

FUNCTIONAL SERVICING & STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT

1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle

CITY OF MISSISSAUGA REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

PREPARED FOR

SHERWOOD FORREST LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Urbantech File No.: 23-747 City File No.:

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1. INTRODUCTION

Urbantech Consulting has been retained by ARGO Development Corporation to prepare a functional servicing report (FSR) for the proposed 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle site plan, located in City of Mississauga, Region of Peel (hereafter referred to as the subject lands).

As shown on the proposed *Location Plan*, the subject lands are bounded by Mississauga Road to the east, Dundas Street to the north, rear yards of the existing Sherwood Forrest Circle lots to the west, and the rear yards of existing Prince John Boulevard lots to the south. The subject site is Part of Lot 3, Range 1, south of Dundas Street, in the City of Mississauga and Regional Municipality of Peel.

This study presents the recommended stormwater management and municipal servicing strategy for the development of the subject lands. This study is also applicable for any future revisions to the site plan, assuming the revisions are minor and in general conformance with the concepts outlined herein.

The design information presented in this report considers the following guidelines and studies:

- City of Mississauga T&W Development Requirements
- Region of Peel Watermain Design Criteria (June 2010)
- Region of Peel Linear Wastewater Standards, Version R 1.0 (March 29, 2023)
- Credit Valley Conservation Stormwater Management Guideline (July 2022)
- Credit Valley Conservation Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide, Version 1.0 (2010)
- Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for Urban Construction (2019)
- Draft Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change LID SWM Guidance Manual
- Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
- Environmental Impact Study (Palmer)
- Geotechnical Investigation and Slope Stability Assessment (DS Consultants)
- Scoped Transportation Impact Assessment (CGH Transportation)
- Arborist Tree Preservation and Protection Report (Palmer)

The proposed development will be developed through creation of a site plan block via the subdivision (Draft Plan) process after the Zoning By-Law Amendment Application has been reviewed and approved by the City. The proposed Draft Plan of subdivision dated May 1, 2024, features single detached homes within condominium corporation tenure. Overall, there are 56 units proposed on Block 1 Condominium Detached Residential (2.08 ha). The remainder of the development blocks consist of: Block 2 Open Space (0.12 ha), Block 3 Natural Heritage System (NHS) (1.71 ha) with the associated Block 4 NHS Buffer (0.63 ha), and Block 5 Road Widening (0.09 ha). The total site area is 4.63 ha and Block 3, and Block 4 will be conveyed to the City of Mississauga for the purpose of long-term preservation. The existing site access is owned by the City of Mississauga. Refer to **Appendix G** for the Draft Plan of Subdivision prepared by Glen Schnarr & Associates Inc. and the Development Concept Plan prepared by Gerrard Design.



2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1. TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The subject lands are predominantly flat, sloping gently to the northeast with an approximate elevation change of 1.0m. The parcel extends past the top of bank, at which point there is a slope toward the Credit Valley River and the Mississauga Road right-of-way. This slope is characterized by a vertical drop greater than 15m.

Upon approval of the rezoning application, the NHS and associated buffer beyond the top of slope to be dedicated to the City of Mississauga.

The site is currently occupied by Carmel Heights Senior Residence, consisting of a complex of three interconnected structures with varying heights of 1, 2, and 3 stories. These existing buildings are scheduled for demolition prior to any new construction activities.

As shown in the existing drainage plan (**Drawing C301**), the majority of the subject lands drain east towards the NHS / slope. It was confirmed during a site investigation that several catchbasins (CBs) are present on the subject lands. These CBs intercept surface drainage, where it is conveyed through the NHS and over the slope via the storm sewer outfalls into the wooded area. The balance of the site drains overland towards the NHS. Drainage discharged down the slope is captured into a series of ditch inlet catchbasins at the base of the slope along the Mississauga Road ROW. Based on aerial photography and visual inspection, erosion along the slope downstream of the outfalls is evident. After capture into the DICBs at the base of the slope, the drainage is directed east beneath Mississauga Road and ultimately drains into the Credit River, according to the City's available drawings and GIS information.

A small portion of the site drains towards Dundas Street. Each drainage area is characterized by an impervious area (roads, building, walkway) and pervious area. The table below summarizes the drainage areas shown on **Drawing C301** and includes external drainage east of the site / within the NHS and slope area. The areas were separated in this manner to distinguish the subject lands from the external area draining to each outlet, as well as to facilitate modelling. The Visual OTTHYMO hydrologic model recommends that the STANDHYD commands should be applied to areas with impervious ratios larger than 20%. For smaller impervious ratios, the area should be sub-divided into urban (STANDHYD) and rural (NASHYD components).



Table 2-1 – Existing Drainage Outlets and Contributing Areas

Outfall	Total Area [ha]	Sub-Area [ha]	VO Command	% IMP	Total % IMP	
Dundas Street	0.29	0.29	STANDHYD	27%	27%	
		0.11	STANDHYD	100%		
Existing DICB 2	1.6	0.26	STANDHYD	62%	25%	
(Mississauga Road ROW)	1.0	0.29	STANDHYD	44%	2570	
		0.94	NASHYD	0%		
Existing DICB 3	0.45	0.062	STANDHYD	100%	14%	
(Mississauga Road ROW)	0.10	0.388	NASHYD	0		
Existing DICB 4	0.84	0.108	STANDHYD	100%	13%	
(Mississauga Road ROW)	0.04	0.7318	NASHYD	0%	1370	
Existing DICB 5 (Mississauga Road ROW)	0.8	0.8	NASHYD	0	0	

All outlets from the subject lands ultimately drain to the Credit River.

A Visual OTTHYMO model was created to simulate the existing drainage and identify existing target flows as well as the runoff volumes. The 12-hour Chicago storm distribution was found to generate the highest peak flows for the subject lands.

Table 2-2 – Existing Peak Flows and Runoff Volumes

Outfall / Area	Model Results	25mm	2-year	5-year	10-year	25-year	50-year	100-year
Dundas	Q (m ³ /s)	0.011	0.016	0.022	0.028	0.032	0.037	0.054
0.29 ha	RV (m³)	21	40	58	76	90	105	149
DICB2	Q (m ³ /s)	0.056	0.088	0.123	0.156	0.184	0.21	0.289
1.6 ha	RV (m ³)	107	208	303	397	476	553	788
DICB3	Q (m ³ /s)	0.009	0.015	0.021	0.027	0.033	0.038	0.051
0.45 ha	RV (m³)	19	39	60	81	100	118	175
DICB4	Q (m ³ /s)	0.016	0.026	0.037	0.049	0.058	0.068	0.09
0.84 ha	RV (m³)	33	70	108	147	181	215	320
DICB5	Q (m ³ /s)	0.002	0.006	0.012	0.019	0.026	0.032	0.046
0.8 ha	RV (m³)	8	28	51	78	103	128	178
Total	Q (m ³ /s)	0.081	0.132	0.188	0.244	0.292	0.337	0.456
3.69 ha	RV (m³)	167	345	523	704	860	1015	1495



2.2. SOILS AND GROUNDWATER

For detailed geotechnical and hydrogeological information, please refer to the following reports in **Appendix A**:

 Geotechnical Investigation and Slope Stability Assessment (DS Consultants, July 24, 2023) including borehole information previously obtained by Terraprobe (November 2017 Geotechnical Study)

The geotechnical study conducted by DS revealed that the native soil within the subject lands consists mainly of gravelly sand / sand. Groundwater levels were found to vary between 5.8m and 15.0m deep. This composition, and the depth of the groundwater suggests that the site is suitable for infiltration.



3. GRADING

The site grading design considers the following objectives and constraints:

- Conform to City of Mississauga grading criteria
- Match existing boundary conditions
- Minimize cut and fill operations and work towards a balanced site
- Provide overland flow conveyance for major storm conditions
- Provide minimum cover on proposed servicing

The site grading respects the following boundary grades:

- the existing tie-in to Dundas Street to the north;
- the neighboring residential properties to the west and south grades to the west; and,
- the NHS and buffer grades to the east

The site grading is constrained by the existing boundary grades mentioned above. The emergency overland flow route is graded towards the existing low points located along the boundary of the existing woodlot at the north and east ends of the site adjacent to the proposed parking stalls and a set of double catchbasins along the low point of the roads.

The intent of the grading design is to direct drainage away from existing lots and provide overland flow conveyance towards the existing woodlot to match the existing drainage patterns for major storm conditions. The boundary elevations for the neighbouring residential properties along Sherwood Forrest Circle are lower than the boundary elevations for the existing woodlot. Therefore, the front lot line elevation along the road is approximately 0.7m higher than the rear lot line elevation along the neighbouring residential properties to provide overland conveyance towards the existing woodlot.

Refer to **Drawing C201, C202**, "Grading Plan", and **Drawing C203, C204, C205**, "Grading Sections" in **Appendix G** for details.



4. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1. STORM DRAINAGE DESIGN CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS

The following storm drainage criteria have been adopted for the stormwater conveyance system within the proposed development:

- The minor drainage system shall be designed for the 10-year storm event using the Rational Method and City of Mississauga IDF curves
- The minor system capture will be restricted to the 10-year flow; excess flow will remain
 on the major system. This may require the use of inlet control devices other measures
 to limit capture.
- The major system shall be designed to accommodate runoff exceeding the capacity of the minor system for flows up to and including the 100-year storm event. The major system should be contained within road allowances and designated easements without over-flowing onto the arterial roads.
- For residential lots, runoff from roof leaders will be directed towards the pervious lawn areas.
- Storm sewers should be installed at adequate depth to enable connection of all basement foundation drains where possible, otherwise it is assumed that sump pumps will be required;
- On-site retention of the first 5 mm of runoff from the entire impervious surface area by way of infiltration, evapotranspiration or re-use is required.

The City confirmed that the following SWM criteria should apply specifically to the site:

- On-site retention of first 5mm of runoff from hard surfaces as noted above.
- Post-development to-pre-development quantity control for the entire site.
- Use of existing storm outfalls through NHS / down slope towards Mississauga Road is acceptable, provided that erosion risk is mitigated and post-to-pre quantity control is achieved. However, CVC had concerns with this approach, so an alternative option has been prepared as described in Section 4.2.
- Quality control to 80% TSS removal using a treatment train approach.



4.2. PROPOSED STORM DRAINAGE PLAN

The storm drainage concept for the site has been designed to maintain flows and contributing drainage areas to the existing outlets on the site where possible and meet the existing targets established in the preceding section.

Following the first FSR submission, the Urbantech has discussed several outlet options with the City and CVC. These options were evaluated in detail and eventually rejected as summarized below:

Outlet Alternative	Summary of Evaluation
Outlet to existing sewers on Sherwood Forrest	Not recommended: Limited capacity – the subdivision sewers were not designed to convey flows from the subject lands
Outlets to existing NHS via conventional sewers / headwalls (with upstream infiltration/SWM tanks	Rejected by CVC: Potential impacts to existing vegetation and erosion of the slope due to hardening / point source discharge
Drop structures to existing sewers along Mississauga Road	Not recommended: Difficult maintenance, costly structure(s), unavoidable disturbance to slope which creates risk according to geotechnical consultant.
Infiltration/SWM tanks with pumps to level spreaders / NHS surface (to avoid piped outlets within NHS)	Rejected by City: City does not want to rely on a non-gravity drainage solution and potentially high HGL
Infiltration / SWM tank with gravity outlet to Dundas Street sewers, with some major system discharge over the NHS via level spreaders	Recommended & Acceptable to City/CVC: Although there is limited capacity, this solution addresses agency concerns.

Storm sewers for the subject lands have been sized according to the City of Mississauga sewer design criteria (10-year storm). A conservative value of 70% imperviousness was assigned to the proposed single detached residential and private ROW areas. Refer to the Storm Sewer Design Sheet in **Appendix B**. The proposed development will be serviced by a 250 mm – 600 mm diameter local storm sewer within the private roadway. As shown in The storm drainage collected within the site is directed to an underground storage tank / infiltration facility at the north limits of the site. Flows exceeding the 10-year storm will drain overland towards the valley, at outlets DICB2, DICB4, and DICB5. These flows do not require control and will discharge over a level spreader to promote sheet flow down the valley slope as opposed to concentrated flow. The major/minor flow split was simulated in Visual OTTHYMO using the "DUHYD" command, which was set up to discharge all flows below the 10-year peak flow to the proposed infiltration tank / Dundas Street outfall, and all flows greater towards the NHS. The majority of the flows are directed to the tank.



Existing drainage within the NHS area / buffer will be maintained towards each outlet, similar to existing conditions. The tank at the north outlet to Dundas Street has been designed to retain and infiltrate a substantial runoff volume. To promote infiltration / take advantage of the high infiltration rates while meeting the low target release rates at the Dundas Street outlet, the primary outlet for the tank will be the ground, with the remaining runoff draining from the tank and discharged via a storm sewer to the existing CB structure at the site frontage on Dundas Street. This configuration avoids the necessity for complicated outlet structures / control systems.

Table 4-1 compares the existing and proposed drainage area to each outlet. With the exception of the Dundas Street outlet, which has an increased drainage area and imperviousness compared to existing conditions (and requires SWM controls), all other outlets have a lower area and imperviousness under proposed conditions.

Table 4-1 - Proposed vs. Existing Drainage Area Summary

Table 4-1 - Proposed vs. Existing Drainage Area Summary									
Outfall	Existing Area [ha]	Existing % IMP	Proposed Area [ha]	Sub-Area [ha]	VO Command	% IMP	Total % IMP		
				0.29	STANDHYD	27%			
Dundas Street	0.29	27%	2.30	2.01 (To Tank)	STANDHYD	70%	67%		
Existing DICB 2	4.0	0.50/	1.024	0.053	STANDHYD	100%	50/		
(Mississauga Road ROW)	1.6	25%		0.971	NASHYD	0%	5%		
Existing DICB 3 (Mississauga Road ROW)	0.45	14%	0.418	0.418	NASHYD	0%	0%		
Existing DICB 4 (Mississauga Road ROW)	0.84	13%	0.378	0.378	NASHYD	0%	13%		
Existing DICB 5 (Mississauga Road ROW)	0.8	0%	0.437	0.437	NASHYD	0%	0%		



4.3. LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES

As per the City of Mississauga requirements, capture of the first 5mm of runoff from the hard surface (roads, driveway etc.) of the proposed development is proposed. The City has also acknowledged the on-going discussion with the Province regarding the CLI-ECA (Consolidated Linear Infrastructure Environmental Compliance Approval) program that is associated with conditions for pre-approval and stormwater management requirements. In a worst-case scenario, the 27 mm runoff event would need to be addressed through a hierarchical approach (i.e., infiltration, filtration, retention, detention, best efforts, etc.). These requirements will be addressed by infiltration at the two end-of-pipe underground tanks.

The 5mm and 27mm volume requirements over the development area are summarized below. There is sufficient volume within the tanks to ensure <u>no</u> discharge of the 5mm to 27mm storms to the Dundas Street outlets. This approach will significantly reduce the risk of erosion along the sloped area:

Tank	Area	5mm	27mm	Proposed Tank Volume
1	2.01 ha @ 70% IMP	70m³	380m³	905m³

Additional infiltration will be provided by the proposed infiltration trenches in the rear yards. These features have not been modelled at this preliminary stage but will enhance water quality and water quantity control.

4.4. UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

In addition to the retention volumes noted in the preceding section, the minor and major system flows from the subject lands will be conveyed to the underground tank.

Quality Control – In addition to capture and infiltration of the 5mm and 27mm events, which effectively reduces a significant percentage (~90%) of the annual surface water runoff (and corresponding sediment load), the proposed tanks will have an OGS unit upstream to ensure sediments are removed prior to infiltration. Furthermore, the tanks are typically equipped with a separator/isolator row which acts as a type of forebay to settle other debris which may enter the tank. This approach (OGS + separator row + retention of frequent flows) will achieve the target 80% TSS removal. Refer to OGS sizing details in **Appendix C**.

Tank	Area	OGS Recommendation
1	2.01 ha @ 70% IMP	EFO10 Stormceptor (or equivalent) –
'		60% TSS removal

Provided that the isolator row and infiltration media provide at least 40% TSS removal total, the treatment train will achieve 80% removal:

OGS (60%) + 50% x Isolator row + infiltration (minimum 40% required) → 80% removal



Quantity Control – To simplify the tank design and promote infiltration, a complex outlet structure is not proposed (i.e. to achieve post- to pre-development flow control for each design event). Instead, the tanks have been provided with sufficient storage such that the "overflow" rate to the Dundas Street outfall for each storm event is reduced and also lagged sufficiently to ensure the total flow from the development area (2.01 ha) and existing area to Dundas Street (0.29 ha) does not exceed the existing release rates based on the 0.29 ha area. This approach uses the "overflow" function in Visual OTTHYMO. Refer to **Table 4-2** for details.

The appropriate volume requirements were based on an iterative approach, which primarily targeted control of the 100-year storm. The tank rating curves are based on a conservative infiltration rate of 30mm/hour applied to the bottom area of the tank (455m²) assumed to be constant for all depths). This results in a relatively small release rate into the ground (~4 L/s). As shown in the following table, the tank begins to discharge to the Dundas Street sewer during events larger than the 10-year event. There is sufficient volume in the tanks to attenuate / lag the peak flows of the inflow hydrographs and ensure that the overflow rates (plus other drainage directed to the outlets) do not exceed the pre-development rates. This concept will be implemented by matching the obvert of the tank with the obvert of the inlet pipe and outlet pipe – the tank must fill up to the maximum volume before the outlet pipe (i.e. overflow to Dundas Street) is engaged.

It is understood that discharge to the Credit River does not require any quantity control. However, to avoid potential impacts to the existing sewer, only the 10-year pre-development flow is assumed to have been accommodated in the existing storm sewer. At detailed design, if it is determined that the Dundas Street sewers or ROW has excess capacity, there is potential to reduce the size of the storage tank and release more flows from the site.

Refer to underground storage tank information and modelling in **Appendix C**. Note that the post-development areas represented in the following tables is based on the Visual OTTHYMO "effective" area, which reflects adjustments made to account for flow-diversions (i.e. infiltration flows that do not arrive at the outfalls). The actual post-development areas have been accurately accounted for in the model.

Refer to the results in **Table 4-3** for further details.



Table 4-2 – Proposed Underground Tank Performance

		Т	ank to Dunda	S
Design Event	Outflow Type	Discharge (m³/s)	Volume released (m³)	Max. Volume Used (m³)
	Infiltration	0.004	340	
25mm	Discharge to Dundas	0	0	299
	Infiltration	0.004	443	
2-year	Discharge to Dundas	0	0	476
	Infiltration	0.004	449	
5-year	Discharge to Dundas	0	0	694
	Infiltration	0.004	454	
10-year	Discharge to Dundas	0	0	890
	Infiltration	0.004	456	
25-year	Discharge to Dundas	0.015	139	905
	Infiltration	0.004	456	
50-year	Discharge to Dundas	0.034	265	905
	Infiltration	0.004	460	
100-year	Discharge to Dundas	0.058	377	905



Table 4-3 – Existing vs Proposed Drainage Outlets and Contributing Areas

Outfall / Area	Model Results	25mm	2-year	5-year	10-year	25-year	50-year	100-year
Dundas 0.29 ha	Q (m ³ /s)	0.011	0.016	0.022	0.028	0.032	0.037	0.054
	Q (m³/s)	0.011	0.016	0.022	0.028	0.032	0.037	0.054
0.29 na		21	40	58	76	90	105	149
	D\/ (m3\	E	Effective Are	ea due to D	UYHYD (m	ajor/minor t	flow split) (h	na)
2.30 ha	RV (m ³)	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.751	1	1.132
		21	40	58	76	229	370	498
DICB2	O (m ³ /o)	0.056	0.088	0.123	0.156	0.184	0.21	0.289
1.6 ha	Q (m ³ /s)	0.008	0.016	0.025	0.035	0.065	0.094	0.165
		107	208	303	397	476	553	788
	D\/ (m ³)	E	Effective Are	ea due to D	UYHYD (m	ajor/minor t	flow split) (h	na)
1.024 ha	RV (m ³)	1.024	1.024	1.024	1.024	1.034	1.046	1.066
		22	56	92	132	174	219	277
DICB3	0 (3)	0.009	0.015	0.021	0.027	0.033	0.038	0.051
0.45 ha	Q (m ³ /s)	0.001	0.003	0.006	0.010	0.013	0.017	0.021
İ		19	39	60	81	100	118	175
İ	RV (m³)	Effective Area due to DUYHYD (major/minor flow split) (ha)						
0.418 ha		0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418
[4	14	27	41	54	67	83
DICB4	Q (m³/s)	0.016	0.026	0.037	0.049	0.058	0.068	0.09
0.84 ha		0.001	0.003	0.006	0.009	0.024	0.040	0.081
i		33	70	108	147	181	215	320
	D) / /m=3)	E	Effective Ard	ea due to D	UYHYD (m	ajor/minor t	flow split) (h	na)
0.378 ha	RV (m ³)	0.378	0.378	0.378	0.378	0.385	0.393	0.406
		4	13	24	37	53	71	96
DICB5	0 (3/-)	0.002	0.006	0.012	0.019	0.026	0.032	0.046
0.8 ha	Q (m ³ /s)	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.011	0.049	0.086	0.188
ĺ		8	28	51	78	103	128	178
	D\/ (m3\	E	Effective Are	ea due to D	UYHYD (m	ajor/minor t	flow split) (h	na)
0.437 ha	RV (m ³)	0.437	0.437	0.437	0.437	0.453	0.473	0.507
		4	15	28	43	66	95	140
Total to NHS	O (m ³ /a)	0.094	0.151	0.215	0.279	0.333	0.385	0.53
3.98 ha	Q (m ³ /s)	0.022	0.041	0.066	0.093	0.183	0.274	0.509
2.396 ha	P\/ (m ³)	188	385	580	779	950	1119	1610
	RV (m ³)	55	138	230	329	576	821	1094



The modeling results indicate that the target flows at Dundas Street are not exceeded, and that in general, even the runoff volume is decreased to most outlets due to the diversion towards Dundas Street.

There is an increase in total runoff volume to the Dundas Street outlet, which is a typical expectation of developed areas and proposed diversion of frequent flows away from the NHS.

In all other cases, the proposed controlled flows and runoff volumes, with the exception of slight flow exceedances at DICB5 during the 50-year and 100-year storms. However, in total, there is a net reduction of peak flow and runoff volume discharged from the proposed site compared to existing conditions. Based on the preceding results, the SWM underground storage tank has provided sufficient quality, erosion and quantity control volume to accommodate the proposed drainage area and land use, and meets the outlet design objectives of CVC and the City.



Outfall Design

The outlet from the proposed tank will be a 375mm storm sewer that will connect to the existing CB structure / stub at the north limit of the subject lands along the Dundas Street frontage. This outlet pipe is approximately 200m long and will be located within the NHS buffer. It is understood that this is a preferable encroachment, relative to the original outlet pipes / headwalls proposed within the NHS slope itself.

The proposed major system outfalls to the NHS will be controlled with a level spreader as shown on the grading and drainage plan. The level spreaders have been designed according to the TRCA S.T.E.P. wiki guidance, which indicates that the level spreader should be 1.4m long for every 0.1m³/s of flow.

The total 100-year less 10-year storm flow is approximately 0.349m³/s based on the Visual OTTHYMO model (10-year flow discharges to tank and remaining flow stays on the major system and drains to the low points along the NHS buffer). The overland flow outlets along the NHS buffer discharge to DICB2, DICB4, and DICB5. These outlets receive approximately 30%, 20%, and 50% of the major system drainage area, respectively. The major system flow has been divided in these ratios to calculate the preliminary level spreader dimensions as follows:

	DICB 2	DICB 4	DICB 5
Approximate Percentage of Major System Drainage Area	30%	20%	50%
100-year less 10-year flow remaining on surface (0.349m³/s total at NHYD112)	0.1047	0.0698	0.1745
Number of 0.1m ³ /s increments for level spreader sizing	1.047	0.698	1.745
Required length at 1.4m per 0.1m ³ /s of flow (rounded up)	15	10	24

The width of the level spreaders will be a minimum of 300mm and the depth will be at least 200mm. A constant elevation will be maintained along the edge of the level spreader and NHS setback boundary to promote sheet flow. The level spreader will take the form of a swale or concrete curb structure such as the example provided in the image below (source: S.T.E.P. / Minnesota Pollution Control Agency).





5. WASTEWATER SERVICING PLAN

5.1. EXISTING WASTEWATER SERVICING

The Region of Peel's mapping data and record drawings indicates that sanitary sewers are in proximity to the subject property as follows:

- Existing 250 mm diameter local asbestos cement sanitary sewer on Sherwood Forrest Circle flowing easterly towards King Richard's Place where it connects to an existing 375 mm diameter sanitary sewer flowing easterly within an existing easement connected to St. Wyntens Court. The existing 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer within an easement between Lot 91 and Lot 92 along Sherwood Forrest Circle will serve as the outlet for the subject lands.
- Existing 1050 mm diameter trunk CPP sanitary sewer on Dundas Street West flowing northerly towards the Credit River where it connects to an existing 2250 mm diameter trunk CPP sanitary sewer flowing easterly along the Credit River.

5.2. PROPOSED WASTEWATER SERVICING

The proposed development will be serviced by a 200 mm diameter local sanitary sewer within the private roadway (CEC). There is a 250 mm diameter sanitary service connection within an existing easement between Lot 91 and Lot 92 along Sherwood Forrest Circle that will convey drainage from the development to the existing 250 mm diameter local sanitary sewer along Sherwood Forrest Circle where it continues to flow easterly towards the existing 375 mm diameter local sanitary sewer within an easement connected to St. Wyntens Court.

An estimate of the post-development sanitary sewage flows from the site to the downstream sanitary system is based on the site plan provided by the Architect, and has been calculated using the following Region Sanitary Sewer Design Criteria as summarized in **Table 5** below:

Table 5-1 - Sanitary Design Criteria

Parameter	Value
Unit Sewage Flow	290 litres/capita/day
Population Equivalent (Single Detached)	4.2 person/unit
Infiltration Rate	0.26 litres/second/hectare

The estimated post-development sanitary sewage flows for the site based on the sanitary design parameters is 3.7 L/s based on a total population of 236 persons and a maximum peaking factor of 4.0 and an infiltration area of 2.08 hectares. Refer to the Sanitary Design Calculations and Sanitary Sewer Design Sheet in **Appendix D** and **Drawing C303**, "Sanitary Drainage Plan," in **Appendix G** for details. The Region has confirmed that they will permit the proposed flow (3.7 L/s). Refer to **Appendix F** for the Region of Peel Connection Demand Table.



6. WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION PLAN

6.1. EXISTING WATER SERVICING

The Region of Peel's watermain infrastructure maps and record drawings indicate that the following services are in the vicinity to the subject lands.

- Existing 400 mm diameter CPP watermain on the north and south side of Dundas Street West
- Existing 150 mm diameter PVC watermain on the west side of Mississauga Road
- Existing 150 mm diameter ductile iron watermain on the east side of Sherwood Forrest Circle

6.2. PROPOSED WATER SERVICING

The proposed 200 mm diameter PVC watermain network will be looped wherever possible and each unit will be provided with individual water service laterals per Region standards. The following connection points will service the development:

- Connection to existing 400 mm diameter CPP watermain on the south side of Dundas Street West
- Connection to existing 150 mm diameter ductile iron watermain on the east side of Sherwood Forrest Circle

The estimated fire flow demand for the development has been calculated using the recommendations of the Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS), 2020. The FUS calculations indicate the recommended maximum fire flow given the size of the building based on the site statistics, the type of building confirmed with the Architect, and proximity to other buildings. The estimated calculated fire flow demand for the development is 150.0 L/s (2,378 USGPM).

The estimated domestic water demand for the site has been calculated in accordance with the Region of Peel's Watermain Design Criteria as follows: residential water demand rate of 280 litres/capita/day, max day factor of 2.0, peak hour factor of 3.0. The estimated domestic water (peak hour) for the site based on the design parameters is 2.3 L/s (36 USGPM) based on an estimated population of 236 persons.

The required maximum fire flow rate plus the estimated domestic water demand flow rate for the site is 152.3 L/s (2,414 USGPM). Two (2) fire hydrant flow tests were undertaken along Sherwood Forrest Circle (HYD 2019562) and Mississauga Road (HYD 2020959) and the fire flow test results at 20 PSI were 162 L/s (2,568 USGPM) and 583 L/s (9,248 USGPM), respectively. The available fire flow (162 L/s, 583 L/s) exceeds the required fire flow (152 L/s). Therefore, the existing watermain along Sherwood Forrest Circle and Dundas Street West is suitable to service this development. Refer to the Water Demand Calculations and Hydrant Flow Test Results in **Appendix E** and **Drawing C103**, "Watermain Servicing Plan," in **Appendix G** for details. Refer to **Appendix F** for the Region of Peel Connection Demand Table.



7. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Rigorous erosion and sediment control measures will be designed, implemented and maintained throughout the construction period. At detailed design, an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be prepared in conformance with the City and Conservation Authority guidelines. Erosion and sediment control will be implemented for all construction activities including topsoil stripping, earthworks, foundation excavation and stockpiling of materials and will remain in place and functional until bare surfaces are stabilized.

The following erosion and sediment control measures should be considered for use during construction:

- Natural features will be staked and temporary fencing provided to keep machinery out of sensitive areas;
- Sediment control fence and snow fence will be placed prior to earthworks;
- Logistics/construction plan will be implemented to limit the size of disturbed areas, minimizing the non-essential clearing and grading areas;
- Rock check-dams and cut-off swales will be provided, where required, in order to control, slow down and direct runoff to sediment basins;
- Sediment traps will be provided;
- Gravel mud mats will be installed at construction vehicle access points to minimize offsite tracking of sediments;
- All temporary erosion and sediment control measures will be routinely inspected monitored and repaired during construction. Temporary controls will not be removed until the areas they serve are restored and stable;
- Where underground services are located below the water table, the use of trench collars are recommended to provide barriers to flow to prevent groundwater flow along granular bedding material. This is not expected to be required based on the depth of the groundwater table.

Reference will be made to the *Guidelines for Erosion and Sediment Control for Urban Construction Sites* prepared by the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area Conservation Authorities (2019) when preparing Erosion and Sediment Control Plans.

Refer to Drawing C401, "Erosion and Sediment Control Plan", in Appendix G for details.



8. CONCLUSION

The proposed 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle development can be adequately serviced through existing municipal infrastructure. In summary:

- Stormwater quantity and quality control will be provided by the proposed underground tank, oil-grit separator, and infiltration trenches.
- Water balance will be achieved through various LID practises, including underground tanks and infiltration trenches.
- Wastewater servicing will be provided by proposed 200 mm diameter PVC sanitary sewers within the private roadway and a proposed 250mm diameter PVC sanitary service connection to the existing 250 mm diameter asbestos cement municipal sanitary sewer on Sherwood Forrest Circle.
- Water servicing for domestic supply and fire protection will be provided by proposed 200 mm PVC watermain within the private roadway with two (2) connection points to the to the existing watermain infrastructure within the public roadways. The first connection is to the existing 400 mm diameter CPP watermain on the east side of Dundas Street West and the second connection is to the existing 150 mm diameter ductile iron watermain on the north side of Sherwood Forrest Circle.

Report Prepared by:



Jordan Strauss, P.Eng., PMP *Project Manager*



APPENDIX A

GEOTECHANICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL REPORTS

Report on Geotechnical Investigation and Slope Stability Assessment Proposed Buildings 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Mississauga, Ontario

Prepared For: **Argo Development Corporation**

Project No: 23-162-102 **Date:** July 24, 2023



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1. INTRODUCTION

DS Consultants Ltd. (DS) was retained by Argo Development Corporation (the client) to undertake a geotechnical investigation and slope stability assessment for the proposed development, located at 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle in Mississauga, Ontario.

It is understood that the project will consist of low-rise to mid-rise buildings with one level of basement.

The client has provided us with a report entitled "Geotechnical Investigation and Slope Stability Assessment, Proposed Carmel Heights Seniors Development, 1720 Sherwood Forest Circle, Mississauga, Ontario", prepared by Terraprobe Inc., File No. 1-17-0362-01, dated November 23, 2017. In the report by Terraprobe, a total of 17 boreholes (No. 1 to 17) were drilled in 2017 to depths ranging from 8.1 to 15.7 m. The location plan and logs of the boreholes by Terraprobe are attached in **Appendix A**.

In 2023, DS drilled 4 additional boreholes (BH23-100 to BH23-103) at the site for the geotechnical investigation and slope stability assessment.

The purpose of this investigation was to determine the subsurface conditions at the borehole locations and from the findings in the boreholes make engineering recommendations for the following:

- 1. Foundations
- 2. Floor slab and permanent drainage
- 3. Earth Pressures
- 4. Earthquake considerations
- 5. Excavations, backfill and groundwater control
- 6. Pavements
- 7. Slope stability assessment

This geotechnical investigation and slope stability assessment report deals with the geotechnical and slope stability aspects of the site only. Environmental and hydrogeological investigations are beyond the scope of work of this investigation.

This report is provided on the basis of the terms of reference presented above and, on the assumption, that the design will be in accordance with the applicable codes and standards. If there are any changes in the design features relevant to the geotechnical analyses, or if any questions arise concerning the geotechnical aspects of the codes and standards, this office should be

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contacted to review the design. It may then be necessary to carry out additional borings and reporting before the recommendations of this office can be relied upon.

The site investigation and recommendations follow generally accepted practice for geotechnical consultants in Ontario. The format and contents are guided by client specific needs and economics and do not conform to generalized standards for services. Laboratory testing for most part follows ASTM or CSA Standards or modifications of these standards that have become standard practice.

This report has been prepared for Argo Development Corporation and its designers. Third party use of this report without DS Consultants Ltd. (DS) consent is prohibited.

2. FIELD AND LABORATORY WORK

Four (4) boreholes (BH23-100 to BH23-103) were drilled by DS at the site to depths ranging from 6.7 to 15.8 m. The boreholes were drilled with solid stem continuous flight auger equipment by drilling sub-contractors under the direction and supervision of DS personnel. Samples were retrieved at regular intervals with a 50 mm O.D. split-barrel sampler driven with a hammer weighing 624 N and dropping 760 mm in accordance with the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) method. The samples were logged in the field and returned to the DS laboratory for detailed examination by the project engineer and for laboratory testing.

As well as visual examination in the laboratory, all soil samples for the boreholes drilled by DS were tested for moisture contents. Grain size analyses and Atterberg Limits tests were conducted on selected soil samples and the results are presented in **Drawings 6 to 7.**

Groundwater level observations were made during drilling and in the open boreholes at the completion of the drilling operations. Two (2) boreholes (BH23-101 and BH23-102) were equipped with 50mm dia. monitoring wells for the long-term groundwater level monitoring.

The surface elevations at the borehole locations were surveyed by DS staff using differential GPS system. It should be noted that the elevations at the as-drilled borehole locations were not provided by a professional surveyor and should be considered approximate. Contractors performing any work referenced to the borehole elevations should confirm the borehole elevations for their work.

3. SOIL AND GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS

The locations of the boreholes (BH23-100 to BH23-103) by DS are shown on **Drawing 1**. Notes on sample description are presented on **Drawing 1B**. The subsurface conditions encountered in boreholes are presented in the individual borehole logs (**Drawing 2** to **5**). The results of grain size

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analyses are presented in Drawing 6 and on the borehole logs. The results of Atterberg Limits tests are presented in **Drawing 7** and on the borehole logs.

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The location plan and logs of the previous boreholes (No. 1 to 17) by Terraprobe are attached in Appendix A.

Soil Conditions 3.1

In the boreholes, fill materials with asphalt pavement or topsoil at surface were found. The native soils below the fill consisted of cohesionless deposits and clayey silt to silty clay till deposits.

The subsurface conditions encountered in boreholes are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Asphalt Pavement and Topsoil:

A pavement structure consisting of 65 to 140 mm asphalt overlying granular base was encountered in BH23-100 by DS and in Boreholes 2, 6 and 8 by Terraprobe.

A surficial layer of topsoil of 50mm to 390 mm thick was found in all other boreholes, as shown in the borehole logs. It should be noted that the thickness of the topsoil explored at the borehole locations may not be representative for the site and should not be relied on to calculate the amount of topsoil at the site.

Fill Materials:

Below the pavement structure and topsoil, fill materials were found in all boreholes, extending to depths ranging from 1.0 to 2.5 m. The fill materials consisted of very loose to compact sand/silty sand to sandy silt and soft to very stiff clayey silt, with inclusions of topsoil and organics. The SPT 'N' values measured in the fill materials ranged from 3 to 18 blows per 300 mm penetration.

Cohesionless Deposits (Gravelly sand, Sand and Gravel, Sand and Silt to Sandy Silt):

Below the fill materials, cohesionless deposits of gravelly sand to sand and gravel, with some layers of sand and silt to sandy silt, were encountered in all boreholes, extending to depths ranging from 4.6 to 9.7 m. In Boreholes 7, 15 and 17 by Terraprobe, the cohesionless deposits extended to the explored depth of 8.2 m.

These cohesionless deposits were found in compact to very dense state (typically dense to very dense), with measured SPT 'N' values ranging from 14 to more than 50 blows per 300 mm penetration. Some cohesionless deposits were found to be wet to saturated and below groundwater table.

Grain size analyses of two gravelly sand to sand and gravel samples samples (BH23-100/SS3 and BH23-103/SS5) were conducted by DS and the results are presented in Drawing 6 and on the borehole logs, with the following fractions:

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Clay: 3%

Silt: 11%

Sand: 42 to 45%

Gravel: 41 to 44%

Grain size analyses of selected cohesionless soil samples were also conducted by Terraprobe and

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the results are presented on the borehole logs in Appendix A.

Clayey Silt to Silty Clay Till:

Below the cohesionless deposits, clayey silt to silty clay till deposits were encountered in all

boreholes, except for Boreholes 7, 15 and 17 by Terraprobe. The clayey silt to silty clay till deposits

were found below depths ranging from 4.6 to 9.7 m, extending to the maximum explored borehole

depth of 15.8 m.

The clayey silt to silty clay till deposits were found to have a very stiff to hard consistency (typically

hard), with measured SPT 'N' values ranging from 17 to more than 50 blows per 300 mm

penetration.

Grain size analyses of two clayey silt to silty clay till samples (BH23-100/SS7 and BH23-101/SS7)

were conducted by DS and the results are presented in Drawing 6 and on the borehole logs, with

the following fractions:

Clay:

18 to 25%

Silt:

43 to 49%

Sand: 25 to 27%

Gravel: 6 to 7%

Atterberg Limits tests of two clayey silt to silty clay till samples (BH23-100/SS7 and BH23-101/SS7)

were conducted by DS and the results are presented in **Drawing 7** and on the borehole logs.

Grain size analyses and Atterberg Limits tests of selected clayey silt samples were also conducted

by Terraprobe and the results are presented on the borehole logs in Appendix A.

3.2 **Groundwater Conditions**

The groundwater levels measured in the monitoring wells in the boreholes are shown in the

borehole logs and are summarized on Table 3.2 below. Short-term (not stabilized) groundwater

levels observed during the drilling operations in the boreholes without monitoring wells are also

listed on Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: Summary of Groundwater Levels

Borehole No.	Ground Surface Elev. (m)	Borehole Depth (m)	Groundwater Depth/Elev. in monitoring Wells (m)	Short-term Groundwater Depth during Drilling (m)	Borehole Location Note
DS Boreholes:					
BH23-100	115.6	6.7		Dry	Near slope
BH23-101	116.3	15.8	15.0 /101.3		Near slope
BH23-102	116.0	15.8	Dry		Near slope
BH23-103	116.1	9.7		5.5	
Terraprobe					
Boreholes:					
1	116.2	15.5	13.3 /102.9		Near slope
2	116.2	15.7		Dry	Near slope
3	115.8	15.5	14.8 /101.0		Near slope
4	116.1	15.5		7.6	Near slope
5	116.1	15.5	12.9 /103.2		Near slope
6	116.2	8.2		5.0	
7	115.9	8.2	7.1 /108.8		
8	116.3	15.7	14.2 /102.1		Near slope
9	116.2	8.2	5.8 /110.4		
10	116.3	8.2		Dry	Near slope
11	116.1	8.2	5.5 /110.6		
12	116.4	8.2	6.4 /110.0		
13	116.0	8.2	7.0 /109.0		Near slope
14	115.8	8.2	Dry		
15	116.0	8.2		7.0	
16	115.9	8.1		Dry	
17	115.8	8.2		6.4	

It should be noted that the groundwater levels can vary and are subject to seasonal fluctuations in response to major weather events.

4. GEOTECHNICAL DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the borehole information, geotechnical discussion and recommendations for the proposed development are presented as follows. In this report, the soil and groundwater conditions are interpreted as relevant to the design and construction of the proposed buildings. Comments relating to construction are intended for the guidance of the design engineer to establish constructability.

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The construction methods described in this report must not be considered as being specifications or direct recommendations to the contractors, or as being the only suitable methods. Prospective contractors should evaluate all of the factual information, obtain additional subsurface information as they might deem necessary and should select their construction methods, sequencing and equipment based on their own experience in similar ground conditions. The readers of this report are also reminded that the conditions are known only at the borehole locations and conditions may vary significantly in-between.

4.1 Foundations

It is understood that the project will consist of low-rise to mid-rise buildings with one level of basement. It is assumed that the basement floor slab will be about 3 m below the existing ground. Footings will be within 1 to 2 m below the basement floor.

Based on the borehole information, the proposed buildings with one level of basement can be supported by spread and strip footings founded on the undisturbed native soils at the anticipated founding levels for a bearing capacity of 350 kPa at SLS (serviceability limit states), and for a factored geotechnical resistance of 525 kPa at ULS (ultimate limit states).

Footings designed to the specified bearing capacity at the serviceability limit states (SLS) are expected to settle less than 25 mm total and 19 mm differential.

In the vicinity of the existing buried utilities, all footings must be lowered to undisturbed native soils, or alternatively the services must be structurally bridged.

New footings close to any existing structures must match the existing footing base level. If adjacent existing footings are higher than the proposed new footings, underpinning of the existing footings may be required.

All footing bases must be inspected by this office prior to pouring concrete to confirm the beating capacity of the founding soils.

The excavated footing bases must be covered with 50 mm thick mud slab immediately after inspection and cleaning, in order to avoid disturbance of the founding soil due to water and construction activity.

All footings exposed to seasonal freezing conditions must have at least 1.2 m of soil cover for frost protection.

Where it is necessary to place footings at different levels, the upper footing must be founded below an imaginary 10 horizontal to 7 vertical line drawn up from the base of the lower footing. The lower footing must be installed first to help minimize the risk of undermining the upper footing.

It should be noted that the recommended bearing capacities have been calculated by DS from the borehole information for the design stage only. The investigation and comments are necessarily on-going as new information of the underground conditions becomes available. For example, more specific information is available with respect to conditions between boreholes when foundation construction is underway. The interpretation between boreholes and the recommendations of this report must therefore be checked through field inspections provided by DS to validate the information for use during the construction stage.

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4.2 Floor Slab and Permanent Drainage

With one level of basement, the floor slab can be supported on grade provided all fill and disturbed native soils are removed and the base thoroughly proof rolled. The backfill required to raise the grade can consist of inorganic soil, placed in shallow lifts and compacted to 98 percent of Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (SPMDD).

A moisture break consisting of at least 200 mm of 19 mm clear crushed stone should be installed under the floor slab.

Underfloor drainage system and perimeter drainage system around the exterior basement walls will be required. The perimeter drainage system shown on Drawing 8 is recommended for the basement walls where open cut procedures are used.

4.3 **Earth Pressures**

The lateral earth pressures acting on basement walls and retaining structures may be calculated from the following expression:

 $p = K(\gamma h + q)$

Lateral earth pressure in kPa acting at depth h where p

Κ Earth pressure coefficient equal to 0.40 for vertical walls = and horizontal backfill used for permanent construction

Unit weight of backfill, a value of 21.0 kN/m³ may be assumed = γ

Depth to point of interest in metres Н =

Q Equivalent value of surcharge on the ground surface in kPa

The above expression assumes that the perimeter drainage system prevents the buildup of any hydrostatic pressure behind the wall.

4.4 Earthquake Considerations

Based on the borehole information and according to Table 4.1.8.4.A of OBC 2012, the subject site for the proposed buildings can be classified as 'Class C' for seismic site response.

4.5 Excavation, Backfill and Groundwater Control

It is understood that the proposed buildings will include one level of basement or parking levels below ground. It is assumed that excavations to underside of footings will continue to a depth of 4 to 5 m below the existing ground. Sumps and elevator pits may require localized excavations to continue approximately one metre deeper.

Excavations can be carried out with heavy hydraulic backhoe. No major problems with groundwater are anticipated for excavations above groundwater and to a depth of 4 to 5 m. It is expected that any seepage, which occurs during wet periods, can be removed by pumping from sumps for excavations above groundwater.

Groundwater was found in some boreholes at depths of 5 to 7 m or deeper. Positive dewatering will be required for any excavation (if any) below groundwater. Otherwise, it will result in an unstable base and flowing sides. The groundwater table must be lowered to at least 1.0 m below the excavation base.

It should be noted that the till is a non-sorted sediment and therefore may contain boulders. Possible large obstructions such as buried concrete pieces are also anticipated in the fill material. Provisions must be made in the excavation contract for the removal of possible boulders in the till or obstructions in the fill material.

All excavations must be carried out in accordance with the most recent Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA). In accordance with OHSA, the fill and cohesionless deposits (gravelly sand, sand and gravel, sand and silt to sandy silt) can be classified as Type 3 Soil above groundwater table and Type 4 Soil below groundwater table. Very stiff to hard clayey silt to silty clay deposits can be classified as Type 3 Soil above groundwater table and Type 4 Soil below groundwater table.

The select inorganic fill and native soils free from topsoil and organics can be used as general construction backfill where it can be compacted with sheep's foot type compactors. Loose lifts of soil, which are to be compacted, should not exceed 200 mm.

Depending on the time of construction and weather, some excavated material may be too wet to compact and will require aeration prior to its use.

Imported granular fill, which can be compacted with hand-held equipment, should be used in confined areas.

Underfloor fill should be compacted to at least 98 percent of Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (SPMDD).

The excavated soils are not considered to be free draining. Where free draining backfill is required, imported granular fill such as OPSS Granular B should be used.

It should be noted that the excavated soils are subject to moisture content increase during wet weather which would make these materials too wet for adequate compaction. Stockpiles should be compacted at the surface or be covered with tarpaulins to minimize moisture uptake.

4.6 Pavements

The recommended pavement structures provided in **Table 4.6** are based upon an estimate of the subgrade soil properties determined from visual examination and textural classification of the soil samples. The values may need to be adjusted based on the city /regional standards. Consequently, the recommended pavement structures should be considered for preliminary design purposes only. A functional design life of eight to ten years has been used to establish the pavement recommendations. This represents the number of years to the first rehabilitation, assuming regular maintenance is carried out. If required, a more refined pavement structure design can be performed based on specific traffic data and design life requirements and will involve specific laboratory tests to determine frost susceptibility and strength characteristics of the subgrade soils, as well as specific data input from the client.

Table 4.6: Recommended Pavement Structure Thickness

Pavement Layer	Compaction Requirements	Light Duty Parking (Cars)	Heavy Duty Parking (Delivery Trucks)
Asphaltic Concrete	Min. 92% of Maximum Relative Density (MRD)	40 mm HL 3 or SP 12.5 40 mm HL 8 or SP 19.0	40 mm HL 3 or SP 12.5 80 mm HL 8 or SP 19.0
OPSS Granular A Base (or 20mm Crusher Run Limestone)	100% SPMDD*	150 mm	150 mm
OPSS Granular B (or 50mm Crusher Run Limestone)	100% SPMDD	250 mm	350 mm

^{*} Denotes Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density, ASTM-D698
The subgrade must be compacted to 98% SPMDD for at least the upper 500 mm unless accepted by DS Consultants Ltd.

The long-term performance of the pavement structure is highly dependent upon the subgrade support conditions. Stringent construction control procedures should be maintained to ensure

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uniform subgrade moisture and density conditions are achieved. In addition, the need for adequate drainage cannot be over-emphasized. The finished pavement surface and underlying subgrade should be free of depressions and should be sloped (preferably at a minimum grade of two percent) to provide effective surface drainage toward catch basins. Surface water should not be allowed to pond adjacent to the outside edges of pavement areas. Subdrains should be installed to intercept excess subsurface moisture and prevent subgrade softening. This is particularly important in heavyduty pavement areas.

Additional comments on the construction of parking areas and access roadways are as follows:

- 1) As part of the subgrade preparation, proposed parking areas and access roadways should be stripped of topsoil and other obvious objectionable material. Fill required to raise the grades to design elevations should conform to backfill requirements outlined in previous sections of this report. The subgrade should be properly shaped, crowned then proofrolled in the full time presence of a representative of this office. Soft or spongy subgrade areas should be sub-excavated and properly replaced with suitable approved backfill compacted to 98% SPMDD.
- 2) The locations and extent of sub-drainage required within the paved areas should be reviewed by this office in conjunction with the proposed lot grading. Assuming that satisfactory crossfalls in the order of two percent have been provided, subdrains extending from and between catch basins may be satisfactory. In the event that shallower crossfalls are considered, a more extensive system of sub-drainage may be necessary and should be reviewed by DS Consultants Ltd.
- 3) The most severe loading conditions on light-duty pavement areas and the subgrade may occur during construction. Consequently, special provisions such as restricted access lanes, half-loads during paving, etc., may be required, especially if construction is carried out during unfavourable weather.
- 4) It is recommended that DS Consultants Ltd. be retained to review the final pavement structure designs and drainage plans prior to construction to ensure that they are consistent with the recommendations of this report.

5. SLOPE STABILITY ASSESSMENTS

This section presents stability assessments of the slopes at the site to determine the locations of the long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS) line, as required by Credit Valley Conservation (CVC). The top of bank had been staked out by CVC on August 3, 2018, as shown **on Drawing 1**.

5.1 Site and Slope Conditions

A site visit was made on July 11, 2023 by a senior geotechnical engineer from DS Consultants Ltd. (DS). Selected photographs (Photos B1 to B20) taken during our site visit are presented in **Appendix B**. A Google Image showing the slope site and surrounding areas is also presented in **Appendix B**.

A total of 11 slope profiles (X1-X1 to X11-X11) were derived from the topographic map (**Drawing 1**) provided by the client. The locations of the slope profiles are shown on **Drawing 1**. The slope profiles are presented on **Drawings 9 to 19**.

For the convenience of discussion, it is assumed that Mississauga Road near the site is in the southnorth alignment, and Dundas Street is in the east-west alignment.

Based on our site observations, the site and slope conditions are described as follows:

- The subject slopes are located at the southwest corner of Mississauga Road and Dundas Street.
- The major slope of approximately 10 to 17 m in height is along the west side of Mississauga Road. There is also a slope along the south side of Dundas Street, which is up to 10 m in height.
- The steepness of the slopes ranged from 1.4H:1V (at Cross-Section X7-X7) to flatter than 2.0H:1V.
- The slopes were covered with trees, grasses and other vegetation (see Photos in Appendix
 B), and were generally well protected from surface erosion. No seepage from the slope
 surface was found during the site visit. No evidence of slope failures was observed during
 our site visit.
- The toes of the slopes were along Mississauga Road and Dundas Street. The slope toe areas were well covered with grass and other vegetation and were well protected from erosions.
- There are no creek/watercourses within 15 m from the toe of the slopes. Credit River is located far away to the northeast side of Mississauga Road and is more than 80 m away from the toe of the subject slopes.

5.2 Soil Parameters for Slope Stability Analyses

Based on the borehole information and site observations, soil parameters used in the slope stability analyses are given on **Table 5.2**.

Soil Type	Unit Weight (kN/m³)	Cohesion c' (kPa)	Friction Angle
Slope surface layer	19.5	10	29
Fill material	19.5	1	29

21

21.5

0

9

36

32

Table 5.2: Soil Parameters for Long-term Slope Stability Analyses

To take into consideration the vegetation and tree roots on the slopes and to prevent shallow surficial failures in the analyses, a soil layer of up to 0.5 m thick along the slope surface is assumed to have a cohesion value of 10 kPa.

5.3 Erosion Considerations

Gravelly sand to sand & gravel

Clayey silt to silty clay till

As indicated in Section 5.2 above, the toes of the slopes were along Mississauga Road and Dundas Street. The slope toe areas were well covered with grass and other vegetation and were well protected from erosions. There are no creek/watercourses within 15 m from the toes of the slopes. Credit River is located far away to the northeast side of Mississauga Road and is more than 80 m away from the toe of the subject slopes.

In accordance with the Provincial Guidelines entitled "Understanding Natural Hazards" and according to the soil and creek conditions, no erosion allowance at the toes of the slopes should be required for the setback of the long-term stable slopes.

5.4 Stability Analyses of Existing Slopes

Eleven (11) slope profiles of the existing slopes at Cross-Sections X1-X1 through X11-X11 (see **Drawing 1** for locations) were derived from the topographic map (**Drawing 1**), as shown on **Drawings 9** to **19**.

The slope at Cross-Section X7-X7 is steep (1.4H:1V) and the slope at Cross-Section X10-X10 is relatively flatter (2H:1V). Long-term stability analyses of the existing slopes at the critical/typical Cross-Sections X7-X7 and X10-X10 have been carried out with the computer program SLIDE (Version 2018) using the Morgenstern-Price, Spencer, Bishop and Janbu methods. The analysis results are presented in **Drawings 20 and 21**.

The calculated factor of safety (FS) of the existing slope (1.4H:1V) at Cross-Section X7-X7 is FS=1.18 (see **Drawing 20**), which is less than the minimum acceptable value of 1.5. Therefore, the existing

slope (1.4H:1V) at Cross-Section X7-X7 is considered not stable in terms of long-term stability based on CVC's requirements.

The calculated factor of safety (FS) of the existing slope (2.0H:1V) at Cross-Section X10-X10 is FS=1.662 (see **Drawing 21**), which is greater than the minimum acceptable value of 1.5. Therefore, the existing slope (2.0H:1V) at Cross-Section X10-X10 is considered stable in terms of long-term stability based on CVC's requirements.

5.5 Stability Analyses of Long-term Stable Slope

Based on the slope stability analysis results presented above, the existing slope (1.4H:1V) at Cross-Section X7-X7 is considered not stable in terms of long-term stability based on CVC's requirements.

In order to determine the long-term stable slope at the site, stability analysis of the modified 1.8H:1V slope at Cross-Section X7-X7, has been carried out. The results are presented on **Drawing** 22. The calculated factor of safety of the 1.8H:1V slope on **Drawing 22** is FS=1.563, which is greater than the minimum acceptable value of 1.5. The 1.8H:1V slope shown on Drawing 22 is considered stable in terms of long-term stability.

Based on the slope stability analysis results, it can be concluded that a slope of 1.8H:1V is stable in terms of long-term stability.

Accordingly, the long-term stable slopes at Cross-Section X1-X1 through Cross-Section X11-X11 are presented on **Drawing 9** through **Drawing 19**, respectively.

5.6 Long-term Stable Top of Slope (LTSTOS)

Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) had staked out the top of slope on August 3, 2018, as shown on Drawing 1.

Based on the slope stability analysis results presented above, the long-term stable slopes at Cross-Section X1-X1 through Cross-Section X11-X11 are presented on Drawing 9 through Drawing 19. The points representing the long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS) at the Cross-Sections are determined using the following criteria:

- If the stable top of slope determined in the slope stability analysis in this study is further away from the toe of the slope than the staked top of slope by CVC, then the stable top of slope determined in the slope stability analysis in this study is considered as the long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS), such as at Cross-Sections X3-X3 to X5-X5, X7-X7 and X11.
- If the stable top of slope determined in the slope stability analysis in this study is the same as or closer to the toe of the slope than the staked top of slope by CVC, then the staked top of slope by CVC is considered as the long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS), such as at Cross-Sections X1-X1, X2-X2, X6-X6, and X8-X8 to X10-X10.

DS Consultants Ltd July 24, 2023 Accordingly, the points representing the long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS) at the Cross-Sections are as follows.

- Point 'S1' on Drawing 9 represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X1-X1
- Point 'S2' on Drawing 10 represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X2-X2
- Point 'S3' on **Drawing 11** represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X3-X3
- Point 'S4' on Drawing 12 represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X4-X4
- Point 'S5' on Drawing 13 represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X5-X5
- Point 'S6' on Drawing 14 represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X6-X6
- Point 'S7' on Drawing 15 represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X7-X7
- Point 'S8' on Drawing 16 represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X8-X8
- Point 'S9' on **Drawing 17** represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X9-X9
- Point 'S10' on Drawing 18 represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X10-X10
- Point 'S11' on Drawing 19 represents the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Section X11-X11

Based on the long-term stable top of slope at Cross-Sections X1-X1 to X11-X11, and our field observations, the recommended long-term stable top of slope line (Line S0-S1-S2-S3-S4-S5-S6-S7-S8-S9-S10-S11-S12) is shown on **Drawing 1**.

This long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS) line must be reviewed by Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) for their approval.

6. GENERAL COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS OF REPORT

DS Consultants Ltd. (DS) should be retained for a general review of the final design and specifications to verify that this report has been properly interpreted and implemented. If not accorded the privilege of making this review, DS will assume no responsibility for interpretation of the recommendations in the report.

This report is intended solely for the Client named. The material in it reflects our best judgment in light of the information available to DS at the time of preparation. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by DS, it shall not be used to express or imply warranty as to the fitness of the property for a particular purpose. No portion of this report may be used as a separate entity, it is written to be read in its entirety.

DS Consultants Ltd July 24, 2023

1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle, Mississauga, Ontario

The sub-surface conditions are interpreted as relevant to the design and construction of the proposed sanitary sewer. Comments relating to construction are intended for the guidance of the design engineer to establish constructability and must not be considered as being specifications or recommendations to the prospective contractors, or as being the only suitable methods. Prospective contractors should evaluate all of the factual information, obtain additional subsurface information as they might deem necessary and should select their construction methods, sequencing and equipment based on their own experience in similar ground conditions. The readers of this report are also reminded that the conditions are known only at the borehole locations and in view of the generally wide spacing of the boreholes, conditions may vary significantly between boreholes.

The conclusions and recommendations given in this report are based on information determined at the test hole locations. The information contained herein in no way reflects on the environment aspects of the project, unless otherwise stated. Subsurface and groundwater conditions between and beyond the test holes may differ from those encountered at the test hole locations, and conditions may become apparent during construction, which could not be detected or anticipated at the time of the site investigation. The benchmark and elevations used in this report are primarily to establish relative elevation differences between the test hole locations and should not be used for other purposes, such as grading, excavating, planning, development, etc.

The design recommendations given in this report are applicable only to the project described in the text and then only if constructed substantially in accordance with the details stated in this report.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. DS accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report. We accept no responsibility for any decisions made or actions taken as a result of this report unless we are specifically advised of and participate in such action, in which case our responsibility will be as agreed to at that time.

DS Consultants Ltd July 24, 2023

We trust that the information contained in this report is satisfactory. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office.



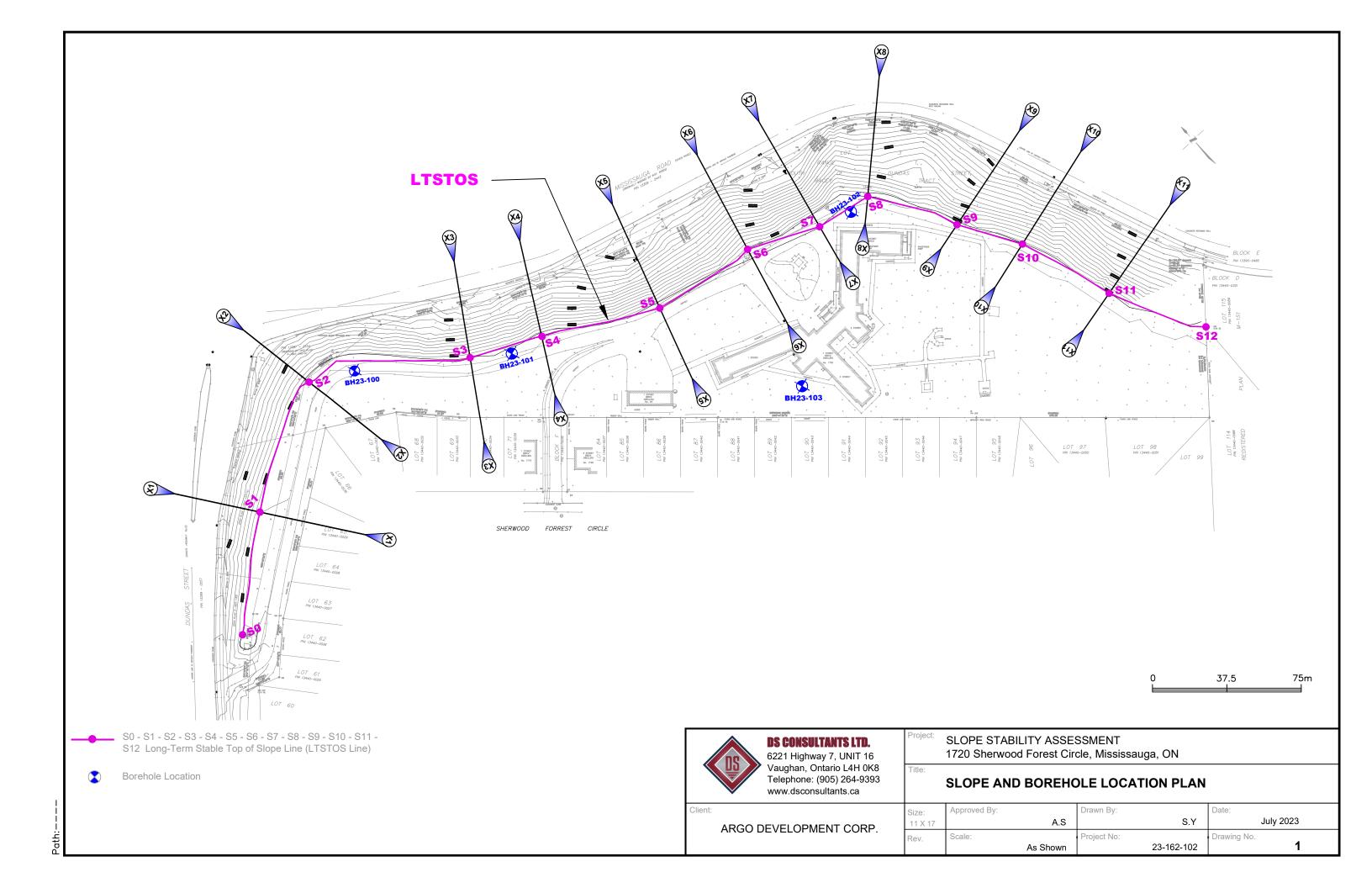
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Fanyu Zhu, Ph.D., P.Eng.

DS Consultants Ltd July 24, 2023

Drawings

DS Consultants Ltd July 24, 2023



Drawing 1A: Notes on Soil Sample Descriptions

1. All sample descriptions included in this report generally follow the Unified Soil Classification. Laboratory grain size analyses provided by DS also follow the same system. Different classification systems may be used by others, such as the system by the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (ISSMFE). Please note that, with the exception of those samples where a grain size analysis and/or Atterberg Limits testing have been made, all samples are classified visually. Visual classification is not sufficiently accurate to provide exact grain sizing or precise differentiation between size classification systems.

EQUIVALENT GRAIN DIAMETER IN MILLIMETRES

CLAY (PLASTIC) TO	FINE	MEDIUM	CRS.	FINE	COARSE
SILT (NONPLASTIC)		SAND		GF	RAVEL

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION

- 2. Fill: Where fill is designated on the borehole log it is defined as indicated by the sample recovered during the boring process. The reader is cautioned that fills are heterogeneous in nature and variable in density or degree of compaction. The borehole description may therefore not be applicable as a general description of site fill materials. All fills should be expected to contain obstruction such as wood, large concrete pieces or subsurface basements, floors, tanks, etc., none of these may have been encountered in the boreholes. Since boreholes cannot accurately define the contents of the fill, test pits are recommended to provide supplementary information. Despite the use of test pits, the heterogeneous nature of fill will leave some ambiguity as to the exact composition of the fill. Most fills contain pockets, seams, or layers of organically contaminated soil. This organic material can result in the generation of methane gas and/or significant ongoing and future settlements. Fill at this site may have been monitored for the presence of methane gas and, if so, the results are given on the borehole logs. The monitoring process does not indicate the volume of gas that can be potentially generated nor does it pinpoint the source of the gas. These readings are to advise of the presence of gas only, and a detailed study is recommended for sites where any explosive gas/methane is detected. Some fill material may be contaminated by toxic/hazardous waste that renders it unacceptable for deposition in any but designated land fill sites; unless specifically stated the fill on this site has not been tested for contaminants that may be considered toxic or hazardous. This testing and a potential hazard study can be undertaken if requested. In most residential/commercial areas undergoing reconstruction, buried oil tanks are common and are generally not detected in a conventional preliminary geotechnical site investigation.
- 3. Till: The term till on the borehole logs indicates that the material originates from a geological process associated with glaciation. Because of this geological process the till must be considered heterogeneous in composition and as such may contain pockets and/or seams of material such as sand, gravel, silt or clay. Till often contains cobbles (60 to 200 mm) or boulders (over 200 mm). Contractors may therefore encounter cobbles and boulders during excavation, even if they are not indicated by the borings. It should be appreciated that normal sampling equipment cannot differentiate the size or type of any obstruction. Because of the horizontal and vertical variability of till, the sample description may be applicable to a very limited zone; caution is therefore essential when dealing with sensitive excavations or dewatering programs in till materials.



CLIENT: Argo Development Corporation

PROJECT LOCATION: 1720 Sherwood Forest Circle, Mississauga

DATUM: Geodetic

DRILLING DATA

Method: Solid Stem Augers

Diameter: 150 mm REF. NO.: 23-162-102

Date: Jun-20-2023 ENCL NO.: 2

	SOIL PROFILE		s	AMPL	ES.	l		DYN/ RESI	AMIC CO STANCI	ONE PE E PLOT	NETR/	ATION		DI ACTI	o NATI	URAL	LIOLID		Ŀ	R	EM <i>A</i>	ARKS
(m) ELEV EPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS 0.3 m	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION	SHE o l	20 4 AR ST INCONF QUICK T	RENG INED RIAXIA	0 8 TH (kF	Pa) FIELD V. & Sensiti	ANE	PLASTI LIMIT W _P 	CON	W 0	LIQUID LIMIT W _L ——I	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m³)	GI DIS	AN RAIN	ND N SIZ BUTI(
115.6	ACDUALT: 100mm	S	ž		Þ	5 2	Ш		20 4	10 6	0 8	0 1	00	1	0 2	20 3	30			GR	SA	SI
118.9 115.4 0.2	GRANULAR BASE: sand and gravel, 100mm FILL: sandy silt, trace rootlets,		1	SS	10			-						0	0							
114.6	trace organics, brown, moist, compact						115															
1.0	GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND AND GRAVEL: some silt, trace clay, brown, moist, dense	6. C	1	SS	31	_		-						0								
		. O	3	SS	37		114	-						0						41	45	11
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109.5		. ()					110	-														
6.1	SILTY CLAY TILL: sandy, trace gravel, trace cobbles, grey, moist, hard		7	SS	46	-	400	- - - -						0	 -	<u> </u>				7	25	43
6.7	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) Borehole was dry upon completion.	رهر					109															
	completion.																					
			1		l	I	l	l						l			1	Ī	l			



CLIENT: Argo Development Corporation

PROJECT LOCATION: 1720 Sherwood Forest Circle, Mississauga

DATUM: Geodetic

DRILLING DATA

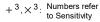
Method: Solid Stem Augers

Diameter: 150 mm REF. NO.: 23-162-102

Date: Jun-20-2023 ENCL NO.: 3

	SOIL PROFILE		S	SAMPL	.ES			DYN RES	AMIC CO	ONE PE E PLOT	NETR	ATION		DI ACTI	IC NAT	URAL	LIOUID		E	R	EMAF	RKS
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110.3	TOPSOIL : 150mm	X	1	SS	4		116	E							<u> </u>						0,1	
114.8	FILL: sandy silt, trace organics, trace rootlets, some clay, reddish brown, moist, loose		2	SS	4		115								0							
1.5	SAND AND GRAVEL: some silt, trace clay, brown, moist, dense	ö. 0	3	SS	34									0								
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10.2	CLAYEY SILT TO SILTY CLAY		-	00	07		110													_	07 /	10
	TILL: sandy, trace gravel, trace cobbles/boulders, grey, moist, very stiff to hard		7	SS	27			Ē						C		1				О	27 4	19
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							102															
100.5			13	SS	89		W. L. Jul 10	101.3 , 202 F	3 m 3					c								
15.8	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) 50mm dia. monitoring well installed upon completion. 2) Water Level Readings:																					
	Date: Water Level(mbgl): June 29, 2023 dry July 10, 2023 15.01																					







CLIENT: Argo Development Corporation

PROJECT LOCATION: 1720 Sherwood Forest Circle, Mississauga

DATUM: Geodetic

DRILLING DATA

Method: Solid Stem Augers

Diameter: 150 mm REF. NO.: 23-162-102

Date: Jun-21-2023 ENCL NO.: 4

BH LOCATION: See Drawing 1 N 4821777.34 E 608581.35

	SOIL PROFILE		S	AMPL	ES	<u>س</u>		RESIS	STANCE	NE PE PLOT	NETRA	ATION		PLAST	IC NAT	URAL	LIQUID		₽	REMARKS
(m) ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	ш	BLOWS 0.3 m	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION	SHE/	AR STI	0 6 RENGT INED RIAXIAL	ΓΗ (kF +	Pa) FIELD \ & Sensit	/ANE	W _P	CON	STURE ITENT W O	LIMIT W _L	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m³)	AND GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTIO (%)
116.0			NUN	TYPE	ż	GRC	EE			0 6			00				30		_	GR SA SI
11 9 . Ø	TOPSOIL: 300mm FILL: sandy silt, trace organics,	XX	1	SS	17									0	0					
114.5	trace rootlets, reddish brown, moist, loose to compact	\bigotimes	2	SS	4		115							-	•					
1.5	SAND AND GRAVEL: some silt, trace clay, brown, moist, compact to	š	3	SS	18		114							0						
	very dense		4	SS ,	50/ (00mn		112							0						
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		o . D	6	SS	45		111							0						
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		0	7/	SS /	50/ 50mm		109													
108.4 7.6	CLAYEY SILT TO SILTY CLAY	13.					103													
	TILL: sandy, trace gravel, cobbles/boulders, grey, moist, hard		8	SS	39		108													
			9	SS	63		107	_												
			9		0.5		106													
			10	SS	87		105													
					01		103													
			11	SS	72		104							0						
							103													
			12	SS	68		102							-						
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100.2	silty sand at 15.3m		13	SS	84	: H									0					
15.8	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) 50mm dia. monitoring well installed upon completion. 2) Water Level Readings: Date: Water level(mbgl):																			
	June 29, 2023 dry July 10, 2023 dry																			



CLIENT: Argo Development Corporation

PROJECT LOCATION: 1720 Sherwood Forest Circle, Mississauga

DATUM: Geodetic

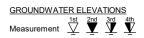
DRILLING DATA

Method: Solid Stem Augers

Diameter: 150 mm REF. NO.: 23-162-102

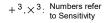
Date: Jun-20-2023 ENCL NO.: 5

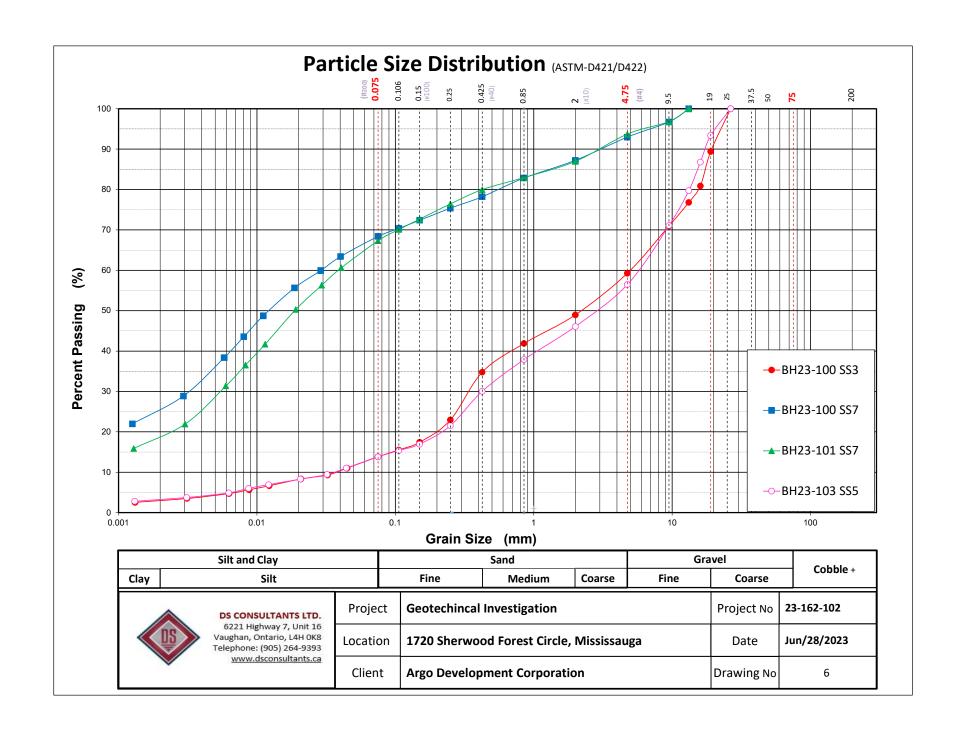
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(m)		=				GROUND WATER CONDITIONS		2	0 4	0 6	30 8	30 1	00	LIMIT	MOIS CON	URAL TURE TENT	LIQUID LIMIT	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m³)	ANE	
ELEV	DECODIDATION	STRATA PLOT	_		BLOWS 0.3 m	NO NO	N O			RENG	TH (ki	Pa)		W _P	\ 	w >	W _L	KET (KP.	SAL U	GRAIN : DISTRIBL	
DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	ATA	BEF	ш	0.3	N E	A		NCONF	INED RIAXIA	+	FIELD V & Sensit	ANE ivity	ω, Δ	TER CO	NITEN:	T (%)	80	ATUR *	(%)	
116.1		STR	NUMBER	TYPE	þ	GRC	ELEVATION						ANE 00				30		z	GR SA S	SI CI
- 119.9	TOPSOIL: 180mm	<u> 1/1/4.</u>		-			116	_													
0.2	FILL: sandy silt, trace rootlets, reddish brown, moist, compact	\boxtimes	1	SS	10			ŀ							0						
F	readish brown, moist, compact	\otimes	Ш					Ė							О						
115.3	FILL: clayey silt with sand layers,	\times	\vdash			ł		ŀ													
F 0.0	reddish brown, moist, firm	\otimes	2	SS	4		115	<u> </u>							0						
114.6		\bowtie						ļ.													
- 1.5	FILL: sand, trace clay, trace gravel,	\bigotimes						Ė													
E	brown, moist, loose	\times	3	SS	9			ŀ						0							
2		\otimes	Ш			ļ	114	-													
113.8	SAND AND GRAVEL: some silt,				50/	-		-													
	trace clay, trace cobbles, brown,	0.0	4	SS	100			-						٥							
Ē.	moist, compact to very dense		1		\ <u>mm</u> /	1		-													
<u>3</u>		0.	\vdash		50/	-	113						-								
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			9	SS	65			Ē							•						
106.4	END OF BODEWAY		Щ					<u> </u>									<u> </u>		$ldsymbol{oxed}$		
9.7	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes:																				
	1) Water encountered at 5.5m																				
	during drilling.																				
																			乚		



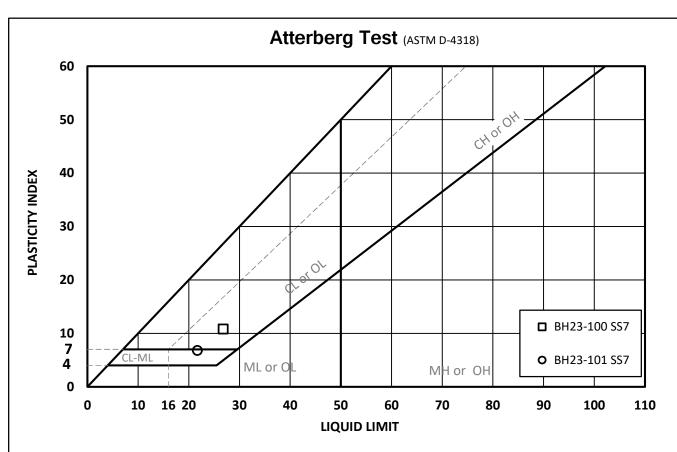
DS SOIL LOG-2021-FINAL 23-162-102GEO.GPJ DS.GDT 23-7-11







DS Consultants Ltd.



Code	Sample ID	Sa	ample No	0.	Moisture Contant (%)	Liquid Limit (%)	Plastic Limit (%)	Plasticit Index (%)	USCS Symbol
1		BH23-	100	SS7	9	26.8	16	10.8	CL
2	0	BH23-	101	SS7	9	21.7	14.9	6.8	CL-ML
	DS CONSULT 6221 Highwa		Project	Geotec	hincal Invest	igation		Project No	23-162-102
NS N	Vaughan, Onta		Location	1720 She	rwood Forest	Circle, Missis	sauga	Date	Jun/28/2023

Client

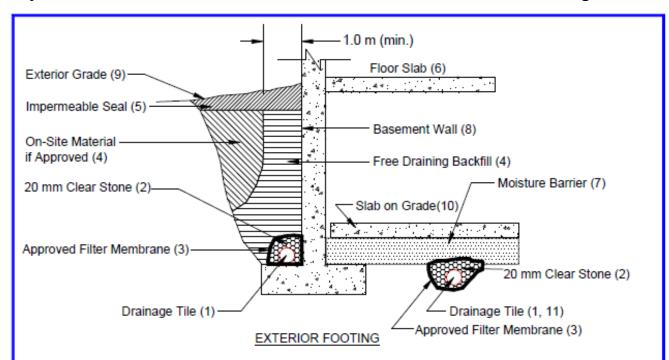
www.dsconsultants.ca

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7

Drawing No

Project: 23-162-102 Drawing No. 8

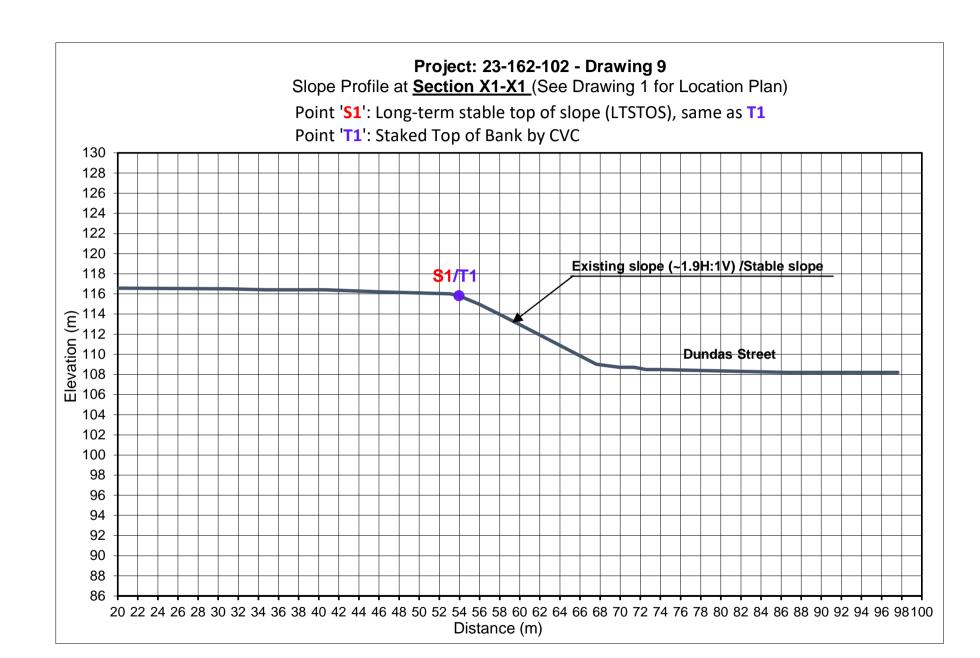


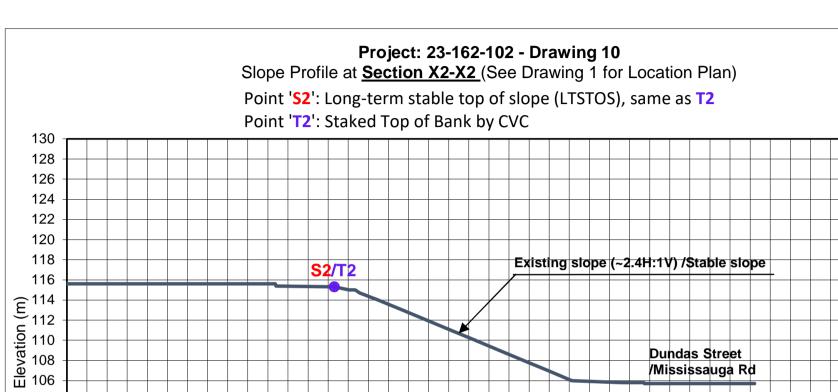
Notes

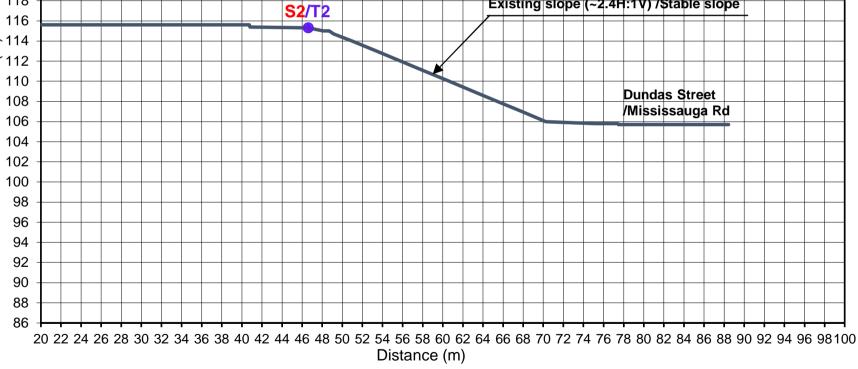
- Drainage tile to consist of 100 mm (4") diameter weeping tile or equivalent perforated pipe leading to a positive sump or outlet.
- 20 mm (3/4") clear stone 150 mm (6") top and side of drain. If drain is not on footing, place 100 mm (4 inches) of stone below drain.
- 3. Wrap the clear stone with an approved filter membrane (Terrafix 270R or equivalent).
- 4. Free Draining backfill OPSS Granular B or equivalent compacted to the specified density. Do not use heavy compaction equipment within 450 mm (18") of the wall. Use hand controlled light compaction equipment within 1.8 m (6') of wall. The minimum width of the Granular 'B' backfill must be 1.0 m.
- Impermeable backfill seal compacted clay, clayey silt or equivalent. If original soil is free-draining, seal may be omitted. Maximum thickness of seal to be 0.5 m.
- Do not backfill until wall is supported by basement and floor slabs or adequate bracing.
- Moisture barrier to be at least 200 mm (8") of compacted clear 20 mm (3/4") stone or equivalent free draining material. A vapour barrier may be required for specialty floors.
- 8. Basement wall to be damp proofed /water proofed.
- Exterior grade to slope away from building.
- Slab on grade should not be structurally connected to the wall or footing.
- Underfloor drain invert to be at least 300 mm (12") below underside of floor slab.
- Drainage tile placed in parallel rows 6 to 8 m (20 to 25') centers one way. Place drain on 100 mm (4") clear stone with 150 mm (6") of clear stone on top and sides. Enclose stone with filter fabric as noted in (3).
- The entire subgrade to be sealed with approved filter fabric (Terrafix 270R or equivalent) if non-cohesive (sandy) soils below ground water table encountered.
- Do not connect the underfloor drains to perimeter drains.
- Review the geotechnical report for specific details.

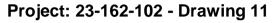
DRAINAGE AND BACKFILL RECOMMENDATIONS
Basement with Underfloor Drainage

(not to scale)





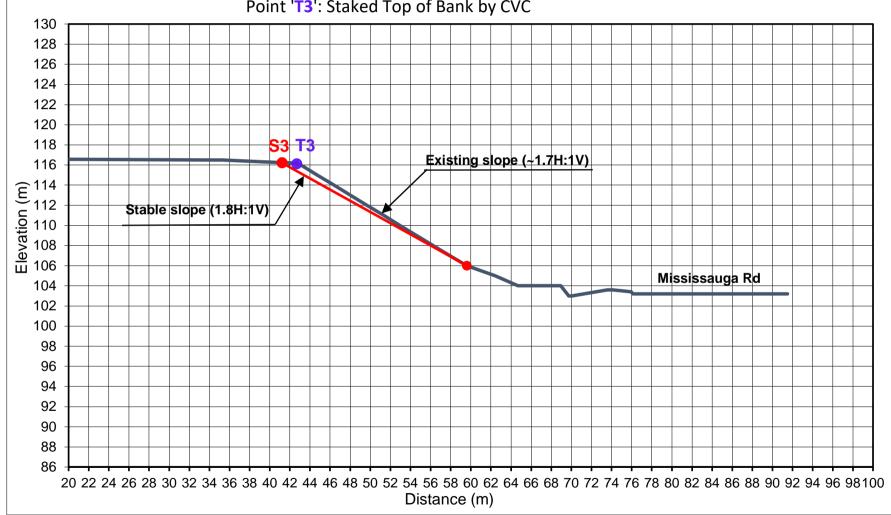




Slope Profile at **Section X3-X3** (See Drawing 1 for Location Plan)

Point 'S3': Long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS)

Point 'T3': Staked Top of Bank by CVC

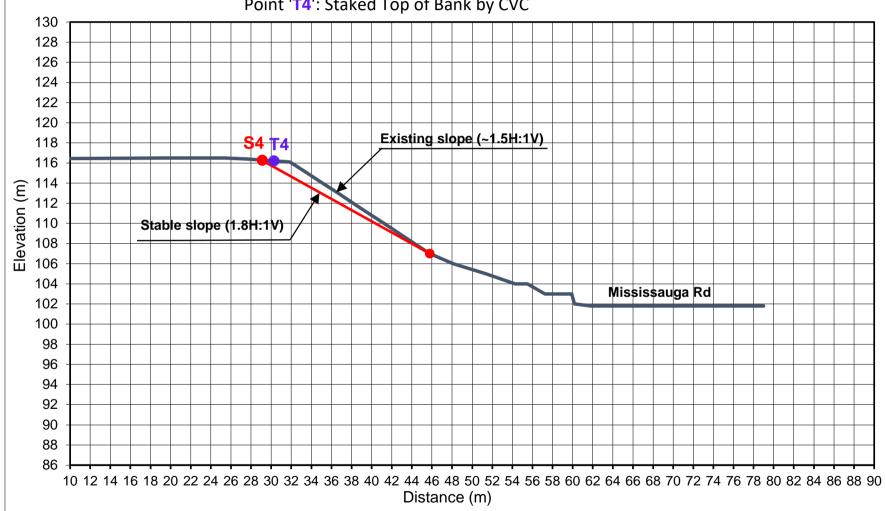


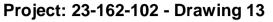


Slope Profile at <u>Section X4-X4</u> (See Drawing 1 for Location Plan)

Point 'S4': Long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS)

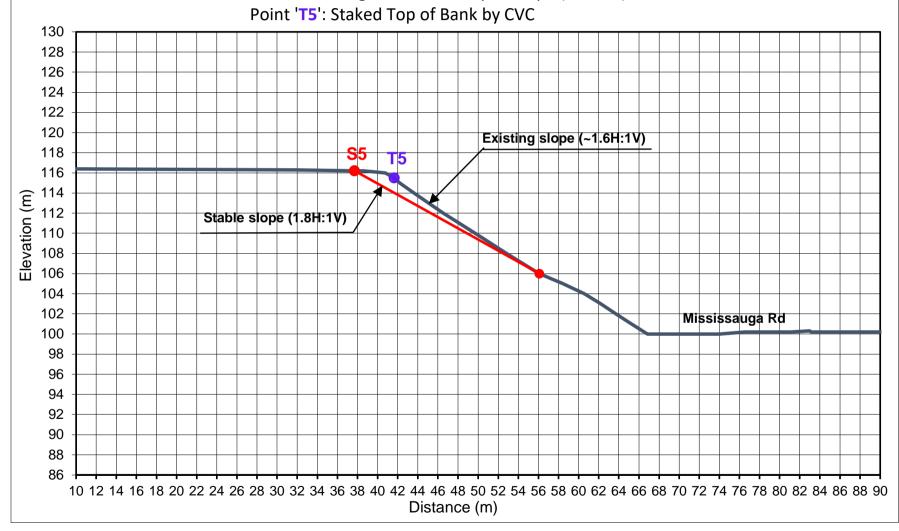
Point 'T4': Staked Top of Bank by CVC

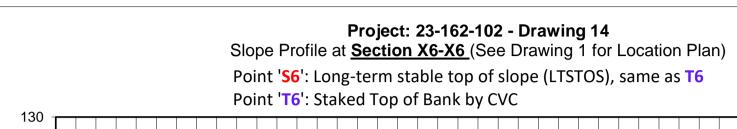


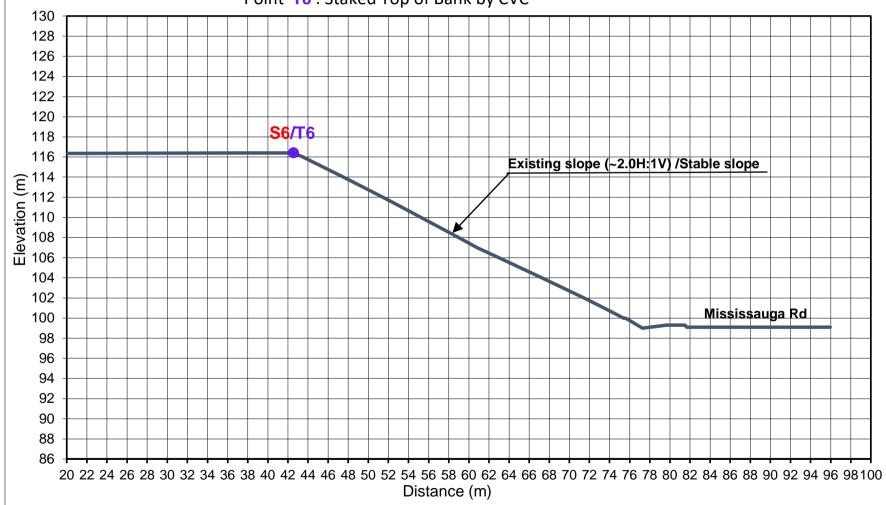


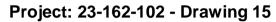
Slope Profile at <u>Section X5-X5</u> (See Drawing 1 for Location Plan)

Point 'S5': Long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS)



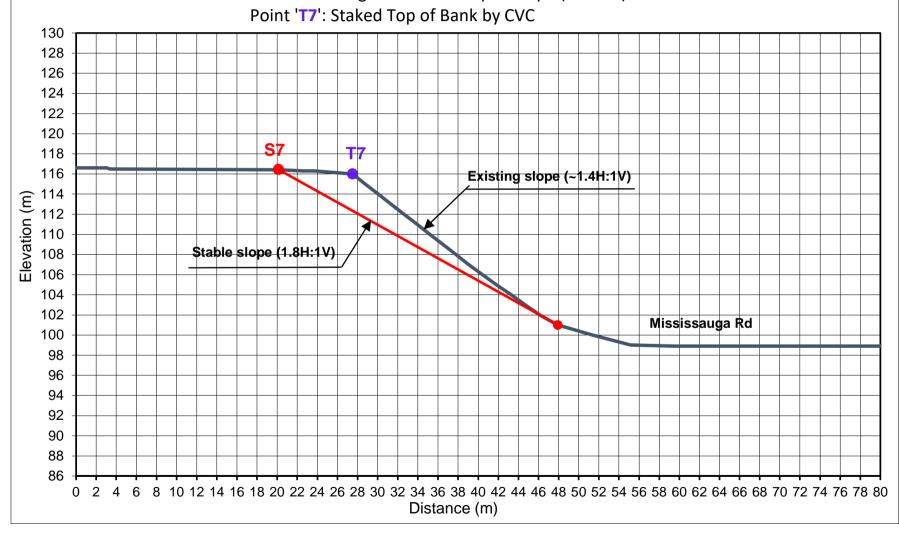


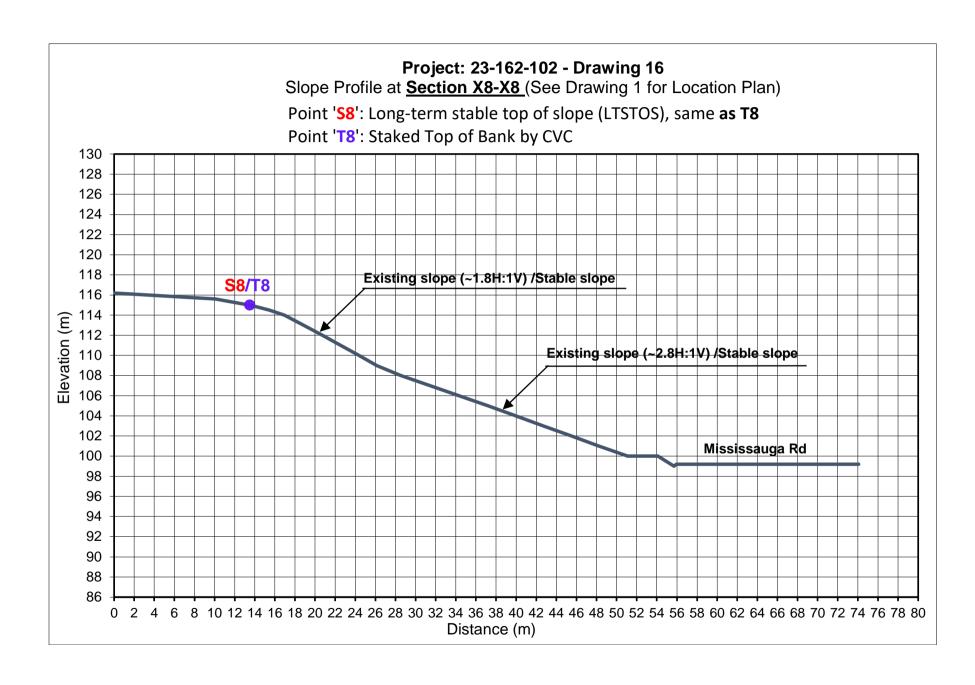


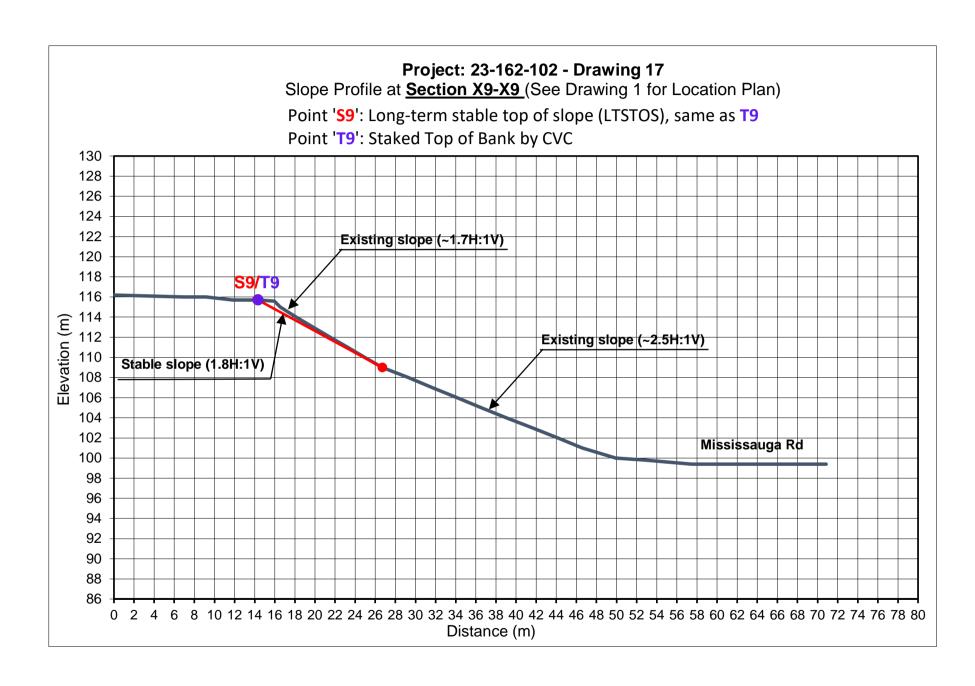


Slope Profile at <u>Section X7-X7</u> (See Drawing 1 for Location Plan)

Point '\$7': Long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS)



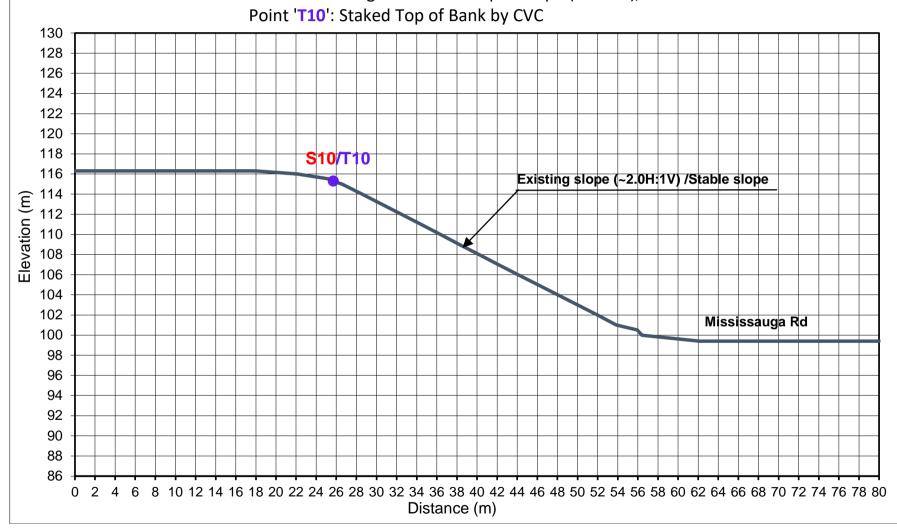


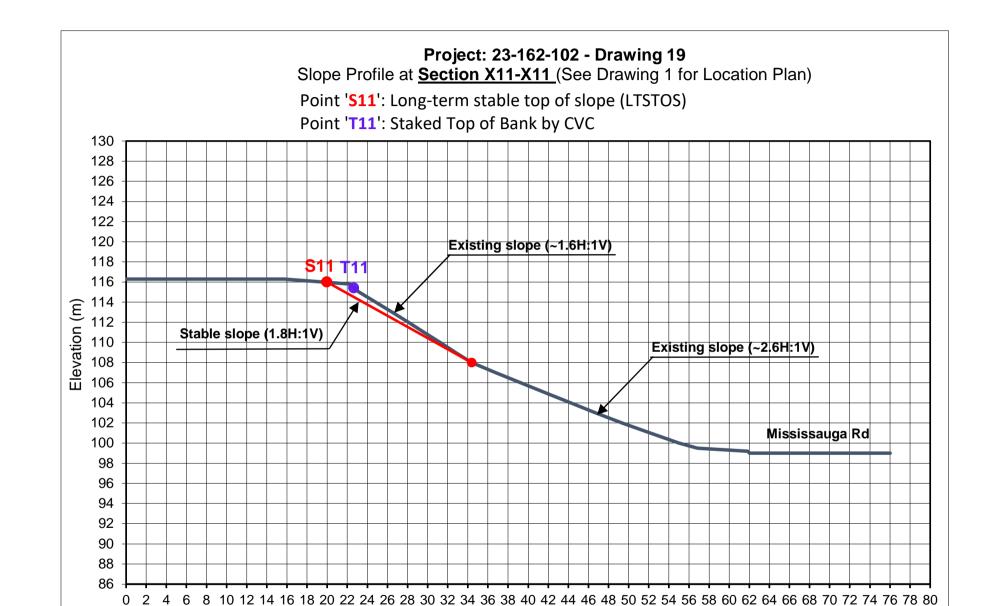


Project: 23-162-102 - Drawing 18

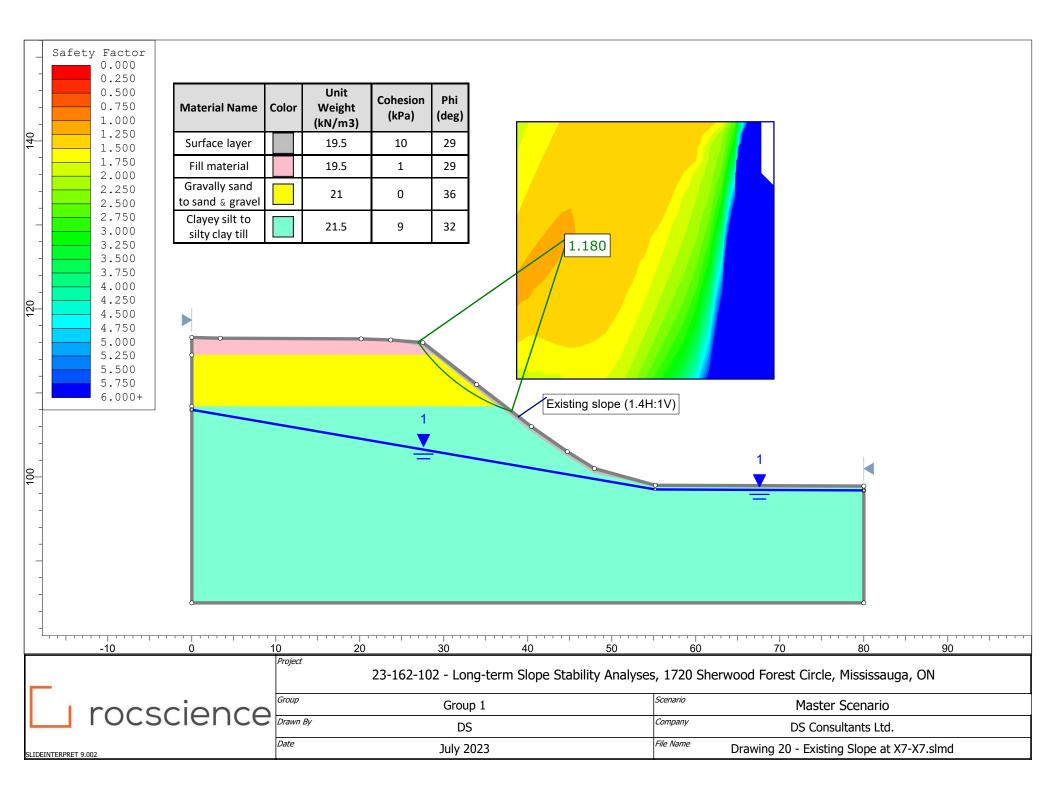
Slope Profile at **Section X10-X10** (See Drawing 1 for Location Plan)

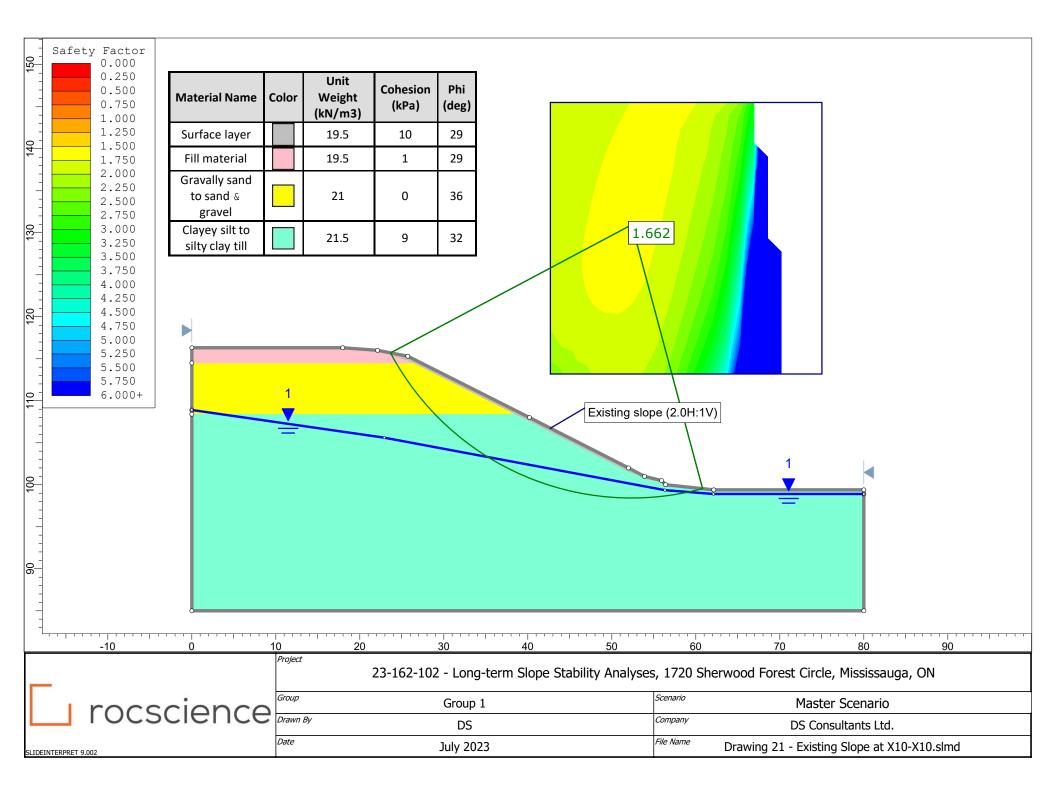
Point 'S10': Long-term stable top of slope (LTSTOS), same as T10

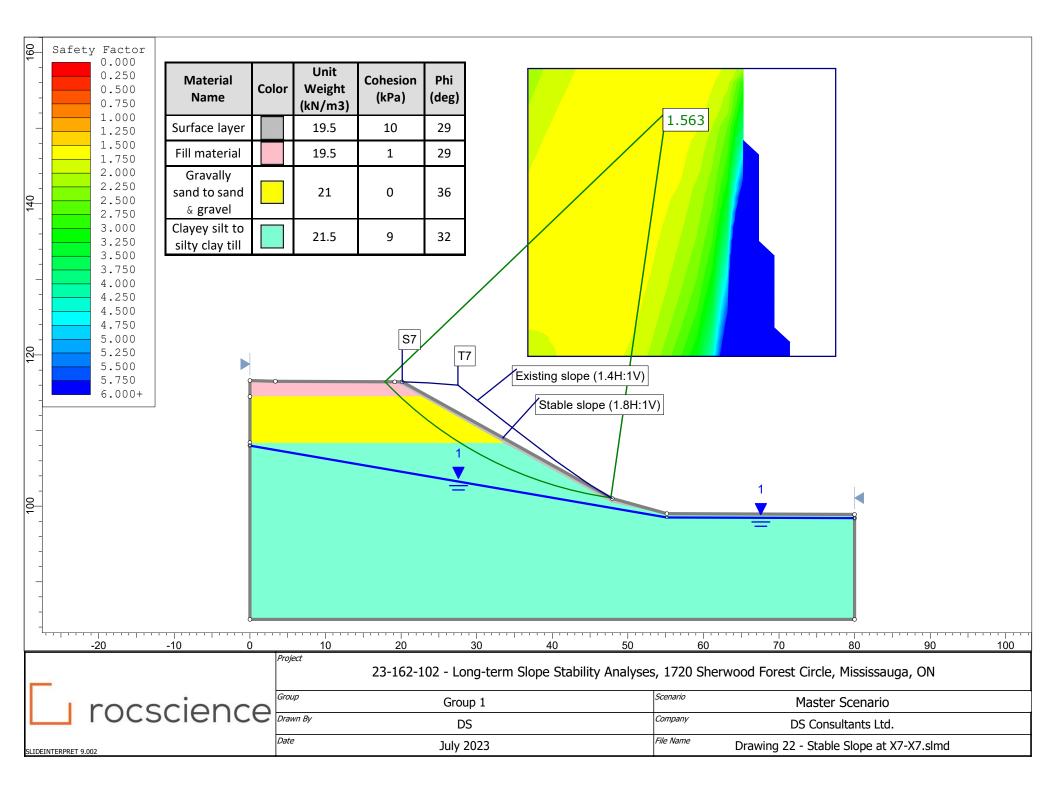




Distance (m)



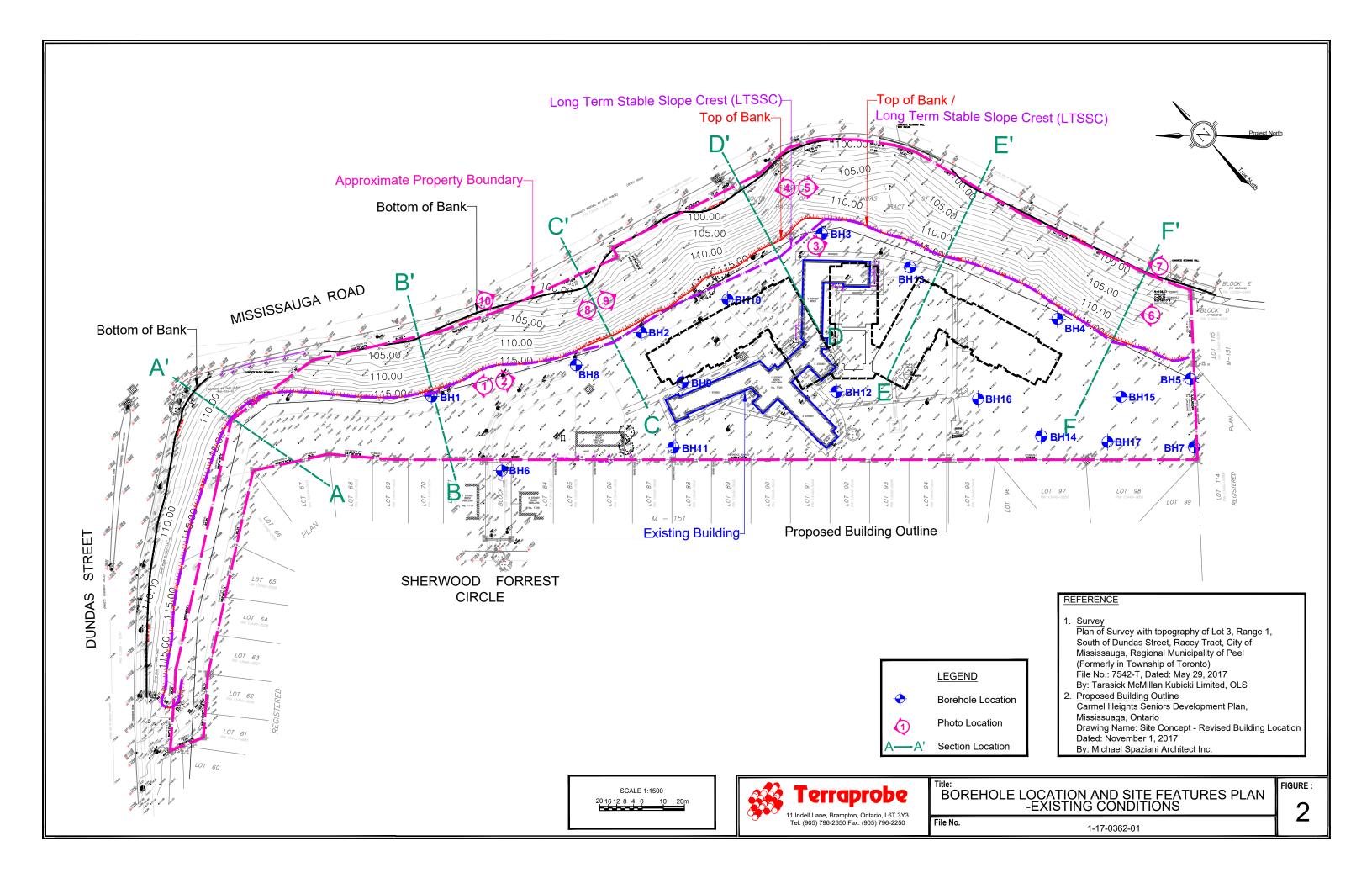




Appendix A

Location Plan and Logs of Previous Boreholes (BH1 to BH17)
Drilled By Terraprobe in 2017

DS Consultants Ltd July 24, 2023





Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 18, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA

Sheet No. : 1 of 2 Location : Mississauga, ON Checked by : MT

Posit		E: 608399, N: 4821838 (UTM 17T)						m : Geodet									
Rig ty	/pe	: Truck-mounted					Method										T
Depth Scale (m)	Elev Depth (m)	SOIL PROFILE Description GROUND SURFACE	Graphic Log	Number	Lype Type	SPT 'N' Value	Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Sho O Unconfine Pocket Pe	one 20 3 ear Stren d netromete	0 4 gth (kPa + Fie	a) eld Vane b Vane	Plastic Limit P	Water Content	Liquid Limit Limit	Headspace Vapour (ppm)	Instrument Details	Lab Data and Comments Parallel Services Comments GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (% (MIT)) GR SA SI CO
-0	116.0 0.2	150mm TOPSOIL FILL, sandy silt, trace to some gravel, trace to some clay, trace organics, roots, loose, brown, damp to moist		1	SS	5	116 -						0				
-1				2	SS	8	115 -						0				
-2	114.7 1.5	SAND AND GRAVEL, trace to some silt, trace clay, compact to very dense, brown, damp to moist	. O	3	SS	28	114 -			_		(Þ				
-		sandy gravel		4	SS	52	-					0					55 34 9
-3				5	SS	48	113 -					0					at 3.7m, Auger
-4							112 -			/	_						grinding
-5	111.6 4.6	CLAYEY SILT, trace gravel, trace to some sand, hard, grey, damp to moist (GLACIAL TILL)		6	SS	34	- 111 -					0					
																	at 5.8m, Auger grinding
-6				7	SS	37	110 -			\uparrow		0					at 6.1m, Spoon w
-7							109 -				\						
-8				8	SS	75	108 -					0					
- -9							-										
- 9				9	SS	85	107 -					0					
- 10																	



Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by: FA Client

Date started : July 18, 2017 Project: 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by: NNA

Sheet No. : 2 of 2 Location: Mississauga, ON Checked by: MT

Position : E: 608399, N: 4821838 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic

Rig t	уре :	: Truck-mounted			ı	Drilling	Method	5
le (m)		SOIL PROFILE	og		SAMPI		Scale	Penetration Test Values (Blows / 0.3m) X Dynamic Cone Moisture / Plasticity Dynamic Cone Lab Data and
Depth Scale (m)	Elev Depth (m)	Description (continued)	Graphic Log	Number	Туре	SPT 'N' Value	Elevation (m)	Moisture / Plasticity Natural Liquid Limit Natural Limit
-		CLAYEY SILT, trace gravel, trace to some sand, hard, grey, damp to moist (GLACIAL TILL) (continued)				95 /	106 -	at 10.7m, Auger grinding
- 11 -				10	SS	225mm	105 –	O
- 12 -				11	SS	50 / (125mm)	104 –	
- 13 -							103 –	
14 				12	SS	53	102 –	
– 15 –	100.7			13	SS	50 / 150mm	101 –	
	15.5	shale fragments						

END OF BOREHOLE

Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.

50 mm dia. monitoring well installed. 10' screen installed.

WATER LEVEL READINGS

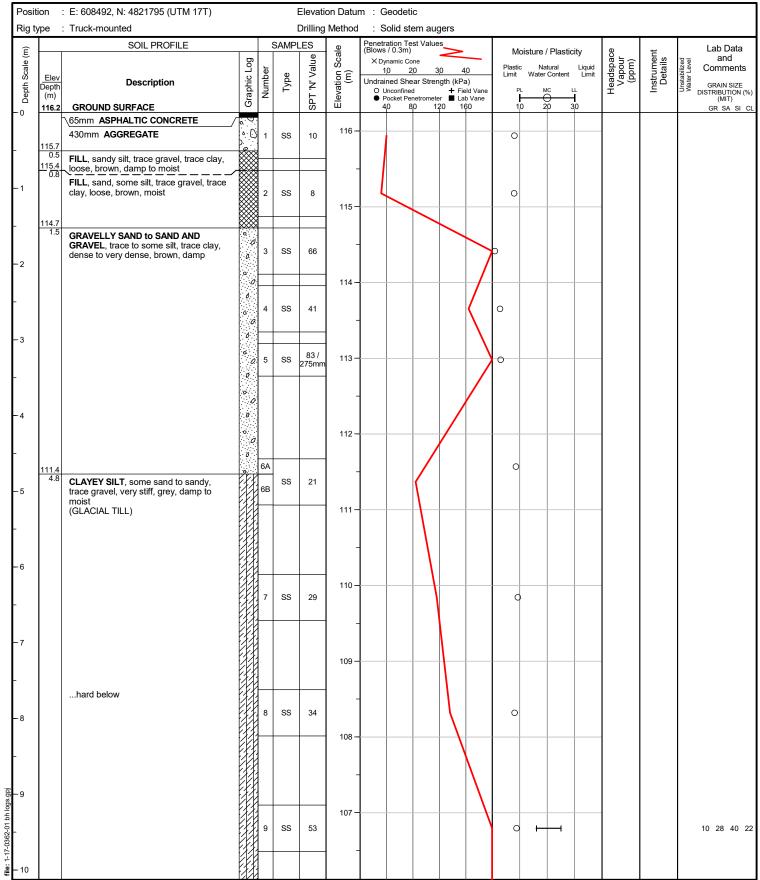
<u>Date</u> Aug 1, 2017 Water Depth (m) Elevation (m)



Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 17, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA

Sheet No. : 1 of 2 Location : Mississauga, ON Checked by : MT





Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by: FA

Date started : July 17, 2017 Project: 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by: NNA

Sheet No. : 2 of 2 Location: Mississauga, ON Checked by: MT

Position	: E: 608492, N: 4821795 (UTM 17T)	Elevation Datum	:	Geodetic
Rig type	: Truck-mounted	Drilling Method	:	Solid stem a

Rig type	: Truck-mounted	Drilling Method : So	olid stem augers
----------	-----------------	----------------------	------------------

Rig t	ypc	. Truck-mounted				Dillilling	wetnoa						
Ê		SOIL PROFILE		:	SAMP		le	Penetration Test Values (Blows / 0.3m)	5	Moisture / Plasticity	Φ	ıt	Lab Data
Depth Scale (m)	Elev Depth (m)	Description (continued)	Graphic Log	Number	Type	SPT 'N' Value	Elevation Scale (m)	X Dynamic Cone 10 20 30 Undrained Shear Streng ○ Unconfined ● Pocket Penetrometer 40 80 12	0 40 gth (kPa) + Field Vane	Plastic Natural Liquid Limit Water Content Limit	Headspace Vapour (ppm)	Instrument Details	p and Comments Comments GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%) (MIT) GR SA SI CI
-		CLAYEY SILT, some sand to sandy, trace gravel, very stiff, grey, damp to moist					106 –						
- 11		(GLACIAL TILL) (continued)shale fragments		10	SS	62	405			0			
-							105 -						
-12						92 /	104 –						
-				11	SS	275mm	-			0			
-13							103 –						
- - 14				12	SS	50 / 125mm	-			0			
-							102 -						
– 15							101 –						
}	100.5 15.7			13	SS	35			/	0			

END OF BOREHOLE

Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.



Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 18, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA

Sheet No. : 1 of 2 Location : Mississauga, ON Checked by : MT

Г	Oneiti	on	: E: 608586, N: 4821772 (UTM 17T)					on Datu	m : Geod	etic								okod by . Wii
			: Truck-mounted						: Solid		gers							
H			SOIL PROFILE			SAMP			Penetration (Blows / 0.3		_			:-t /P'	_4:_:L			Lab Data
	O Depth Scale (m)	Elev Depth (m) 115.8	Description	Graphic Log	Number	Type	SPT 'N' Value	Elevation Scale (m)	X Dynamic 1,0 Undrained S O Unconf	Cone 20 hear Streened Penetromet	30 4 ngth (kPa + Fie	a) eld Vane b Vane	Plastic Limit P	L MC	Liquid tent Limit	Headspace Vapour (ppm)	Instrument Details	and comments Second Secon
	U	115.4	390mm TOPSOIL	7 71	1	SS	12						С	,				
ŀ		0.4	FILL, clayey silt, some sand, trace gravel, stiff, brown, moist															
-	1	0.8	FILL, sandy silt, trace gravel, trace to some clay, loose, brown, damp		2	SS	8	115 -	1				C)				
ŀ		114.3 1.5	SAND AND GRAVEL, trace to some		3	SS	81 /						0					
ŀ	2		silt, trace clay, very dense, brown, damp to moist			33	250mm	114 -					0					
				, O	4	SS	50 / 115mm	_					0					at 2.4m, Auger
				, O				113 -										grinding
ľ	3			, , ,	5	SS	81 / 275mm						0					at 3.4m. Auger
ł				,°0				112 -										at 3.4m, Auger grinding
ŀ	4			000				112-										
ŀ			sandy gravel, dense	·				· · ·										
-	5			·	6	SS	49	111-					0					
ŀ				००				-										
ŀ	6			·	7	SS	50 /	110 -					0					
ŀ				· , , o			125mm	-										
-	7			. 0				109 -										
ļ		108.2		, O														
	8	7.6	CLAYEY SILT, trace gravel, trace to some sand, hard, grey, damp to moist (GLACIAL TILL)		8	SS	44	108 -					0					
								107 -										
file: 1-17-0362-01 bh logs.gpj	9																	
17-0362-01					9	SS	52						0					
file:	10							106 -										



Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by: FA Client

Date started : July 18, 2017 Project: 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by: NNA

Sheet No. : 2 of 2 Location: Mississauga, ON Checked by: MT

Position : E: 608586, N: 4821772 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic

Rig ty	ype	: Truck-mounted				: Solid stem augers					
Ê	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLE				Penetration Test Values (Blows / 0.3m)	Moisture / Plasticity	9 +	Lab Data
Depth Scale (m)	Elev Depth (m)	Description (continued)	Graphic Log	Number	Type	SPT 'N' Value	Elevation Sca (m)	X Dynamic Cone	Plastic Natural Liquid Limit Water Content Liquid PL MC LL 10 20 30	Headspace Vapour (ppm) Instrument Details	and Comments Was Just William Size Distribution (%) (MIT) GR SA SI CL
-		CLAYEY SILT , trace gravel, trace to some sand, hard, grey, damp to moist (GLACIAL TILL) (continued)					-				
-11				10	SS	77	105 —		0		
-							104 —				
- 12		shale fragments below		11	SS	93/	-				
-13						275mm	103 –				
-							_				
- 14				12	SS	92	102		0		
-							101 —				
– 15				13	SS	50 /	-		0		
ŀ	100.3 15.5		ľ/Ľ	1.		125mm				<u> </u>	:1

END OF BOREHOLE

Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.

50 mm dia. monitoring well installed. 10' screen installed.

WATER LEVEL READINGS

Date Water Depth (m) Elevation (m)

Aug 1, 2017 14.8 101.0



Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 19, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA

Ŀ	000:4:	ion	- E-608640 N-4024660 (LITM 47T)					on Datu					looked by . Wil
			: E: 608640, N: 4821668 (UTM 17T) : Truck-mounted						n :Geodetic :Solid stem au	Idere			
⊢		he								-	Ī	 	<u> </u>
	Depth Scale (m)	Elev Depth (m) 116.1	SOIL PROFILE Description GROUND SURFACE	Graphic Log	Number	Type Type	SPT 'N' Value	Elevation Scale (m)	Undrained Shear Stre O Unconfined Pocket Penetrome	30 40 ength (kPa) + Field Vane	Moisture / Plasticity Plastic Natural Liquid Limit Water Content Limit PL MC LL 10 20 30	Headspace Vapour (ppm)	Lab Data and Comments Parallel Paralle
-	0		\\ \sqrt{50mm TOPSOIL} \[\begin{align*} \text{FILL, sandy silt, trace to some clay, trace gravel, trace organics, roots, loose, brown, damp to moist} \end{align*}	/	1	SS	7	116 -			0		
-	1				2	SS	9	115 –			0		
-	2	1.5	SAND AND GRAVEL, trace to some silt, trace clay, very dense, brown, damp to moist	. O	3	SS	52	- 114 -			0		
-				, O	4	SS	87 / 275mm	-			0		
-	3				5	SS	50 / 75mm	113 –			0		
-	4							112 –					
-	5					SS	90 / 225mm	-			0		
-								111 -					
-	6			, O		SS	85	110 –			0		
-	7							109 –					
-	8		wet, dense			SS	50	108 –			o		∑ at 7.6m, Spoon wet
ide	9			, O				-					
file: 1-17-0362-01 bh logs.gpj		9.1	CLAYEY SILT, trace to some gravel, some sand to sandy, hard, grey, damp to moist (GLACIAL TILL)		9	SS	79	107 -			0		
file: 1-1.	10												at 9.8m, Auger grinding



Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 19, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA

Sheet No. : 2 of 2 Location: Mississauga, ON Checked by: MT

Position : E: 608640, N: 4821668 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic

g type : Truck-mounted Drilling Method : Solid stem augers

Rig t	/pe	: Truck-mounted				Drilling	Method	: Solic	stem	augers	3							
<u></u>		SOIL PROFILE		,	SAMPI	LES	<u>e</u>	Penetration (Blows / 0.3	n Test V	alues			loisture	/ Dlastic	it.	Φ	+	Lab Data
Depth Scale (m)	Elev Depth (m)	Description (continued)	Graphic Log	Number	Type	SPT 'N' Value	Elevation Scale (m)	X Dynami 10 Undrained O Uncor	ic Cone 20 Shear S	3,0 trength	40 (kPa) Field Vand Lab Vane 160	Plast Limit	ic Na Water	otural Content	,	Headspace Vapour (ppm)	Instrument Details	and Comments Section 2 Se
-		CLAYEY SILT, trace to some gravel, some sand to sandy, hard, grey, damp to moist (GLACIAL TILL) (continued)		10	SS	88 /	_											
- 11 -					35	275mm	105 —											
- 12 -				11	SS	95 / 225mm	104 —						0					
- 13 -							103 —											
- 14				12	SS	50 / 75mm	102 —					0						
- - 15		at 15.0 m, sandy silt, some clay					101 –											
-	100.6 15.5			13	SS	50 / 150mm						C	—	<u> </u>				11 31 40 18

END OF BOREHOLE

Unstabilized water level measured at 7.6 m below ground surface; borehole caved to 9.8 m below ground surface upon completion of drilling.



Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 19, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA

_		on						on Dotu		tio							SKOU BY . WIT
			: E: 608667, N: 4821606 (UTM 17T)						m : Geode								
F	ıg ty	pe	: Truck-mounted						: Solid s		-						
	Ē		SOIL PROFILE	1_		SAMP		Scale	Penetration 1 (Blows / 0.3m		es		Moisture	/ Plasticity	8 _	ţ,	Lab Data នួ _ត and
	Depth Scale (m)			Graphic Log	ē		SPT 'N' Value	n Sc	X Dynamic 0 1,0		30 4	ļ0	Plastic Na Limit Water	itural Liquid Content Limit	Headspace Vapour (ppm)	Instrument Details	And Comments Autorities Auto
	÷	Elev Depth	Description) Spi	Number	Туре	ż	Elevation { (m)	Undrained SI	near Stre	ngth (kPa				leac Va (pl	nstr De	Astat Mater GRAIN SIZE
	Dep	(m)		Jrap	ž	-	PT	:lev	O Unconfir Pocket F	enetromet	er 📕 La			IC LL	-	_	(MIT)
-0		116.1	GROUND SURFACE	dist.			S		40	80 1	20 1	60	10 2	20 30			GR SA SI CL
1			50mm TOPSOIL	′ ‱				116 -									
			FILL , sandy silt, trace gravel, trace clay, loose, brown, damp	\otimes	1	SS	9						0				
ı				\otimes	_			-									
1	ŀ	115.3 0.8	FILL, sand, some silt, trace gravel, trace	-	_												
-1	- 1		clay, compact, brown, moist	\otimes		00	44										
1				\otimes	2	SS	11	115 -	\				0				
1				\otimes	_				\								
ŀ	ŀ	114.6 1.5	SAND AND GRAVEL, trace to some	-				-	\								
			silt, trace clay, compact, brown, moist	۰ 0	3	SS	16		\				0				
-2	.			, O	Ĭ		10										
1				. C	-			114 -									
1			dense to very dense below	D													
ŀ				° O	4	SS	73	_					0				
				۰ ۵													
-3				0													
ľ				, 0	5	SS	50 /	113 -					0				
				. ()	<u> </u>		125mm										
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Ι.				, (<u>)</u>	·1												
-6	·			, O	<u> </u>		50.4	110 –									
				. (7	SS	50 / 150mm					/	0				
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				· ()								/					
- 7								109 -			/						
				。 ()							/						
ŀ				0							/						
			wet below	, O				-			/						at 7.6m, Spoon wet
				. C	8	SS	28			/	1		0				
- 8	۱ ا			, O	Ĭ		20	108 -		1	L						
1				, C	\vdash						\						
L				ی د							1						
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18.gp				0				107 –			ot						
op Hog											\						
2-01) (C	9A	SS	39				\		0				
-0362		106.4		,0				-			'	\					
file: 1-17-0362-01 bh logs.gpj		9.7	(continued on next page)		(9B)							1	0				
≝ -1	0			K								Ц					
_	_				_				_			•					



Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client Originated by: FA : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp

Date started : July 19, 2017 Project: 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by: NNA

Sheet No. : 2 of 2 Location: Mississauga, ON Checked by: MT



Rig ty	уре :	Truck-mounted				Drilling	Method	: Solid stem augers
Depth Scale (m)	Elev Depth (m)	SOIL PROFILE Description (continued)	Graphic Log	Number	Type Type	SPT 'N' Value	Elevation Scale (m)	Penetration Test Values (Blows / 0.3m) **Notation of the Content of Content
- - 11		CLAYEY SILT, trace to some sand, trace to some gravel, hard, grey, damp to moist (GLACIAL TILL) (continued)		10	SS	50 / 150mm	- 105 –	
- - 12 -				11	SS	50 / 150mm	- 104 -	
- 13 -							103 -	
14 				12	SS	50 / 100mm	102 -	
- 15	100.6 15.5	END OF BODELIOLE		13	SS	50 / 75mm	101 -	

END OF BOREHOLE

Unstabilized water level measured at 11.3 m below ground surface; borehole caved to 14.0 m below ground surface upon completion of drilling.

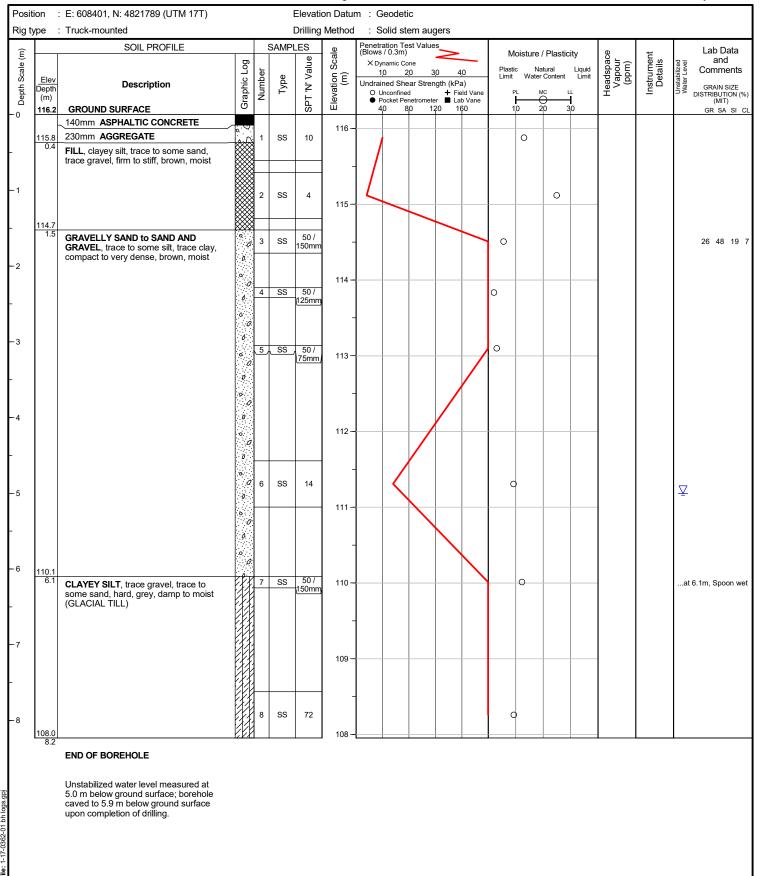
50 mm dia. monitoring well installed.

WATER LEVEL READINGS Water Depth (m) El 017 12.9 <u>Date</u> Elevation (m) 103.2 Aug 1, 2017



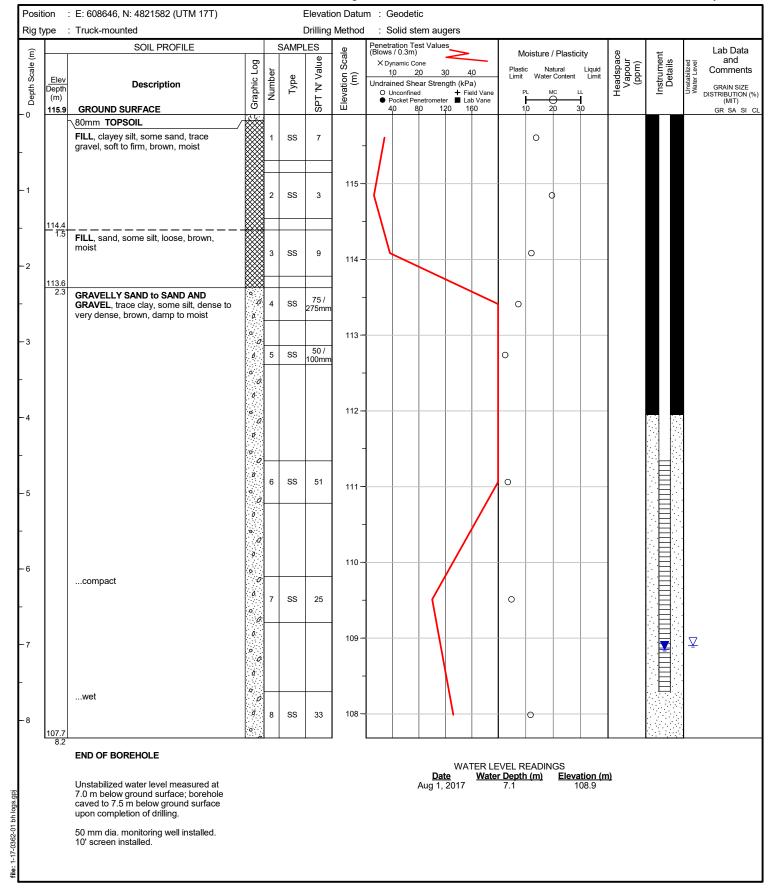
Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 24, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA



Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

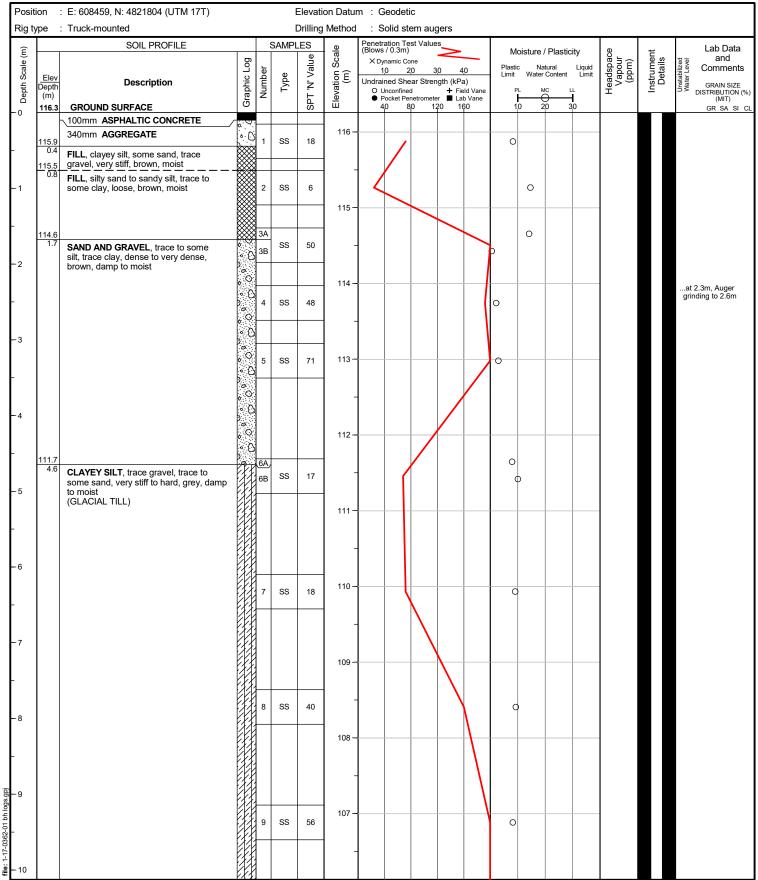
Date started : July 20, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA





Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 17, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA





Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Originated by: FA Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp

Date started : July 17, 2017 Project: 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by: NNA

Sheet No. : 2 of 2 Location: Mississauga, ON Checked by: MT

Position : E: 608459, N: 4821804 (UTM 17T) Elevation Datum : Geodetic

SOIL PROFILE Description (continued) CLAYEY SILT. trace gravel, trace to	Graphic Log	Number	SAMPI		Scale	Penetratio (Blows / 0. X Dynam		\geq		Moi	sture /	Plastici	tv	18 1	7	Lab D	Jala
CLAYEY SILT, trace gravel, trace to		Ż	Type	SPT 'N' Value	Elevation Scale (m)	1,0 Undrained O Unco Pocke 4,0	20 Shear Strength Shear Strength Shear Strength	ength (kP + Fi eter ■ La	ield Vane	Plastic Limit PL PL 10	Nater (ural Content	Liquid Limit	Headspace Vapour (ppm)	Instrument Details	Comm Comm Mater Level MI GR SA GR SA	nents SIZE TION (% T)
CLAYEY SILT, trace gravel, trace to some sand, very stiff to hard, grey, damp to moist (GLACIAL TILL) (continued)					106 —												
		10	SS	85 / 275mm	-					0							
					105 -											}	
		44		50 /	104 —												
			55	150mm	-												
					103 —												
		12	SS	97	_					0							
					102 —												
					-												
		13	SS	61	101 –						0						
	(GENOME TILL) (COMMINGEO)		11 12	10 SS 11 SS 12 SS 13 SS	10 SS 275mm 11 SS 501/150mm 12 SS 97	10 SS 85 / 275mm 105 - 105 - 104 - 104 - 103 - 103 - 102 - 102 - 102 - 102 - 101 -	10 SS 275mm 105 111 SS 50 / 104 112 SS 97 102 13 SS 61	10 SS 275mm 105	10 SS 285/ 275mm 105- 111 SS 50/ 112 SS 97 102- 13 SS 61	10 SS 25/275mm 105- 11 SS 50/ 11 SS 150/mm 103- 12 SS 97 102- 13 SS 61	10 SS 275mm 105 105 104 0 0 103 103 103 102 102 102 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	10 SS 275mm 105- 11 SS 150/m 104- 11 SS 150mm 103- 12 SS 97 O	10 SS 857 275mm 105 111 SS 507 103 12 SS 97 102 13 SS 61	10 SS 275mm 105	10 SS 285/ 275mm 105- 111 SS 150/m 103- 12 SS 97 O	10 SS 275mm 105 1105 111 SS 1501 103 103 102 112 SS 97 102 113 SS 61	10 SS 25/m 105- 11 SS 150/m 104- 103- 12 SS 97 102- 13 SS 61

END OF BOREHOLE

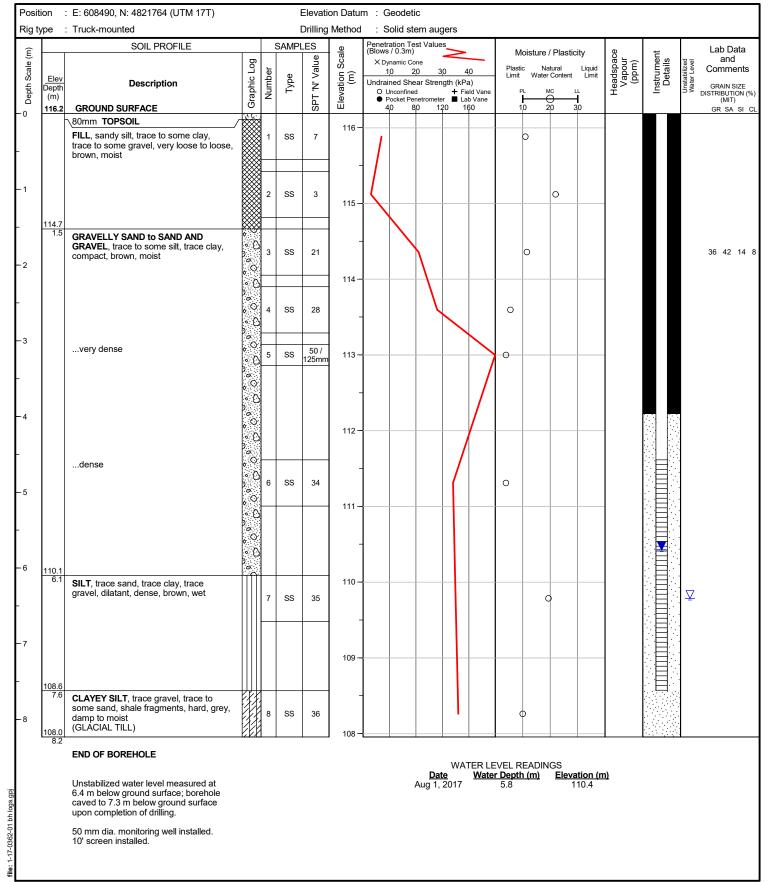
Borehole was dry and open upon completion of drilling.

50 mm dia. monitoring well installed. 10' screen installed.

WATER LEVEL READINGS Date Water Depth (m) Elevation (m)
Aug 1, 2017 14.2 102.1

Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

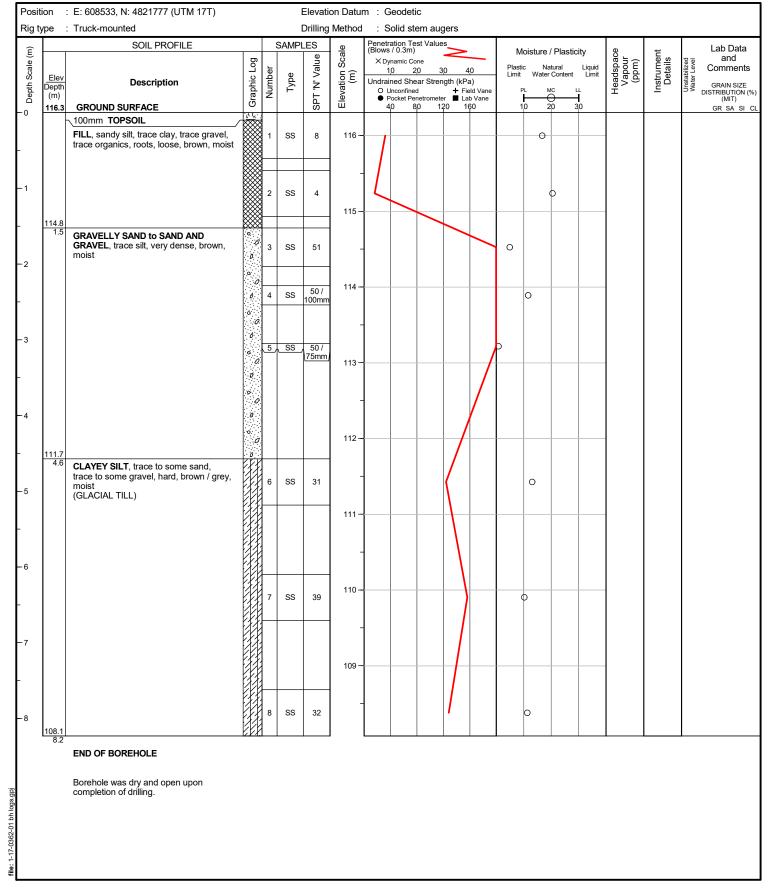
Date started : July 24, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA





Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

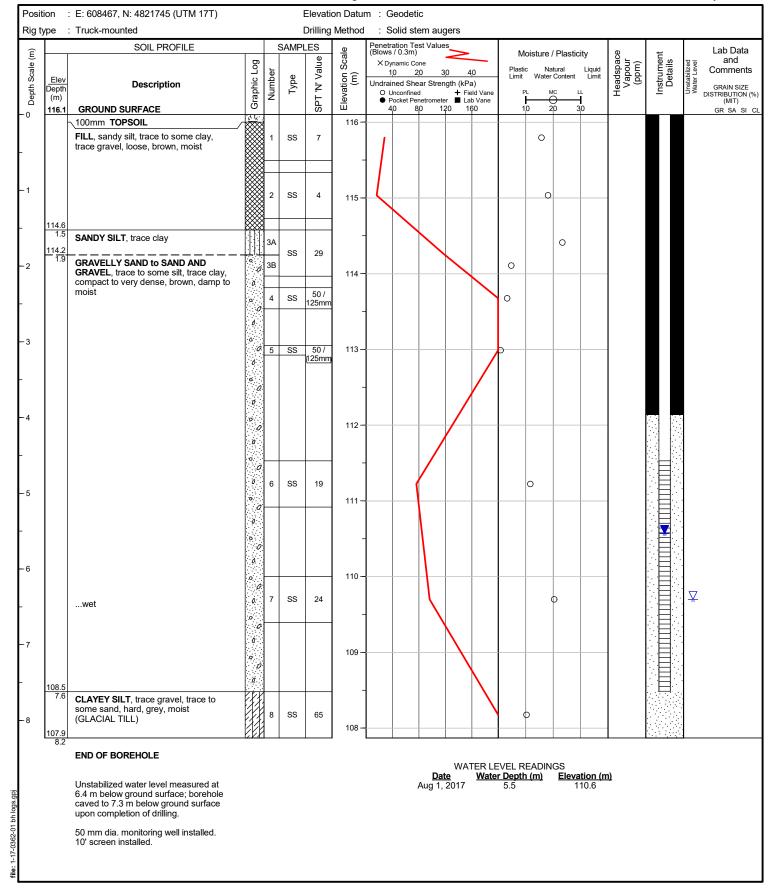
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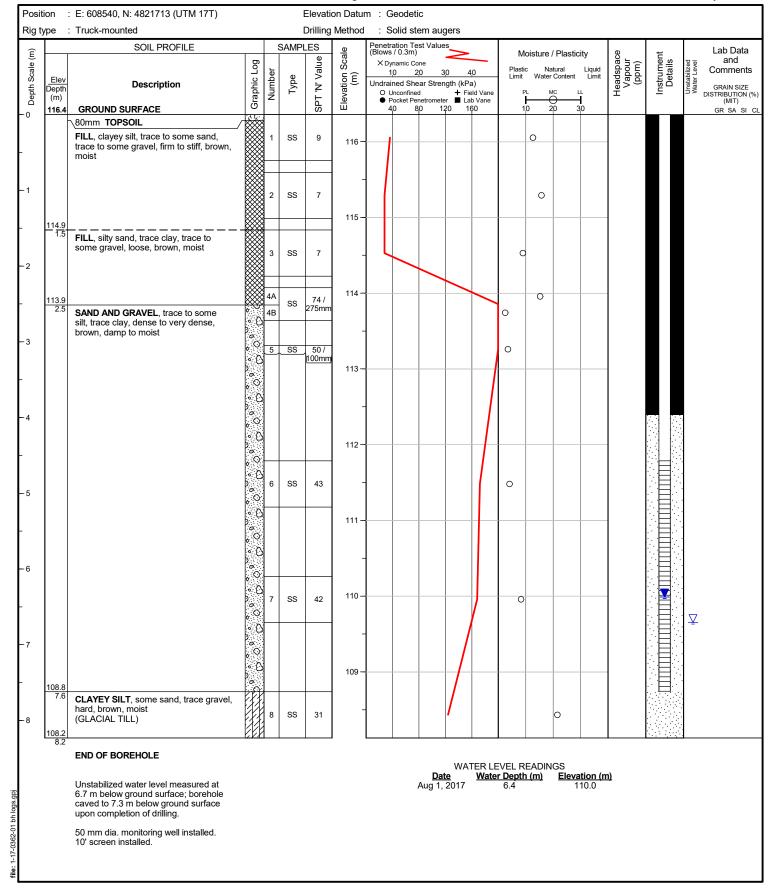
Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 24, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA



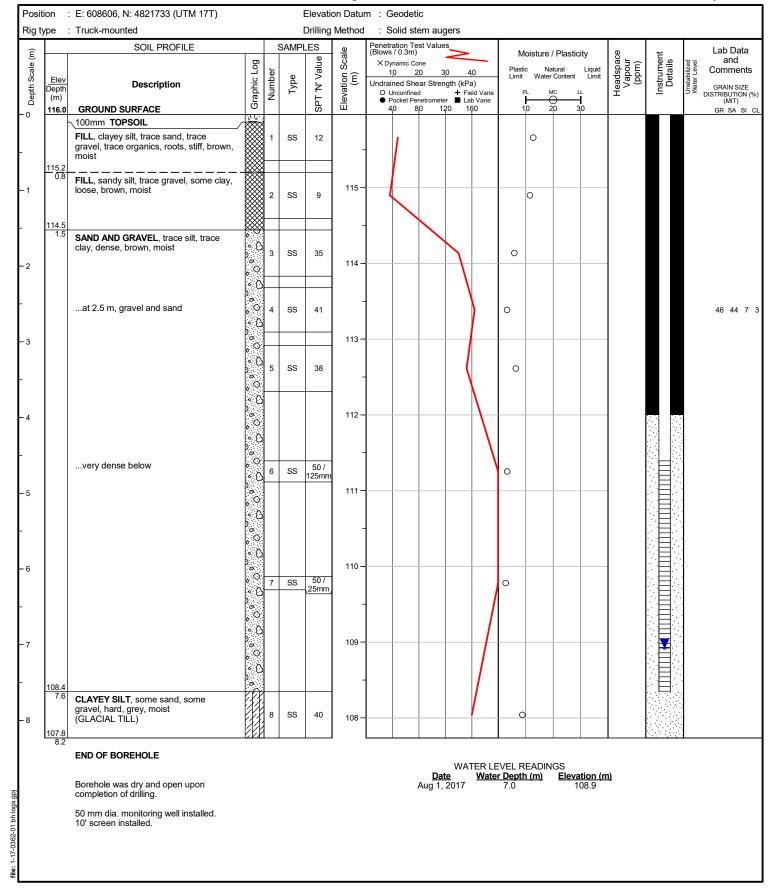
Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 21, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA



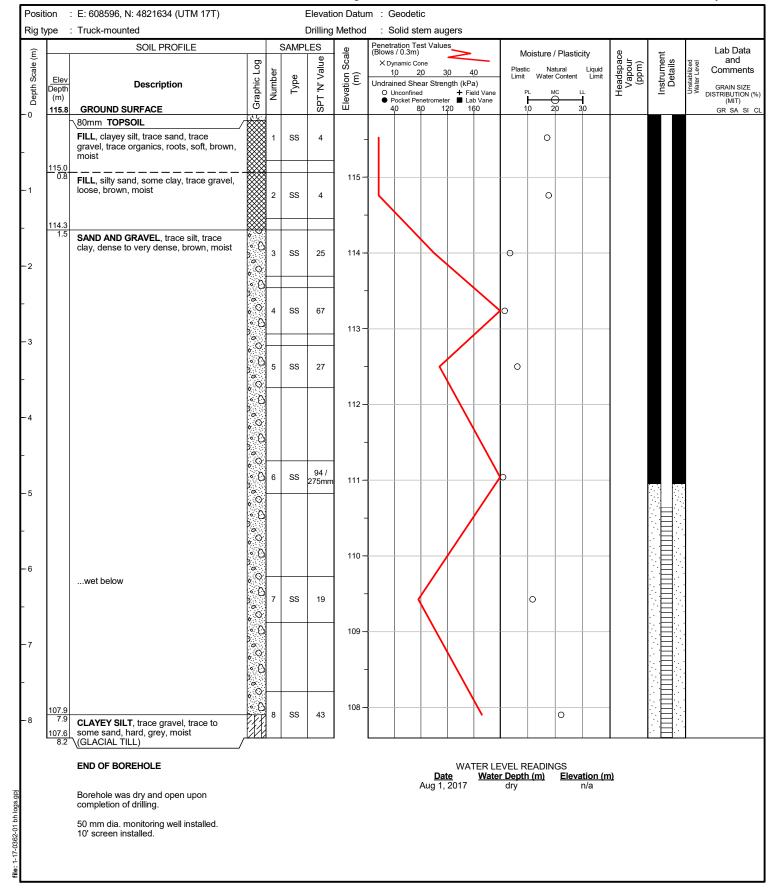
Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 21, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA



Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

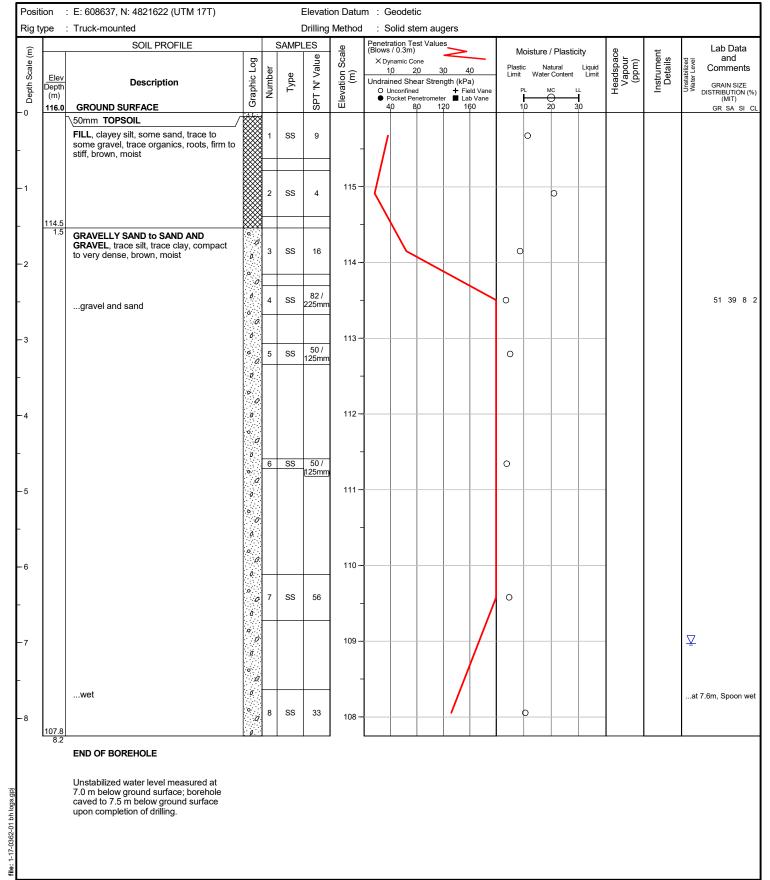
Date started : July 20, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA





Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

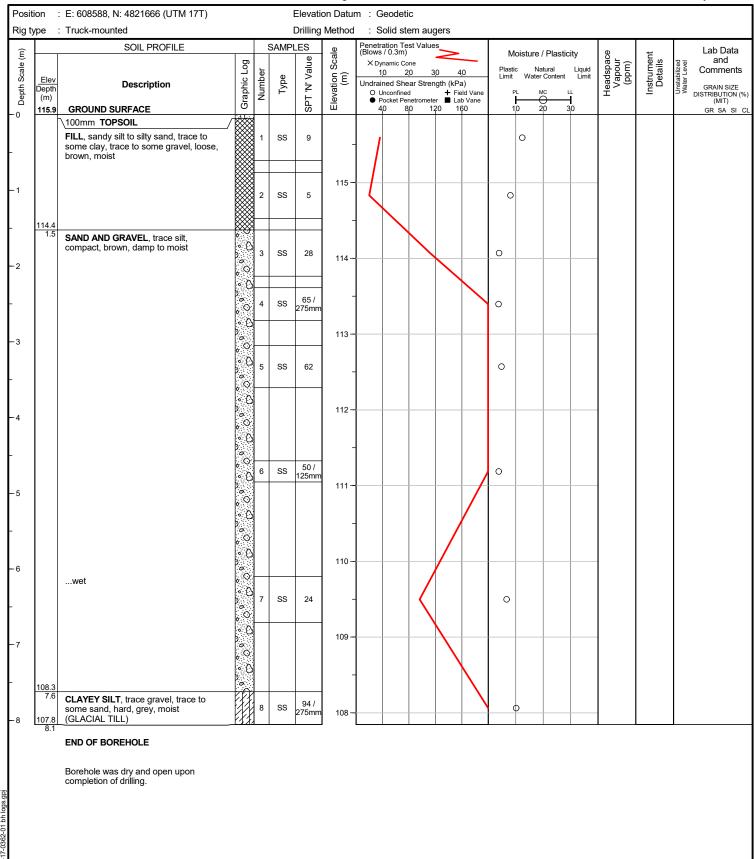
Date started : July 19, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA





Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

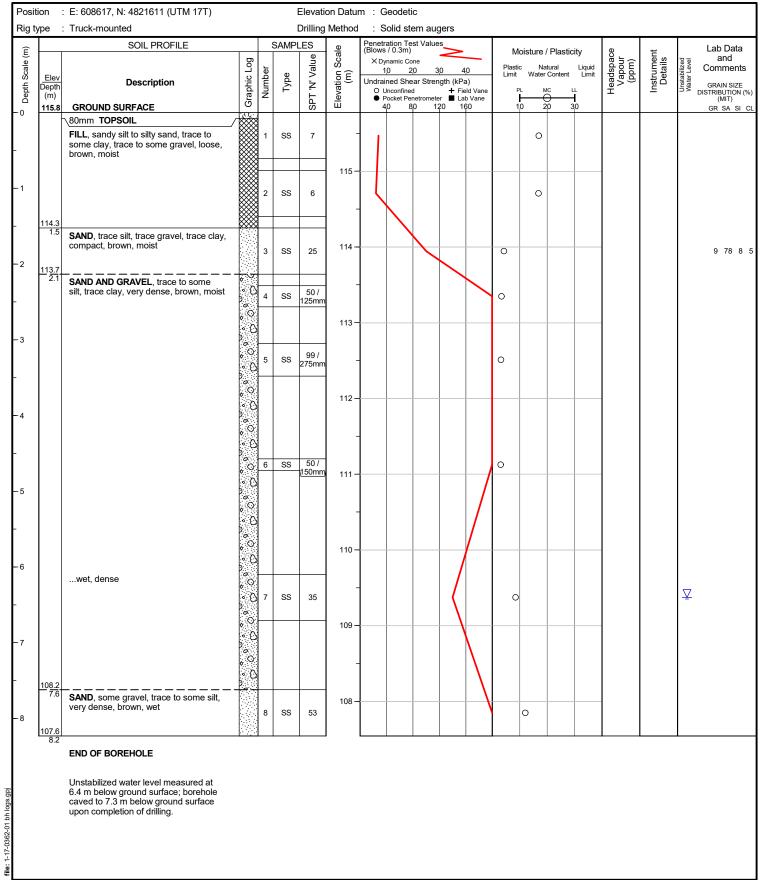
Date started : July 20, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA





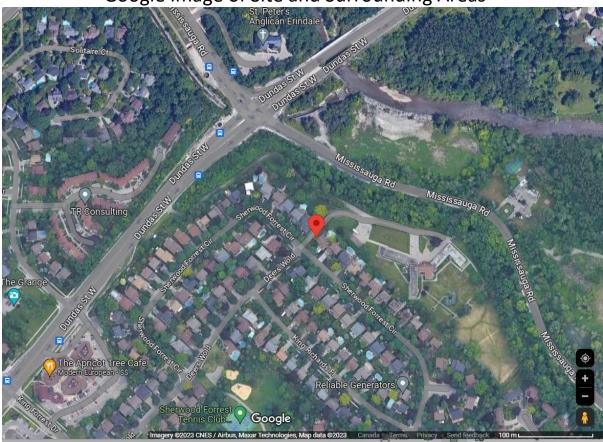
Project No. : 1-17-0362-01 Client : Mississauga Seniors Land Corp Originated by : FA

Date started : July 20, 2017 Project : 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle Compiled by : NNA



Appendix B

Google Image of Site and Surrounding Areas



Slope Site Photographs (Photos B1 to B20, taken by DS on July 11, 2023)

DS Consultants Ltd July 24, 2023



Photo B2: Toe of slope area near Dundas St. (looking west from near Cross-Section X2-X2)

Photo B3: Top of slope area near Mississauga Rd (looking south from near Cross-Section X2-X2)



Photo B4: Toe of slope area near Mississauga Rd (looking south from near Cross-Section X2-X2)



Photo B5: Top of slope area (looking north from north of Cross-Section X5-X5)

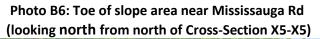




Photo B7: Top of slope area (looking south from north of Cross-Section X5-X5)





Photo B9: Slope conditions at north of Cross-Section X5-X5 (looking northwest from toe of slope)



Photo B10: Slope conditions at north of Cross-Section X5-X5 (looking southwest from toe of slope)



Photo B11: Top of slope area (looking north from near Cross-Section X7-X7)

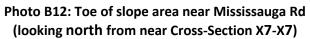






Photo B13: Top of slope area (looking south from near Cross-Section X7-X7)

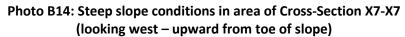




Photo B15: Top of slope area (looking north from near Cross-Section X11-X11)



Photo B16: Toe of slope area (looking north from near Cross-Section X11-X11)



Photo B17: Top of slope area (looking south from near Cross-Section X11-X11)



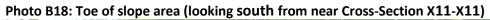




Photo B19: Slope conditions in area of Cross-Section X11-X11 (looking northwest from toe of slope)



Photo B20: Slope conditions in area of Cross-Section X11-X11 (looking west - upward from toe of slope)





APPENDIX B STORM DRAINAGE DESIGN



STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET

10 Year Storm

Sherwood Forrest Circle

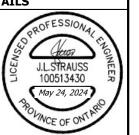
City of Mississauga

PROJECT DETAILS

Project No: 23-747

Date: 24-May-24

Designed by: J.S. Checked by: D.Z.



DESIGN CRITERIA

Min. Diameter = 300 Rainfall Intensity = mm (Tc+B)^c Mannings 'n'= 0.013 1010 Starting Tc = 15 **A** = min 4.6 Factor of Safety = 20 0.78 **c** =

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE USED

STREET	FROM MH	ТО МН	AREA (ha)	RUNOFF COEFFICIENT "R"	'AR'	ACCUM. 'AR'	RAINFALL INTENSITY (mm/hr)	FLOW (m3/s)	CONSTANT FLOW (m3/s)	ACCUM. CONSTANT FLOW (m3/s)	TOTAL FLOW (m3/s)	LENGTH (m)	SLOPE	PIPE DIAMETER (mm)	FULL FLOW CAPACITY (m3/s)	FULL FLOW VELOCITY (m/s)	INITIAL Tc (min)	TIME OF CONCENTRATION (min)	ACC. TIME OF CONCENTRATION (min)	PERCEN FULL (%)
									1			1								
	M11117	MULOO	0.14	0.55	0.00	0.00	00.2	0.021			0.021	40.1	0.20	250	0.022	0.66	15.00	1.01	16.01	CE0/
	MH117	MH109	0.14	0.55	0.08	0.08	99.2	0.021			0.021	40.1	0.30	250	0.033	0.66	15.00	1.01	16.01	65%
	MH112	MH111	0.06	0.55	0.03	0.03	99.2	0.009			0.009	16.9	0.30	250	0.033	0.66	15.00	0.42	15.42	28%
	MH111	MH110	0.03	0.90	0.03	0.06	97.5	0.016			0.016	10.5	0.30	250	0.033	0.66	15.42	0.26	15.69	50%
	MH110	MH109	0.36	0.55	0.20	0.26	96.5	0.069			0.069	74.5	0.30	375	0.096	0.87	15.69	1.43	17.12	72%
	MH109	MH108	0.41	0.55	0.23	0.56	91.5	0.143			0.143	105.4	0.30	525	0.236	1.09	17.12	1.61	18.73	61%
	MH116	MH115	0.32	0.55	0.18	0.18	99.2	0.048			0.048	48.0	0.30	375	0.096	0.87	15.00	0.92	15.92	50%
	MH115	MH114	0.07	0.55	0.04	0.21	95.7	0.057			0.057	20.9	0.30	375	0.096	0.87	15.92	0.40	16.32	59%
	MH114	MH113	0.07	0.00	0.0.	0.21	94.2	0.056			0.056	11.9	0.30	375	0.096	0.87	16.32	0.23	16.55	58%
	MH113	MH108	0.12	0.55	0.07	0.28	93.5	0.073			0.073	39.6	0.30	375	0.096	0.87	16.55	0.76	17.31	76%
	MH108	MH107	0.46	0.55	0.25	1.09	86.6	0.263			0.263	106.1	0.30	600	0.336	1.19	18.73	1.49	20.22	78%
	MH107	MH106	0.01	0.90	0.01	1.10	82.5	0.253			0.253	11.8	0.30	600	0.336	1.19	20.22	0.17	20.38	75%
	MH106	MH105	0.10	0.55	0.06	1.16	82.1	0.264			0.264	17.4	0.30	600	0.336	1.19	20.38	0.24	20.63	78%
	MH105	OGS1				1.16	81.4	0.262			0.262	29.8	0.30	600	0.336	1.19	20.63	0.42	21.04	78%
	OGS1	TANK 1				1.16	80.4	0.259			0.259	2.0	0.30	600	0.336	1.19	21.04	0.03	21.07	77%
	TANK 1	MH104				1.16	80.3		0.058	0.058	0.058	14.6	0.30	375	0.096	0.87	21.07	0.28	21.35	60%
	MH104	MH103				1.16	79.7			0.058	0.058	125.5	0.30	375	0.096	0.87	21.35	2.41	23.76	60%
	MH103	MH102				1.16	74.3			0.058	0.058	17.2	0.30	375	0.096	0.87	23.76	0.33	24.09	60%
	MH102	MH101				1.16	73.7			0.058	0.058	11.5	0.30	375	0.096	0.87	24.09	0.22	24.31	60%

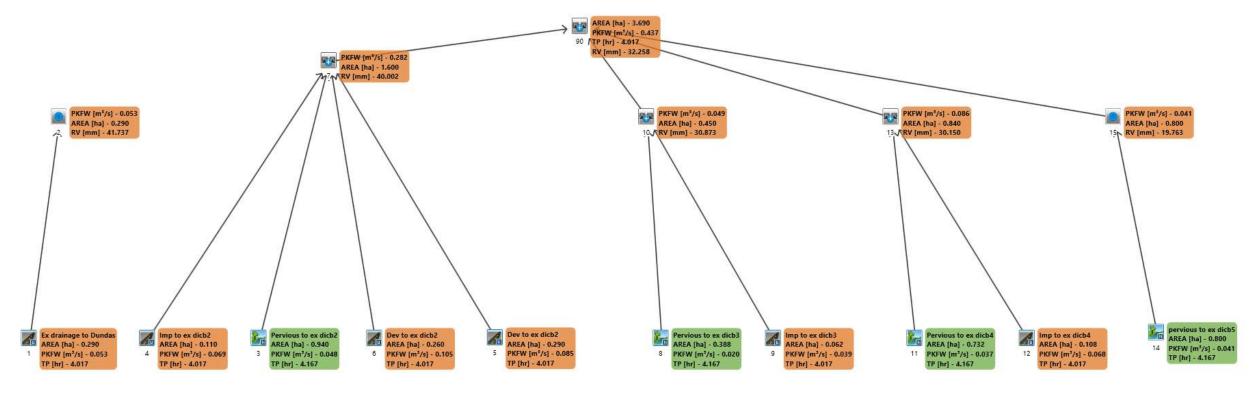
TEL: 905.946.9461 FAX: 905.946.9595

www.urbantech.com

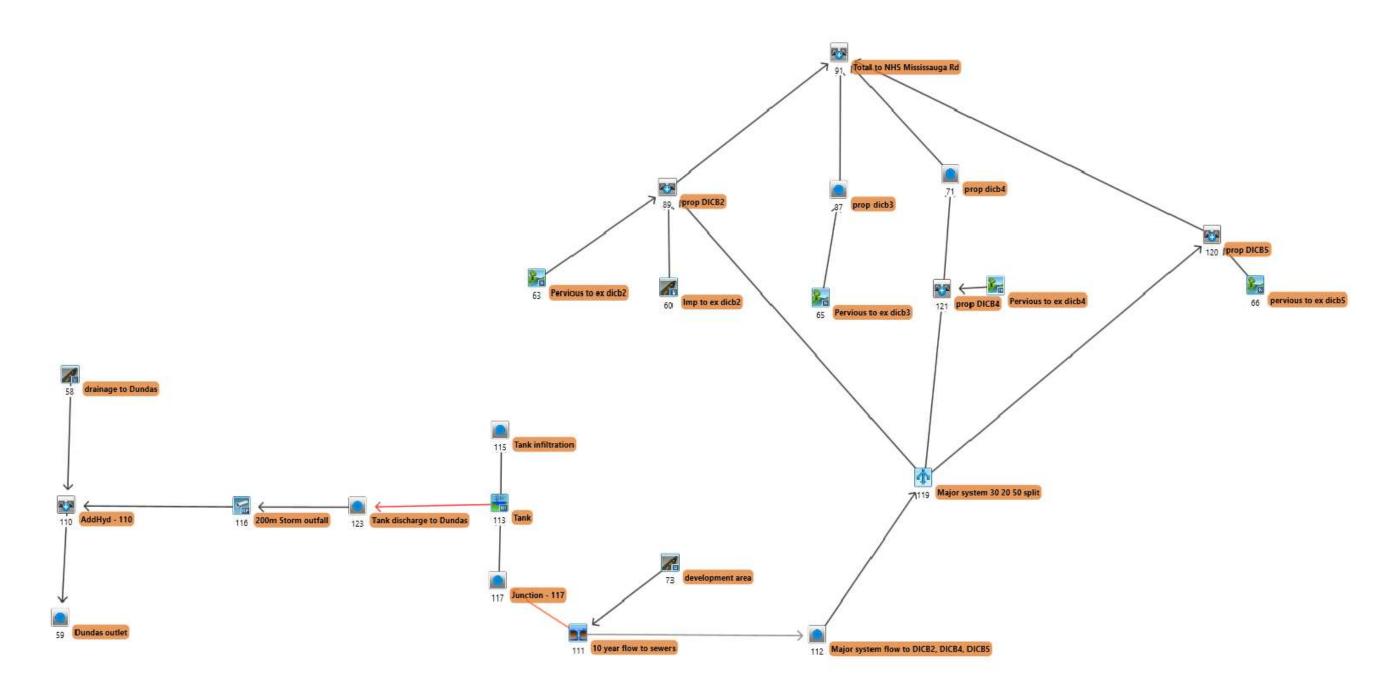


APPENDIX C STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN

EXISTING VISUAL OTTHYMO SCHEMATIC



PROPOSED VISUAL OTTHYMO SCHEMATIC







Stormceptor® EF Sizing Report

Imbrium® Systems ESTIMATED NET ANNUAL SEDIMENT (TSS) LOAD REDUCTION

05/22/2024

Province:	Ontario
City:	mississauga
Nearest Rainfall Station:	TORONTO INTL AP
Climate Station Id:	6158731
Years of Rainfall Data:	20
	•

Site Name:

Drainage Area (ha): 2.01
% Imperviousness: 70.00

Runoff Coefficient 'c': 0.72

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):	45.00
Oil / Fuel Spill Risk Site?	Yes
Upstream Flow Control?	No
Peak Conveyance (maximum) Flow Rate (L/s):	
Influent TSS Concentration (mg/L):	200
Estimated Average Annual Sediment Load (kg/yr):	1054
Estimated Average Annual Sediment Volume (L/yr):	857

Project Name:	Sherwood Forrest
Project Number:	23-747
Designer Name:	Urbantech Water
Designer Company:	Urbantech
Designer Email:	avanginkel@urbantech.com
Designer Phone:	416-333-5360
EOR Name:	
EOR Company:	
EOR Email:	
EOR Phone:	

(TSS) Load	l Sediment Reduction ummary
Stormceptor Model	TSS Removal Provided (%)
EFO4	42
EFO6	52
EFO8	58
EFO10	61
EFO12	64

Recommended Stormceptor EFO Model: EFO10

Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction (%):

Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%):

61 > 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	Percent Less	Particle Size	Percent
Size (µm)	Than	Fraction (µm)	rercent
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

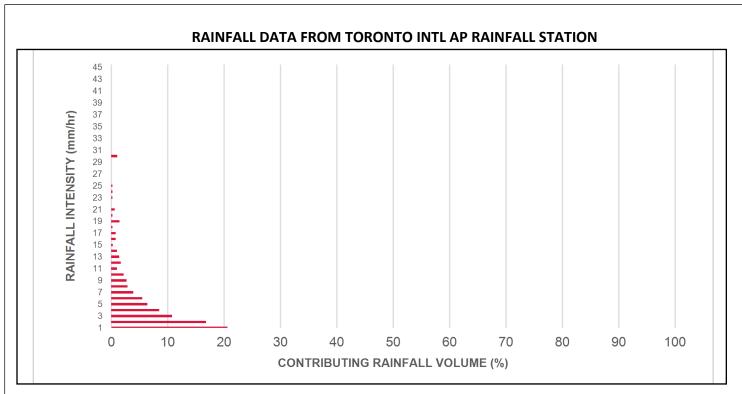
Rainfall Intensity (mm / hr)	Percent Rainfall Volume (%)	Cumulative Rainfall Volume (%)	Flow Rate (L/s)	Flow Rate (L/min)	Surface Loading Rate (L/min/m²)	Removal Efficiency (%)	Incremental Removal (%)	Cumulative Removal (%)
0.50	8.5	8.5	2.01	121.0	17.0	70	6.0	6.0
1.00	20.6	29.1	4.02	241.0	33.0	70	14.5	20.5
2.00	16.8	45.9	8.05	483.0	66.0	67	11.3	31.8
3.00	10.8	56.7	12.07	724.0	99.0	62	6.7	38.5
4.00	8.5	65.2	16.09	966.0	132.0	60	5.1	43.6
5.00	6.4	71.6	20.12	1207.0	165.0	57	3.7	47.2
6.00	5.5	77.0	24.14	1448.0	198.0	55	3.0	50.2
7.00	3.9	81.0	28.16	1690.0	231.0	53	2.1	52.3
8.00	2.9	83.9	32.19	1931.0	265.0	52	1.5	53.8
9.00	2.7	86.5	36.21	2173.0	298.0	51	1.4	55.2
10.00	2.2	88.7	40.23	2414.0	331.0	50	1.1	56.3
11.00	1.0	89.7	44.26	2655.0	364.0	49	0.5	56.8
12.00	1.7	91.3	48.28	2897.0	397.0	48	0.8	57.6
13.00	1.4	92.8	52.30	3138.0	430.0	47	0.7	58.3
14.00	1.0	93.7	56.33	3380.0	463.0	46	0.4	58.7
15.00	0.3	94.0	60.35	3621.0	496.0	45	0.1	58.8
16.00	0.8	94.8	64.37	3862.0	529.0	44	0.3	59.2
17.00	0.8	95.7	68.39	4104.0	562.0	43	0.4	59.5
18.00	0.2	95.8	72.42	4345.0	595.0	42	0.1	59.6
19.00	1.5	97.3	76.44	4586.0	628.0	42	0.6	60.3
20.00	0.2	97.5	80.46	4828.0	661.0	42	0.1	60.3
21.00	0.6	98.2	84.49	5069.0	694.0	42	0.3	60.6
22.00	0.0	98.2	88.51	5311.0	727.0	41	0.0	60.6
23.00	0.2	98.4	92.53	5552.0	761.0	41	0.1	60.7
24.00	0.2	98.6	96.56	5793.0	794.0	41	0.1	60.8
25.00	0.2	98.9	100.58	6035.0	827.0	41	0.1	60.9
30.00	1.1	100.0	120.70	7242.0	992.0	40	0.5	61.3
35.00	0.0	100.0	140.81	8449.0	1157.0	38	0.0	61.3
40.00	0.0	100.0	160.93	9656.0	1323.0	35	0.0	61.3
45.00	0.0	100.0	181.04	10863.0	1488.0	32	0.0	61.3
Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction =								61 %

Climate Station ID: 6158731 Years of Rainfall Data: 20

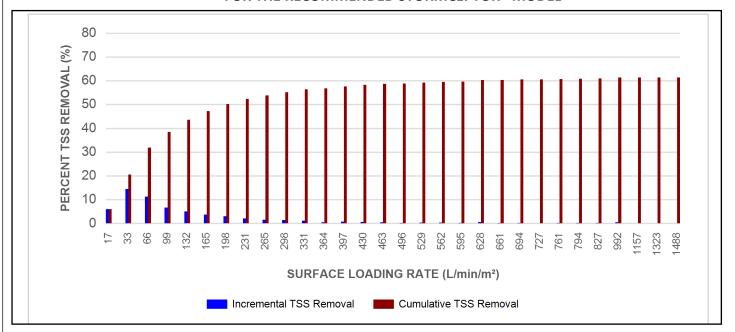








INCREMENTAL AND CUMULATIVE TSS REMOVAL FOR THE RECOMMENDED STORMCEPTOR® MODEL







Maximum Pipe Diameter / Peak Conveyance

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter		Model Diameter		Min Angle Inlet / Outlet Pipes	Max Inle	•	Max Outl	•		nveyance 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

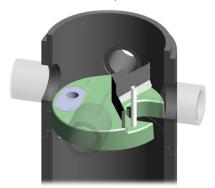
► Stormceptor® EF and EFO feature an internal bypass and superior scour prevention technology that have been demonstrated in third-party testing according to the scour testing provisions of the Canadian ETV Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, and the exceptional scour test performance 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.

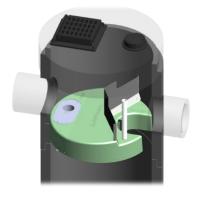
DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

► 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

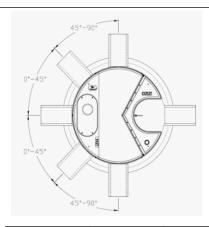
► While Stormceptor® EF will capture and retain oil from dry weather spills and low intensity runoff, **Stormceptor® EFO** has demonstrated superior oil capture and greater than 99% oil retention in third-party testing according to the light liquid reentrainment testing provisions of the Canadian ETV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











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 Vo	lume	Recommended Sediment Maintenance Depth *		Sediment Sediment		Maxim Sediment	-
	(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)

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



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





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

			Stormcep	tor [®] EFO				
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	42	1320	35	1980	24	
30	70	690	42	1350	35	2010	24	
60	67	720	41	1380	34	2040	23	
90	63	750	41	1410	34	2070	23	
120	61	780	41	1440	33	2100	23	
150	58	810	41	1470	32	2130	22	
180	56	840	41	1500	32	2160	22	
210	54	870	41	1530	31	2190	22	
240	53	900	41	1560	31	2220	21	
270	52	930	40	1590	30	2250	21	
300	51	960	40	1620	29	2280	21	
330	50	990	40	1650	29	2310	21	
360	49	1020	40	1680	28	2340	20	
390	48	1050	39	1710	28	2370	20	
420	47	1080	39	1740	27	2400	20	
450	47	1110	38	1770	27	2430	20	
480	46	1140	38	1800	26	2460	19	
510	45	1170	37	1830	26	2490	19	
540	44	1200	37	1860	26	2520	19	
570	43	1230	37	1890	25	2550	19	
600	42	1260	36	1920	25	2580	18	
630	42	1290	36	1950	24	2600	26	





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 m³ sediment / 265 L oil
6 ft (1829 mm) Diameter OGS Units: 3.48 m³ sediment / 609 L oil
8 ft (2438 mm) Diameter OGS Units: 8.78 m³ sediment / 1,071 L oil
10 ft (3048 mm) Diameter OGS Units: 17.78 m³ sediment / 1,673 L oil
12 ft (3657 mm) Diameter OGS Units: 31.23 m³ sediment / 2,476 L oil

PART 3 – PERFORMANCE & DESIGN

3.1 GENERAL

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 of the OGS shall be determined by use of a minimum ten (10) years of local historical rainfall data provided by Environment Canada. Sizing shall also be determined by use of the sediment removal performance data derived from the ISO 14034 ETV third-party verified laboratory testing data from testing conducted in accordance with the Canadian ETV protocol Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, as follows:

- 3.2.1 Sediment removal efficiency for a given surface loading rate and its associated flow rate shall be based on sediment removal efficiency demonstrated at the seven (7) tested surface loading rates specified in the protocol, ranging 40 L/min/m² to 1400 L/min/m², and as stated in the ISO 14034 ETV Verification Statement for the OGS device.
- 3.2.2 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates between 40 L/min/m² and 1400 L/min/m² shall be based on linear interpolation of data between consecutive tested surface loading rates.
- 3.2.3 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates less than the lowest tested surface loading rate of 40 L/min/m² shall be assumed to be identical to the sediment removal efficiency at 40 L/min/m². No extrapolation shall be allowed that results in a sediment removal efficiency that is greater than that demonstrated at 40 L/min/m².
- 3.2.4 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates greater than the highest tested surface loading rate of 1400 L/min/m² shall assume zero sediment removal for the portion of flow that exceeds 1400 L/min/m², and shall be calculated using a simple proportioning formula, with 1400 L/min/m² in the numerator and the higher surface loading rate in the denominator, and multiplying the resulting fraction times the sediment removal efficiency at 1400 L/min/m².

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.

3.4 <u>LIGHT LIQUID RE-ENTRAINMENT SIMULATION TESTING</u>

The OGS device shall have Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV Verification of completed third-party Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing in accordance with the Canadian ETV **Program's Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**, with results reported within the Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV verification. This reentrainment testing is conducted with the device pre-loaded with low density polyethylene (LDPE) plastic beads as a surrogate for light liquids such as oil and fuel. Testing is conducted on the same OGS unit tested for sediment removal to







assess whether light liquids captured after a spill are effectively retained at high flow rates. For an OGS device to be an acceptable stormwater treatment device on a site where vehicular traffic occurs and the potential for an oil or fuel spill exists, the OGS device must have reported verified performance results of greater than 99% cumulative retention of LDPE plastic beads for the five specified surface loading rates (ranging 200 L/min/m² to 2600 L/min/m²) in accordance with the Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing within the Canadian ETV Program's Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators. However, an OGS device shall not be allowed if the Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing was performed with screening components within the OGS device that are effective at retaining the LDPE plastic beads, but would not be expected to retain light liquids such as oil and fuel.



APPENDIX D SANITARY SERVICING DESIGN



SANITARY DESIGN CALCULATIONS

Project Name: 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle
Municipality: City of Mississauga

Prepared by: DT
Checked by: JS

Project No.: 23-747 Last Revised: 24-May-24

Acroynms

ADWF Average Dry Weather Flow (L/s)

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{PF} & \text{Peaking Factor (Ratio of PDWF to ADWF)} \\ \text{PDWF} & \text{Peak Dry Weather Flow (L/s)} = \text{ADWF x PF} \\ \text{Q}_{\text{I&I}} & \text{Extraneous Flow; Inflow and Infiltration (L/s)} \\ \text{PWWF} & \text{Peak Wet Weather Flow (L/s)} = \text{PDWF} + \text{Q}_{\text{I&I}} \\ \end{array}$

 Q_{des} Design Flow (L/s) = PWWF

Proposed Residential

Site Area = 2.08 ha
Total Single Detached Units = 56 units
Population per Unit = 4.2 ppu

Population = 236 persons

Unit Sewage Flow = 290.0 L/person/day

ADWF Average Day Design Flow 0.79 L/s

Harmon Peaking Factor for Site, $M = 1 + (14/(4 + P^{0.5}))$

PF = 4.000 (Min. 2.0, Max 4.0)

PDWF Peak Design Flow = 3.17 L/s

Infiltration Allowance = 0.26 L/s/ha \mathbf{Q}_{TRT} Total Infiltration Flow = 0.54 L/s

PWWF = Q_{des} Total Sanitary Design Flow = 3.7 L/s

Proposed Service Connection

Capacity										
Diameter	Slope	Velocity	Capacity	Spare Capacity	Percent					
(mm)	(%)	(m/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	Full					
250	1 00	1 21	59.5	55.8	6.2%					

Notes:

1. Site Plan and Statistics per Preliminary Development Concept (CP-16) prepared by Gerrard Design.

www.urbantech.com



SANITARY SEWER DESIGN SHEET

1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGION OF PEEL PROJECT DETAILS

Project No: 23-747 Date: 24-May-24 Designed by: J.S. Checked by: D.Z.

DESIGN CRITERIA

Avg. Domestic Flow = 290.0 l/c/d Infiltration = 0.260 l/s/ha Min Diameter = 200 Mannings 'n'= 0.013

Min. Velocity = 0.75 m/s

Max. Velocity = 3.50 m/s

Factor of Safety = 30 %

Max. Peaking Factor = 4.00 Min. Peaking Factor= 2.00

Domestic Sewage flow for < 1000 ppl = 0.013m³/s (Region of Peel Std. 2-5-2)

J.L.STRAUSS 100513430

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE USED

				RESIDENTIAL					COMMERCI	AL/INDUSTR	RIAL/INSTIT	UTIONAL				FLOW CALCULATIONS					PIPE DATA							
STREET	FROM MH	TO MH	AREA	ACC. AREA	UNITS	DENSITY	DENSITY	POP	ACCUM. RES.	AREA	ACC.	EQUIV. POP.	FLOW RATE	EQUIV. POP.	ACCUM. EQUIV.	INFILTRATION	TOTAL ACCUM.	PEAKING FACTOR	RES. FLOW	COMM. FLOW	ACCUM. COMM. FLOW	TOTAL FLOW	SLOPE	PIPE DIAMETER	FULL FLOW	FULL FLOW VELOCITY		
	МП	МП	(ha)	(ha)	(#)	(P/ha)	(P/unit)	PUP	POP.	(ha)	(ha)	(p/ha)	(l/s/ha)	PUP.	POP.	(I/s)	POP.	FACIOR	(I/s)	(l/s)	(l/s)	(l/s)	(%)	(mm)	(I/s)	(m/s)	(m/s)	(
			(III)	(iiu)	(#)	(17114)	(i / unic)			(iiu)	(iiu)	(р/па)	(1/3/114)			(1/3)			(1/3)	(1/3)	(1/3)	(1/3)	(70)	()	(1/3)	(,3)	(/3)	
	MH114A	MH109A	0.17	0.17	4		4.2	17	17							0.0	17	4.00	0.2			0.3	2.00	200	46.4	1.48	0.38	
	MH113A	MH112A	0.05	0.05	1		4.2	5	5							0.0	5	4.00	0.1			0.1	1.00	200	32.8	1.04	0.27	
	MH112A	MH111A		0.05					5							0.0	5	4.00	0.1			0.1	0.50	200	23.2	0.74	0.19	
	MH111A	MH110A	0.24	0.29	6		4.2	26	31							0.1	31	4.00	0.4			0.5	0.50	200	23.2	0.74	0.26	
	MH110A	MH109A	0.27	0.56	9		4.2	38	69							0.1	69	4.00	0.9			1.1	0.50	200	23.2	0.74	0.36	+
	MH109A	MH101A	0.18	0.91	6		4.2	26	112							0.2	112	4.00	1.5			1.7	0.50	200	23.2	0.74	0.44	#
		MH108A	0.04	0.04												0.0						0.0						+
	MH108A	MH107A	0.19	0.23	5		4.2	21	21							0.1	21	4.00	0.3			0.3	1.00	200	32.8	1.04	0.27	T
	MH107A	MH106A	0.04	0.27					21							0.1	21	4.00	0.3			0.4	0.50	200	23.2	0.74	0.23	
	MH106A	MH102A	0.16	0.43	4		4.2	17	38							0.1	38	4.00	0.5			0.6	0.50	200	23.2	0.74	0.29	4
	MH105A	MH104A	0.07	0.07	1		4.2	5	5							0.0	5	4.00	0.1			0.1	1.00	200	32.8	1.04	0.27	+
	MH104A	MH103A	0.04	0.11					5							0.0	5	4.00	0.1			0.1	0.50	200	23.2	0.74	0.19	
	MH103A	MH102A	0.37	0.48	11		4.2	47	52							0.1	52	4.00	0.7			0.8	0.50	200	23.2	0.74	0.33	_
	MH102A	MH101A	0.26	1.17	9		4.2	38	128							0.3	128	4.00	1.7			2.0	0.50	200	23.2	0.74	0.46	#
	MH101A	EX. PLUG		2.08					240							0.5	240	4.00	3.2			3.8	0.50	250	42.0	0.86	0.53	+
				TOTAL:	56																							+



APPENDIX E WATER DEMAND CALCULATIONS



WATER DEMAND CALCULATIONS

Project Name: 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle

Municipality: City of Mississauga

Project No.: 23-747

Prepared by: DT Checked by: JS

Date: 24-May-24

Domestic Flow Calculations

Population = 236 persons, from Sanitary Design Calculations

Average Consumption Rate = 280 L/person/day, for Residential (Section 2.3, Table 1)

Average Water Demand = 0.76 L/s

Use Peaking Factor the Greater of

Max Day Factor = 2.0 for Residential (Section 2.3, Table 1)

Max Day Demand = 1.53 L/s

or

Peak Hour Factor = 3.0 for Residential (Section 2.3, Table 1)

Peak Hour Demand = 2.29 L/s

Therefore

Domestic Flow Demand =	2.3 L/s
=	36 USGPM

Notes:

1. Site Plan and Statistics per Preliminary Development Concept (CP-22) prepared by Gerrard Design.

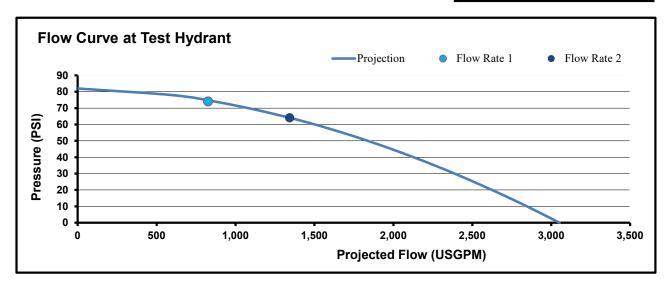
TEL: 905.946.9461 FAX: 905.946.9595 www.urbantech.com



Hydrant Flow Test Report

Residual Hydrant Number

							Operator:		Colin F	Powell
Date:	08-Feb-24		Time:	9:	:15 AM					
							Witness:		Region	of Peel
Residual T	est Hydrant:		1762 Shen	wood Fo	orrest Circle					
<u>Hydı</u>	rant Number:			201956	2		NFPA Colour	Code:	CLASS	AA - BLUE
	Owner:		Re	gon of F	Peel					
ST	ATIC PRESS	URE:	82	psi	565 k	Pa	Pressure D	rop		
RESIDU	JAL PRESSU	RE 1:	74.1	psi	511 k	Pa	9.6%			
RESIDU	JAL PRESSU	RE 2:	64.1	psi	442 k	Ра	21.8%			
							-			Hydrant Number
Flov	w Hydrants:	Α			1716 Sherwo	od F	orrest Circle			2019565
		В								
		С								
Hydran	t Flow Dev	do o	Outlet		Flow Ra	te 1			Flow F	late 2
No.	Flow Dev	rice	Dia. (in.)	Rea	ding (psi)	((USGPM)	Rea	ading (psi)	(USGPM)
Α	Pitot		2.5		28		825		18	662
Α	Pitot		2.5				0		19	680
А	HoseMon	ster	4"							
	Total Flow (USGP	M)		825				134	12
	Total Flow (I	_/seco	nd)		52				88	5
Availab	le Flow At Tes	st Hydi	rant at 20 ps		2,511		USGPM		2,625	USGPM
					158		L/second		166	L/second
			_							
					Average Projec	ction	at 20 PSI		2,568	USGPM



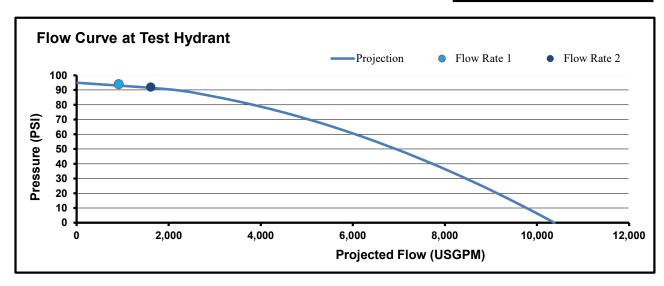
Comments/Discrepencies/Diagram:



Hydrant Flow Test Report

Residual Hydrant Number

							Operator:		Colin F	'owell
Date:	08-Feb-24		Time:	10	0:05 AM		Witness:		Pagion	of Dool
							withess.		Region	oi Peei
	est Hydrant:	I IV			U of T Entranc	<u>e</u>				
<u>Hydr</u>	ant Number:			202095	59		NFPA Colour	Code:	CLASS	AA - BLUE
	Owner:		Re	gon of	Peel					
ST	ATIC PRESS	URE:	95	psi	655 I	кРа	Pressure D	rop		
RESIDU	JAL PRESSU	RE 1:	94	psi	648	кРа	1.1%			
RESIDU	JAL PRESSU	RE 2:	92	psi	634	кРа	3.2%			
							•	-		Hydrant Number
Flov	v Hydrants:	Α			3041 Miss	sissa	uga Road			2020960
	_	В								
		С								
Hydran	tl		Outlet		Flow Ra	ate 1			Flow F	late 2
No.	Flow Dev	rice	Dia. (in.)	Rea	ading (psi)		(USGPM)	Rea	ading (psi)	(USGPM)
Α	Pitot		2.5		34		910		26	795
Α	Pitot		2.5				0		27	811
Α	HoseMon	ster	4"				0			
	Total Flow (USGP	M)		910)			160	06
	Total Flow (I			9	57				10	1
Availab	le Flow At Tes		•		9,363		USGPM		9,134	USGPM
		•	,		591		L/second		576	L/second
			•							
					Average Proje	otion	at 20 DSI		0.248	HSCDM



Comments/Discrepencies/Diagram:



APPENDIX F

REGION OF PEEL CONNECTION DEMAND TABLE

Project Name: 1720 Sherwood Forrest Circle

Project Number: 23-747 Date: May 24, 2024

Water and Wastewater Modelling Demand Table - Site Plan applications

Version - January 2023

	units	persons
Proposed Residential ¹⁾		
Singles/Semis	56	236
townhouses		
large apartments (>750sqft)		
small apartments (<=750sqft)		
Total Proposed Residential	56	236
Proposed Institutional Population ²⁾		
Proposed Employment Population ³⁾		
Total	56	236



Proposed GFA (commercial/retail) (sqm)	
reposed of A (commercial) (cqm)	

WATER CONNECTION

Hydrant flow test					
Hydrant flow test locations 4)				See below. Refer to Hy	
	HYD 201956	52, HYD 202095	Results in Appendix E		
	Decasions	Г Г		HYD 2019562 - 150mm	
	Pressure (kPa)	Flow (in l/s)	Time	162 L/s (2,568 USGPM)	
Minimum water pressure				1,1,45, 2022050 400	
Maximum water pressure				HYD 2020959 - 400mn	
	-	-		── 583 L/s (9,248 USGPM)	

lydrant Flow Test for details.

m WM Sherwood 4) @ 20 psi

m WM Mississauga 4) @ 20 psi

	Wa										
No.		Demand (in I/s)									
	Demand type	Use 1 ⁶⁾	Use 2 ⁶⁾	Use 3 ⁶⁾	Total						
1	Average day flow	0.8			0.8						
2	Maximum day flow	1.5			1.5						
3	Peak hour flow	2.3			2.3						
4	Fire flow ⁵⁾	150.0			150.0						
Ana	nlysis										
5	Maximum day plus fire flow	152.3			152.3						

Residential use only. Refer to Watermain Servicing Plan (Drawing C103) and Water Demand Calculations for details.

WASTEWATER CONNECTION

			Discharge Location ⁷⁾	Flow	P
ı	6	Wastewater sewer effluent (in l/s)	Ex. 250 mm sanitary sewer	3.7 L/s	F
ı	7	Wastewater sewer effluent (in l/s)	along Sherwood Forrest circle		F
ı	8	Wastewater sewer effluent (in l/s)			C
	9	Total Wastewater sewer effluent (in l/s)		3.7 L/s	F
		-	-		• -

ADWF = 0.79 L/sPF = 4.00PDWF = 3.17 L/s $Q_{181} = 0.54 \text{ L/s}$ PWWF = 3.7 L/s

One discharge location and residential use only.

 $Q_{des} = 3.7 L/s$

Refer to Sanitary Drainage Plan (Drawing C303) and Sanitary Design Calculations for Details.

¹⁾ For the design flow calculations, please consider the following PPU's, which are found in the Region of Peel 2020 DC Background Study

[■]Singles/Semi – 4.2

□Multiples (Townhouses) – 3.4
□Large Apartments (larger than 750 square feet) – 3.0
□Small Apartments (equal to or less than 750 square feet) – 1.6

The Region will not permit hydrant flow tests during the winter, please check with the Region for scheduling

- ⁵⁾ Please reference the Fire Underwriters Survey Document
- 6) Please identify the flows for each use type, if applicable
- 7) Please include drainage plan for mutliple discharge locations

The calculations should be based on the development proposal All required calculations must be submitted with the demand table submission Table shall include Professional Engineer's signature and stamp Site servicing concept shall be included

This table will be deemed complete when all the above is submitted and/or included. Modelling will commence with a complete table.

²⁾ refer to Region of Peel design criteria

³⁾ For the commercial and industrial design flow calculations, please use your site specific estimated population or the most current Ontario Building Code Occupant Load determination

⁴⁾ Please include the graphs associated with the hydrant flow test information table

⁴⁾ Hydrant flow tests should be performed within 2 years of submisison to the Region.



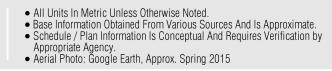
APPENDIX G

DRAWINGS AND FIGURES

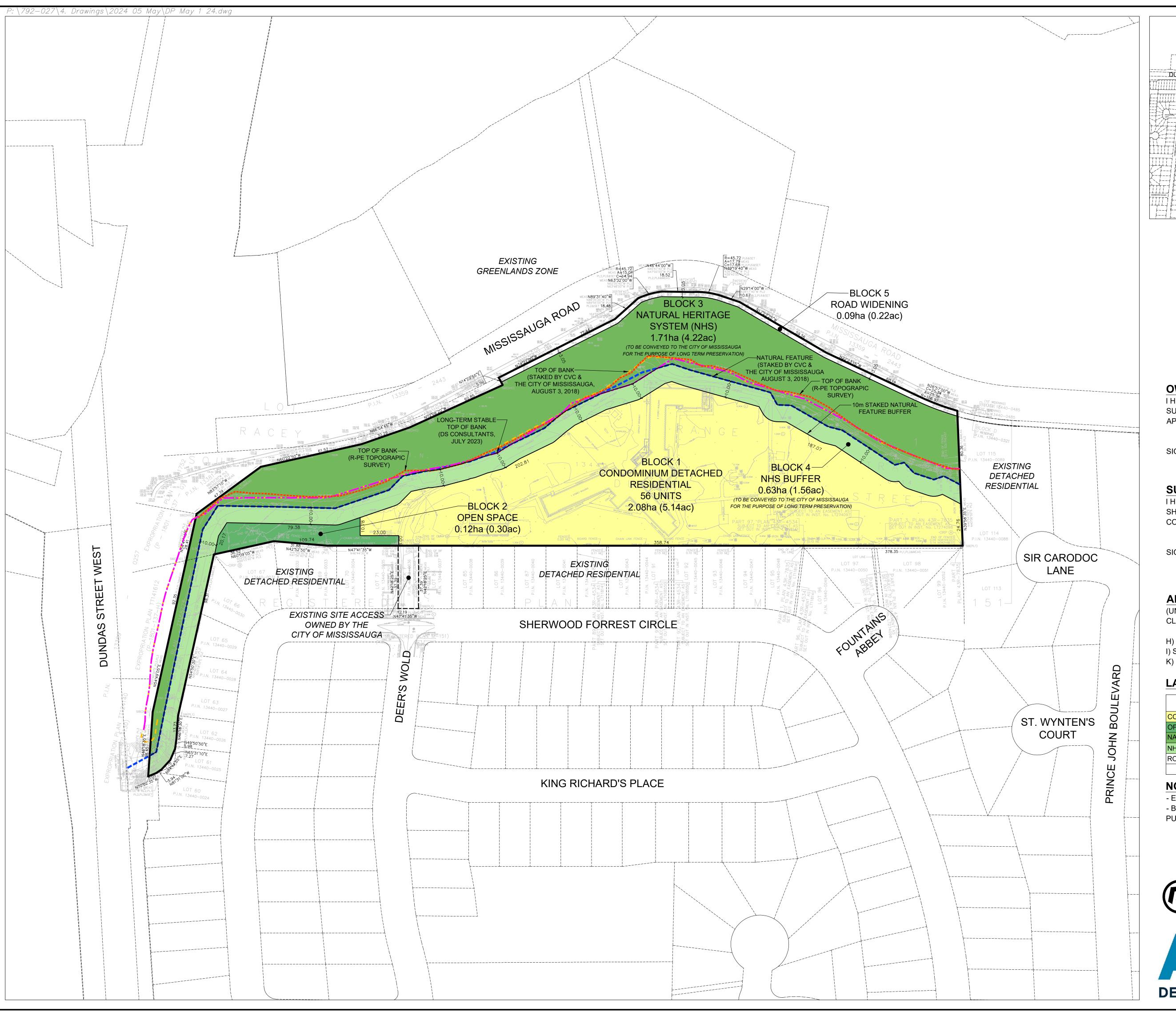
- Preliminary Development Concept
- Draft Plan of Subdivision
- Figure 1 Constraints Mapping
- C101 Servicing Plan (Part 1)
- C102 Servicing Plan (Part 2)
- C103 Watermain Servicing Plan
- C201 Grading Plan (Part 1)
- C202 Grading Plan (Part 2)
- C203, C204, C205 Grading Sections
- C301 Existing Storm Drainage Plan
- C302 Storm Drainage Plan
- C303 Sanitary Drainage Plan
- C401 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

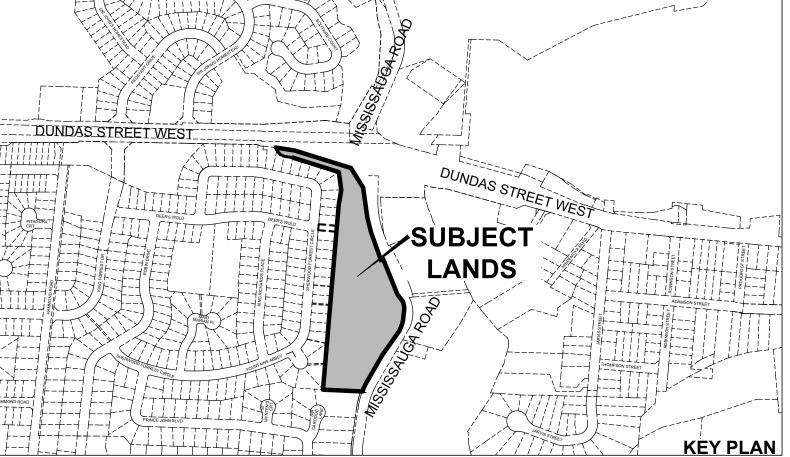


DRAFT









DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION ARGO SHERWOOD FORREST LIMITED

FILE # _____

1720 SHERWOOD FORREST CIRCLE LOT 3, RANGE 1, S.D.S., RACEY TRACT (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO) CITY OF MISSISSAUGA REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

OWNERS CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY AUTHORIZE GLEN SCHNARR & ASSOCIATES INC. TO PREPARE AND SUBMIT THIS DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION TO THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA FOR APPROVAL.

SCOTT BLAND, A.S.O.

ARGO SHERWOOD FORREST LIMITED

SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LANDS TO BE SUBDIVIDED AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO ADJACENT LANDS ARE CORRECTLY AND ACCURATELY SHOWN.

DATE AUGUST 9, 2023

DATE <u>SEPT. 12, 2023</u>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

R-PE SURVEYING LTD.

(UNDER SECTION 51(17) OF THE PLANNING ACT) INFORMATION REQUIRED BY CLAUSES A,B,C,D,E,F,G, J & L ARE SHOWN ON THE DRAFT AND KEY PLANS.

- H) MUNICIPAL AND PIPED WATER TO BE PROVIDED
- I) SANDY LOAM AND CLAY LOAM
- K) SANITARY AND STORM SEWERS TO BE PROVIDED

LAND USE SCHEDULE

LAND USE	BLOCKS	AREA (ha)	AREA (ac)	UNITS
CONDOMINIUM DETACHED RESIDENTIAL	1	2.08	5.14	56
OPEN SPACE	2	0.12	0.30	
NATURAL HERITAGE SYSTEM (NHS)	3	1.71	4.23	
NHS BUFFER	4	0.63	1.56	
ROAD WIDENING	5	0.09	0.22	
TOTAL	5	4.63	11.44	56

NOTES

- EXISTING STRUCTURES TO BE REMOVED

- BLOCKS 3 & 4 TO BE CONVEYED TO THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA FOR THE

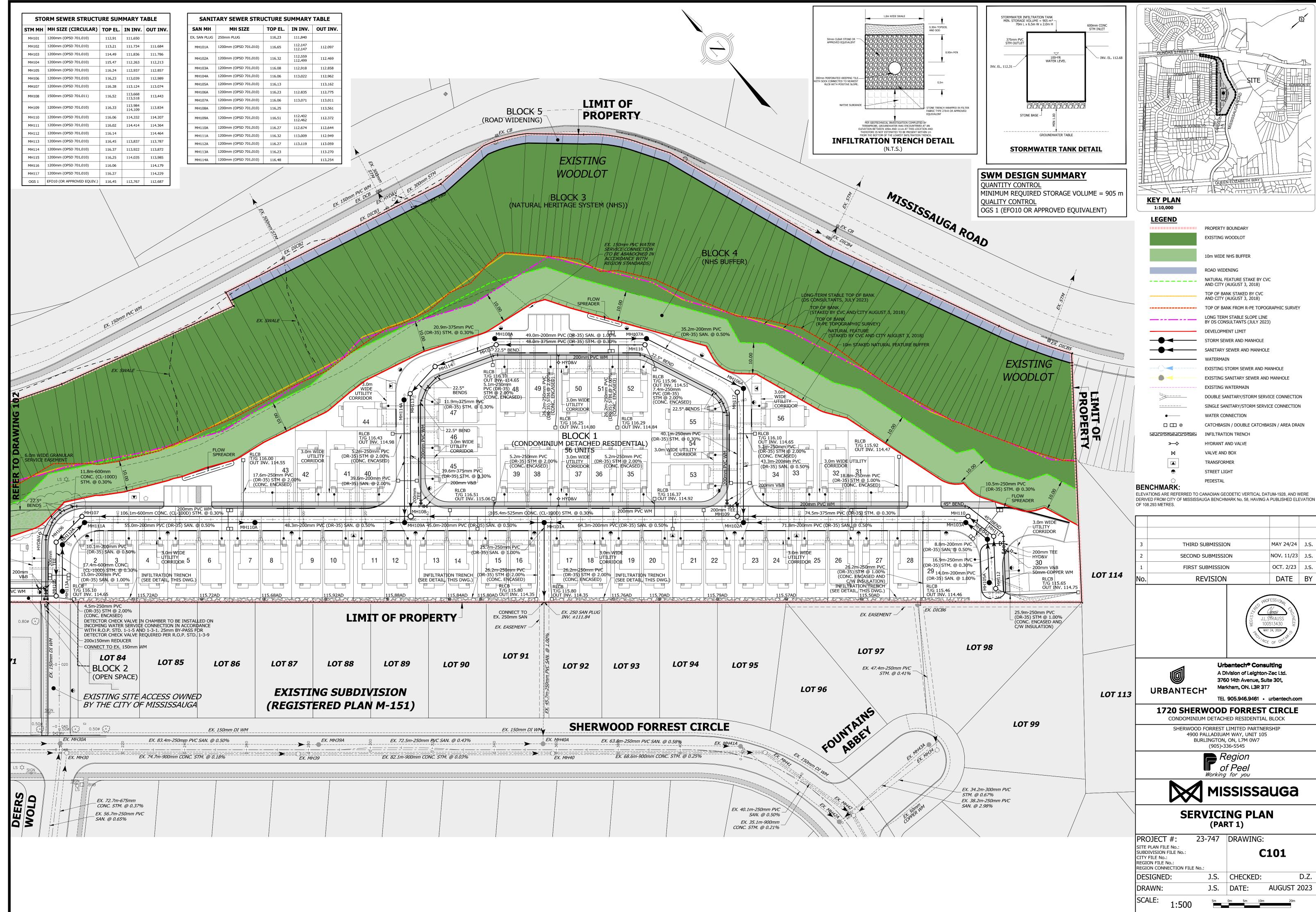
PURPOSE OF LONG TERM PRESERVATION





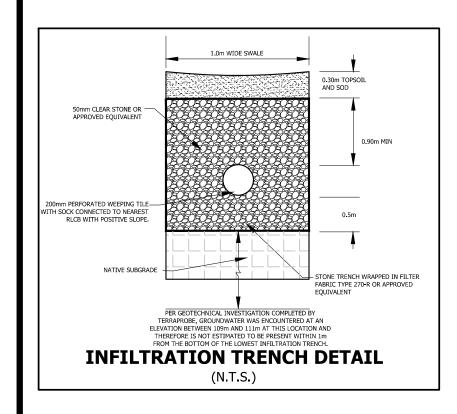


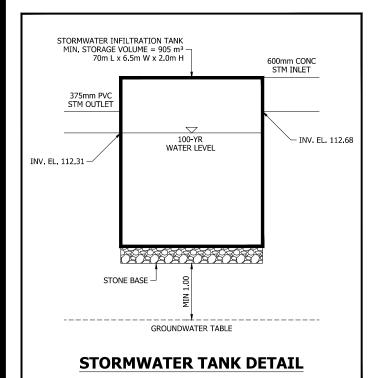




STORM SEWER STRUCTURE SUMMARY TABLE					
STM MH	MH SIZE (CIRCULAR)	TOP EL.	IN INV.	OUT INV.	
MH101	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	112.91	111.650		
MH102	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	113.21	111.734	111.684	
MH103	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	114.49	111.836	111.786	
MH104	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	115.47	112.263	112.213	
MH105	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.24	112.937	112.857	
MH106	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.23	113.039	112.989	
MH107	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.28	113.124	113.074	
MH108	1500mm (OPSD 701.011)	116.52	113.668 113.518	113.443	
MH109	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.33	113.984 114.109	113.834	
MH110	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.06	114.332	114.207	
MH111	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.02	114.414	114.364	
MH112	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.14		114.464	
MH113	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.45	113.837	113.787	
MH114	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.37	113.922	113.872	
MH115	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.25	114.035	113.985	
MH116	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.06		114.179	
MH117	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.27		114.229	
OGS 1	EFO10 (OR APPROVED EQUIV.)	116.45	112.767	112.687	

SANITARY SEWER STRUCTURE SUMMARY TABLE					
SAN MH	MH SIZE	TOP EL.	IN INV.	OUT INV.	
EX. SAN PLUG	250mm PLUG	116.23	111.840		
MH101A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.65	112.147 112.147	112.097	
MH102A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.32	112.559 112.499	112.469	
MH103A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.08	112.918	112.858	
MH104A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.06	113.022	112.962	
MH105A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.13		113.162	
MH106A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.23	112.835	112.775	
MH107A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.06	113.071	113.011	
MH108A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.25		113.561	
MH109A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.51	112.402 112.462	112.372	
MH110A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.27	112.674	112.644	
MH111A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.32	113.009	112.949	
MH112A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.27	113.119	113.059	
MH113A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.23		113.270	
MH114A	1200mm (OPSD 701.010)	116.48		113.254	





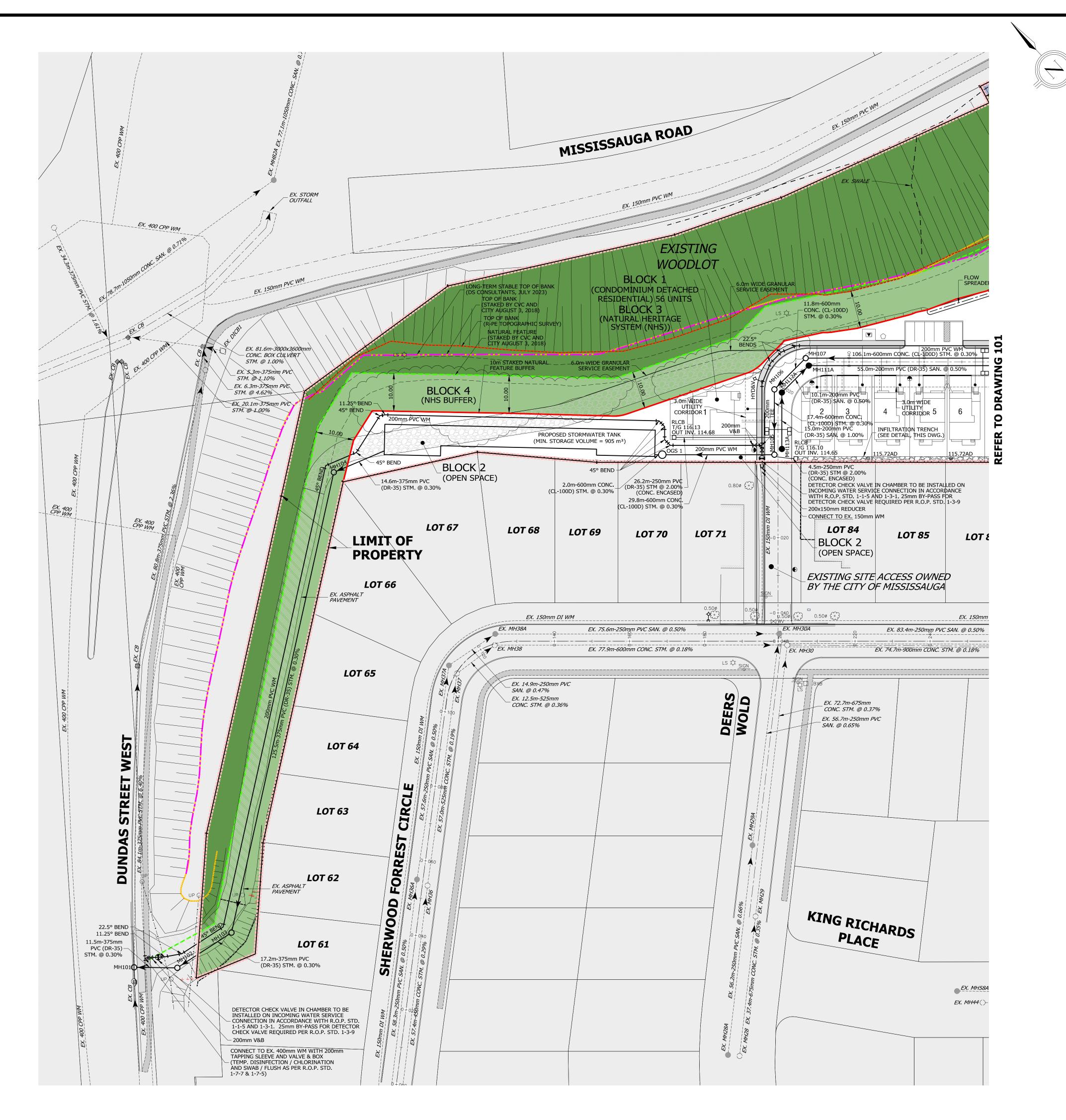
SWM DESIGN SUMMARY OHANTITY CONTROL

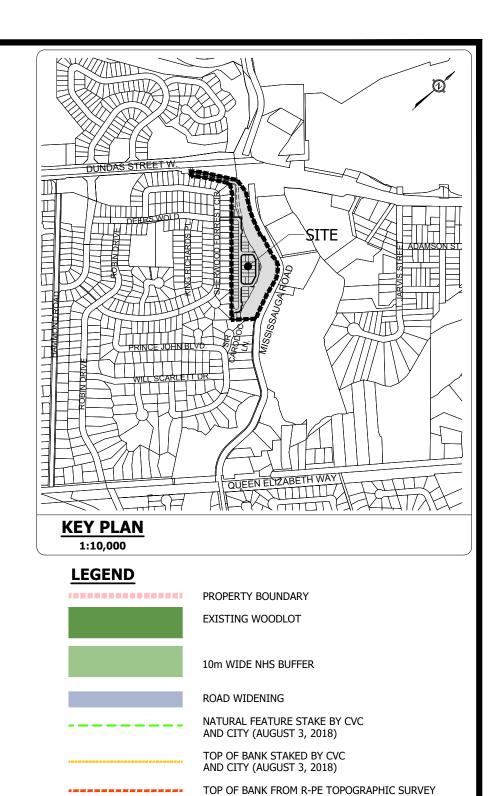
QUANTITY CONTROL

MINIMUM REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME = 905 m

QUALITY CONTROL

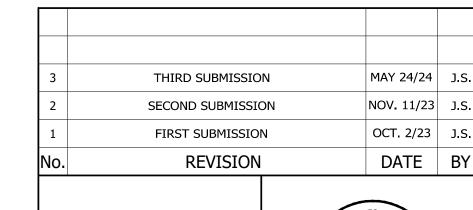
OGS 1 (EFO10 OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT)





LONG TERM STABLE SLOPE LINE BY DS CONSULTANTS (JULY 2023) DEVELOPMENT LIMIT STORM SEWER AND MANHOLE SANITARY SEWER AND MANHOLE EXISTING STORM SEWER AND MANHOLE EXISTING SANITARY SEWER AND MANHOLE EXISTING WATERMAIN DOUBLE SANITARY/STORM SERVICE CONNECTION SINGLE SANITARY/STORM SERVICE CONNECTION WATER CONNECTION □ □ ⊗ CATCHBASIN / DOUBLE CATCHBASIN / AREA DRAIN INFILTRATION TRENCH HYDRANT AND VALVE VALVE AND BOX TRANSFORMER STREET LIGHT

BENCHMARK:ELEVATIONS ARE REFERRED TO CANADIAN GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM-1928, AND WERE DERIVED FROM CITY OF MISSISSAUGA BENCHMARK No. 58, HAVING A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 108.293 METRES.







Urbantech® Consulting
A Division of Leighton-Zec Ltd.
3760 14th Avenue, Suite 301,
Markham, ON, L3R 3T7

TEL 905.946.9461 • urbantech.com

1720 SHERWOOD FORREST CIRCLE CONDOMINIUM DETACHED RESIDENTIAL BLOCK

SHERWOOD FORREST LIMITED PARTNERSHIP 4900 PALLADIUAM WAY, UNIT 105 BURLINGTON, ON, L7M 0W7 (905)-336-5545





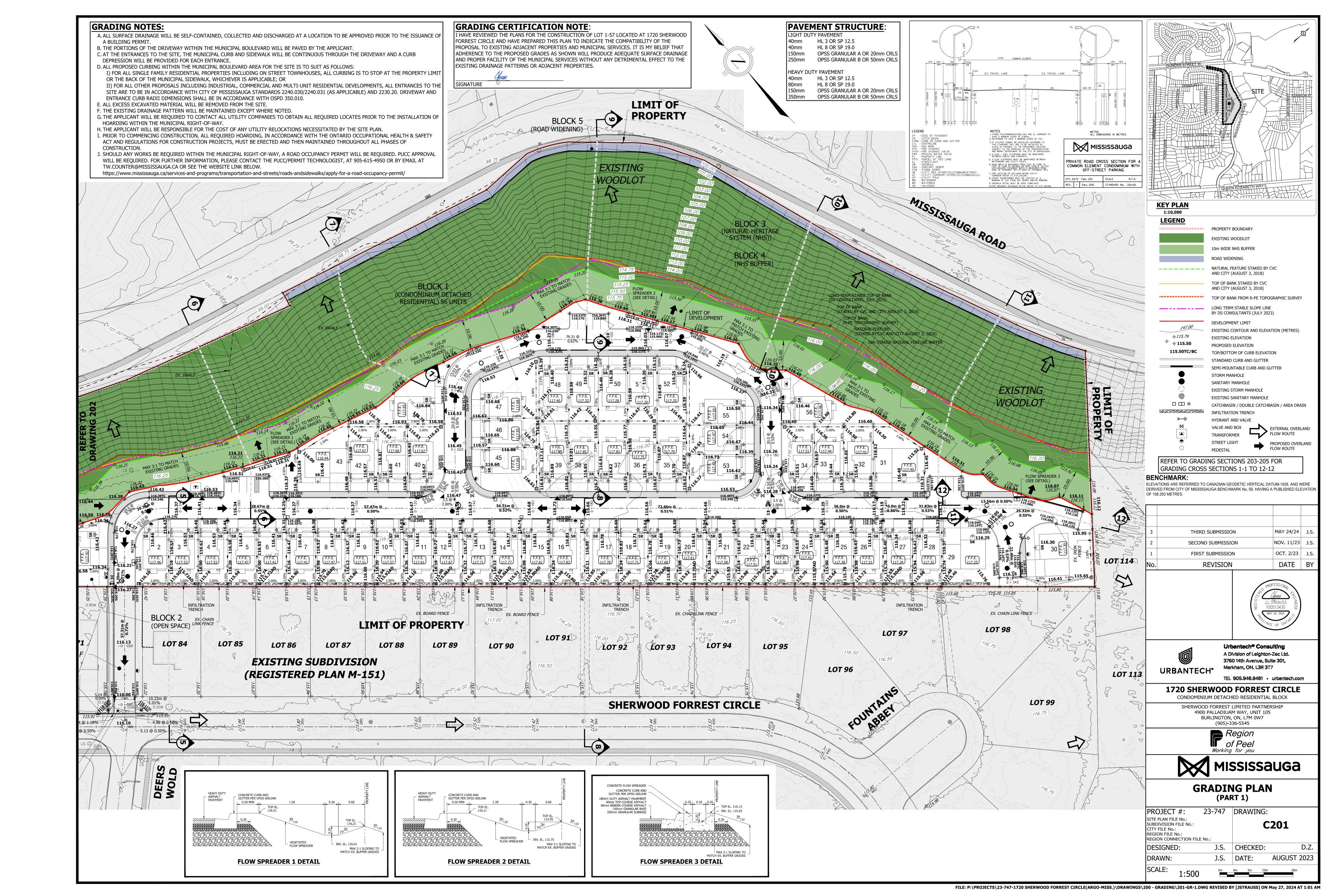
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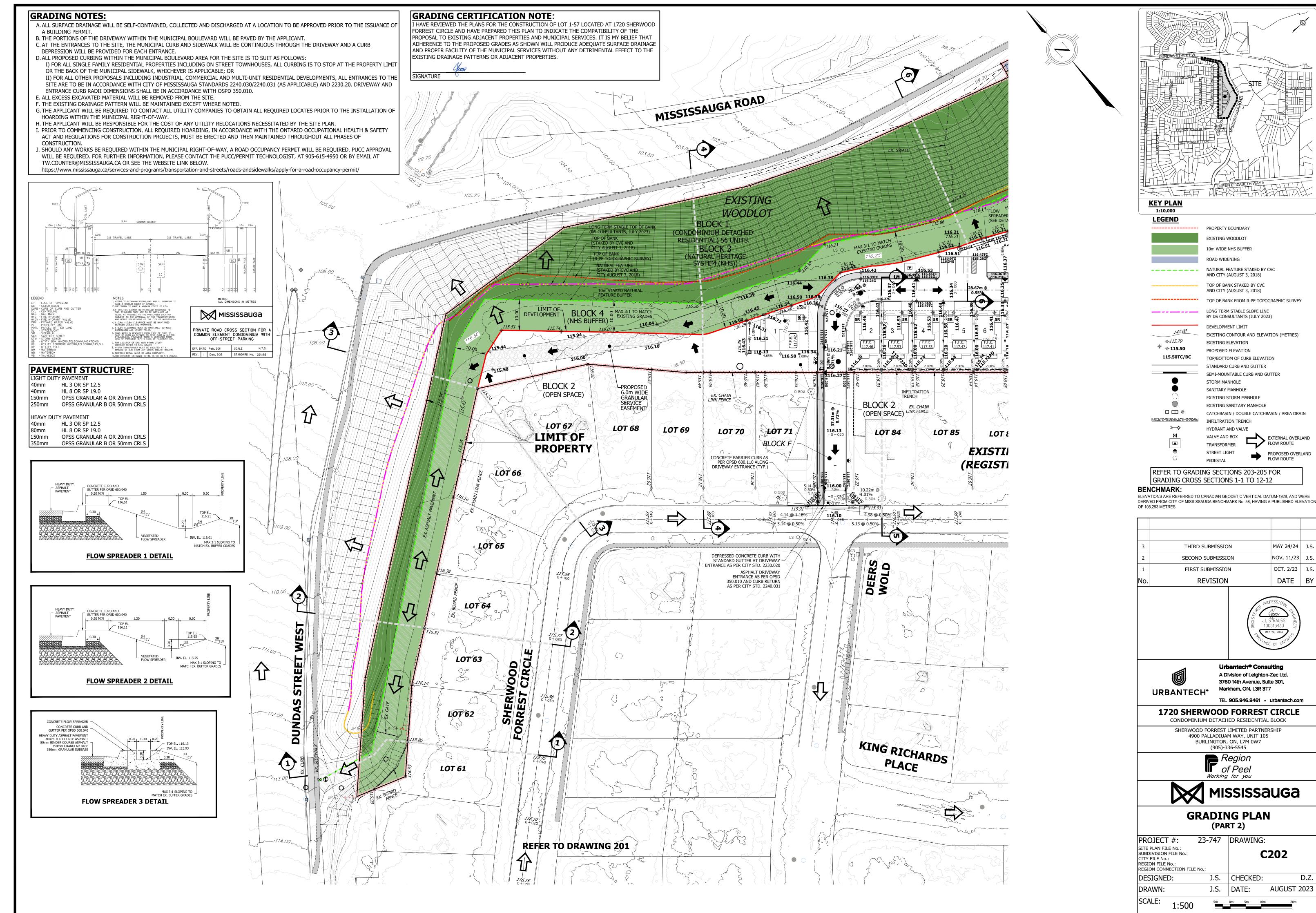
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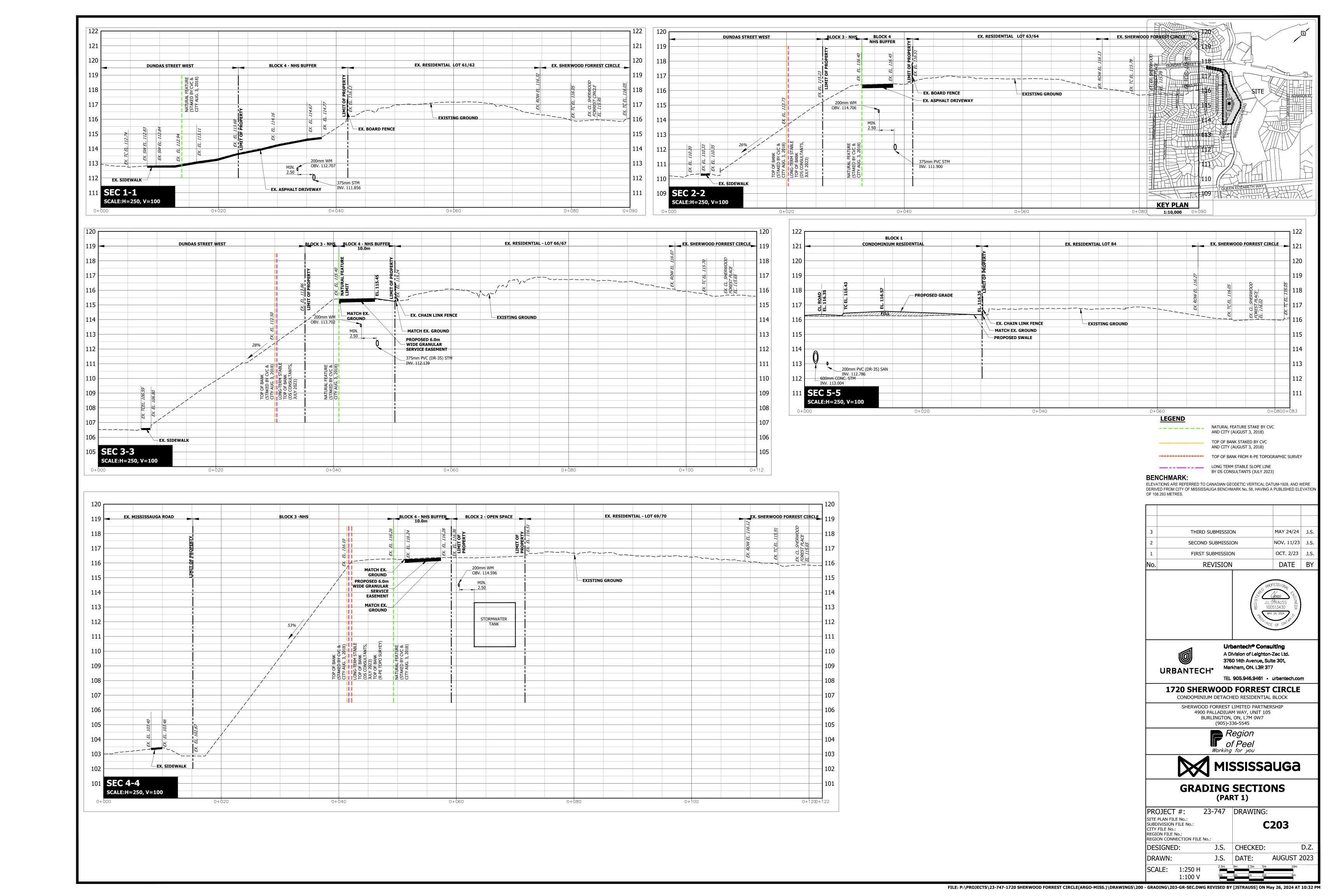
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SUBDIVISION FILE No.:
REGION FILE No.:
REGION CONNECTION FILE No.:
DESIGNED: J.S. CHECKED: D.Z.

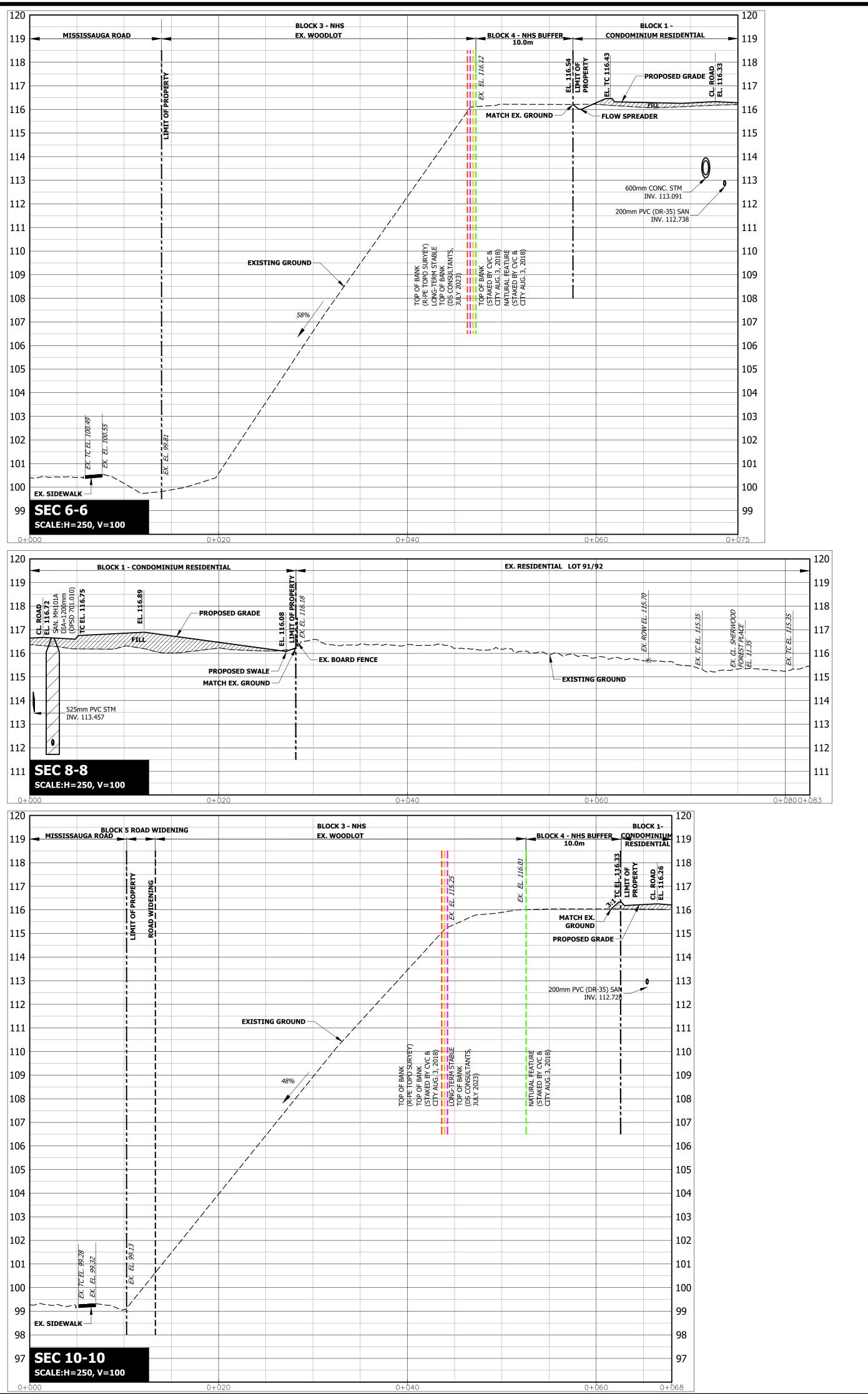
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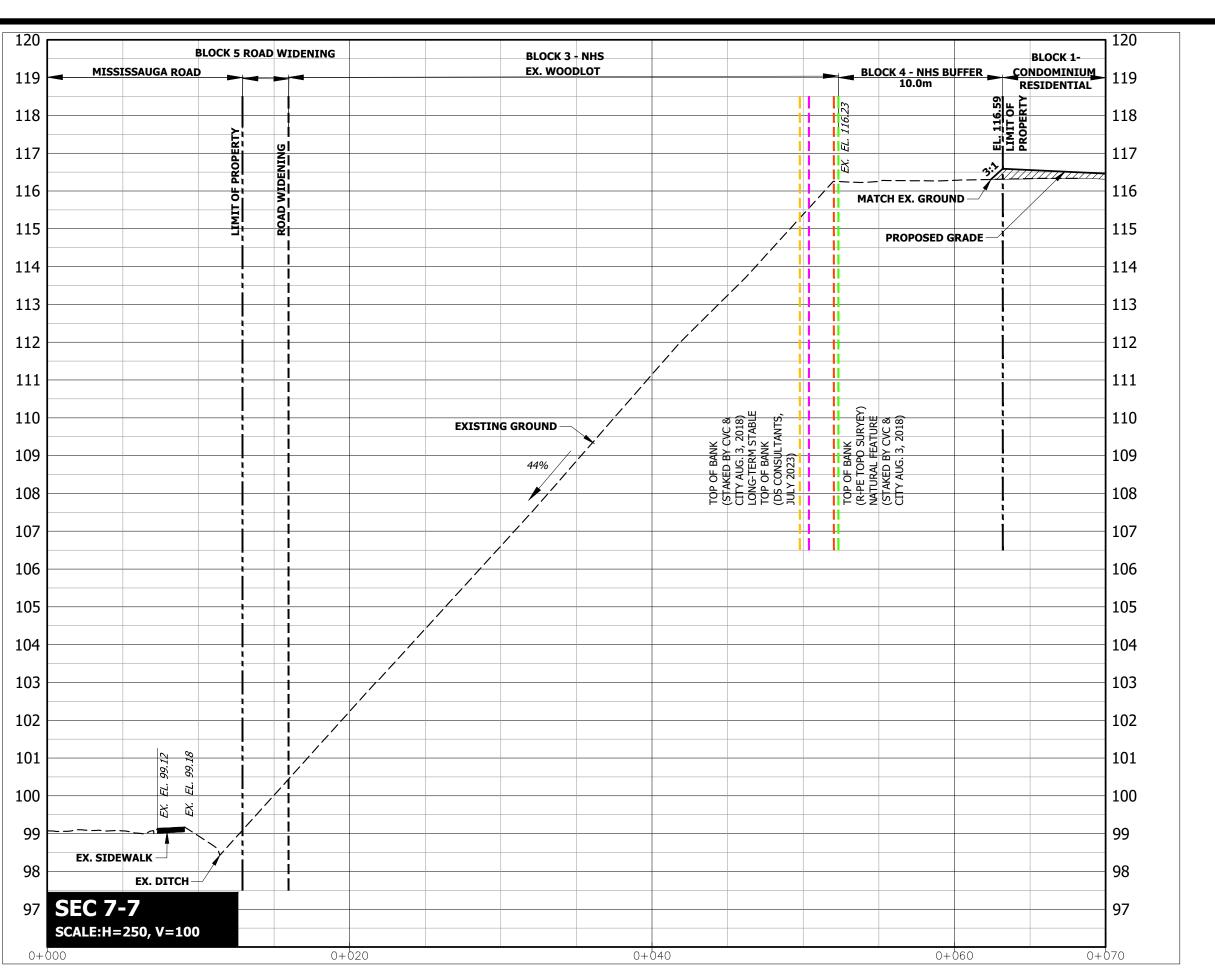


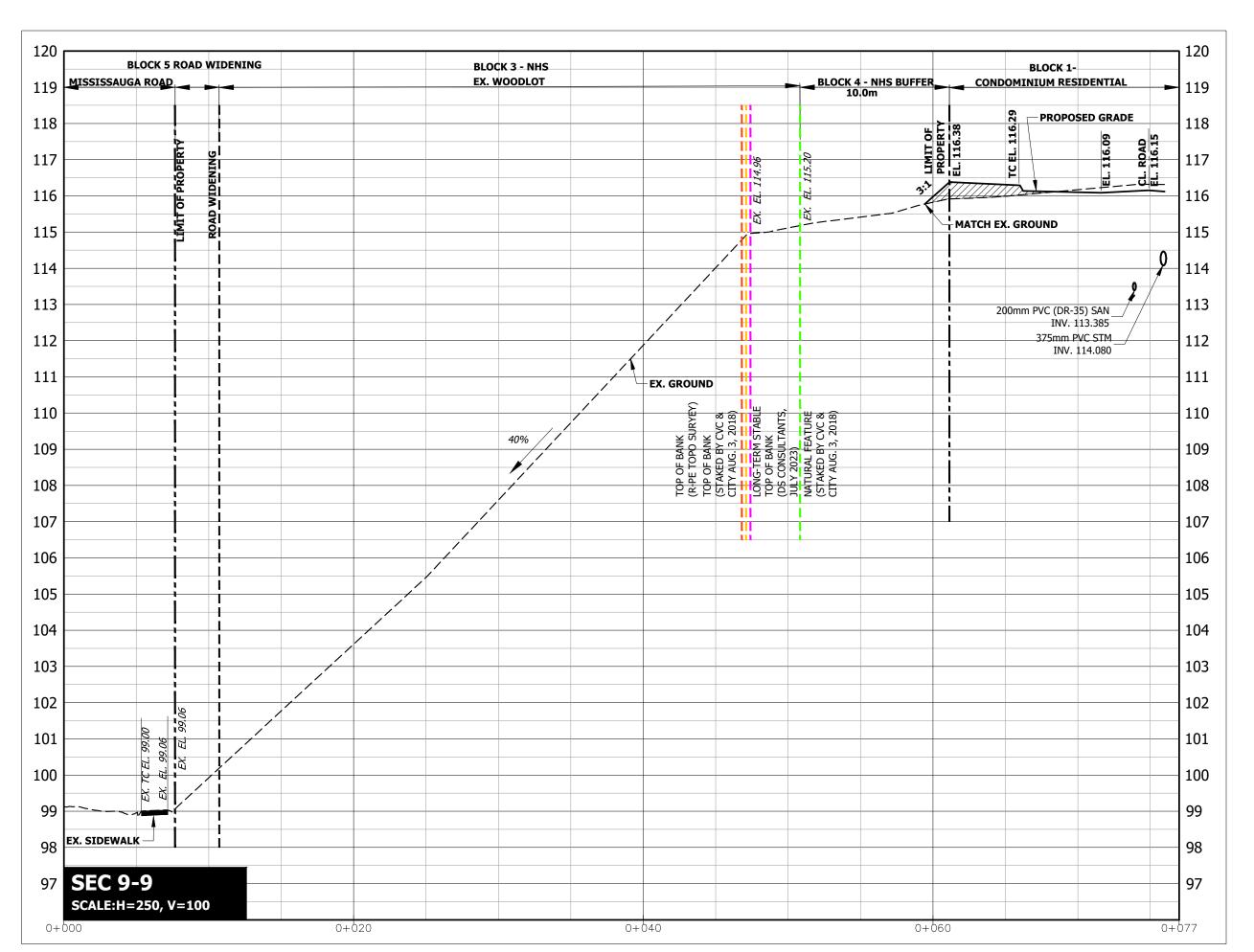


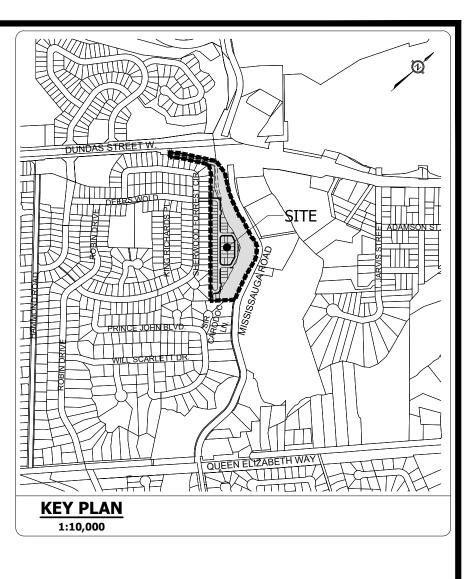














NATURAL FEATURE STAKE BY CVC
AND CITY (AUGUST 3, 2018)

TOP OF BANK STAKED BY CVC
AND CITY (AUGUST 3, 2018)

TOP OF BANK FROM R-PE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
LONG TERM STABLE SLOPE LINE

BENCHMARK:

ELEVATIONS ARE REFERRED TO CANADIAN GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM-1928, AND WERE DERIVED FROM CITY OF MISSISSAUGA BENCHMARK No. 58, HAVING A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 108.293 METRES.

BY DS CONSULTANTS (JULY 2023)

3	THIRD SUBMISSION	MAY 24/24	J.S.
2	SECOND SUBMISSION	NOV. 11/23	J.S.
1	FIRST SUBMISSION	OCT. 2/23	J.S.
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY





SCALE: 1:250 H

1:100 V

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A Division of Leighton-Zec Ltd.
3760 14th Avenue, Suite 301,
Markham, ON. L3R 3T7

TEL 905.946.9461 • urbantech.com

1720 SHERWOOD FORREST CIRCLE

CONDOMINIUM DETACHED RESIDENTIAL BLOCK

SHERWOOD FORREST LIMITED PARTNERSHIP 4900 PALLADIUAM WAY, UNIT 105 BURLINGTON, ON, L7M 0W7 (905)-336-5545





GRADING SECTIONS (PART 2)

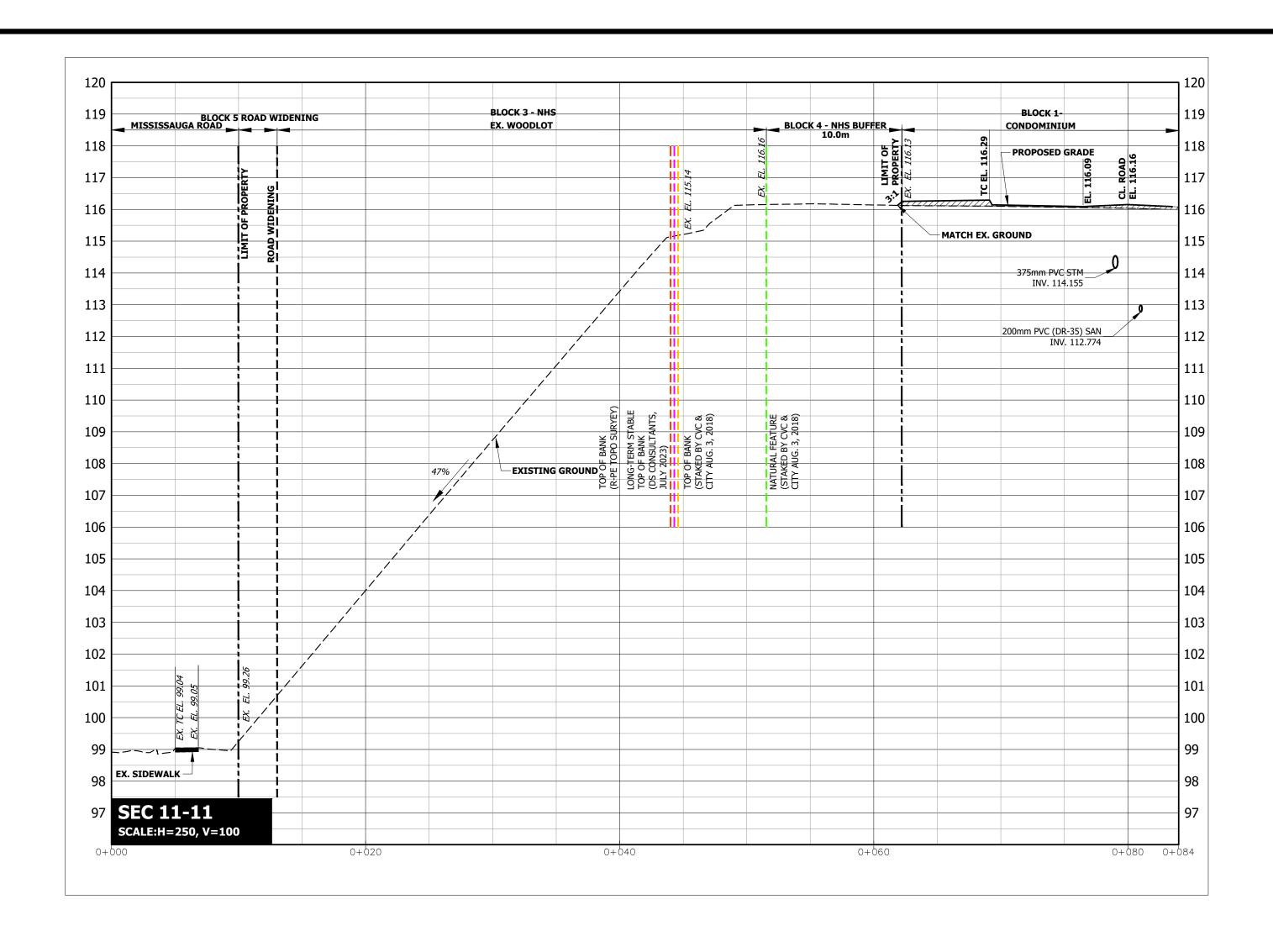
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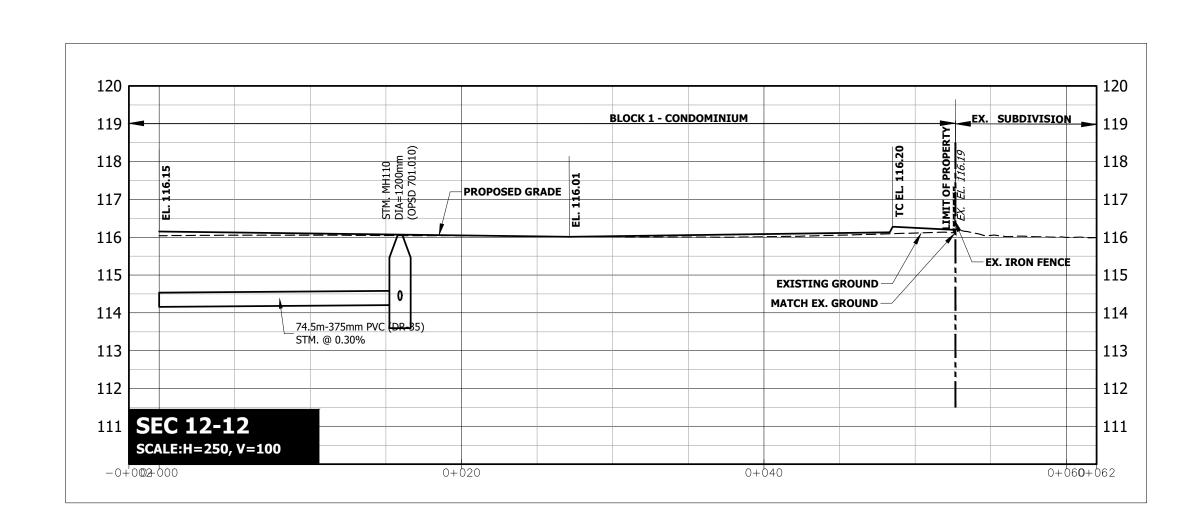
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CITY FILE No.:
REGION FILE No.:
REGION CONNECTION FILE No.:

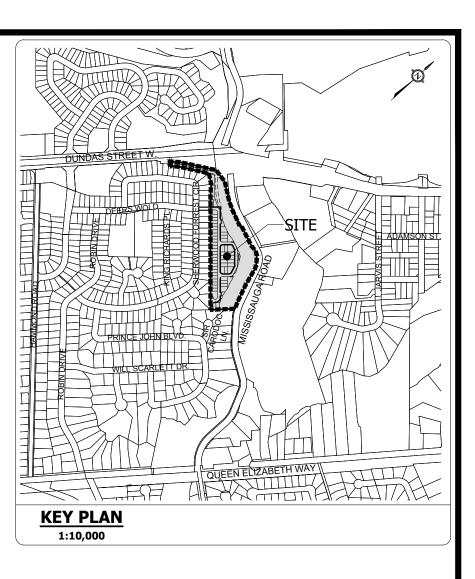
DESIGNED: J.S. CHECKED: D.Z.

DRAWN: J.S. DATE: AUGUST 2023

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<u>LEGEND</u>

NATURAL FEATURE STAKE BY CVC
AND CITY (AUGUST 3, 2018)

TOP OF BANK STAKED BY CVC
AND CITY (AUGUST 3, 2018)

TOP OF BANK FROM R-PE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

LONG TERM STABLE SLOPE LINE
BY DS CONSULTANTS (JULY 2023)

BENCHMARK:
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No.	REVISION	DATE	BY





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SHERWOOD FORREST LIMITED PARTNERSHIP 4900 PALLADIUAM WAY, UNIT 105 BURLINGTON, ON, L7M 0W7 (905)-336-5545





GRADING SECTIONS (PART 3)

PROJECT #: 23-747

SITE PLAN FILE No.:
SUBDIVISION FILE No.:
CITY FILE No.:
REGION FILE No.:
REGION CONNECTION FILE No.:

DESIGNED: J.S. CHECKED: D.Z.

DRAWN: J.S. DATE: AUGUST 2023

SCALE: 1:250 H

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