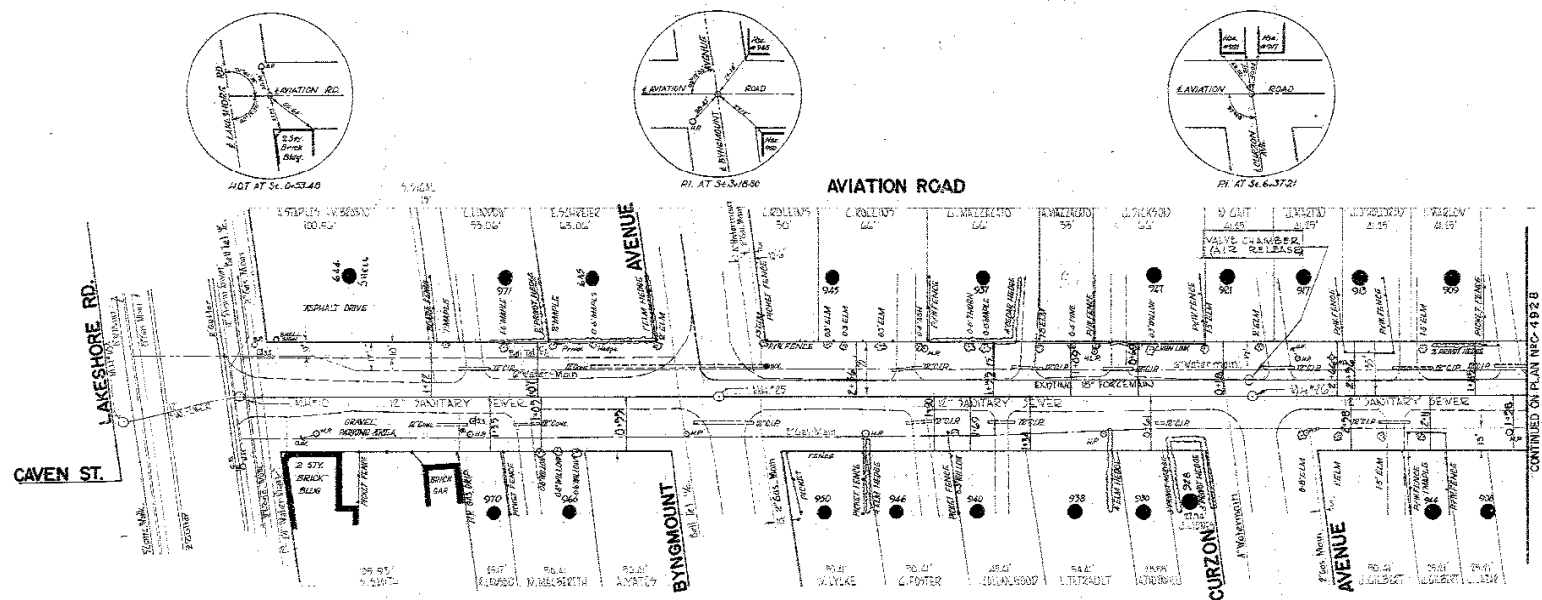
Region of Peel
Working for you

PORT CREDIT
TRUNK SEWERS AND FORCE MAINS
LAKESHORE ROAD EAST
Sta. 0+580 To Sta. 0+880

CAD Area _____ Area _____
Checked by CGS _____ Drawn by KK _____
Date MARCH 2008 Sheet 3 of 7

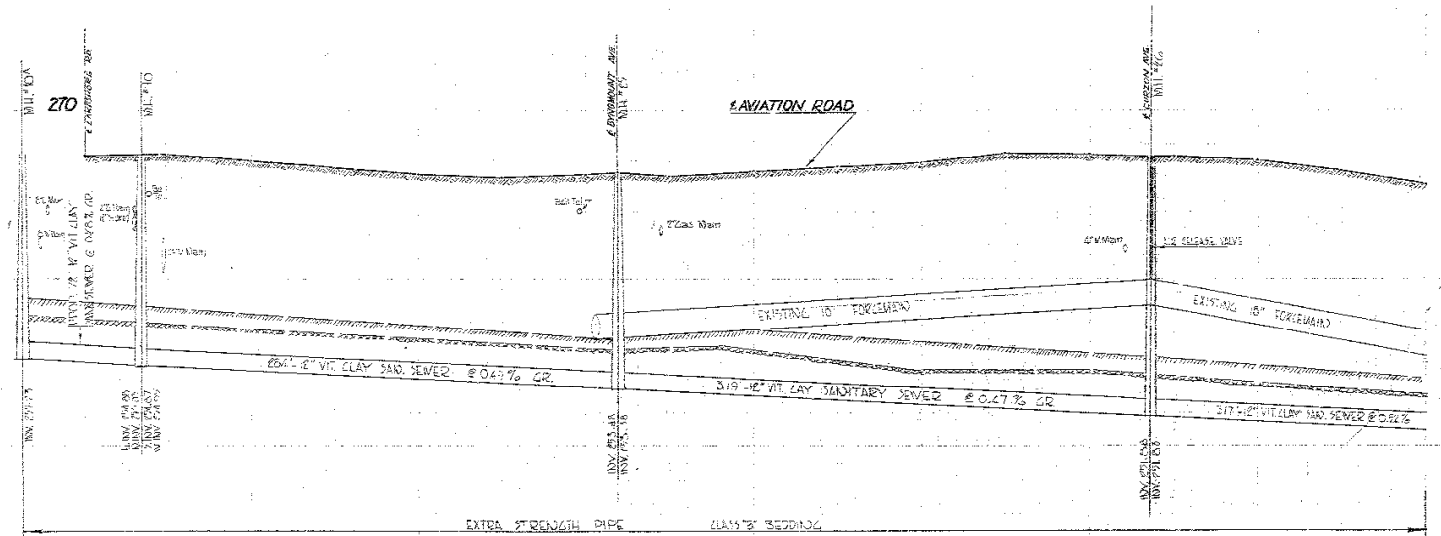
Project No. 09-2406S
Plan No. 44090-D





1.5M Elev 266.40
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1.5M Elev 266.40



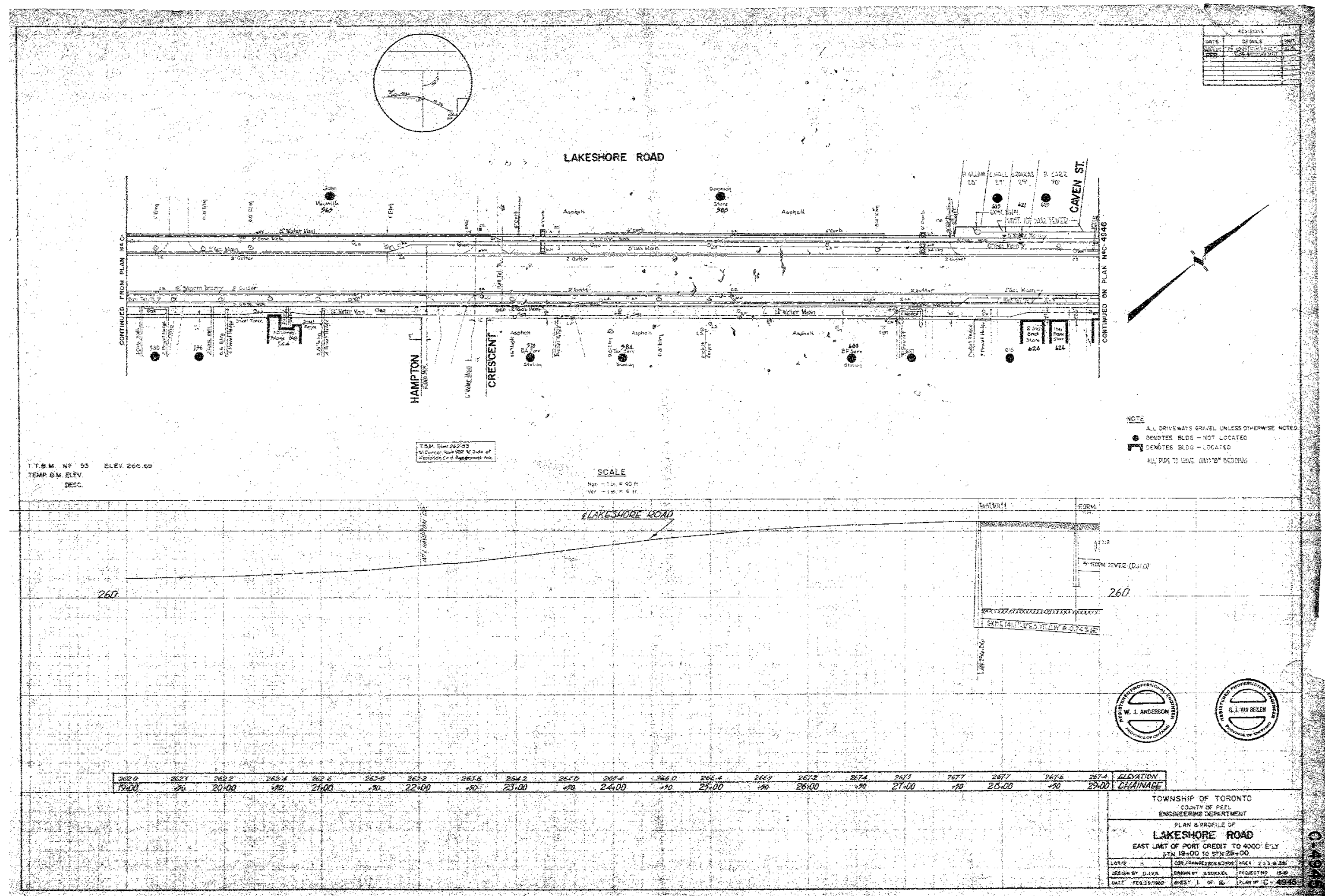
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	267.3	267.4	267.0	266.6	266.2	266.0	265.2	264.3	264.1	264.4	264.7	264.9	267.5	267.4	267.3	267.0	266.4	265.6

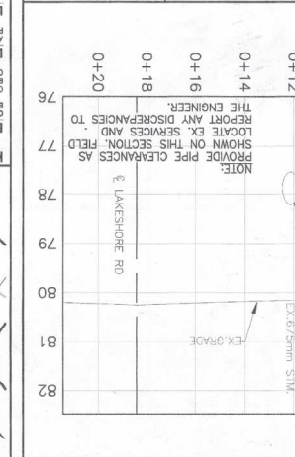
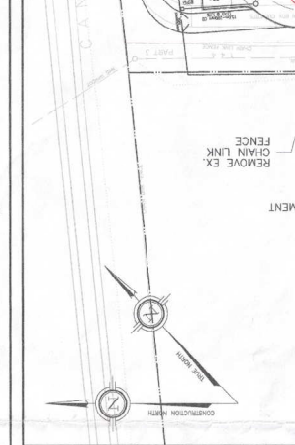
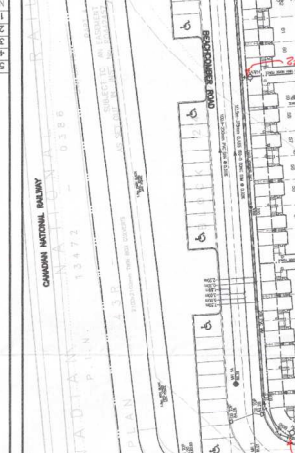
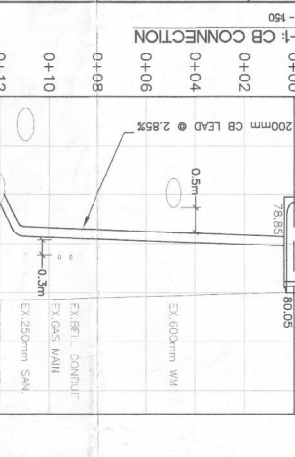
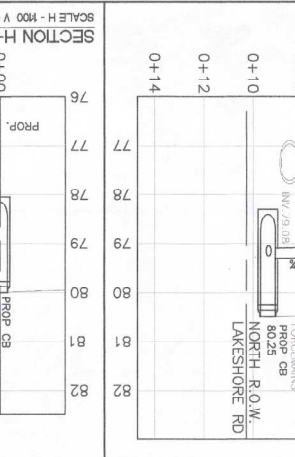
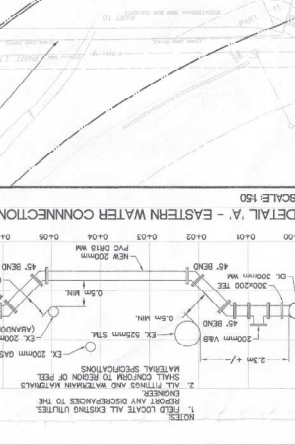
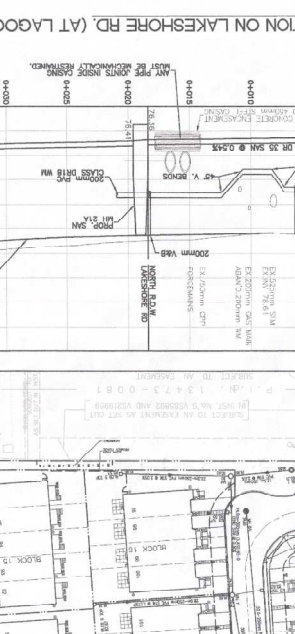
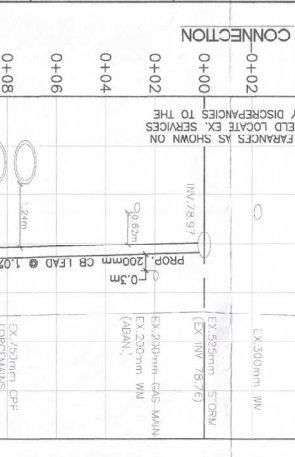
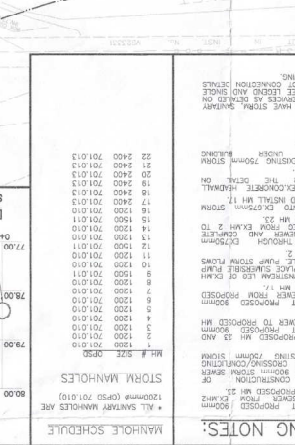
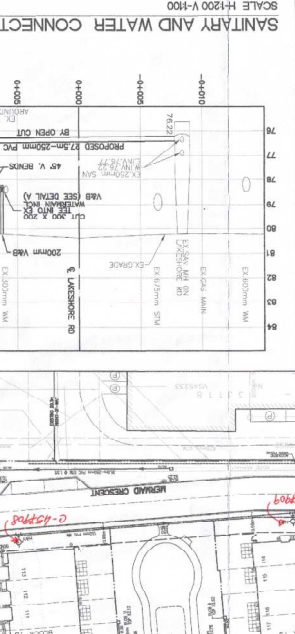
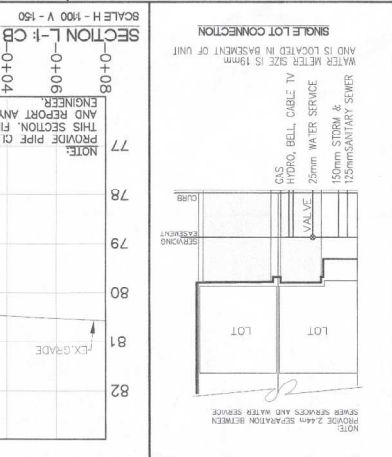
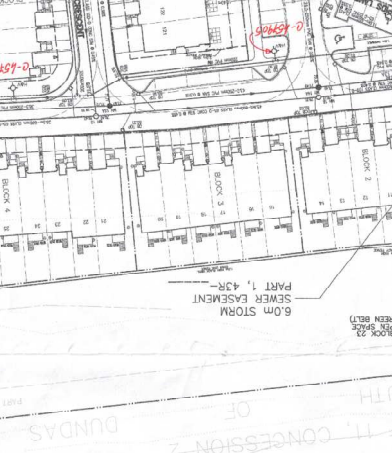
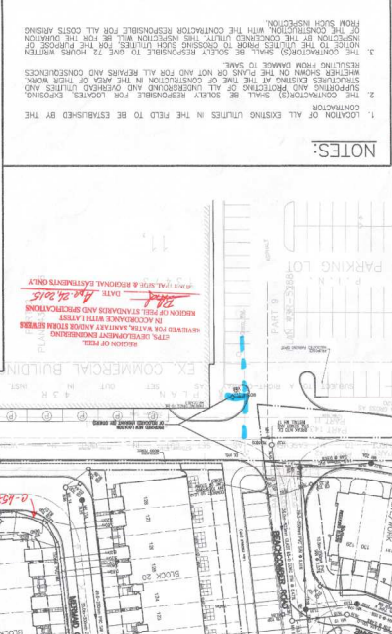
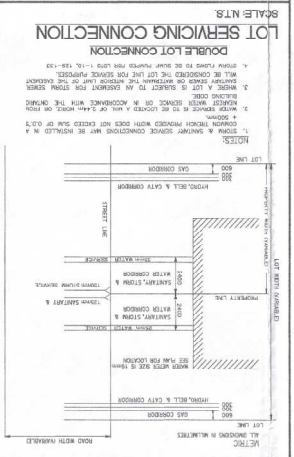
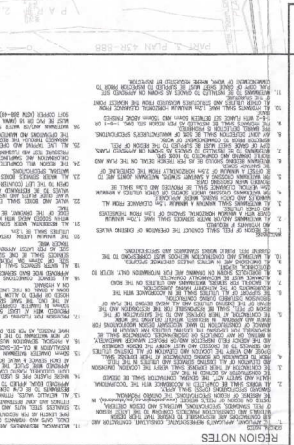
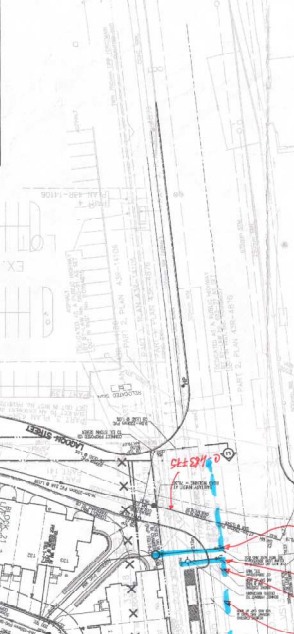
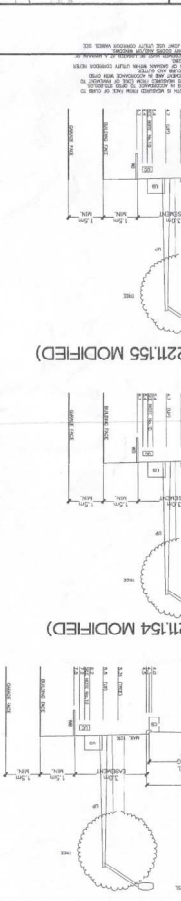
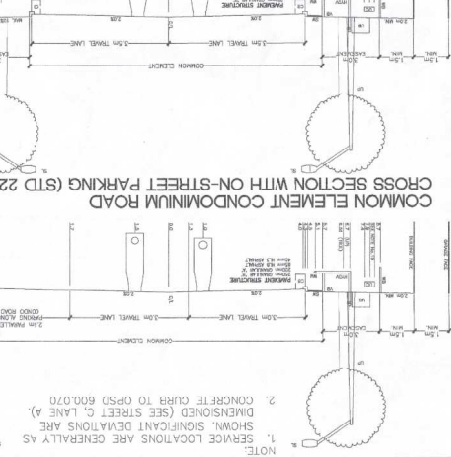
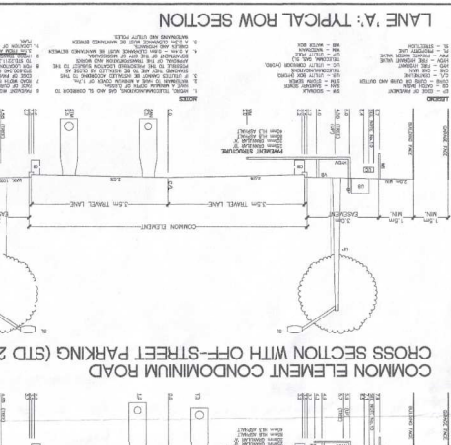


TOWN OF TORONTO
CLAYTON
SEWER DEPARTMENT
PLAN & PROFILE OF
AVIATION ROAD
LAKESHORE RD. TO BEACH ST.
ST. 0+00 TO 8+00

DATE: 1990
BY: W. J. ANDERSON
CHECKED: D. J. VAN BELLEN
APPROVED: [Signature]

C-4927





REGION FILE: C-457900	03-34
S-1	Job No.
Drawing No.	Drawn: J.L.
Date: AUGUST 2013	Designed: BS/JF
Checked: BS	Scale: 1:500
CITY FILE: SP/04/444 W1	
<p>PROPOSED SERVICING PLAN</p> <p>MAR 23 2016 PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF M22</p> <p>RECEIVED</p>	
<p>THE</p> <p>666 LAKESHORE ROAD EAST MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO</p> <p>LAKESHORE VILLAGE CONDOMINIUM DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>LAKESHORE COUNTRY PROPERTIES LTD.</p> <p>LSJ + associates</p> <p>ENGINEERED BY LANDMARK ARCHITECTS</p> <p>142 LAKESHORE BLVD. MISSISSAUGA, ONT. L4X 1C2</p> <p>TEL: (905) 889-8100 FAX: (905) 889-8101</p> <p>PROVINCE OF ONTARIO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER P.E. SCHNEIDER 19474 19474</p>	

[illegible][illegible]

PLAT MAP

COOK COUNTY, ILL.

10 ACRES

COOKVILLE CREEK

COOKVILLE AVE

HAMILTON AVE

MADISON AVE

JACKSON AVE

JACKSON ST

COOK COUNTY JAIL

COOK COUNTY COURTHOUSE

PLAT MAP

COOKVILLE CREEK

COOKVILLE AVE

HAMILTON AVE

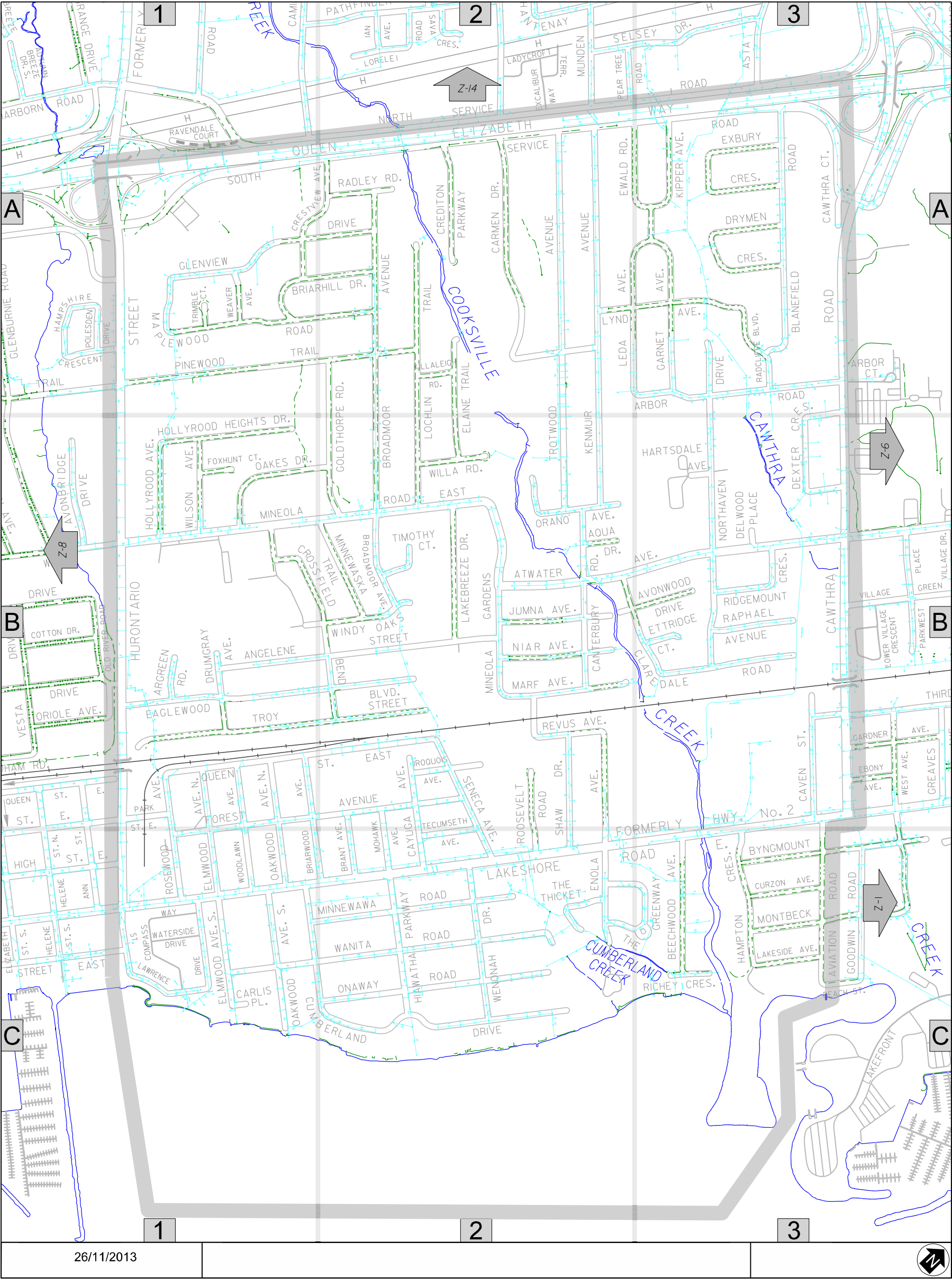
MADISON AVE

JACKSON AVE

JACKSON ST

COOK COUNTY JAIL

COOK COUNTY COURTHOUSE



City Stormwater Infrastructure Assets

MAP Z-7

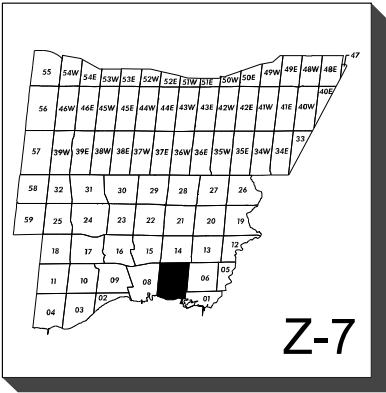
Where water courses and stormwater pipes pass under roadways or other infrastructure, a bridge or culvert is implied

This is a schematic representation of the City's storm drainage system and is not to scale.

All pipe sizes are in mm

Legend

- Storm Drains
- Watercourses and Shoreline
- Ditches
- Catch Basins
- Maintenance Holes
- Outfalls
- Storm Water Management Facilities



APPENDIX B

Water Demand Calculations

Connection Demand Table

WATER CONNECTION

Connection point ³⁾ WND 6536128			
Existing 300mm diameter watermain on Lakeshore Road East			
Pressure zone of connection point		5	
Total equivalent population to be serviced ¹⁾		2889 persons	
Total lands to be serviced		2.42 ha	
Hydrant flow test			
	Hydrant flow test location		Lakeshore Road East
	Pressure (kPa)	Flow (in l/s)	Time
Minimum water pressure	586	450	
Maximum water pressure	600	446	

No.	Water Demand		
	Demand type	Demand	Units
1	Average day flow	9.36	l/s
2	Maximum day flow	18.73	l/s
3	Peak hour flow	28.09	l/s
4	Fire flow ²⁾	233.3	l/s
Analysis			
5	Maximum day plus fire flow	261.39	l/s

WASTEWATER CONNECTION

Phase 1

Connection point⁴⁾ 1783131		
Existing 250mm Sanitary Sewer on Lakeshore Road East		
Total equivalent population to be serviced		2889 persons
Total lands to be serviced		2.42 ha
6	Wastewater sewer effluent (in l/s)	35.48

¹⁾ Please refer to design criteria for population equivalencies

²⁾ Please reference the Fire Underwriters Survey Document

³⁾ Please specify the connection point ID

⁴⁾ Please specify the connection point (wastewater line or manhole ID)

Also, the "total equivalent population to be serviced" and the "total lands to be serviced" should reference the connection point. (the FSR should contain one copy of Site Servicing Plan)

Please include the graphs associated with the hydrant flow test information table

Please provide Professional Engineer's signature and stamp on the demand table

All required calculations must be submitted with the demand table submission.

Domestic Water Demand

Site Area: 2.42 ha
 Number of Units: 1070 units
 Population Density: 2.7 PPU
 Population: 2889

Design Parameters

Average Demand (L/capita/d)
280

Water Demand:

Average Daily Demand = 808,920 L/day
9.36 L/s

Peaking Factors

Max Day = 2.0
 Peak Hour = 3.0

Average Day = 9.36 L/s
 Max Day = **18.73** L/s
 Peak Hour = **28.09** L/s

Notes & References

PPU density obtained from Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedure Manual - Sanitary Sewer Design Criteria (March 2017) - Section 2.1

Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedure Manual - Watermain Design Criteria (June 2010) - Section 2.3

Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedure Manual - Watermain Design Criteria (June 2010) - Section 2.3

Max Day = Average Day Demand * Max Day
 Peak Hour = Average Day Demand * Peak Hour

Municipality	Average Daily Water Demand (L/s)	Max Day Demand (L/s)	Peak Hourly Demand (L/s)
Region of Peel	9.36	18.73	28.09

Water Supply for Public Fire Protection
Fire Underwriters Survey
Part II - Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow

1. An estimate of fire flow required for a given area may be determined by the formula:

$$F = 220 * C * \sqrt{A}$$

where

F = the required fire flow in litres per minute

C = coefficient related to the type of construction:

- = 1.5 for wood frame construction (structure essentially all combustible)
- = 1.0 for ordinary construction (brick or other masonry walls, combustible floor and interior)
- = 0.8 for non-combustible construction (unprotected metal structural components)
- = 0.6 for fire-resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

A = Single largest Floor Area
 plus 25% of immediately adjoining floors

Proposed Buildings

A =	3,299 sq.m.	2199 sq.m	approximate area of largest floor
C =	0.8 Non-combustible construction	1100 sq.m	25% of the two adjoining floors

Therefore F = 10,108 L/min

Fire flow determined above shall not exceed:
 30,000 L/min for wood frame construction
 30,000 L/min for ordinary construction
 25,000 L/min for non-combustible construction
 25,000 L/min for fire-resistive construction

2. Values obtained in No. 1 may be reduced by as much as 25% for occupancies having low contents fire hazard or may be increased by up to 25% surcharge for occupancies having a high fire hazard.

Non-Combustible	-25%	Free Burning	15%
Limited Combustible	-15%	Rapid Burning	25%
Combustible	0% (No Change)		

Non-Combustible	0%
-----------------	----

0 L/min reduction
10,108 L/min

Note: Flow determined shall not be less than 2,000 L/min

3. Sprinklers - The value obtained in No. 2 above may be reduced by up to 50% for complete automatic sprinkler protection. The credit for the system will be a maximum of 30% for an adequately designed system conforming to NFPA 13 and other NFPA sprinkler standards. 10% may be granted if the water supply is standard for both the system and fire department hose lines required. Additional credit of up to 10% may be given for a fully supervised system.

Building will have automatic sprinklers - 50% reduction

5,054 L/min reduction

**Water Supply for Public Fire Protection
Fire Underwriters Survey**

Part II - Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow

4. Exposure - To the value obtained in No. 2, a percentage should be added for structures exposed within 45 metres by the fire area under consideration. The percentage shall depend upon the height, area, and construction of the building(s) being exposed, the separation, openings in the exposed building(s), the length and height of exposure, the provision of automatic sprinklers and/or outside sprinklers in the building(s) exposed, the occupancy of the exposed building(s) and the effect of hillside locations on the possible spread of fire.

Separation	Charge	Separation	Charge
0 to 3 m	25%	20.1 to 30 m	10%
3.1 to 10 m	20%	30.1 to 45 m	5%
10.1 to 20 m	15%		

Exposed Buildings

Name			Distance	Separation	Charge	Surcharge
North	Residential	Ex 14-storey apartment	35.0 m	30.1 to 45 m	5%	505.4
South	Residential	Building B	24.0 m	20.1 to 30 m	10%	1010.8
East	Residential	Ex 2-Storey Dwelling	18.9 m	10.1 to 20 m	15%	1516.2
West	Residential	Ex 4-Storey Dwellings	61.0 m	>45 m	0%	0.0

3,032 L/min Surcharge

Determine Required Fire Flow

No. 1	10,108
No. 2	0 reduction
No. 3	-5,054 reduction
No. 4	<u>3,032</u> surcharge

Required Flow: 8,087 L/min
Rounded to nearest 1000 L/min: 8,000 L/min or 133.3 L/s
2,113 USGPM

Required Duration of Fire Flow

Flow Required L/min	Duration (hours)
2,000 or less	1.0
3,000	1.25
4,000	1.5
5,000	1.75
6,000	2.0
8,000	2.0
10,000	2.0
12,000	2.5
14,000	3.0
16,000	3.5
18,000	4.0
20,000	4.5
22,000	5.0
24,000	5.5
26,000	6.0
28,000	6.5
30,000	7.0
32,000	7.5
34,000	8.0
36,000	8.5
38,000	9.0
40,000 and over	9.5

**Water Supply for Public Fire Protection
Fire Underwriters Survey**

Part II - Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow

1. An estimate of fire flow required for a given area may be determined by the formula:

$$F = 220 * C * \sqrt{A}$$

where

F = the required fire flow in litres per minute

C = coefficient related to the type of construction:

- = 1.5 for wood frame construction (structure essentially all combustible)
- = 1.0 for ordinary construction (brick or other masonry walls, combustible floor and interior)
- = 0.8 for non-combustible construction (unprotected metal structural components)
- = 0.6 for fire-resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

A = Single largest Floor Area
plus 25% of immediately adjoining floors

Proposed Buildings

A = 4,806 sq.m. 3204 sq.m approximate area of largest floor
C = 0.8 Non-combustible construction 1602 sq.m 25% of the two adjoining floors

Therefore F = 12,201 L/min

Fire flow determined above shall not exceed:
30,000 L/min for wood frame construction
30,000 L/min for ordinary construction
25,000 L/min for non-combustible construction
25,000 L/min for fire-resistive construction

2. Values obtained in No. 1 may be reduced by as much as 25% for occupancies having low contents fire hazard or may be increased by up to 25% surcharge for occupancies having a high fire hazard.

Non-Combustible	-25%	Free Burning	15%
Limited Combustible	-15%	Rapid Burning	25%
Combustible	0% (No Change)		

Limited Combustible 0%

**0 L/min reduction
12,201 L/min**

Note: Flow determined shall not be less than 2,000 L/min

3. Sprinklers - The value obtained in No. 2 above may be reduced by up to 50% for complete automatic sprinkler protection. The credit for the system will be a maximum of 30% for an adequately designed system conforming to NFPA 13 and other NFPA sprinkler standards. 10% may be granted if the water supply is standard for both the system and fire department hose lines required. Additional credit of up to 10% may be given for a fully supervised system.

Building will have automatic sprinklers - 50% reduction

6,100 L/min reduction

**Water Supply for Public Fire Protection
Fire Underwriters Survey**

Part II - Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow

4. Exposure - To the value obtained in No. 2, a percentage should be added for structures exposed within 45 metres by the fire area under consideration. The percentage shall depend upon the height, area, and construction of the building(s) being exposed, the separation, openings in the exposed building(s), the length and height of exposure, the provision of automatic sprinklers and/or outside sprinklers in the building(s) exposed, the occupancy of the exposed building(s) and the effect of hillside locations on the possible spread of fire.

Separation	Charge	Separation	Charge
0 to 3 m	25%	20.1 to 30 m	10%
3.1 to 10 m	20%	30.1 to 45 m	5%
10.1 to 20 m	15%		

Exposed Buildings

Name			Distance	Separation	Charge	Surcharge
North	Residential	Building A	24.0 m	20.1 to 30 m	10%	1220.1
South	Residential	Building C&D	20.6 m	20.1 to 30 m	10%	1220.1
East	Residential	Ex Semi-Detached Dwelling	31.5 m	30.1 to 45 m	5%	610.0
West	Residential	Ex 4-Storey Dwelling	24.6 m	20.1 to 30 m	10%	1220.1

4,270 L/min Surcharge

Determine Required Fire Flow

No.1	12,201
No. 2	0 reduction
No. 3	-6,100 reduction
No. 4	<u>4,270</u> surcharge

Required Flow: 10,371 L/min
Rounded to nearest 1000 L/min: 10,000 L/min or 166.7 L/s
 2,642 USGPM

Required Duration of Fire Flow

Flow Required L/min	Duration (hours)
2,000 or less	1.0
3,000	1.25
4,000	1.5
5,000	1.75
6,000	2.0
8,000	2.0
10,000	2.0
12,000	2.5
14,000	3.0
16,000	3.5
18,000	4.0
20,000	4.5
22,000	5.0
24,000	5.5
26,000	6.0
28,000	6.5
30,000	7.0
32,000	7.5
34,000	8.0
36,000	8.5
38,000	9.0
40,000 and over	9.5

Water Supply for Public Fire Protection
Fire Underwriters Survey
Part II - Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow

1. An estimate of fire flow required for a given area may be determined by the formula:

$$F = 220 * C * \sqrt{A}$$

where

F = the required fire flow in litres per minute

C = coefficient related to the type of construction:

- = 1.5 for wood frame construction (structure essentially all combustible)
- = 1.0 for ordinary construction (brick or other masonry walls, combustible floor and interior)
- = 0.8 for non-combustible construction (unprotected metal structural components)
- = 0.6 for fire-resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

A = Single largest Floor Area
plus 25% of immediately adjoining floors

Proposed Buildings

A =	7,114 sq.m.	4743 sq.m	approximate area of largest floor
C =	0.8 Non-combustible construction	2371 sq.m	25% of the two adjoining floors

Therefore F = 14,845 L/min

Fire flow determined above shall not exceed:

- 30,000 L/min for wood frame construction
- 30,000 L/min for ordinary construction
- 25,000 L/min for non-combustible construction
- 25,000 L/min for fire-resistive construction

2. Values obtained in No. 1 may be reduced by as much as 25% for occupancies having low contents fire hazard or may be increased by up to 25% surcharge for occupancies having a high fire hazard.

Non-Combustible	-25%	Free Burning	15%
Limited Combustible	-15%	Rapid Burning	25%
Combustible	0% (No Change)		

Limited Combustible	0%
---------------------	----

0 L/min reduction
14,845 L/min

Note: Flow determined shall not be less than 2,000 L/min

3. Sprinklers - The value obtained in No. 2 above may be reduced by up to 50% for complete automatic sprinkler protection. The credit for the system will be a maximum of 30% for an adequately designed system conforming to NFPA 13 and other NFPA sprinkler standards. 10% may be granted if the water supply is standard for both the system and fire department hose lines required. Additional credit of up to 10% may be given for a fully supervised system.

Building will have automatic sprinklers - 50% reduction

7,422 L/min reduction

**Water Supply for Public Fire Protection
Fire Underwriters Survey**

Part II - Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow

4. Exposure - To the value obtained in No. 2, a percentage should be added for structures exposed within 45 metres by the fire area under consideration. The percentage shall depend upon the height, area, and construction of the building(s) being exposed, the separation, openings in the exposed building(s), the length and height of exposure, the provision of automatic sprinklers and/or outside sprinklers in the building(s) exposed, the occupancy of the exposed building(s) and the effect of hillside locations on the possible spread of fire.

Separation	Charge	Separation	Charge
0 to 3 m	25%	20.1 to 30 m	10%
3.1 to 10 m	20%	30.1 to 45 m	5%
10.1 to 20 m	15%		

Exposed Buildings

Name			Distance	Separation	Charge	Surcharge
North	Residential	Ex. Semi-Detached Dwelling	8.6 m	3.1 to 10 m	20%	2968.9
South	Residential	Ex Dwelling across Lakeshore Rd E	39.9 m	30.1 to 45 m	5%	742.2
East	Residential	Ex Dwellings across Coven St	32.8 m	30.1 to 45 m	5%	742.2
West	Residential	Ex Dwellings	18.1m	10.1 to 20m	15%	2226.7
						6,680 L/min Surcharge

Determine Required Fire Flow

No.1	14,845
No. 2	0 reduction
No. 3	-7,422 reduction
No. 4	<u>6,680</u> surcharge
Required Flow:	14,102 L/min
Rounded to nearest 1000 L/min:	14,000 L/min or 233.3 L/s 3,698 USGPM

Required Duration of Fire Flow

Flow Required L/min	Duration (hours)
2,000 or less	1.0
3,000	1.25
4,000	1.5
5,000	1.75
6,000	2.0
8,000	2.0
10,000	2.0
12,000	2.5
14,000	3.0
16,000	3.5
18,000	4.0
20,000	4.5
22,000	5.0
24,000	5.5
26,000	6.0
28,000	6.5
30,000	7.0
32,000	7.5
34,000	8.0
36,000	8.5
38,000	9.0
40,000 and over	9.5



PROJECT: 579-603 Lakeshore Rd. E
PROJECT No.: 1876-5886
DATE: 2021.11.09

DESIGN: JB
CHECK: MB/NC

Projected Fire Flows - Hydrant Test Dated May 20, 2021

Test	Hydrant Location / ID	Static Pressure	Residual Pressure during Test	Flow from Hydrant Test	Desired Residual Pressure	Projected Fire Flow Available at 20 psi	Projected Fire Flow Available at 20 psi
		Ps	Pt	Qt	Pr	Qr	Qr
		(psi)	(psi)	(USGPM)	(psi)	(USGPM)	(L/s)
1	Intersection of Lakeshore Rd. E & Fergus Ave.	88	87	725	20	7,078	447
2			85	1324		7,142	451

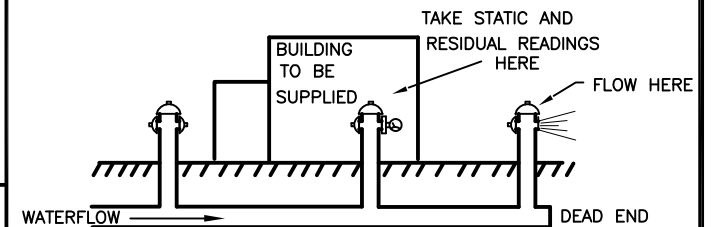
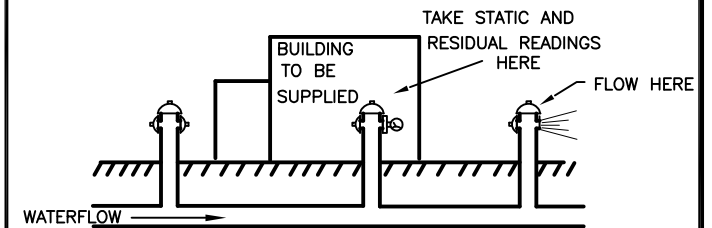
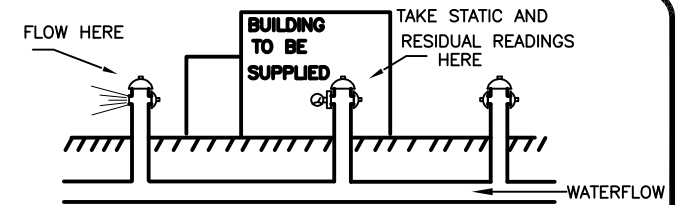
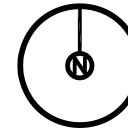
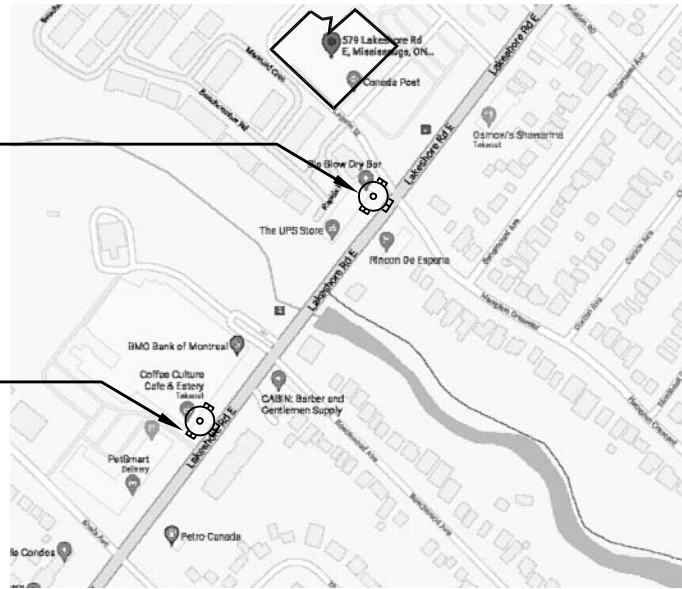
$$Q_r = Q_t \times \left(\frac{P_s - P_r}{P_s - P_t} \right)^{0.54}$$
 Formula to determine available flow as per AWWA M17 (1989)

NOTE: Projected fire flow availability is calculated on the basis of hydrant tests carried out by Classic Fire Protection Inc. dated May 20, 2021

Location of test: Flow: Approximately 100m east of Lakeshore Road East & Fergus Avenue intersection
Residual: Approximately 140m west of Lakeshore Road East & Fergus Avenue intersection

FIRE HYDRANT
(GPM)

FIRE HYDRANT
(PSI)



TEST:	PLAY PIPE	C=	STATIC(PSI)	RESIDUAL(PSI)	PITOT(PSI)	FLOW(USGPM)
	1x1 1/8					
	2x1 1/8					
	3x1 1/8					
	4x1 1/8					
	1x1 3/4					
	2x1 3/4					
	3x1 3/4					
	4x1 3/4					
PITOTLESS NOZZLE						
1	1x1 3/4		88	87	48	725
2	2x1 3/4		88	85	40/40	1324

OUTLET TYPE

- ☐ COEF.=0.90
OUTLET SMOOTH
AND WELL ROUNDED
- ☐ COEF.=0.80
OUTLET SQUARE
AND SHARP
- ☐ COEF.=0.70
OUTLET SQUARE
AND PROJECTING
INTO BARREL

☒ HOSE MONSTER
LITTLE HOSE MONSTER
1 3/4"

☐ HOSE MONSTER
OPEN ATMOSPHERE
1 3/4"

Client:

Location:

579 LAKESHORE RD. EAST

MISSISSAUGA, ON

DEDICATED SERVICE SINCE 1988

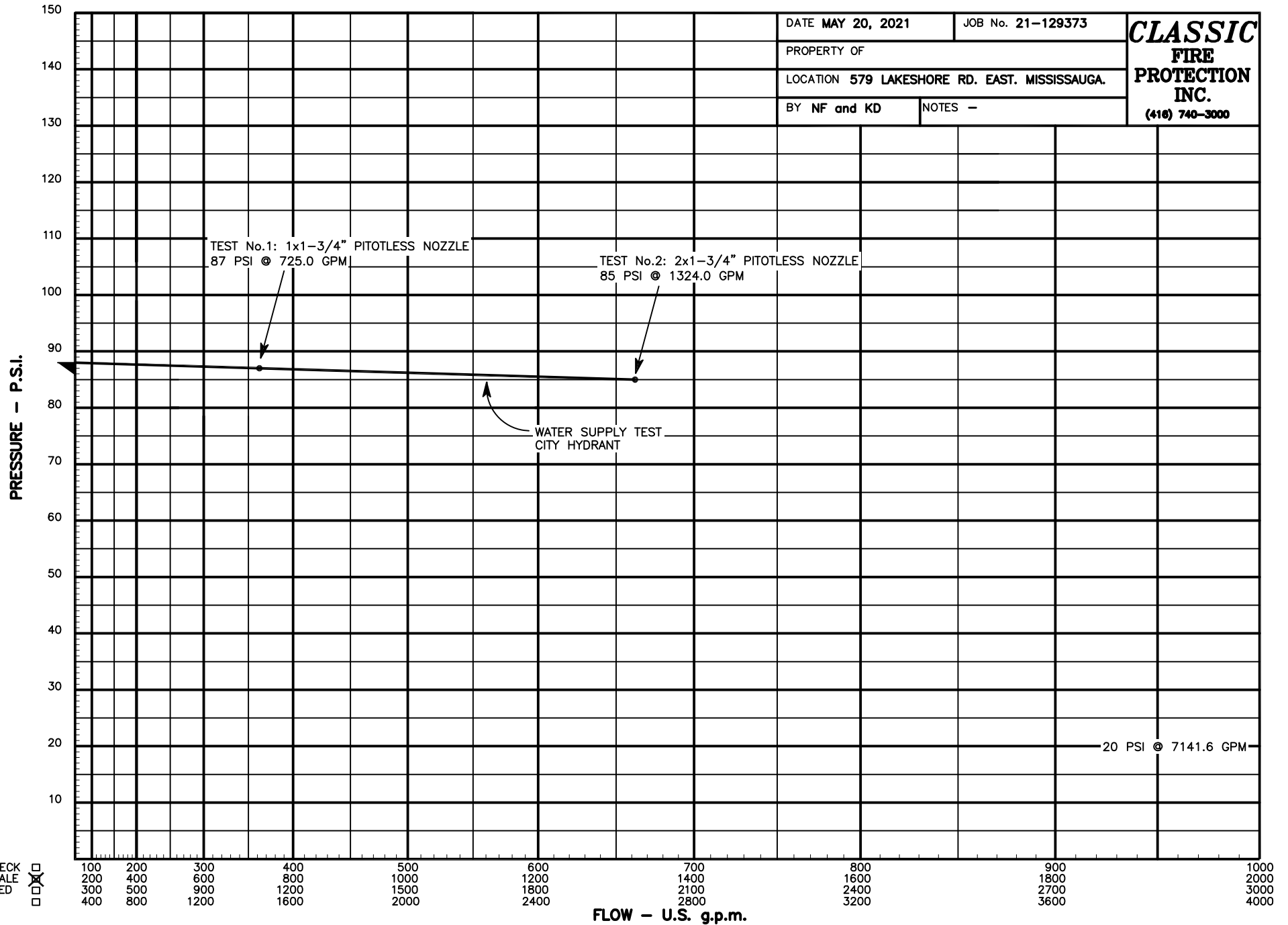
CLASSIC

FIRE PROTECTION INC.

645 GARYRAY DR.
North York, ON
M9L 1P9
(416) 740-3000
Web: www.classicfire.com

WATER SUPPLY GRAPH

DATE MAY 20, 2021	JOB No. 21-129373	CLASSIC FIRE PROTECTION INC. (416) 740-3000
PROPERTY OF		
LOCATION 579 LAKESHORE RD. EAST. MISSISSAUGA.		
BY NF and KD	NOTES -	



CHECK
SCALE
USED



APPENDIX C

Sanitary Flow Calculations

Domestic Sanitary Design Flow

<div>Site Area: 2.42 ha Number of Units: 1070 units Population Density: 2.7 PPU Population: 2889</div>				<div>Notes & References</div> <div>Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedure Manual - Sanitary Sewer Design Criteria (March 2017)</div>									
<div>Design Parameters</div> <table><tr><td>Average Flow (L/capita/d)</td></tr><tr><td>302.8</td></tr></table>				Average Flow (L/capita/d)	302.8	<div>Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedure Manual - Sanitary Sewer Design Criteria (March 2017)</div>							
Average Flow (L/capita/d)													
302.8													
<div>Sanitary Design Flow:</div> <div><div><div>Average Daily Flow = 302.8 L/capita/d Average Daily Flow = 10.12 L/s</div><div>Harmon Peak Factor: M = 3.46</div><div>Peak Flow = 34.99 L/s</div><div><div>Infiltration Flow: Infiltration = 0.2 L/ha/s Total Infiltration = 0.48 L/s</div><div>Total Peak Flow = 35.48 L/s</div></div></div><div>Average Daily Flow = Average Daily Flow (L/cap./day) * population / 86400 M = 1 + 14 / (4 + (p/1000) ^.5 Peak Flow = Average Daily Flow * M Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedure Manual - Sanitary Sewer Design Criteria (March 2017) Total Peak Flow = Peak Flow + Total Infiltration</div></div>													
<div>Summary Table</div> <table><tr><th>Average Daily Flow (L/s)</th><th>Peaking Factor</th><th>Peak Flow (L/s)</th><th>Infiltration Flow (L/s)</th><th>Total Peak Flow (L/s)</th></tr><tr><td>10.12</td><td>3.46</td><td>34.99</td><td>0.48</td><td>35.48</td></tr></table>				Average Daily Flow (L/s)	Peaking Factor	Peak Flow (L/s)	Infiltration Flow (L/s)	Total Peak Flow (L/s)	10.12	3.46	34.99	0.48	35.48
Average Daily Flow (L/s)	Peaking Factor	Peak Flow (L/s)	Infiltration Flow (L/s)	Total Peak Flow (L/s)									
10.12	3.46	34.99	0.48	35.48									

APPENDIX D

Stormwater Management Calculations

Modified Rational Calculations - Input Parameters

Storm Data:

Mississauga

Time of Concentration: $T_c = 15$ min

(per City of Mississauga Transportation and Works Development Requirements Manual – Section 8 Storm Drainage Design Requirements dated November 2020.)

Return Period	A	B	C	I (mm/hr)
2 yr	610	4.6	0.78	59.89
5 yr	820	4.6	0.78	80.51
10 yr	1010	4.6	0.78	99.17
25 yr	1160	4.6	0.78	113.89
50 yr	1300	4.7	0.78	127.13
100 yr	1450	4.9	0.78	140.69

Pre - Development Conditions

Catchment ID	Area (ha)	Area (m ²)	C _{Design}	C _{Actual}
101	2.10	21,043	0.50	0.87
102	0.14	1,352	0.50	0.69
103	0.18	1,760	0.50	0.77
EX1	0.01	105	0.25	0.25
EX2	0.01	112	0.25	0.25
Total Site	2.44	24,155	--	0.85

Post- Development Conditions

Catchment ID	Area (ha)	Area (m ²)	Weighted C	100-Year Adjusted C
201	2.29	22,889	0.75	0.94
UC1	0.06	608	0.88	1.00
UC2	0.06	550	0.90	1.00
UC3	0.01	108	0.90	1.00
EX1	0.01	105	0.25	0.31
EX2	0.01	112	0.25	0.31
Total Site	2.44	24,155	0.75	0.94

Per City of Mississauga Transportation and Works Development Requirements Manual – Section 8 Storm Drainage Design Requirements dated November 2020, an adjustment of 1.25 is to be applied to the 100-year post-development C values

Modified Rational Calculations - Peak Flows Summary (Cooksville Creek)

Equations:

$$Q_{\text{post}} = \frac{\text{Peak Flow}}{0.0028} \cdot C_{\text{post}} \cdot i(T_d) \cdot A$$

Pre-Development Peak Flows (L/s)

Return Period	Pre-Development Catchments					Total Peak Flow (Target Rate)
	101	102	103	EX1	EX2	
2 yr	176.44	11.34	14.76	0.44	0.47	203.45

Post-Development Peak Flows (L/s) - Uncontrolled

Return Period	Post-Development Catchment						Total Peak Flow
	201	UC1	UC2	UC3	EX1	EX2	
5 Year				2.43			896.04
100 Year	845.32	23.95	21.67		1.29	1.38	

Note: Assumed existing sewers on Caven Street have been designed to convey the 5-year storm event.

Post-Development Peak Flows (L/s) - Controlled

Return Period	Post-Development Catchment		Total Peak Flow
	Peak Flow for Uncontrolled Catchments (UC1, UC2, UC3 [5-year])	Peak Flow for Controlled Catchments (201, UC3, EX1, EX2)	
100 Year	48.05	155.40	203.45



Project: 579-603 Lakeshore Rd E
Project No.: 1876-5866

Date: 2021.11.09
Revised: -
Designed By: JB
Checked By: MB

MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD CALCULATIONS - 100 YEAR STORM EVENT

Rainfall Intensity Equation:

$$I = \frac{A}{(T+b)^c}$$

City of Mississauga IDF (100-Year)	
a=	1450
b=	4.9
c=	0.78

		CONTROLLED AREA			UNCONTROLLED AREA	
		Drainage Area ID = 201, EX1, EX2 Drainage Area = 2.31 ha Runoff Coefficient = 0.93			Drainage Area ID = UC1, UC2, UC3(5 yr) Drainage Area = 0.13 ha Runoff Coefficient = 1.00	
		Controlled Release Rate at MH1 = 155.4 L/s			Target Site Release Rate = 203.4 L/s	
		Max. Storage Volume Required = 701.3 m3 Storage Volume Provided = 702.0 m3			Controlled Release Rate at MH1 = 155.4 L/s Uncontrolled Release Rate = 48.05 L/s Total Site Release Rate = 203.4 L/s	
Time (minutes)	Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)	Q _{Runoff} (L/s)	Q _{Release} (L/s)	Storage Volume Required (m ³)	Q _{Runoff} (L/s)	
15	140.7	841.9	155.4	617.9	48.1	
20	118.1	706.9	155.4	661.8	40.3	
25	102.4	612.9	155.4	686.2	35.0	
30	90.8	543.2	155.4	698.1	31.0	
35	81.8	489.4	155.4	701.3	27.9	
40	74.6	446.3	155.4	698.2	25.5	
45	68.7	411.0	155.4	690.2	23.4	
50	63.8	381.5	155.4	678.4	21.8	
55	59.6	356.4	155.4	663.5	20.3	
60	56.0	334.8	155.4	646.0	19.1	
65	52.8	316.0	155.4	626.4	18.0	
70	50.0	299.4	155.4	604.9	17.1	
75	47.6	284.7	155.4	581.9	16.2	
80	45.4	271.5	155.4	557.5	15.5	
85	43.4	259.7	155.4	531.9	14.8	
90	41.6	249.0	155.4	505.2	14.2	
95	40.0	239.2	155.4	477.6	13.6	
100	38.5	230.2	155.4	449.1	13.1	
105	37.1	222.0	155.4	419.8	12.7	
110	35.8	214.5	155.4	389.8	12.2	
115	34.7	207.4	155.4	359.1	11.8	
120	33.6	200.9	155.4	327.9	11.5	
125	32.6	194.9	155.4	296.1	11.1	
130	31.6	189.2	155.4	263.8	10.8	
135	30.7	183.9	155.4	231.1	10.5	
140	29.9	179.0	155.4	197.9	10.2	
145	29.1	174.3	155.4	164.3	9.9	
150	28.4	169.9	155.4	130.4	9.7	
155	27.7	165.7	155.4	96.0	9.5	
160	27.0	161.8	155.4	61.4	9.2	
165	26.4	158.1	155.4	26.4	9.0	
170	25.8	154.5	154.5	0.0	8.8	
175	25.3	151.2	151.2	0.0	8.6	

Modified Rational Calculations - Peak Flows Summary (Cawthra Creek)

Equations:

$$Q_{\text{post}} = \frac{\text{Peak Flow}}{0.0028} \cdot C_{\text{post}} \cdot i(T_d) \cdot A$$

Pre-Development Peak Flows (L/s)

Return Period	Pre-Development Catchments			Total Peak Flow	Target Rate (10 yr - 5yr)
	102	103	EX1		
5 yr	15.24	19.84	0.59	35.67	8.26
10 yr	18.77	24.43	0.73	43.93	

Note: Only major drainage is conveyed towards Cawthra Creek. Minor drainage is collected and conveyed via existing sewers on Caven Street towards Cooksville Creek. It is assumed that the existing sewers on Caven Street have been designed to convey the 5-year storm event.

Post-Development Peak Flows (L/s) - Uncontrolled

Return Period	Post-Development Catchment	Total Peak Flow
	UC3	
2 Year	1.81	1.81

Stormceptor®EF Sizing Report

STORMCEPTOR®

ESTIMATED NET ANNUAL SEDIMENT (TSS) LOAD REDUCTION

11/09/2021

Province:	Ontario	Project Name:	579 Lakeshore Road E
City:	Mississauga	Project Number:	1876-5866
Nearest Rainfall Station:	TORONTO INTL AP	Designer Name:	Jayesh Boily
Climate Station Id:	6158731	Designer Company:	C.F. Crozier & Associates
Years of Rainfall Data:	20	Designer Email:	jboily@cfcrozier.ca
		Designer Phone:	519-807-2809
Site Name:	579 Lakeshore Road E	EOR Name:	
		EOR Company:	
Drainage Area (ha):	2.31	EOR Email:	
Runoff Coefficient 'c':	0.74	EOR Phone:	

Particle Size Distribution:	CA ETV
Target TSS Removal (%):	60.0

Required Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%):	90.00
Estimated Water Quality Flow Rate (L/s):	55.60
Oil / Fuel Spill Risk Site?	No
Upstream Flow Control?	Yes
Upstream Orifice Control Flow Rate to Stormceptor (L/s):	155.40
Peak Conveyance (maximum) Flow Rate (L/s):	
Site Sediment Transport Rate (kg/ha/yr):	

Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction Sizing Summary

Stormceptor Model	TSS Removal Provided (%)
EF4	44
EF6	51
EF8	56
EF10	60
EF12	64

Recommended Stormceptor EF Model: **EF10**
Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction (%): **60**
Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%): **> 90**

Stormceptor® EF Sizing Report

THIRD-PARTY TESTING AND VERIFICATION

► **Stormceptor® EF and Stormceptor® EFO** are the latest evolutions in the Stormceptor® oil-grit separator (OGS) technology series, and are designed to remove a wide variety of pollutants from stormwater and snowmelt runoff. These technologies have been third-party tested in accordance with the Canadian ETV **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators** and performance has been third-party verified in accordance with the **ISO 14034 Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)** protocol.

PERFORMANCE

► **Stormceptor® EF and EFO** remove stormwater pollutants through gravity separation and floatation, and feature a patent-pending design that generates positive removal of total suspended solids (TSS) throughout each storm event, including high-intensity storms. Captured pollutants include sediment, free oils, and sediment-bound pollutants such as nutrients, heavy metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Stormceptor is sized to remove a high level of TSS from the frequent rainfall events that contribute the vast majority of annual runoff volume and pollutant load. The technology incorporates an internal bypass to convey excessive stormwater flows from high-intensity storms through the device without resuspension and washout (scour) of previously captured pollutants. Proper routine maintenance ensures high pollutant removal performance and protection of downstream waterways.

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (PSD)

► The **Canadian ETV PSD** shown in the table below was used, or in part, for this sizing. This is the identical PSD that is referenced in the Canadian ETV **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators** for both sediment removal testing and scour testing. The Canadian ETV PSD contains a wide range of particle sizes in the sand and silt fractions, and is considered reasonably representative of the particle size fractions found in typical urban stormwater runoff.

Particle Size (µm)	Percent Less Than	Particle Size Fraction (µm)	Percent
1000	100	500-1000	5
500	95	250-500	5
250	90	150-250	15
150	75	100-150	15
100	60	75-100	10
75	50	50-75	5
50	45	20-50	10
20	35	8-20	15
8	20	5-8	10
5	10	2-5	5
2	5	<2	5

Stormceptor®EF Sizing Report

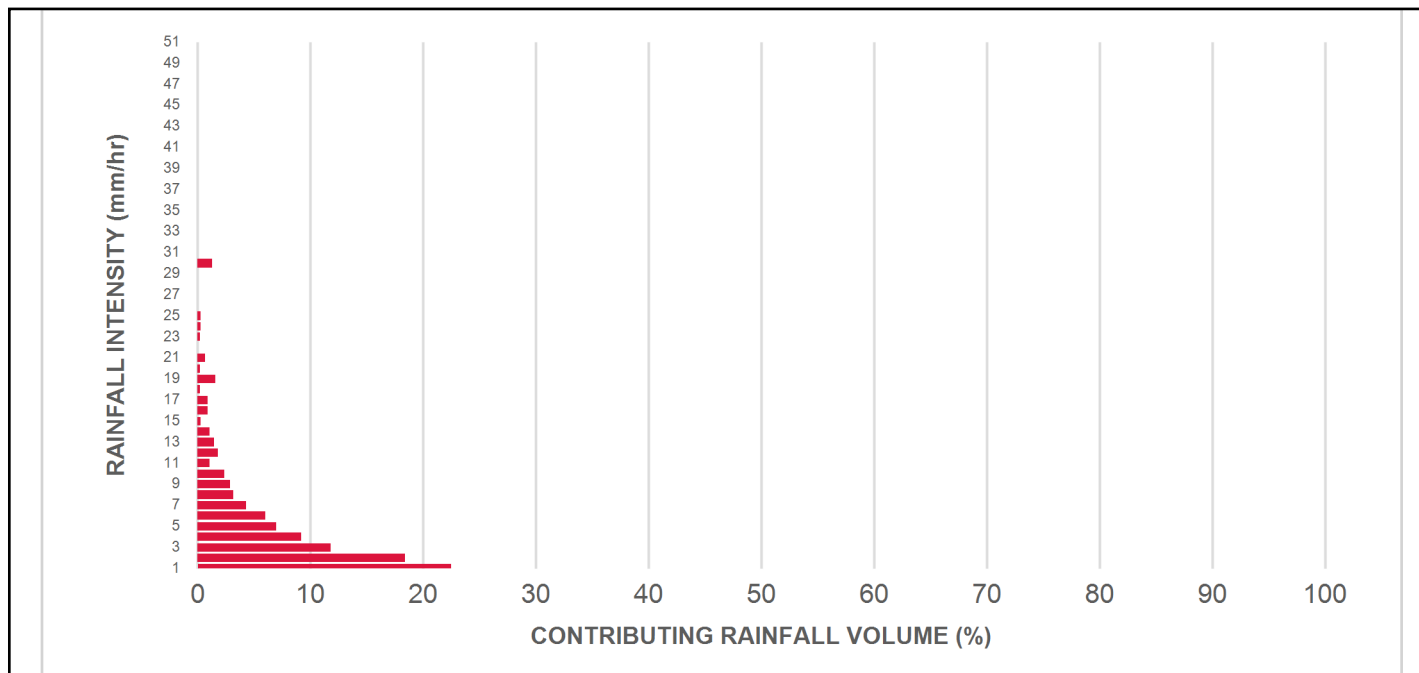
Upstream Flow Controlled Results

Rainfall Intensity (mm / hr)	Percent Rainfall Volume (%)	Cumulative Rainfall Volume (%)	Flow Rate (L/s)	Flow Rate (L/min)	Surface Loading Rate (L/min/m²)	Removal Efficiency (%)	Incremental Removal (%)	Cumulative Removal (%)
1	22.5	22.5	4.75	285.0	39.0	70	15.9	15.9
2	18.4	40.9	9.50	570.0	78.0	66	12.1	27.9
3	11.8	52.7	14.26	855.0	117.0	62	7.2	35.2
4	9.2	61.9	19.01	1141.0	156.0	58	5.4	40.5
5	7.0	68.9	23.76	1426.0	195.0	55	3.8	44.4
6	6.0	74.9	28.51	1711.0	234.0	53	3.2	47.5
7	4.3	79.2	33.26	1996.0	273.0	52	2.2	49.8
8	3.2	82.4	38.02	2281.0	312.0	51	1.6	51.4
9	2.9	85.3	42.77	2566.0	352.0	50	1.4	52.8
10	2.4	87.7	47.52	2851.0	391.0	48	1.1	54.0
11	1.1	88.7	52.27	3136.0	430.0	48	0.5	54.5
12	1.8	90.5	57.03	3422.0	469.0	47	0.9	55.3
13	1.5	92.1	61.78	3707.0	508.0	47	0.7	56.1
14	1.1	93.1	66.53	3992.0	547.0	47	0.5	56.6
15	0.3	93.5	71.28	4277.0	586.0	46	0.2	56.7
16	0.9	94.3	76.03	4562.0	625.0	46	0.4	57.1
17	0.9	95.3	80.79	4847.0	664.0	46	0.4	57.5
18	0.2	95.5	85.54	5132.0	703.0	46	0.1	57.6
19	1.6	97.1	90.29	5417.0	742.0	45	0.7	58.4
20	0.2	97.3	95.04	5703.0	781.0	45	0.1	58.5
21	0.7	98.0	99.79	5988.0	820.0	45	0.3	58.8
22	0.0	98.0	104.55	6273.0	859.0	45	0.0	58.8
23	0.2	98.2	109.30	6558.0	898.0	45	0.1	58.9
24	0.3	98.5	114.05	6843.0	937.0	44	0.1	59.0
25	0.3	98.7	118.80	7128.0	976.0	44	0.1	59.1
30	1.3	100.0	142.56	8554.0	1172.0	46	0.6	59.7
35	0.0	100.0	155.00	9300.0	1274.0	47	0.0	59.7
40	0.0	100.0	155.00	9300.0	1274.0	47	0.0	59.7
45	0.0	100.0	155.00	9300.0	1274.0	47	0.0	59.7
50	0.0	100.0	155.00	9300.0	1274.0	47	0.0	59.7
Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction =								60 %

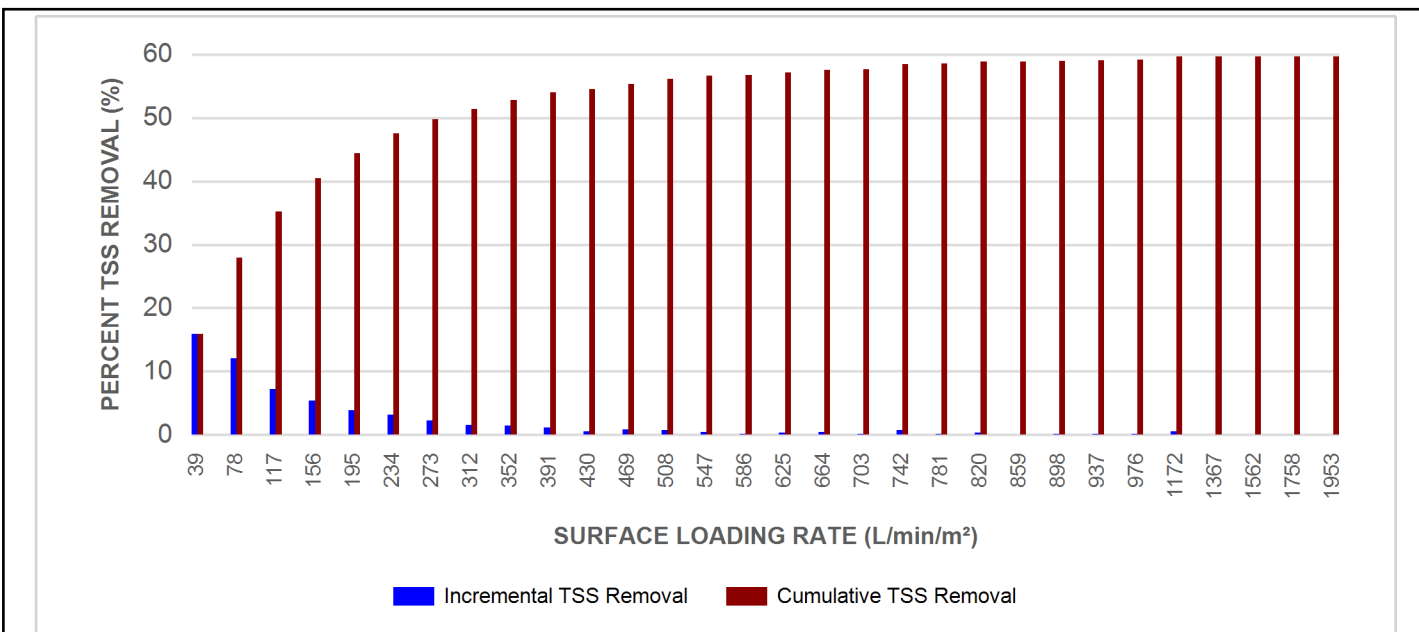
Climate Station ID: 6158731 Years of Rainfall Data: 20

Stormceptor®EF Sizing Report

RAINFALL DATA FROM TORONTO INTL AP RAINFALL STATION



INCREMENTAL AND CUMULATIVE TSS REMOVAL FOR THE RECOMMENDED STORMCEPTOR® MODEL



Stormceptor® EF Sizing Report

Maximum Pipe Diameter / Peak Conveyance

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter		Min Angle Inlet / Outlet Pipes	Max Inlet Pipe Diameter		Max Outlet Pipe Diameter		Peak Conveyance Flow Rate	
	(m)	(ft)		(mm)	(in)	(mm)	(in)	(L/s)	(cfs)
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	90	609	24	609	24	425	15
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	90	914	36	914	36	990	35
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	90	1219	48	1219	48	1700	60
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100

SCOUR PREVENTION AND ONLINE CONFIGURATION

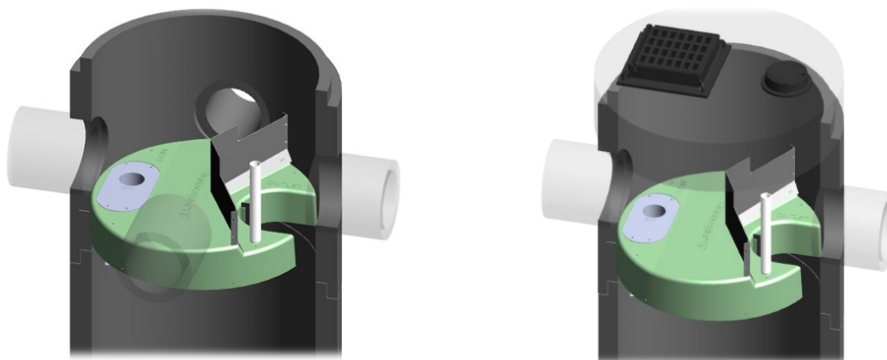
► **Stormceptor® EF and EFO** feature an internal bypass and superior scour prevention technology that have been demonstrated in third-party testing according to the scour testing provisions of the Canadian ETV **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**, and the exceptional scour test performance has been third-party verified in accordance with the ISO 14034 ETV protocol. As a result, Stormceptor EF and EFO are approved for online installation, eliminating the need for costly additional bypass structures, piping, and installation expense.

DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

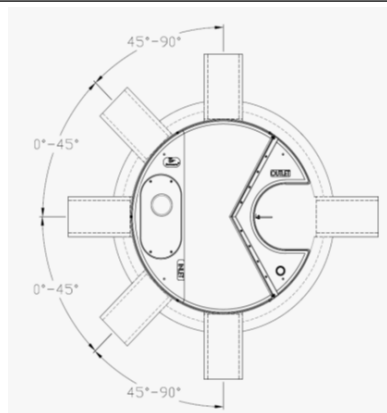
► **Stormceptor® EF and EFO** offers design flexibility in one simplified platform, accepting stormwater flow from a single inlet pipe or multiple inlet pipes, and/or surface runoff through an inlet grate. The device can also serve as a junction structure, accommodate a 90-degree inlet-to-outlet bend angle, and can be modified to ensure performance in submerged conditions.

OIL CAPTURE AND RETENTION

► While Stormceptor® EF will capture and retain oil from dry weather spills and low intensity runoff, **Stormceptor® EFO** has demonstrated superior oil capture and greater than 99% oil retention in third-party testing according to the light liquid re-entrainment testing provisions of the Canadian ETV **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**. Stormceptor EFO is recommended for sites where oil capture and retention is a requirement.



Stormceptor® EF Sizing Report



INLET-TO-OUTLET DROP

Elevation differential between inlet and outlet pipe inverts is dictated by the angle at which the inlet pipe(s) enters the unit.

0° - 45° : The inlet pipe is 1-inch (25mm) higher than the outlet pipe.

45° - 90° : The inlet pipe is 2-inches (50mm) higher than the outlet pipe.

HEAD LOSS

The head loss through Stormceptor EF is similar to that of a 60-degree bend structure. The applicable K value for calculating minor losses through the unit is 1.1.

For submerged conditions the applicable K value is 3.0.

Pollutant Capacity

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter		Depth (Outlet Pipe Invert to Sump Floor)		Oil Volume		Recommended Sediment Maintenance Depth *		Maximum Sediment Volume *		Maximum Sediment Mass **	
	(m)	(ft)	(m)	(ft)	(L)	(Gal)	(mm)	(in)	(L)	(ft³)	(kg)	(lb)
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	1.52	5.0	265	70	203	8	1190	42	1904	5250
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	1.93	6.3	610	160	305	12	3470	123	5552	15375
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	2.59	8.5	1070	280	610	24	8780	310	14048	38750
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	3.25	10.7	1670	440	610	24	17790	628	28464	78500
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	3.89	12.8	2475	655	610	24	31220	1103	49952	137875

*Increased sump depth may be added to increase sediment storage capacity

** Average density of wet packed sediment in sump = 1.6 kg/L (100 lb/ft³)

Feature	Benefit	Feature Appeals To
Patent-pending enhanced flow treatment and scour prevention technology	Superior, verified third-party performance	Regulator, Specifying & Design Engineer
Third-party verified light liquid capture and retention for EFO version	Proven performance for fuel/oil hotspot locations	Regulator, Specifying & Design Engineer, Site Owner
Functions as bend, junction or inlet structure	Design flexibility	Specifying & Design Engineer
Minimal drop between inlet and outlet	Site installation ease	Contractor
Large diameter outlet riser for inspection and maintenance	Easy maintenance access from grade	Maintenance Contractor & Site Owner

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO DRAWINGS

For standard details, please visit <http://www.imbriumsystems.com/stormwater-treatment-solutions/stormceptor-ef>

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO SPECIFICATION

For specifications, please visit <http://www.imbriumsystems.com/stormwater-treatment-solutions/stormceptor-ef>

Stormceptor® EF Sizing Report

**Table of TSS Removal vs Surface Loading Rate Based on Third-Party Test Results
Stormceptor® EF**

SLR (L/min/m²)	TSS % REMOVAL	SLR (L/min/m²)	TSS % REMOVAL	SLR (L/min/m²)	TSS % REMOVAL	SLR (L/min/m²)	TSS % REMOVAL
1	70	660	46	1320	48	1980	35
30	70	690	46	1350	48	2010	34
60	67	720	45	1380	49	2040	34
90	63	750	45	1410	49	2070	33
120	61	780	45	1440	48	2100	33
150	58	810	45	1470	47	2130	32
180	56	840	45	1500	46	2160	32
210	54	870	45	1530	45	2190	31
240	53	900	45	1560	44	2220	31
270	52	930	44	1590	43	2250	30
300	51	960	44	1620	42	2280	30
330	50	990	44	1650	42	2310	30
360	49	1020	44	1680	41	2340	29
390	48	1050	45	1710	40	2370	29
420	48	1080	45	1740	39	2400	29
450	48	1110	45	1770	39	2430	28
480	47	1140	46	1800	38	2460	28
510	47	1170	46	1830	37	2490	28
540	47	1200	47	1860	37	2520	27
570	46	1230	47	1890	36	2550	27
600	46	1260	47	1920	36	2580	27
630	46	1290	48	1950	35		

Stormceptor®EF Sizing Report

STANDARD PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR “OIL GRIT SEPARATOR” (OGS) STORMWATER QUALITY TREATMENT DEVICE

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 WORK INCLUDED

This section specifies requirements for selecting, sizing, and designing an underground Oil Grit Separator (OGS) device for stormwater quality treatment, with third-party testing results and a Statement of Verification in accordance with ISO 14034 Environmental Management – Environmental Technology Verification (ETV).

1.2 REFERENCE STANDARDS & PROCEDURES

ISO 14034:2016 Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV)

Canadian Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program’s **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

1.3.1 All submittals, including sizing reports & shop drawings, shall be submitted upon request with each order to the contractor then forwarded to the Engineer of Record for review and acceptance. Shop drawings shall detail all OGS components, elevations, and sequence of construction.

1.3.2 Alternative devices shall have features identical to or greater than the specified device, including: treatment chamber diameter, treatment chamber wet volume, sediment storage volume, and oil storage volume.

1.3.3 Unless directed otherwise by the Engineer of Record, OGS stormwater quality treatment product substitutions or alternatives submitted within ten days prior to project bid shall not be accepted. All alternatives or substitutions submitted shall be signed and sealed by a local registered Professional Engineer, based on the exact same criteria detailed in Section 3, in entirety, subject to review and approval by the Engineer of Record.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 OGS POLLUTANT STORAGE

The OGS device shall include a sump for sediment storage, and a protected volume for the capture and storage of petroleum hydrocarbons and buoyant gross pollutants. The **minimum** sediment & petroleum hydrocarbon storage capacity shall be as follows:

2.1.1	4 ft (1219 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	1.19 m ³ sediment / 265 L oil
	6 ft (1829 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	3.48 m ³ sediment / 609 L oil
	8 ft (2438 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	8.78 m ³ sediment / 1,071 L oil
	10 ft (3048 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	17.78 m ³ sediment / 1,673 L oil
	12 ft (3657 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	31.23 m ³ sediment / 2,476 L oil

PART 3 – PERFORMANCE & DESIGN

3.1 GENERAL

Stormceptor®EF Sizing Report

The OGS stormwater quality treatment device shall be verified in accordance with ISO 14034:2016 Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV). The OGS stormwater quality treatment device shall remove oil, sediment and gross pollutants from stormwater runoff during frequent wet weather events, and retain these pollutants during less frequent high flow wet weather events below the insert within the OGS for later removal during maintenance. The Manufacturer shall have at least ten (10) years of local experience, history and success in engineering design, manufacturing and production and supply of OGS stormwater quality treatment device systems, acceptable to the Engineer of Record.

3.2 SIZING METHODOLOGY

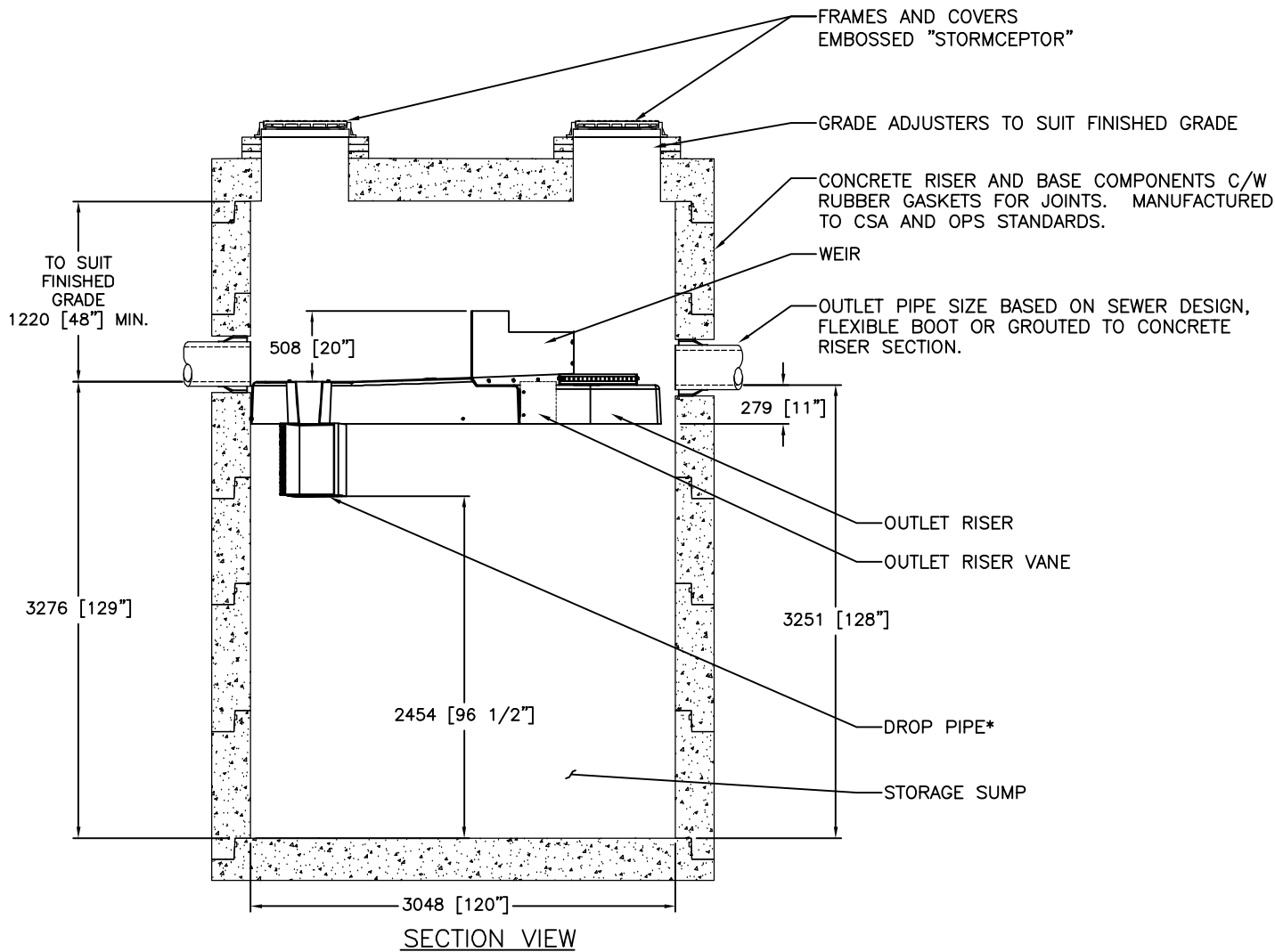
The OGS device shall be engineered, designed and sized to provide stormwater quality treatment based on treating a minimum of 90 percent of the average annual runoff volume and a minimum removal of an annual average 60% of the sediment (TSS) load based on the Particle Size Distribution (PSD) specified in the sizing report for the specified device. Sizing shall be determined using historical rainfall data and a sediment removal performance curve derived from the actual third-party verified laboratory testing data. The OGS device shall also have sufficient annual sediment storage capacity as specified and calculated in Section 2.1.

3.3 CANADIAN ETV or ISO 14034 ETV VERIFICATION OF SCOUR TESTING

The OGS device shall have Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV Verification of third-party scour testing conducted in accordance with the Canadian ETV Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**.

3.3.1 To be acceptable for on-line installation, the OGS device must demonstrate an average scour test effluent concentration less than 10 mg/L at each surface loading rate tested, up to and including 2600 L/min/m².

DRAWING NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION

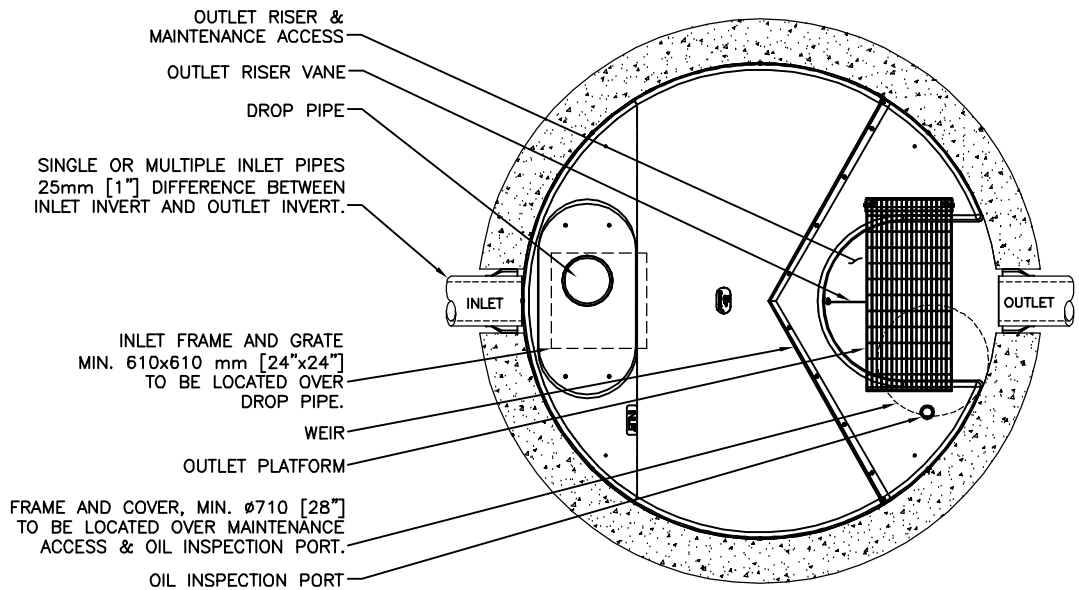
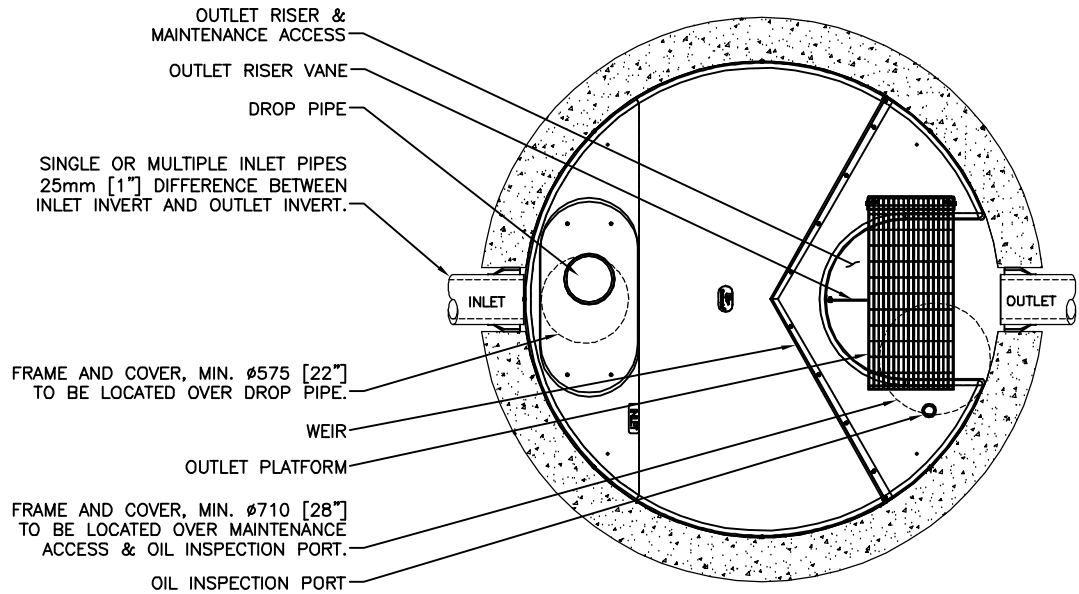


- GENERAL NOTES:**
- * MAXIMUM SURFACE LOADING RATE (SLR) INTO LOWER CHAMBER THROUGH DROP PIPE IS 1135 L/min/m² (27.9 gpm/ft²) FOR STORMCEPTOR EF10 AND 535 L/min/m² (13.1 gpm/ft²) FOR STORMCEPTOR EFO10 (OIL CAPTURE CONFIGURATION).
 - 1. ALL DIMENSIONS INDICATED ARE IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES) UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
 - 2. STORMCEPTOR STRUCTURE INLET AND OUTLET PIPE SIZE AND ORIENTATION SHOWN FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.
 - 3. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, BYPASS INFRASTRUCTURE, SUCH AS ALL UPSTREAM DIVERSION STRUCTURES, CONNECTING STRUCTURES, OR PIPE CONDUITS CONNECTING TO COMPLETE THE STORMCEPTOR SYSTEM SHALL BE PROVIDED AND ADDRESSED SEPARATELY.
 - 4. DRAWING FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY. REFER TO ENGINEER'S SITE/UTILITY PLAN FOR STRUCTURE ORIENTATION.
 - 5. NO PRODUCT SUBSTITUTIONS SHALL BE ACCEPTED UNLESS SUBMITTED 10 DAYS PRIOR TO PROJECT BID DATE, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.

FOR SITE SPECIFIC DRAWINGS PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL STORMCEPTOR REPRESENTATIVE. SITE SPECIFIC DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION AT THE TIME. SOME FIELD REVISIONS TO THE SYSTEM LOCATION OR CONNECTION PIPING MAY BE NECESSARY BASED ON AVAILABLE SPACE OR SITE CONFIGURATION REVISIONS. ELEVATIONS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED EXCEPT WHERE NOTED ON BYPASS STRUCTURE (IF REQUIRED).

- INSTALLATION NOTES**
- A. ANY SUB-BASE, BACKFILL DEPTH, AND/OR ANTI-FLOTATION PROVISIONS ARE SITE-SPECIFIC DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS AND SHALL BE SPECIFIED BY ENGINEER OF RECORD.
 - B. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE EQUIPMENT WITH SUFFICIENT LIFTING AND REACH CAPACITY TO LIFT AND SET THE STRUCTURE (LIFTING CLUTCHES PROVIDED)
 - C. CONTRACTOR WILL INSTALL AND LEVEL THE STRUCTURE, SEALING THE JOINTS, LINE ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS (NON-SHRINK GROUT WITH APPROVED WATERSTOP OR FLEXIBLE BOOT)
 - D. CONTRACTOR TO TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO PROTECT THE DEVICE FROM CONSTRUCTION-RELATED EROSION RUNOFF.
 - E. DEVICE ACTIVATION, BY CONTRACTOR, SHALL OCCUR ONLY AFTER SITE HAS BEEN STABILIZED AND THE STORMCEPTOR UNIT IS CLEAN AND FREE OF DEBRIS.

STANDARD DETAIL
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



SITE SPECIFIC DATA REQUIREMENTS					
STORMCEPTOR MODEL		EF10			
STRUCTURE ID		*			
WATER QUALITY FLOW RATE (L/s)		*			
PEAK FLOW RATE (L/s)		*			
RETURN PERIOD OF PEAK FLOW (yrs)		*			
DRAINAGE AREA (HA)		*			
DRAINAGE AREA IMPERVIOUSNESS (%)		*			
PIPE DATA:	I.E.	MAT'L	DIA	SLOPE %	HGL
INLET #1	*	*	*	*	*
INLET #2	*	*	*	*	*
OUTLET	*	*	*	*	*
* PER ENGINEER OF RECORD					

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If discrepancies between the supplied information upon which this drawing is based and actual field conditions are encountered as site work progresses, these are to be resolved by the engineer of record. Imbrium accepts no liability for designs based on missing, incomplete or inaccurate information supplied by others.

###	###	###	###	JSK	JSK	BY
###	###	###	###	OUTLET PLATFORM	INITIAL RELEASE	REVISION DESCRIPTION
###	###	###	###	1	6/8/18	DATE
###	###	###	###	0	5/26/17	MARK

407 FAIRVIEW DRIVE, WHITBY, ON L1N 3A9
TEL: 905-385-1481 CA 416-960-9600 INTL: +1-416-960-9600
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DATE: 5/26/2017

DESIGNED: JSK	DRAWN: JSK
CHECKED: BSF	APPROVED: SP
PROJECT No.: EF10	SEQUENCE No.: *
SHEET: 1	OF 1



TECHNICAL BULLETIN

Sizing Stormceptor® EF/EFO for Removal of Canadian ETV and Stormceptor Fine Particle Size Distributions

(Issued April 23, 2018)

The Canadian ETV Particle Size Distribution ("ETV PSD", shown in Table 1 below) is reasonably representative of the PSD of particulates found in typical urban stormwater runoff, and was used in sediment removal and scour performance testing of Stormceptor® EF/EFO in compliance with the provisions of the Canadian ETV protocol titled *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators*. Municipalities across Canada are increasingly adopting the sediment removal target of 60% removal of the ETV PSD when sizing an oil-grit separator for pretreatment of stormwater runoff, replacing former sediment removal targets that were based on removal of coarser particle size distributions.

Imbrium Systems supports and recommends adoption of 60% removal of the ETV PSD as a Canada-wide standard for sizing of Stormceptor® EF/EFO. However, it is recognized that in some areas there may continue to be sediment removal targets that are based on removal of coarser particle size distributions. Imbrium engineers have performed extensive sizing analyses to determine the estimated removal efficiency of various coarser PSDs as compared to 60% removal of the ETV PSD. Removal efficiencies were calculated for a wide range of influent flow rates, utilizing Stokes' Law for particle settling and the dimensions and hydraulic capacities of each Stormceptor model size.

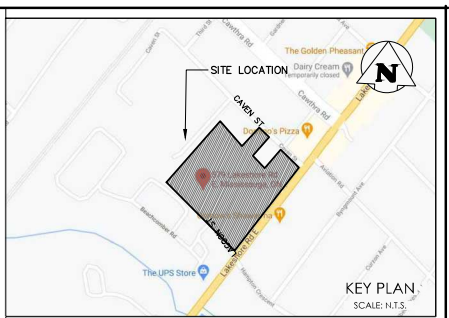
Based on these analyses, sizing Stormceptor® EF/EFO for 60% removal of the ETV PSD is comparable to sizing for 80% removal of the Stormceptor Fine PSD.

Table 1: Particle Size Distribution of Test Sediment

Particle Size (μm)	Percent Less Than	Particle Size Fraction (μm)	Percent
1000	100	500-1000	5
500	95	250-500	5
250	90	150-250	15
150	75	100-150	15
100	60	75-100	10
75	50	50-75	5
50	45	20-50	10
20	35	8-20	15
8	20	5-8	10
5	10	2-5	5
2	5	<2	5

The particle size distribution shown in Table 1 above is the Canadian ETV Particle Size Distribution (“ETV PSD”) specified in the Canadian ETV protocol titled *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators*.

FIGURES



LEGEND	
	PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING WATERMAIN & GATE VALVE
	EXISTING STORM SEWER & MANHOLE
	EXISTING SINGLE / DOUBLE CATCHBASIN
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER & MANHOLE
	PROPOSED WATERMAIN & GATE VALVE
	PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT & GATE VALVE
	PROPOSED SIAMESE CONNECTION
	PROPOSED WATER METER
	PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR
	PROPOSED STORM SEWER & MANHOLE
	PROPOSED SINGLE / DOUBLE CATCHBASIN
	PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER & MANHOLE
	PROPOSED ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER

0	ISSUED FOR FIRST SUBMISSION	2022/OCT/21
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REFERENCED AS-BUILT/AS-CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS:
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SURVEY NOTES:
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REFERENCE No.: 20-315
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BENCHMARK IS ON THE SOUTH FACE AT THE WEST CORNER OF BEIGE BRICK PUMPING STATION ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BEACH STREET AND AVIATION ROAD.

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CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

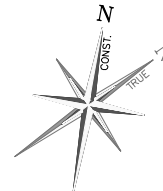
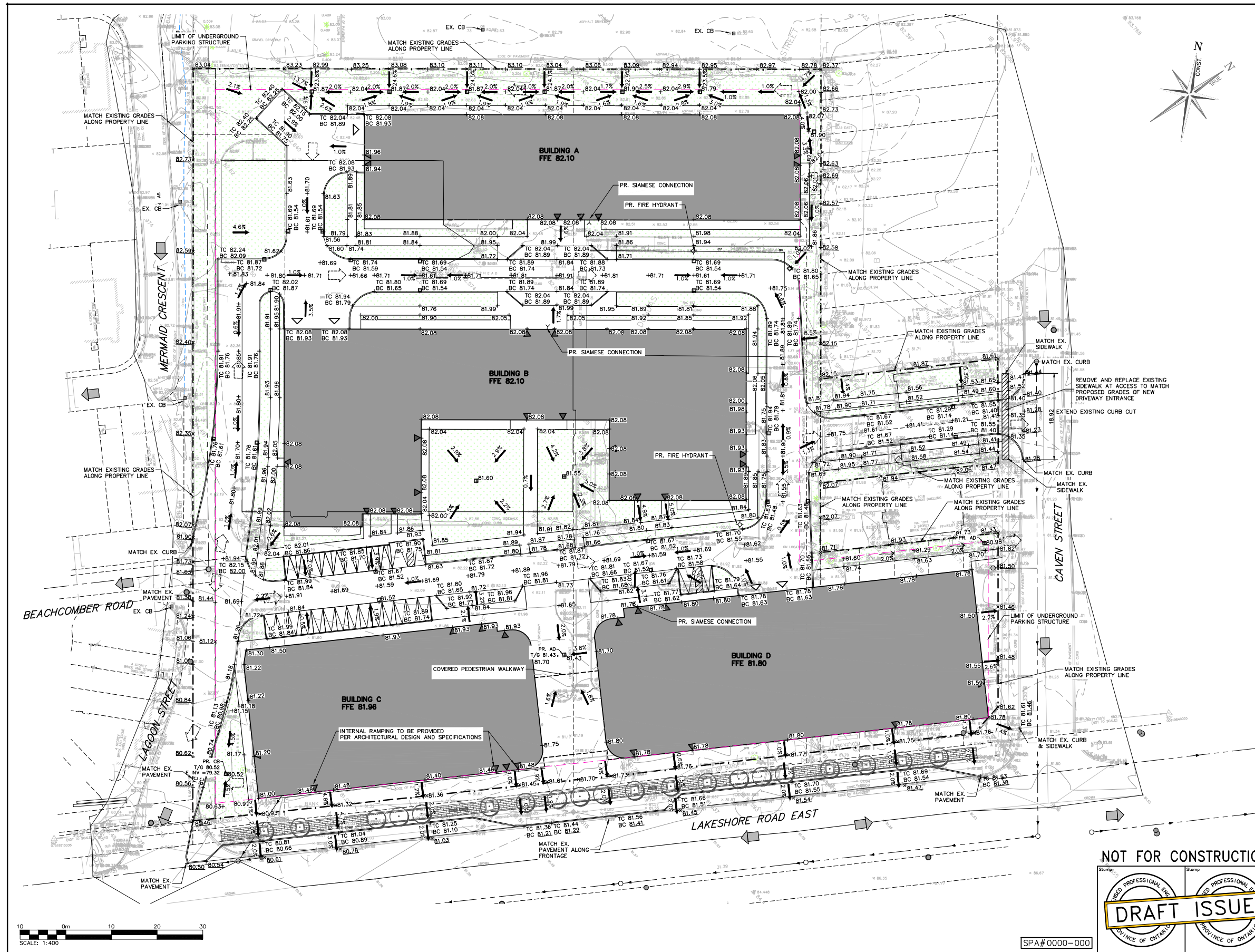
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Check	J.B.	Check	M.B./N.C.	Scale	1:400
				Dwg.	701

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LEGEND	
	PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING CONTOUR (0.5m)
	EXISTING CONTOUR (1.0m)
	EXISTING OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION
	PROPOSED OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION
	EXISTING GRADE
	PROPOSED GRADE
	PROPOSED GRADE (TO MATCH EXISTING)
	PROPOSED SLOPE AND DIRECTION
	PROPOSED GRASSED SWALE
	PROPOSED SLOPE (3:1 MAX.)
	BUILDING ENTRANCE (PERSONNEL DOOR)
	BUILDING ENTRANCE (OVERHEAD DOOR)
	PROPOSED ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER
	PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT & GATE VALVE
	PROPOSED SIAMESE (FIRE DEPT.) CONNECTION
	PROPOSED LIMIT OF UNDERGROUND PARKING

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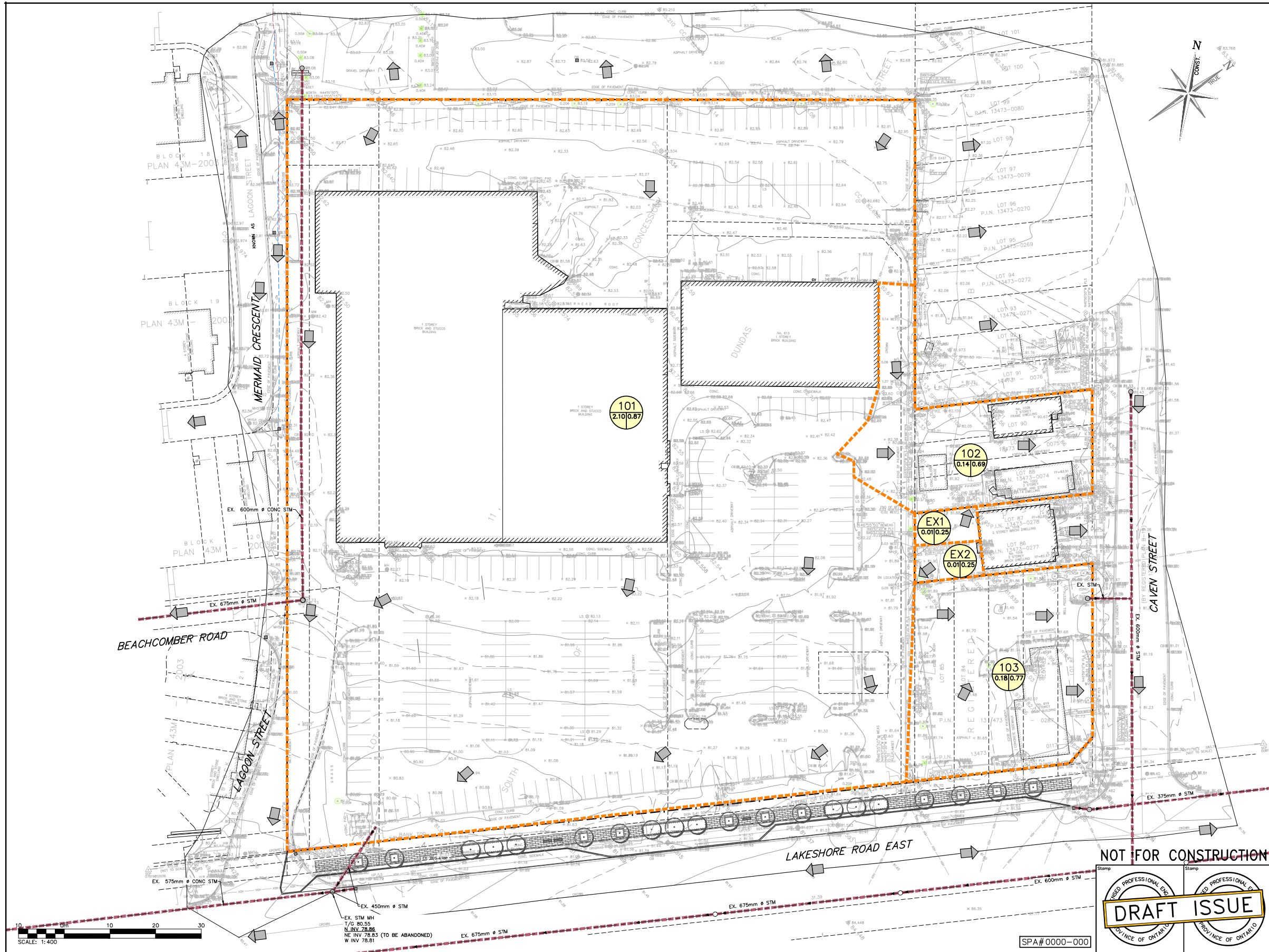
702

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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LEGEND	
	PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING CONTOUR (0.25m)
	EXISTING CONTOUR (0.50m)
	EXISTING DITCH
	EXISTING GRADE
	EXISTING OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION
	STORM DRAINAGE CATCHMENT
	EXISTING STORM SEWER
	CATCHMENT I.D.
	AREA (ha) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

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Drawing
PRE-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE PLAN

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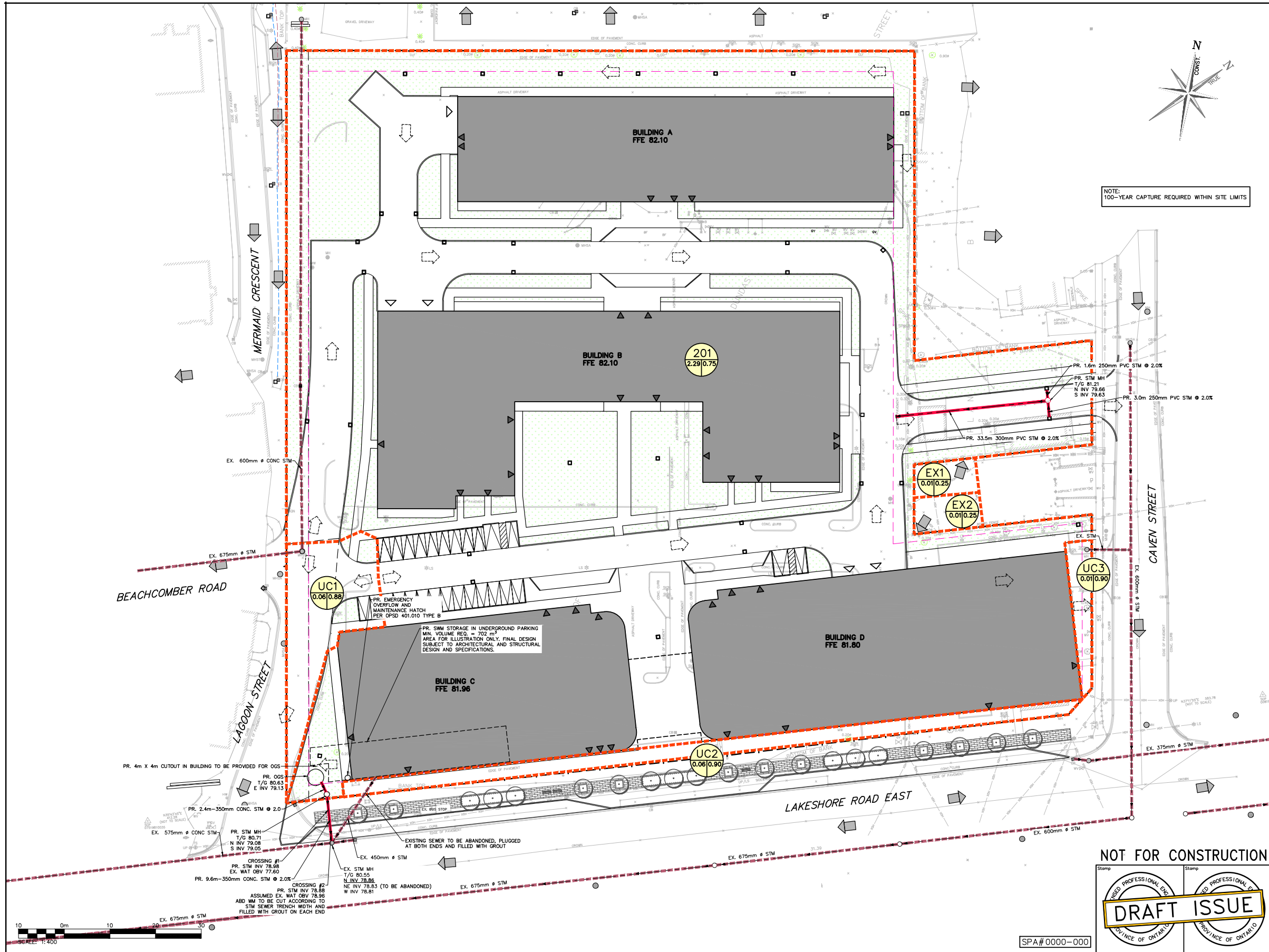
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Check	J.B.	Check	M.B./N.C.	Scale	1:400
				Dep.	FIG 1

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LEGEND	
	PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING CONTOUR (0.25m)
	EXISTING CONTOUR (0.5m)
	EXISTING DITCH
	EXISTING GRADE
	EXISTING OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION
	STORM DRAINAGE CATCHMENT
	PROPOSED OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION
	CATCHMENT I.D.
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Drawing
POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE PLAN

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Check
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Scale
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Dwg.
FIG 2

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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