

## **VALDOR ENGINEERING INC.**

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# FUNCTIONAL SERVICING / STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT

## **Proposed Building Addition**

St. Luke's Dixie Senior Residence 4150 Westminster Place City of Mississauga Region of Peel

October 2022 January 2024 **Rev: April 2024** 

Prepared For: St. Luke's Dixie Senior Residence Corporation

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Valdor Engineering Inc. has been retained by St. Luke's Dixie Senior Residence Corporation to provide consulting engineering services for the proposed building addition on their lands. The subject site is located to the northwest of the intersection of Rathburn Road East and Westminster Place in the City of Mississauga as indicated in **Figure 1**.

## 1.1 Existing Conditions

The subject site is approximately 1.637 hectares in size and is a part of the property known municipally as 4150 Westminster Place.

The property is currently occupied by a retirement building with parking lots and lawn areas. The site is bounded to the north-east by Westminster Place, to the south-east by Rathburn Road East, to the south-west by Shelby Park, and to the north-east by residential detached dwellings. There are no watercourses or other natural features within or adjacent to the site.

## 1.2 Proposed Development

The proposed building addition will be in the form of an 8-storey apartment building above a one-level underground parking garage. The area of the development is approximately 0.593 hectares.

A copy of the site plan and relevant architectural plans for the proposed building is included in **Appendix "A"** together with the calculations of the equivalent population in **Table A1**. The development statistics are summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Development Statistics / Equivalent Population

Land Use	Residential Units	Equivalent Population
Apartment Units – Existing Building	190	513.0
Apartment Units – Proposed Building Addition	70	189.0
Total	260	702.0

#### 1.3 Purpose of Report

This report has been prepared in support of the Zoning By-law application for the development. The intent of the report is to demonstrate the conformity of proposed water and wastewater servicing, storm drainage and stormwater management servicing with the criteria of the City of Mississauga, Region of Peel and the Toronto & Region Conservation Authority.

This report has been prepared based on a review of the topographic survey and background studies, discussions with municipal staff and a visit to the site.



## 2.0 WATER SUPPLY

The Region of Peel is responsible for the treatment and distribution of water within the City of Mississauga as well as the City of Mississauga and the Town of Caledon. The City of Mississauga is located within the Region's South Peel Drinking Water System which supplies a population of over 1.3 million people. This system draws water from Lake Ontario after which it is treated at either the Lakeview or Lornepark water treatment facilities. The distribution system carries water from the plants through a network of approximately 4,200 Km of watermains which is supported by various storage facilities including 12 reservoirs, 4 elevated tanks and 2 standpipes.

The subject site is located within the service boundary of water pressure Zone 5. A plan indicating the various pressure districts is included in **Appendix "B"**.

The following is a summary of the proposed water servicing for the site:

#### 2.1 Domestic Demand

The domestic demand is to be calculated using the Region of Peel engineering design standards which include the following parameters:

Residential Average Day Demand: 280 L/person/day

Maximum Day Factor: 2.0
Peak Hour Factor 3.0

ICI Average Day Demand: 300 L/person/day

Maximum Day Factor: 1.4
Peak Hour Factor 3.0

Based on the above, domestic water demands are summarized in **Table 2**. A detailed calculation of the domestic water demand is provided in **Table B1** which is included in **Appendix "B"**. The water demand is also documented in the format of the Region's single use demand table which is included in **Appendix "G"**.

**Table 2. Domestic Water Demand** 

	Equivalent Population	Average Day Demand	Maximum Day Demand	Peak Hour Demand	Maximum Day Plus Fire Flow	Maximum Day Plus Fire Flow
	(Persons)	(L/min)	(L/min)	(L/min)	(L/min)	(L/s)
Existing Building	513.0	99.8	199.5	299.3	6,199.5	103.3
Proposed Building Addition	189.0	36.8	73.5	110.3	6,073.5	101.2
Total	702.0	136.5	273.0	409.5	6,273.0	104.6



#### 2.2 Fire Flow

The fire flow required for the existing building and proposed building addition units was calculated using the criteria indicated in the *Water Supply for Public Fire Protection Manual*, 2020, by the Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS). The fire flow calculation considers the type of construction (the degree of fire rating), the type of occupancy (low vs. high hazard), whether or not the building will have a sprinkler system and how close the building is to neighbouring buildings (exposure factor).

The calculation was completed using the floor level having the most floor area. Based on these calculations, the minimum fire suppression flow required is 6,000 L/min. This fire flow plus the maximum day demand must be available at the nearest hydrant with a minimum pressure of 140 KPa.

Fire protection will be provided by the existing municipal fire hydrants located to the southwest of the subject site on Rathburn Road East, the proposed relocated on-site hydrant along the west side of the site and the proposed relocated on-site hydrant on the north east corner the subject site. The three fire hydrants will provide sufficient coverage given that it is located within 90m of the principal entrance of the building in accordance with the Ontario Building Code (OBC). In addition, the Siamese connection will be located within 45m of the municipal fire hydrant. Given the extent of the proposed development, the existing private hydrant will need to be relocated to the northeast corner of the subject site.

The locations of the existing municipal hydrant and the proposed relocated fire hydrants on site are indicated in **Figure 2**. A detailed calculation of the fire flow requirement is provided in **Table B2** which is included in **Appendix "B"**.

Pressure and flow testing was conducted by Hydratest on September 1, 2022, at the closest municipal fire hydrants on the adjacent streets to obtain existing flows as well as residual and static pressure in order to determine if the existing infrastructure can provide the required fire suppression. Based on the test results, the required fire flow of 6,000 L/min plus maximum day demand of 273.0 L/min is available at a residual pressure of approximately 582.6 kPa (84.5 psi) for the residual hydrant near the subject site which is greater than the minimum pressure of 140 kPa (20.3psi). Therefore, the existing municipal watermain can adequately service the subject development. The calculations for the available pressure at the required fire flow are provided in **Table B3** along with the results of the flow test all included in **Appendix "B"**.

#### 2.3 Water Service Connection

The subject site is currently serviced by a 200mm diameter water service connection to the existing 600mm diameter concrete watermain on Rathburn Road. This 200mm diameter connection currently provides both domestic water supply and fire protection for the existing building. In accordance with the Region standard, a separate 150mm diameter domestic site watermain will be constructed and the existing site watermain will be used for fire protection. The proposed 150mm diameter domestic water service will branch off from the existing 200mm diameter water service connection at the property



line. A detector check valve will be installed on the 200mm diameter water service connection to the north of the property line.

The internal private watermain network will be routed within the parking garage to service each of the residential buildings. The internal watermain system will be designed by the mechanical engineer at the building permit stage.

The existing and proposed water service connection locations are indicated in **Figure 2**. The standard detail for the water service connection is included in **Appendix "B"**.

#### 2.4 Water Meter

The water meter is to be purchased from the Region of Peel and will be installed in the water meter room to be located on the P1 parking garage level of the proposed building addition with a remote readout device located on the exterior ground floor wall of the building. The existing building will continue to have its own water meter.

A backflow prevention device is to be installed after the meter in accordance with the Region's standards. The backflow prevention device will ensure that quality of the Region's potable water system is protected against the potential for the reversal of the normal flow of water which can occur as a result of back siphonage or back pressure when the municipal watermain pressure drops during such events as watermain break or fire fighting operation.

A copy of the standard detail for the water meter is included in **Appendix "B"**. The location of the water meter is illustrated in **Figure 2**.

## 3.0 WASTEWATER SERVICING

The Region of Peel operates and maintains approximately 3,384 Km of sanitary sewers in two separate gravity trunk sewer systems, being the east trunk and the west trunk. The divide between these two systems is approximated by the watershed boundary between the Etobicoke Creek and the Credit River. The west trunk discharges to the Clarkson Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) located at the southwest corner of Mississauga and the east trunk discharges to the G. E. Booth (Lakeview) WWTF located at the southeast corner of Mississauga, both of which are located adjacent to Ontario.

The subject site is located in the catchment area of the east trunk system which extends northerly along the Etobicoke Creek valley from the G. E. Booth WWTF to Pearson International Airport. North of the airport the system splits into three branches known as the Etobicoke Creek West, Central and East sewer sheds. The subject is serviced by the east trunk sewer prior to the split in the City of Mississauga.

The following is a summary of the proposed wastewater servicing for the site:

### 3.1 Wastewater Loading

The wastewater loading has been calculated using the Region of Peel engineering design standards which include the following parameters.



Domestic Flow: Q = 302.8 L/person/dayExtraneous Flow: I = 0.20 L/s/Ha (Infiltration)

Peaking Factor:  $K_H = 1 + \frac{14}{4 + \sqrt{P}}$ 

Where:  $K_H = Harmon Peaking Factor$ 

(Min 1.5, Max 4.0)

P = Population in thousands

Design Flow, Q =  $Q_{ave} \times K_H + I$ 

The detailed calculation for the proposed wastewater loading is included in **Table C1** which is contained in **Appendix "C"** and summarized in **Table 3**. The wastewater load is also documented in the format of the Region's single use demand table which is included in **Appendix "G"**.

**Table 3. Wastewater Loading Summary** 

Area	Pop.	Average Daily Flow	Harmon Peaking Factor	Peak Daily Flow	Infiltration Rate	Total Flow
(Ha)	(Persons)	(L/s)		(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)
0.594	189	0.61	4	2.45	0.12	2.57

## 3.2 Sanitary Service Connection

The existing wastewater system in the vicinity of the site includes a 300mm diameter sanitary sewer draining northeast on Rathburn Road East and a 250mm diameter sanitary sewer draining north on Westminster Place. The sanitary sewer on Westminster Place is currently servicing the existing building under the existing condition.

The proposed service be connected to the existing 300mm diameter sanitary sewer on Rathburn Road East by adding a control manhole at the southwest corner of the site. The site sanitary sewer will extend to the face of the parking garage. The internal private sanitary drain network will be routed within the parking garage to service the residential building. The internal drain system will be designed by the mechanical engineer at the building permit stage.

A detail of a typical sanitary service connection has been included in **Appendix "C"**. The configuration of the existing sanitary sewers and location of the proposed service connection are illustrated in **Figure 3**.

## 3.3 Downstream Sanitary Sewer

The proposed sanitary flow will be received by the existing 300mm diameter sanitary sewer draining nothwast on Rathburn Road East. Based on the Region of Peel's record, the 300mm diameter sanitary sewer on Rathburn Road East ultimately flows to the 900mm diameter sanitary trunk sewer at the intersection of the Burnhamthorpe Trial and



Burnhamthorpe Road East. A figure that shows the downstream sanitary route and the location of the trunk connection is included in **Appendix "C"**.

## 4.0 STORM DRAINAGE & STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The subject site is located within the Etobicoke Creek Watershed. Etobicoke Creek is the most westerly watershed within the TRCA jurisdiction, encompassing parts of Caledon, Brampton, Mississauga and Toronto. The Creek has a drainage area of approximately 211 km² in the form of a long and narrow watershed, with two principal tributaries. Little Etobicoke Creek is located along the western side of the watershed, with its headwaters just north of Highway 401. The second tributary, known as Spring Creek, joins the main creek approximately 13.5 km upstream from Lake Ontario and has its source within the Heart Lake complex of wetlands near the intersection of Mayfield Road and Heart Lake Road.

Based on a review of the TRCA's mapping, the subject site is not located within an area that is regulated by their office. A copy of the watershed plan is included in **Appendix "D"**.

In accordance with the requirements of the City of Mississauga drainage must be managed on site in order to minimize downstream impacts. The following is a summary of the storm drainage and stormwater management analysis:

## 4.1 Quantity Control

Stormwater quantity control is typically implemented to minimize the potential for downstream flooding, stream bank erosion and overflows of infrastructure. The impact of the proposed development has been analyzed as follows:

## 4.1.1 Pre-Development Flow

The subject site currently has catchbasins that convey the storm runoff by on-site storm sewers and discharge to the existing 450mm diameter storm sewer on Westminster Place. The servicing plan of the existing building is provided in **Appendix "E"**. Pre-development surfaces consist of the impervious areas such as the roof of the existing building, parking lots, and paved driveways, pervious areas consisting of the existing lawn areas. Based on these site surfaces, the composite runoff coefficient was calculated to be 0.74. The pre-development surface conditions are illustrated in **Figure 4**.

The rainfall intensity duration frequency data for the City of Mississauga is included in **Appendix "D"**. The rainfall intensity values, *I*, for the 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 year return periods are calculated in accordance with the City standard as follows.



$$I_{2} = \frac{610}{(T_{c} + 4.6)^{0.78}}$$

$$I_{25} = \frac{1160}{(T_{c} + 4.6)^{0.78}}$$

$$I_{5} = \frac{820}{(T_{c} + 4.6)^{0.78}}$$

$$I_{50} = \frac{1300}{(T_{c} + 4.7)^{0.78}}$$

$$I_{10} = \frac{1010}{(T_{c} + 4.6)^{0.78}}$$

$$I_{100} = \frac{1450}{(T_{c} + 4.9)^{0.78}}$$

The peak flows are calculated using the following formula:

 $Q = R \times A \times I \times 2.778$  where: Q = peak flow (L/s) A = area in hectares (Ha) I = rainfall intensity (mm/hr) R = composite runoff coefficient t = time of concentration (15 minutes)

The calculation of the pre-development 2 year thoruth 100 year peak flows are provided on **Table E1** and **E2** contained in **Appendix "E"** and summarized in first row of **Table 4**.

2 Year 5 Year 10 Year 25 Year 50 Year 100 Year Runoff Peak Peak **Peak** Peak Peak Peak Condition Area Coefficient **Flows Flows Flows Flows Flows Flows** (ha) (L/s) (L/s) (L/s) (L/s) (L/s) (L/s) Pre-Development 0.594 0.74 73.6 98.9 121.9 153.9 187.5 216.1 Post-Development 0.594 0.71 70.2 94.4 116.3 146.9 178.9 206.2

**Table 4: Storm Drainage Peak Flows** 

## 4.1.2 Post-Development Flow

Based on a review of the architect's site plan, the post-development surface conditions for this site are illustrated in **Figure 5**. The impervious areas consist of the paved driveways, walkways and the roof areas. The pervious areas consist of the green roof, grassed and other landscaped areas. Based on these surfaces, the proposed development is slightly lower than the existing site condition with a composite runoff coefficient of 0.71.

Based on the area of the proposed surfaces, the post-development hydrological condition was calculated in accordance with the equations presented in **Section 4.1.1**, assuming no mitigation measures will be implemented. Based on a review of the site servicing plan of the existing building, the existing on-site stormwater management system does not have any storm water quantity control measures such as orifice tube or plates. As the existing on-site storm sewers and catchbasins will be rerouted and relocated based on the extent of the proposed building addition, the stormwater management concept will be maintained under the post-development condition.



The 2 year to 100 year peak flows are summarized in the section row of **Table 4**. A comparison of the rates in the first and second row of **Table 4** indicates that the peak flows under the post-development condition are lower than the predevelopment condition flows. As the runoff coefficient and the stormwater management concept under the post-development are improved comparing to the pre-development condition, the stormwater quantity requirement is achieved, and no mitigation measures are required.

The locations of the existing and proposed storm sewers and catchbasins are illustrated in **Figure 6**. The site servicing plan for the existing building is included in **Appendix "E"**.

## 4.2 Quality Control

Based on the Stormwater Management Planning & Design Manual prepared by the Ministry of the Environment (March 2003), various levels of treatment are defined with the goal to maintain or enhance existing aquatic habitat based on the total suspended solids (TSS) removal efficiency.

Based on the municipal criteria for the area, storm water quality control for the subject site is to be designed to achieve "Enhanced" protection level (Level 1 treatment) which provides 80% TSS removal. A condominium setting parking lots can generate motor vehicle related contaminants such as spills of oil, fuel and lubricants and sediment accumulation.

Based on a review of the site servicing plan of the existing building, the existing stormwater system does not have a quality treatment unit. In addition, given the surface condition and runoff coefficient of the post-development condition is maintained to be similar to the pre-development condition, and the proposed green roof will enhance the TSS removal, the stormwater quality control is not required.

## 4.3 Low Impact Development (LID) Measures

Low Impact Development (LID) measures such as infiltration trenches, bio-retention swales, green roof systems and permeable pavers are implemented as source and conveyance stormwater management controls to promote infiltration and pollutant removal on a local site by site basis. These measures rely on eliminating the direct connection between impervious surfaces such as roofs, roads, parking areas, and the storm drainage system, as well as the promotion of infiltration on each development or re-development site.

The benefits from LID stormwater management practices are generally focused on the more frequent storm events (5mm rainfall events) of lower volumes as opposed to the less frequent storm events (e.g. 100 year storm) with higher volumes. It is also recognized that the forms of LID which promote infiltration or filtration through a granular medium also provide thermal mitigation for storm runoff. LID measures can be implemented varying degrees based upon the available area given the proposed land use and development form and the soil infiltration capacity.



The objective of the water balance criteria is to capture and manage annual rainfall onsite to preserve the pre-development hydrology. The water balance consists of runoff, infiltration and evapotranspiration.

Given the runoff coefficient under the post-development condition is similar to the predevelopment condition. The pre-development hydrology of the subject site will be preserved. Therefore, water balance measures are not required. In addition, the proposed building addition will have green roof as a LID measure.

## 4.4 Storm Drainage System

The configurations of the existing and proposed storm sewer system are indicated in **Figure 6**. The main features of the storm drainage system include surface drainage, roof drainage and foundation drainage as follows:

## 4.4.1 Minor System

Surface runoff will be captured by several catchbasins located in the paved areas throughout the site. The on-site storm sewers will convey the runoff to the existing 450mm diameter storm service connection that drains to the existing 900mm diameter storm sewer that drains south-easterly on Westminster Place. The location of the existing storm service connection is indicated in **Figure 6**.

## 4.4.2 Major System

The major system for the site is comprised of an overland flow route to convey flows which are in excess of the 100 year storm. In this case, the overland flow route will direct runoff to the road allowance of Westminster Place.

## 4.4.3 Roof Drainage

The building will have roof drains which outlet to the on-site stormwater system at grade prior to discharge to municipal storm sewer system. Roof top stormwater detention is not proposed.

## 4.5 SWM Inspection & Maintenance

The proposed stormwater management system requires regular inspection and maintenance to ensure the infrastructure function as designed. The suggested inspection and maintenance procedures are as follows:

#### Catchbasins

Keep catchbasin and area drain grates clear of debris. Inspect silt depth in sumps regularly. Clean sump when reaches 50% full.



Maintenance should be performed immediately if an abnormality is observed such as slow catchbasin draining rate. As per practice standard, the condominium corporation will be responsible for the maintenance of the quantity control system.

## 5.0 VEHICLE & PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

The layout of the site has been developed with consideration for efficient and safe access and circulation of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

#### 5.1 Public Roads

The subject site has frontage on Westminster Place which is operated and maintained by the City of Mississauga. These roads have urban cross sections with curb and gutter. No road widenings are proposed.

## 5.2 Driveways & Parking Areas

Vehicular access for the proposed development will be provided by two driveways off Clarence Street. The western driveway will provide emergency secondary access to the development. The eastern driveway will provide primary access for development.

The existing driveways are to be removed and the boulevard is to be restored to the satisfaction of the City of Mississauga.

## 5.3 Sidewalks & Walkways

Pedestrian access will be provided by walkways to safely guide residents through the development for access to the adjacent municipal sidewalk on Westminster Place Street. The City's municipal sidewalk will provide access to the nearby bus stops.

#### 6.0 GRADING

Based on a review of the topographic survey, most of the redevelopment area is generally sloping from south at an elevation of 140.50m at the existing retaining wall to the north at an elevation of 139.30 at the existing driveway entrance. the proposed grading is designed to minimize the impact to the existing grades on the site while ensure that the existing and proposed buildings are not subject to flooding. A reduced copy of the topographic plan is provided in **Appendix "F"**.

### 6.1 Grading Criteria

As is typical with condominium apartment buildings, the grading design for the site must accommodate the existing elevations along the neighbouring properties and adjacent road allowances and the ground floor level must be established to provide an accessible route from the exterior to the lobby.



## 6.2 Preliminary Grading Design

The subject site is to be graded in accordance with the municipal grading criteria which dictates that driveway grades are to range from 0.5% to 5.0% except for the ramp area, walkway grades are to range from 0.5% to 5.0% and that sodded yard areas are to range from 2.0% to 5.0%. For large grade differentials, a maximum slope 3H: 1V can be used for sodded embankments. In areas where space is limited, retaining walls can be utilized to accommodate grade differentials. Based on the grading assessment, no significant difficulties are anticipated in achieving the municipal design standards.

## 6.3 Permitting

A review of the Regulation Mapping indicates that the subject site is not located within an area that is regulated by the TRCA. A grading permit is therefore not required from their office under Ontario Regulation 166/06 prior to proceeding with earthworks.

## 7.0 EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION

Construction activity, especially operations involving the handling of earthen material, dramatically increases the availability of particulate matter for erosion and transport by surface drainage. In order to mitigate the adverse environmental impacts caused by the release of silt-laden stormwater runoff, measures for erosion and sediment control (ESC) are required for construction sites.

The impact of construction on the environment is recognized by the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area Conservation Authorities. In December 2006 they released their document titled "Erosion & Sediment Control Guidelines for Urban Construction". This document provides guidance for the preparation of effective erosion and sediment control plans.

Control measures must be selected that are appropriate for the erosion potential of the site and it is important that they be implemented and modified on a staged basis to reflect the site activities. Furthermore, their effectiveness decreases with sediment loading and therefore inspection and maintenance is required. The selection, implementation, inspection and maintenance of the control features are summarized as follows:

#### 7.1 Control Measures

On relatively small urban re-development sites, measures for erosion and sediment control typically include the use of silt fencing, a mud mat and sediment traps. The following is a description of the sediment controls to be implemented on the subject site:

- **Silt Fences** are to be installed adjacent to all property limits subject to drainage from the development area prior to commencing earthworks.
- **Mud Mat** is to be installed at the construction entrance prior to commencing earthworks to minimize the tracking of mud onto municipal roads.
- **Sediment Traps** are to be installed at all catchbasin and area drain locations once the storm sewer system has been constructed to prevent silt laden runoff from entering the municipal storm sewer system.



## 7.2 Construction Sequencing

The following is the scheduling of construction activities with respect to sediment controls:

## Stage 1: Foundations & Underground Parking Structure

- 1. Install hoarding around the perimeter of site and install silt fence onto the inside face of the hoarding.
- 2. Construct the mud mat for construction access with a lockable gate.
- 3. Install sediment traps on street catchbasins in the vicinity of the site.
- 4. Demolish existing buildings, clear site and dispose all debris off site.
- 5. Install the excavation support shoring system around perimeter of site.
- 6. Excavate to the base of the parking garage floor level and dispose of earth material off site.
- 7. Grade the base of the excavation towards one or more sumps to gather any stormwater runoff that may accumulate. Discharge is to be filtered using geotextile wrapped clear stone around the pump intake assembly.
- 8. Construct the building foundations and the parking garage structure to the ground floor level.
- 9. Sweep the street regularly to ensure that the road pavement is clear of any mud tracking.

### Stage 2: Construction of Superstructure

- 1. Construct the superstructure, façade, rough-ins and finishes.
- 2. Sweep the street regularly to ensure that the road pavement is clear of any mud tracking.
- 3. Inspect and maintain the silt fence, catchbasin protection and mud mat regularly.

#### Stage 3: Servicing & Boulevard Works

- 1. Install the service connections and site servicing.
- 2. Cap the upstream end of sewers during construction to ensure that silt and debris does not enter the municipal systems.
- 3. Upon installation of area drains, protect with sediment traps.
- 4. Sweep the street regularly to ensure that the road pavement is clear of any mud tracking.
- 5. Complete boulevard grading and stabilize all ground surfaces with landscape and hardscape materials.
- 6. Once all surfaces are stabilized, remove the sediment controls.
- 7. Clean the stormwater detention tank, manholes and catchbasins and dispose all silt and debris off site.



## 7.3 ESC Inspection & Maintenance

In order to ensure that the erosion and sediment control measures operate effectively, they are to be regularly monitored and they will require periodic cleaning (e.g., removal of accumulated silt), maintenance and/or re-construction.

Inspections of all of the erosion and sediment controls on the construction site should be undertaken with the following frequency:

- On a weekly basis
- After every rainfall event
- After significant snow melt events
- Prior to forecasted rainfall events

If the "Control Measures" are found to be damaged, they should be repaired and/or replaced within 48 hours.

Site inspection staff and construction managers should refer to the Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Guide (2008) prepared by the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area Conservation Authorities. This Inspection Guide provides information related to the inspection reporting, problem response and proper installation techniques.



#### 8.0 SUMMARY

Based on the discussions contained herein, the proposed development can be adequately serviced with full municipal services (watermain, sanitary and storm) in accordance with the standards of the City of Mississauga, Region of Peel and Toronto & Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) as follows:

#### Water

- The subject site is serviced by one existing 200mm diameter connection to the existing 600mm diameter watermain on Rathburn Road East. This 200mm diameter connection currently provides both domestic water supply and fire protection for the existing building. In accordance with the Region standard, a separate 150mm diameter domestic site watermain will be constructed and the existing site watermain will be used for fire protection. The proposed 150mm diameter domestic water service will branch off from the existing 200mm diameter water service connection at the property line. A detector check valve will be installed on the 200mm diameter water service connection to the north of the property line.
- Water consumption will be measured by a bulk water meter to be located within the water meter room to be located on the P1 parking garage level. The existing building will continue to have its own water meter.
- Fire protection will be provided by the existing municipal fire hydrants on Rathburn Road East and the proposed municipal fire hydrants on the northeast corner and southwest corner of the site. The principal entrances to the buildings are located such that they are within 90m of the fire hydrants in accordance with the Ontario Building Code.
- The total water requirement including fire flow and the maximum day demand is 104.6 L/s.

### **Wastewater**

- Sanitary service will be provided by a 250mm sanitary service connection discharging to the existing 300mm diameter sanitary sewer on Rathburn Road East.
- The peak wastewater flow from the subject development was calculated to be 2.57 L/s.

#### **Storm Drainage & Stormwater Management**

- Most of the redevelopment area on the subject site is generally sloping northernly to the road allowance of Westminster Place. The storm sewer system for the site will consist of the following:
  - Based on a review of the site servicing plan of the existing building, the existing onsite stormwater management system does not have any storm water quantity control
    measures such as orifice tube or plates. As the existing on-site storm sewers and
    catchbasins will be rerouted and relocated based on the extent of the proposed
    building addition, the stormwater management concept will be maintained under the
    post-development condition.
  - The 2 year to 100 year peak flows under the post-development condition are similar to and lower than the pre-development condition flows. As the runoff coefficient and the stormwater management concept under the post-development are improved comparing to the pre-development condition, the stormwater Quantity requirement is achieved, and no mitigation measures are required.



- April 2024 File: **20139**
- the existing stormwater system does not have a quality treatment unit. In addition, given the surface condition and runoff coefficient of the post-development condition is maintained to be similar to the pre-development condition, and the proposed green roof will enhance the TSS removal, the stormwater quality control is not required.
- Given the runoff coefficient under the post-development condition is similar to the pre-development condition. The pre-development hydrology of the subject site will be preserved. Therefore, water balance measures are not required.
- The site storm sewer will discharge to the existing 900mm diameter Westminster Place storm sewer via the existing 450mm diameter storm service connection.
- The proposed on-site stormwater management facilities are to be inspected and maintained in accordance with the recommendations contained in this report.
- It should be noted that the details of the stormwater management system will be finalized during the detailed design stage of the Site Plan / Subdivision.

#### **Vehicular & Pedestrian Access**

- Vehicular access for the proposed development will be provided by the existing driveway off Westminster Place.
- Pedestrian access will be provided by walkways to safely guide residents through the development for access to the adjacent municipal sidewalk on Westminster Place. The City's municipal sidewalks will provide access to the nearby bus stops.

#### **Erosion & Sediment Control**

• Erosion and sediment controls are to be implemented during construction to prevent silt laden runoff from leaving the site in accordance with the "Erosion & Sediment Control Guidelines for Urban Construction" (December 2006).



## 9.0 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

- City of Mississauga, **Development Requirement Manual**, November 2020.
- Region of Peel, **Design**, **Specifications & Procedures Manual**, **Watermain Design Criteria**, June 2010.
- Region of Peel, **Design, Specifications & Procedures Manual, Sanitary Sewer Design Criteria**, March 2017.
- Ministry of Environment, **Stormwater Management Planning & Design Manual**, March 2003.
- Greater Golden Horseshoe Area Conservation Authorities, **Erosion & Sediment Control Guidelines for Urban Construction**, December 2006.
- Fire Underwriters Survey, Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, 2020.
- Ministry of Municipal Affairs & Housing, **Ontario Building Code** (OBC), 2012.
- TRCA & CVC, Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning & Design Guide, Version 1.0, 2010.

Respectfully submitted,

#### **VALDOR ENGINEERING INC.**

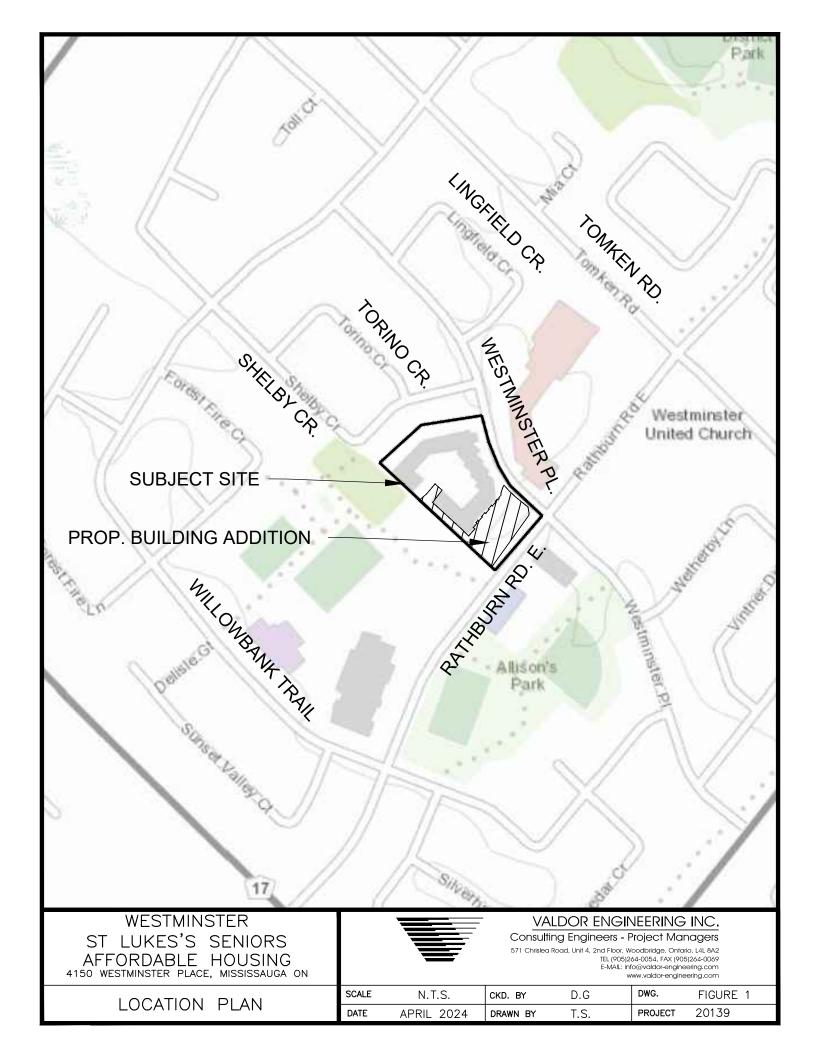


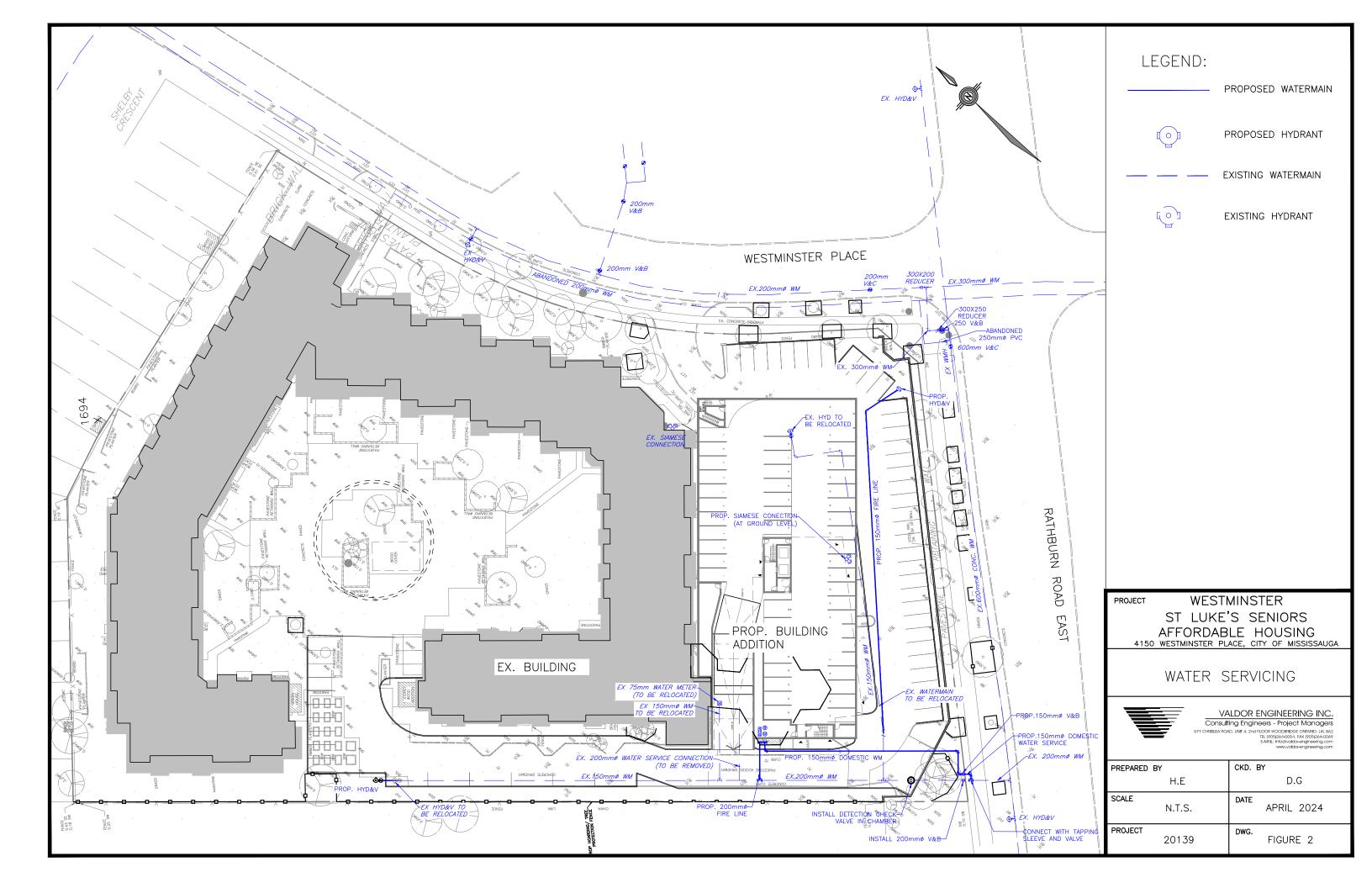
**David Giugovaz**, P.Eng., LEED AP Senior Project Manager

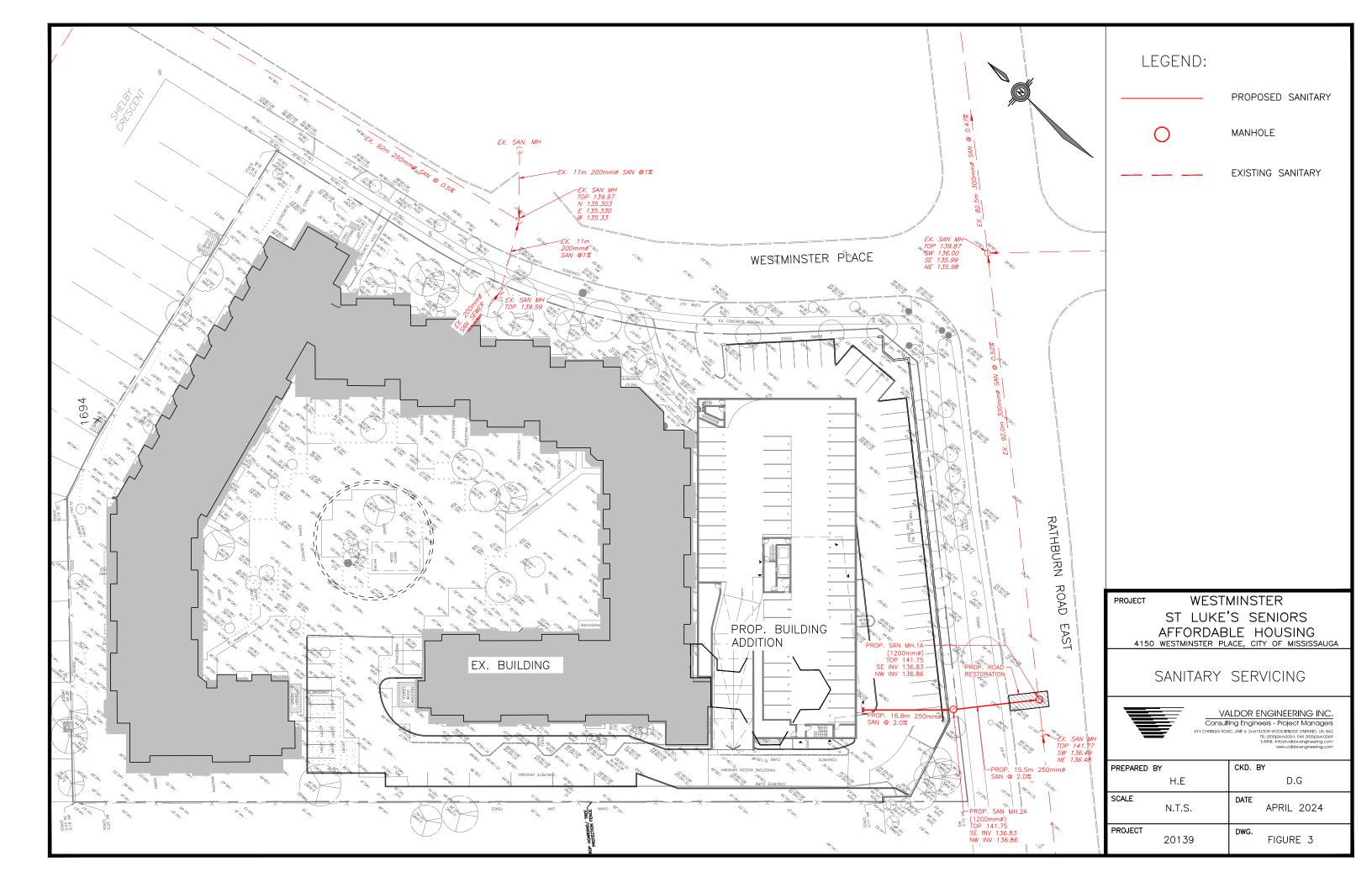
905-264-0054 x 224 dgiugovaz@valdor-engineering.com

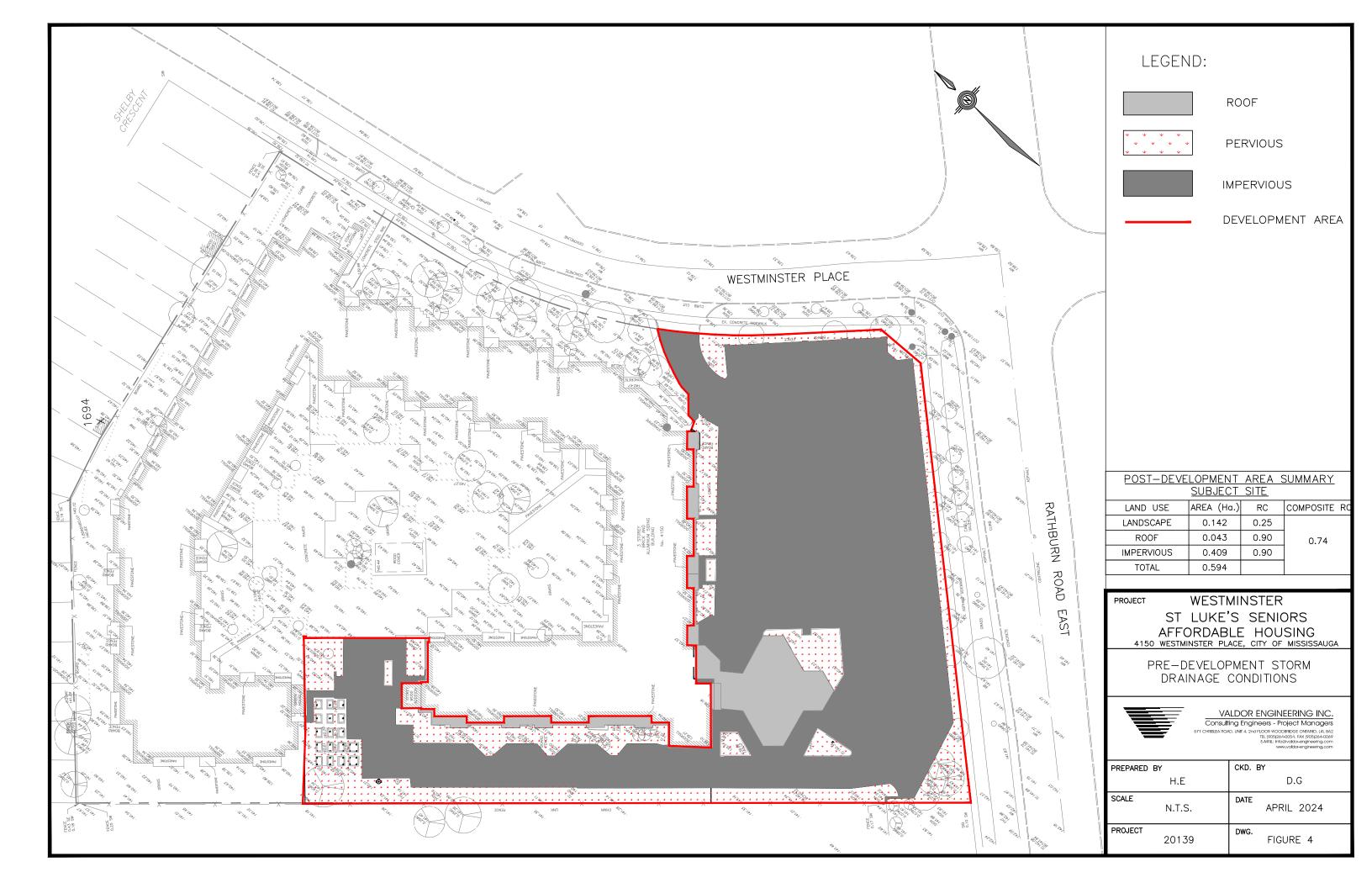
This report was prepared by Valdor Engineering Inc. for the account of the St. Luke's Dixie Senior Residence Corporation. The comments, recommendations and material in this report reflect Valdor Engineering Inc.'s best judgment in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. Any use of which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on, or decisions made based on it, are the responsibility of such third partyers. Valdor Engineering Inc. accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

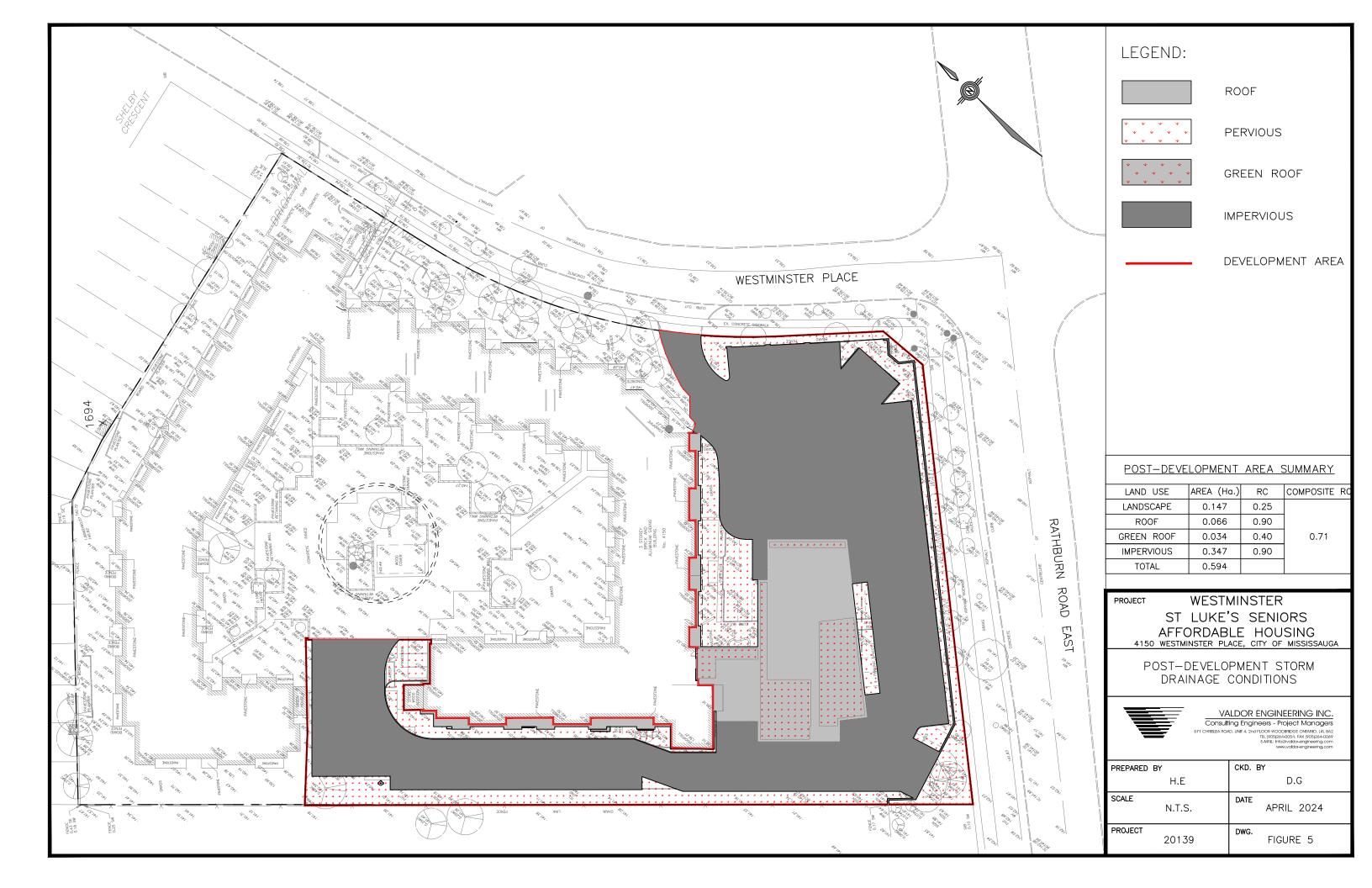


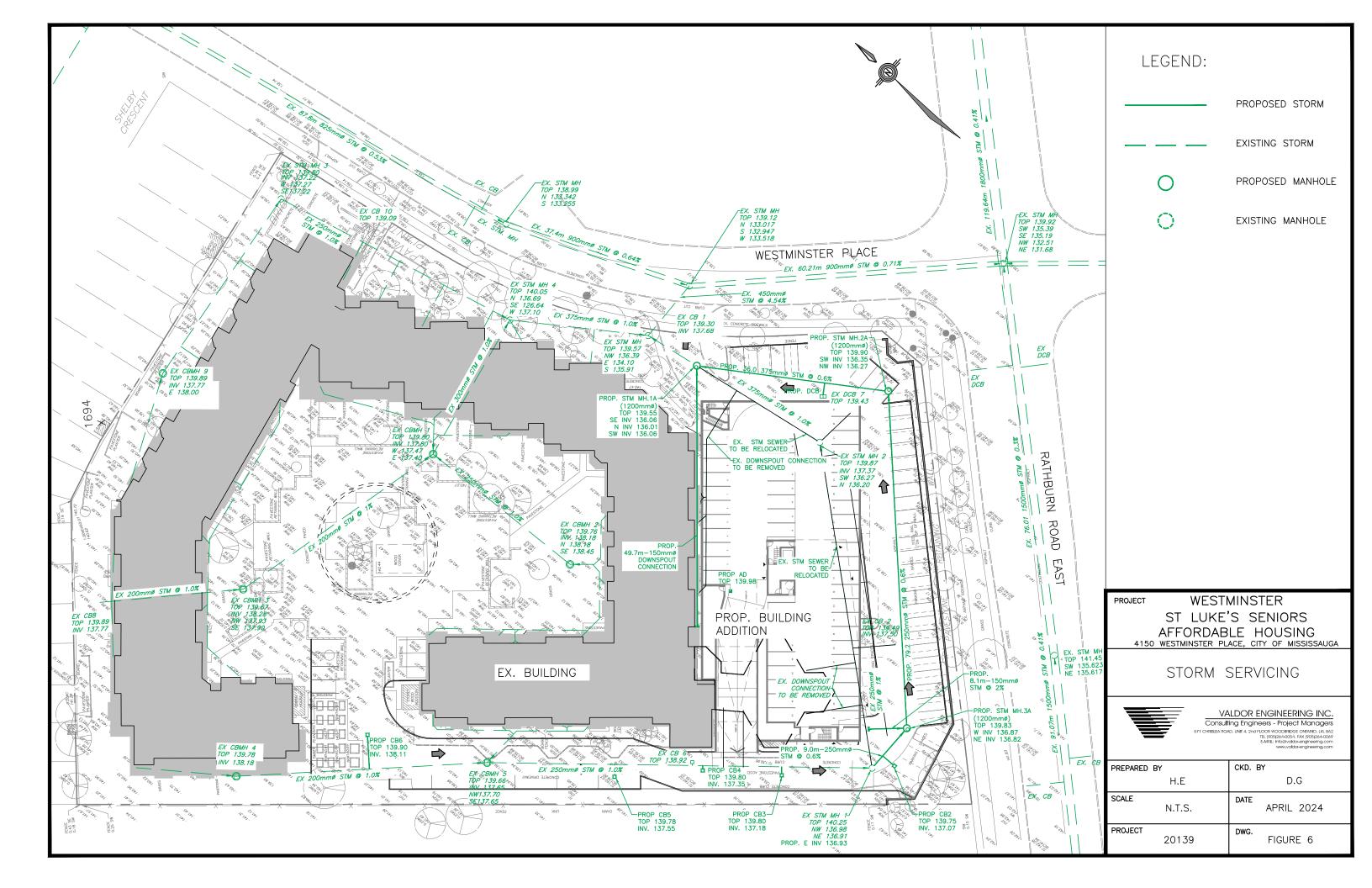










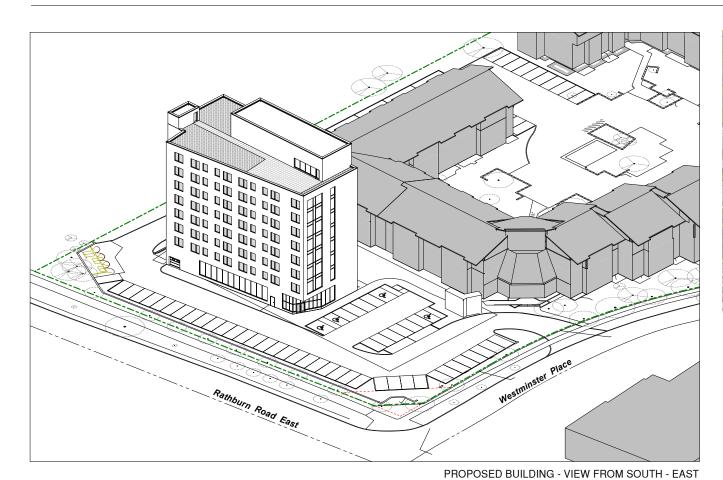


## **APPENDIX "A"**

Architectural Site Plan & Equivalent Population

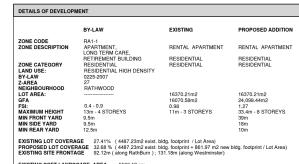


## WESTMINSTER ST. LUKE'S SENIORS AFFORDABLE HOUSING





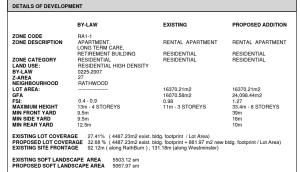
**CONTEXT PLAN** 



FLOOR	GFA	( INCLUDED IN GF
U/G PARKING	1,951.46 m²	
GROUND FLOOR	849.61 m²	347.1
2 ND FLOOR	719.68 m <sup>2</sup>	29.4
3 TH FLOOR	719.68 m²	29.4
4 TH FLOOR	719.68 m <sup>2</sup>	29.4
5 TH FLOOR	719.68 m <sup>2</sup>	29.4
6 TH FLOOR	719.68 m²	29.4
7 TH FLOOR	719.68 m <sup>2</sup>	29.4
8 TH FLOOR	719.68 m <sup>2</sup>	29.4
MECH PENTHOUSE	229.98 m²	(exterior) 105.5
TOTAL PROPOSED	8,068.79 m <sup>2</sup>	658.8
TOTAL PROPOSED (EXCLUDES U.G PARKING.)	6,117.33 m <sup>3</sup>	
TOTAL EXISTING	16,070.58 m <sup>2</sup>	
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDES UIG PARKING.)	22,187.91 m <sup>2</sup>	

FLOOR	1 BED	1 BED BF	FLOOR TOTAL
GROUND FLOOR	0	0	0
2ND FLOOR	8	2	10
3TH FLOOR	8	2	10
4TH FLOOR	8	2	10
5TH FLOOR	8	2	10
6TH FLOOR	8	2	10
7TH FLOOR	8	2	10
8TH FLOOR	8	2	10
MECH PENTHOUSE	0	0	0
TOTAL PROPOSED	56	14	70
TOTAL EXISTING			190
TOTAL			260

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING LIST				
A000	Project Information & Statistics			
A001	A001 3D Views			
A002	Existing Site Survey			
A003	Site Plan			
A201	UG Parking and Ground Floor Plan			
A202	2nd-8th Floor Plan and Roof Plan			
A401	Building Elevations			
A402	Building Elevations			
SS01	Shadow Study			



IOIAL		200
PARKING		
PARKING COUNT	NO.	NO. OR BF SPACES
PROPOSED ON GRADE	74	4
PROPOSED UNDERGROUND	49	2
TOTAL	123	6
		•
PARKING RATIO		
NO. OF EXISTING RESIDENTIAL UNITS	190	
NO. OF PROPOSED NEW RESIDENTIAL UNITS	70	
TOTAL	260	
PARKING RATIO	0.47	

ARC	ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING LIST						
A000	Project Information & Statistics						
A001	3D Views						
A002	Existing Site Survey						
A003	Site Plan						
A201	UG Parking and Ground Floor Plan						
A202	2nd-8th Floor Plan and Roof Plan						
A401	Building Elevations						
A402	Building Elevations						
8501	Shadow Study						

PROPOSED BUILDING - VIEW FROM SOUTH - WEST

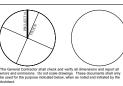
A000

Project Information &

18-078

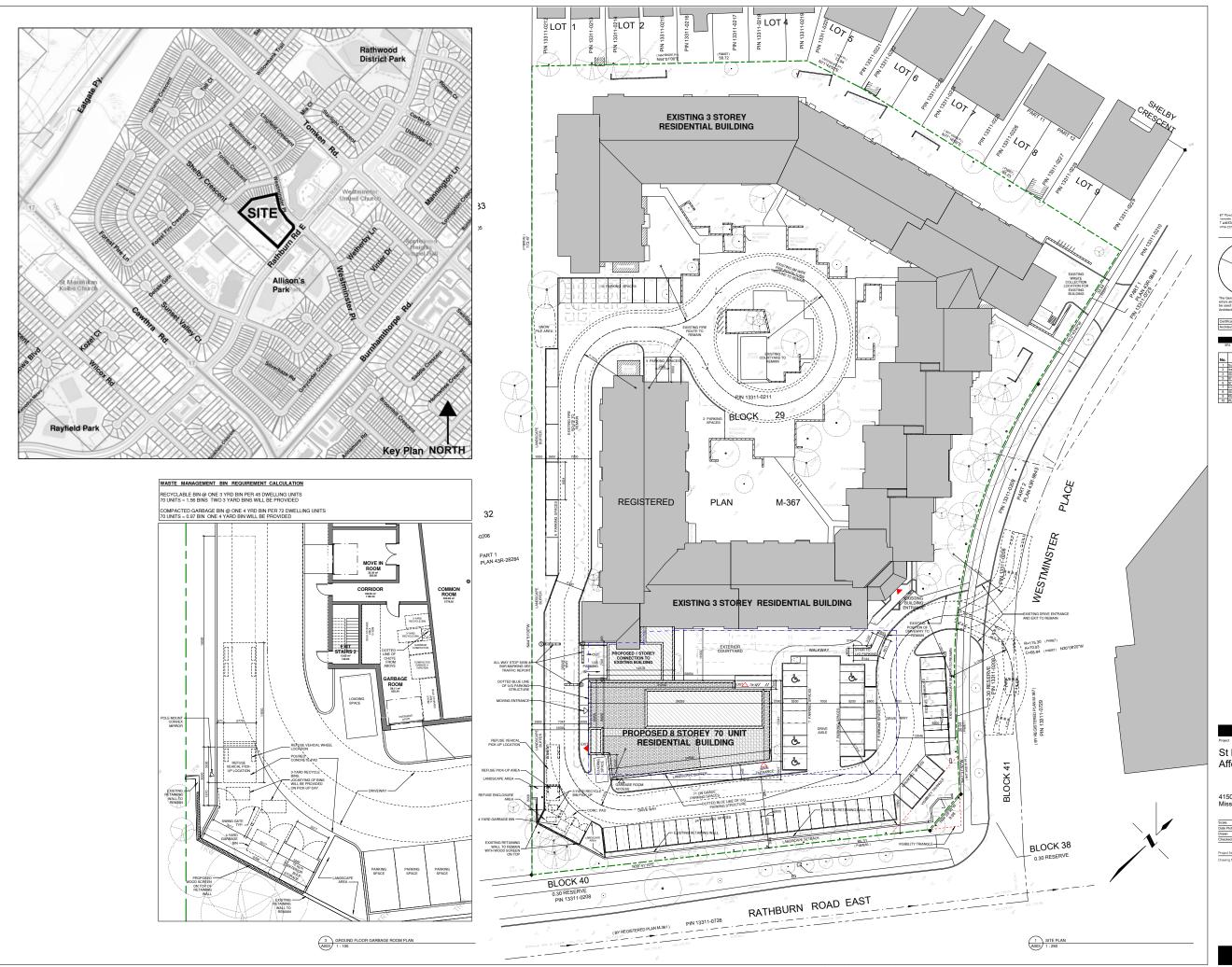
St Luke's Seniors Affordable Housing

4150 Westminster Place Mississauga ON









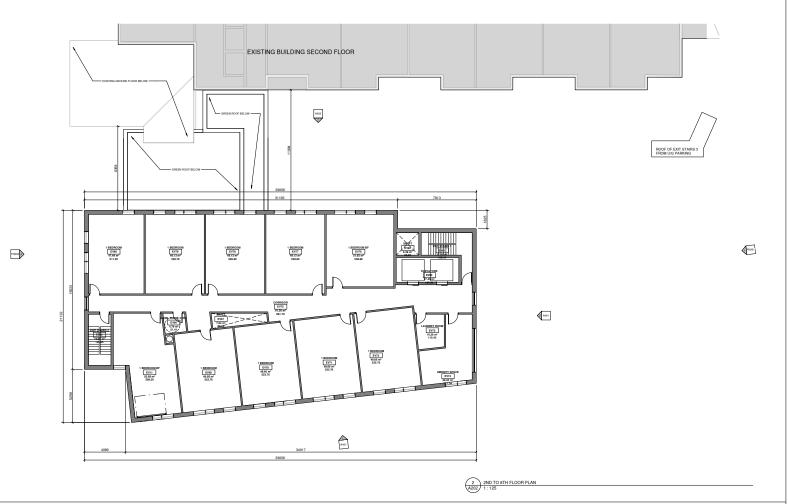
## 1796 | Park |

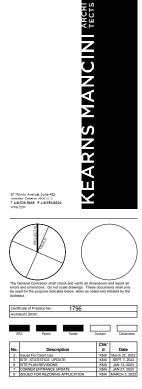
St Luke's Seniors Affordable Housing

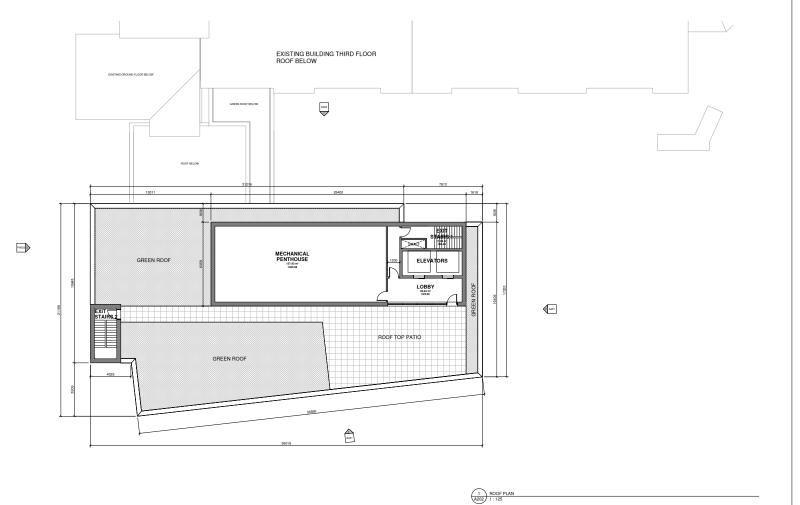
4150 Westminster Place Mississauga ON

Site Plan

A003







St Luke's Seniors Affordable Housing

4150 Westminster Place Mississauga ON

2nd-8th Floor Plan and Roof Plan

A202

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571 Chrislea Road, Unit 4, 2nd Floor, Woodbridge, ON L4L 8A2 Tel: 905-264-0054 Fax: 905-264-0069 info@valdor-engineering.com www.valdor-engineering.com

## **EQUIVALENT POPULATION**

Project Name: Westminster ST Luke's Seniors Affordable Housing

File: 20139 Date: April 2024

## 1. GENERAL CALCULATION

Criteria		Resident Units	Equivalent Population
Existing Apartment	2.7 persons / unit	190	513.0
Proposed Apartment	2.7 persons / unit	70	189.0
Total:			702.0

## **APPENDIX "B"**

Water Distribution System Calculations & Details





### **VALDOR ENGINEERING INC.**

571 Chrislea Avenue, Floor 2, Vaughan, ON L4L 8A2 Tel: 905-264-0054 Fax: 905-264-0069 info@valdor-engineering.com www.valdor-engineering.com

## **WATER DEMAND CALCULATION**

In accordance to Region of Peel's Design Criteria for Sewers and Watermains

Project Name: Westminster ST.Luke's Seniors Affordable Housing

File: 20139

Date: April 2024

Demand Critera:

Base Demand		Peaking Factors		
Apartments	280	L/capita/day	Max Day	2.00
Apartificities	280	1	Peak Hour	3.00

	Equivalent Population	Commercial Area	Average Day	Average Day	Max Day	Peak Hour
		(Ha)	(L/day)	(L/min)	(L/min)	(L/min)
Existing Residential	513.0	0.0	143,640	99.8	199.5	299.3
Proposed Residential	189.0	0.0	52,920	36.8	73.5	110.3
Total	702.0	0.0	196,560	136.5	273.0	409.5

### VALDOR ENGINEERING INC.

571 Chrislea Road, Unit 4, 2nd Floor, Woodbridge, ON L4L 8A2 Tel: 905-264-0054 Fax: 905-264-0069 info@valdor-engineering.com www.valdor-engineering.com

## REQUIRED FIRE FLOW CALCULATION

In accordance to Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, Fire Underwriters Survey 2020

Project Name:	Westminster	ST. Luke's	Seniors	Affordable I	Housing	Notes: Retirement Building
---------------	-------------	------------	---------	--------------	---------	----------------------------

File: 20139 (Existing Building and 8 Storeys

Date: April 2024 (Existing Building Addition)

**Type of Construction -** Fire Resistive C = 0.6

For buildings with Runoff Coefficient less than 1.0, the area shall be the total area of the largest floor plus 25% of each of the two immediately adjoining floors (assuming vertical openings and exterior vertical communications are properly protected):

Floor	Area (sq.m)	%	
Largest Floor Area	5,219.7	100%	(2nd Floor)
Adjacent Upper Adjoining Floor Area	5,257.3	_ 25%	(3rd Floor)
Adjacent Lower Adjoining Floor Area	5,219.7	_ 25%	(1st Floor)
A =	7,839	sq.m	

$$F = 220 \ C \ \sqrt{A}$$
  
 $F = 11,687$  L/min  
 $F = 12,000$  (to nearest 1,000 Lmin)

#### **Occupancy Factor**

Type: Non-Combustible Charge
$$f_{I} = -25\%$$

$$F' = F \times (1+f_1)$$
  
 $F' = 9,000$  L/min

#### **Sprinkler Credit**

		Charge
NFPA 13 Sprinkler Standard:	YES	-30%
Standard Water Supply:	YES	-10%
Fully Supervised System:	YES	-10%
Total Charge to Fire Flow:	$f_{z}$	<sub>?</sub> = -50%

Exposure Factor		Charge
North Side - Distance to Building (m):	10.1 to 20m	15%
East Side - Distance to Building (m):	>30m	0%
South Side - Distance to Building (m):	>30m	0%
West Side - Distance to Building (m):	>30m	0%

$$f_3 = 15\%$$
 (maximum of 75%)

$$F'' = F' + F' \times f_2 + F' \times f_3$$
  
 $F'' = 5,850$  L/min

#### **REQUIRED FIRE FLOW**

F'' = 6,000 L/min (to nearest 1,000 L/min)



### **Water Supply Calculation**

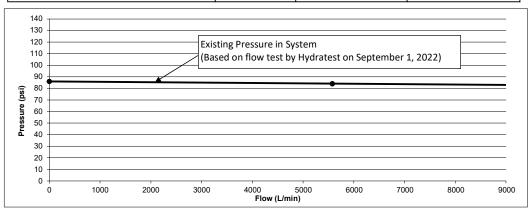
Project Name: Westminster ST.Luke's Seniors Affordable Housing

File: 20139 Date: April 2024

**Hydrant Flow Test Results** 

Residual Location: 2439 Eglinton Ave. E

Number of Outlets & Orifice Size	Flow (US GPM)	Flow (L/min)	Residual Pressure (psi)
0	0	0	86
2 1/2	1473	5576	84
2 x 2 1/2	2444	9252	83



$$Q_r = Q_t \times \left(\frac{P_s - Pr}{P_s - Pt}\right)^{0.54}$$

Re-aranged to:  $P_r = P_s - (Ps - Pt)^{0.54} \sqrt{Q_r/Q_t}$ 

Where,

Q<sub>r</sub>= Projected Flow Rate at the Desired Pressure

9252 L/min

Q<sub>t</sub>= Flow Rate from Flow Test

P<sub>s</sub>= Static Pressure

P<sub>r</sub>= Desired Residual Pressure

P<sub>t</sub>= Residual Presure inTest

86.0

psi

P<sub>t</sub>= 83 psi 86 psi Maximum Day Domestic Demand = 273.0 L/min Domestic Peak Hour Flow to Satisfy (Q<sub>r2</sub>)= 409.5 L/min Fire Flow Requirement = 6,000 L/min Fire Flow + Max Day (Q<sub>r1</sub>)= 6,273 L/min Minimum Req. Pressure for Fire-Flow = 140 kPa 20.3 psi System Provided Pressure at min. firelow + max. day  $(P_{r1})=$ 84.5 psi System Provided Pressure at Peak Hour

Flow  $(P_{r2})=$ 

 $Q_t =$ 

(from Domestic Demand Calculation) (from Domestic Demand Calculation)

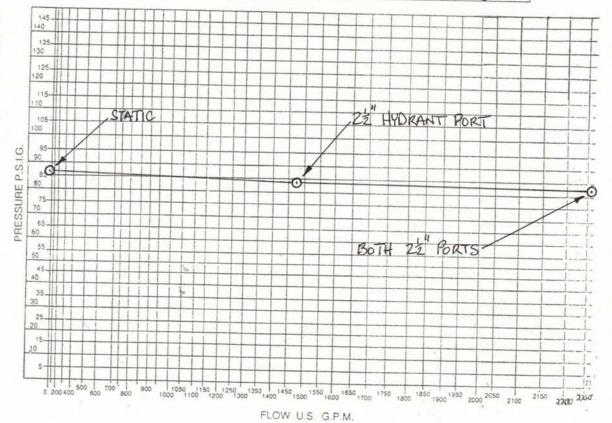
(from Fire Flow Calculation)



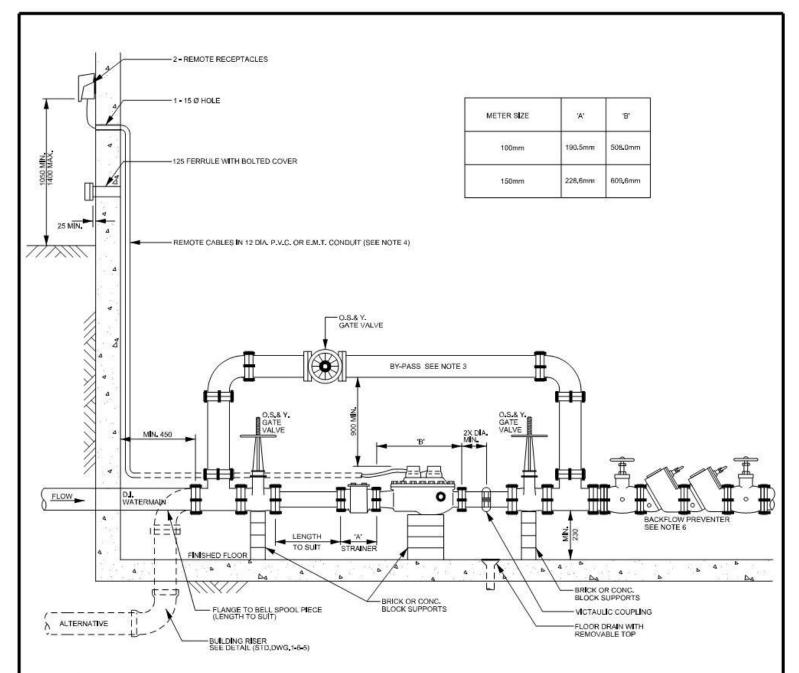
## 7-325 Nantucket Blvd, Scarborough ON M1P 4V5

JOB NO.	DATE	SEPTEMB	ER 1,2022	
LOCATION 4150 WE	ESTMINSTE	R PLACE, M	ISSISSAVGA	
TIME OF TEST 0:30	A.M.			
LOCATION OF TEST (FLOW) (RESIDU	HYD. @ NE ( (AL) HYDRANT (W)	CORNER RAT	HBURN RD. E/WES	TMINSTER
MAIN SIZE 27 - 600	MM STATIC PRE	SSURE 86	P.S.I.	70 100
NUMBER OF OUTLETS & ORIFICES	ZE PITOT PRESSURE	FLOWUISGEMI	DESIDITAL POPESTIDE	
22 HYDRANT PORT	77	1473	84	

NUMBER OF OUTLETS & ORIFICE SIZE	PITOT PRESSURE	FLOW (USGPM)	RESIDUAL PRESSURE
122 HYDRANT PORT	77	1473	84
2222 HYDRANT PORTS	53	2444	83



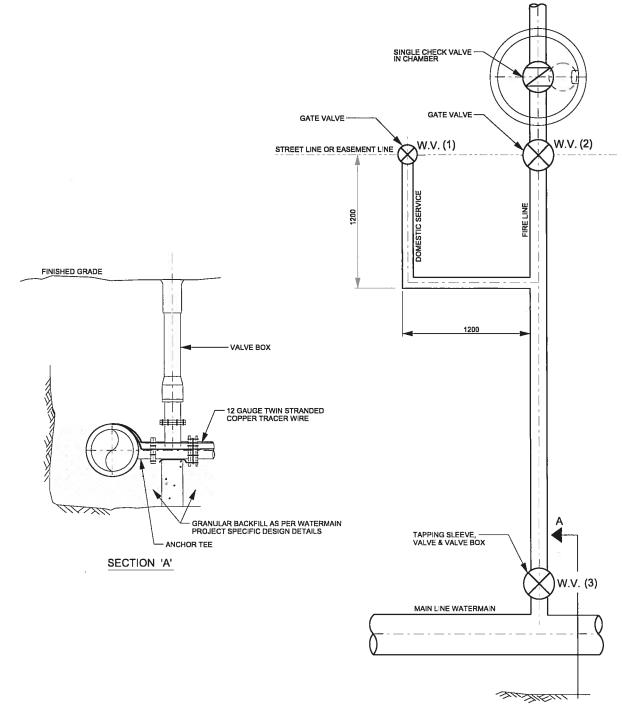
COMMENTS HYDRANT RATED CLASS AA - LIGHT BLUE Authorized Signature Hydratest Ltd. Signature



#### NOTE

- PROVISION IS TO BE MADE FOR THE DISPOSAL OF WATER USED FOR IN PLACE TESTING OF TRU-FLO COMPOUND METER EITHER THROUGH FLOOR DRAIN OR THE 125mm FERRULE.
- 2. IF HOT WATER TANK IS WITHIN 3.0m OF METER, THEN A CHECK VALVE IS REQUIRED BETWEEN THE METER AND HOT WATER TANKS.
- 3. BY-PASS MAY BE ONE PIPE SIZE SMALLER THAN METER SIZE AND MAY BE INSTALLED HORIZONTALLY.
- 4. WHERE METER ROOM IS NOT ADJACENT TO AN OUTSIDE WALL OR IS BELOW EXTERIOR FINISHED GRADE, THE APPLICANT/ CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A CONTINUOUS 12mm E.M.T. CONDUIT COMPLETE WITH NYLON FISH LINE FROM METER ROOM TO 1000mm ABOVE EXTERIOR FINISHED GRADE.
- 5. METER SHALL BE ACCESSIBLE AT ALL TIMES.
- 6. WHERE REQUIRED, BACKFLOW PREVENTOR SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER BOTH THE METER AND BY-PASS

Region of Peel	PUBLIC WORKS STANDARD DRAWING	REV. DATE: NO	REV. DATE: NOVEMBER 2011	
Working for you	OTANDARD DIVIVING	APPROVED BY	DRAWN BY	
		A.L.	AINLEY GROUP	
100mm AND 150mm TRU-FLO COMPOUND METER IN BUILDING		STD. DWG. NUMBER	SCALE	
		1-4-3	N.T.S.	



#### **NOTE**

- 1. STANDARD FOR SERVICE MORE THAN 5000mm IN LENGTH.
- 2. SERVICES LESS THAN 12000mm IN LENGTH MAIN VALVE (3) TO BE TIES TO THE TEE USING S.S. TIE RODS.
- 3. WHERE NO METALLIC PIPE IS USED, A 12 GAUGE TRACER WIRE TO BE INSTALLED WITH THE PIPE AND BE BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE AT ALL VALVE BOX BOXES.
- 4. BACKFILL TRENCH WITH GRANULAR 'B' COMPACTED TO 100% STD. PROCTOR DENSITY.
- 5. REFER TO O. REG. 350/06 PART PLUMBING SECTION 7.6.2.4 FOR TYPE OF BLACKFLOW PREVENTER REQUIRED.
- 6. ALL PIPING, FITTINGS, VALVES, APPURTENANCES AND MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS TO BE c/w DENSO PASTE, DENSO MASTIC AND DENSO TAPE OR APPROVED EQUAL, APPLIED TO MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

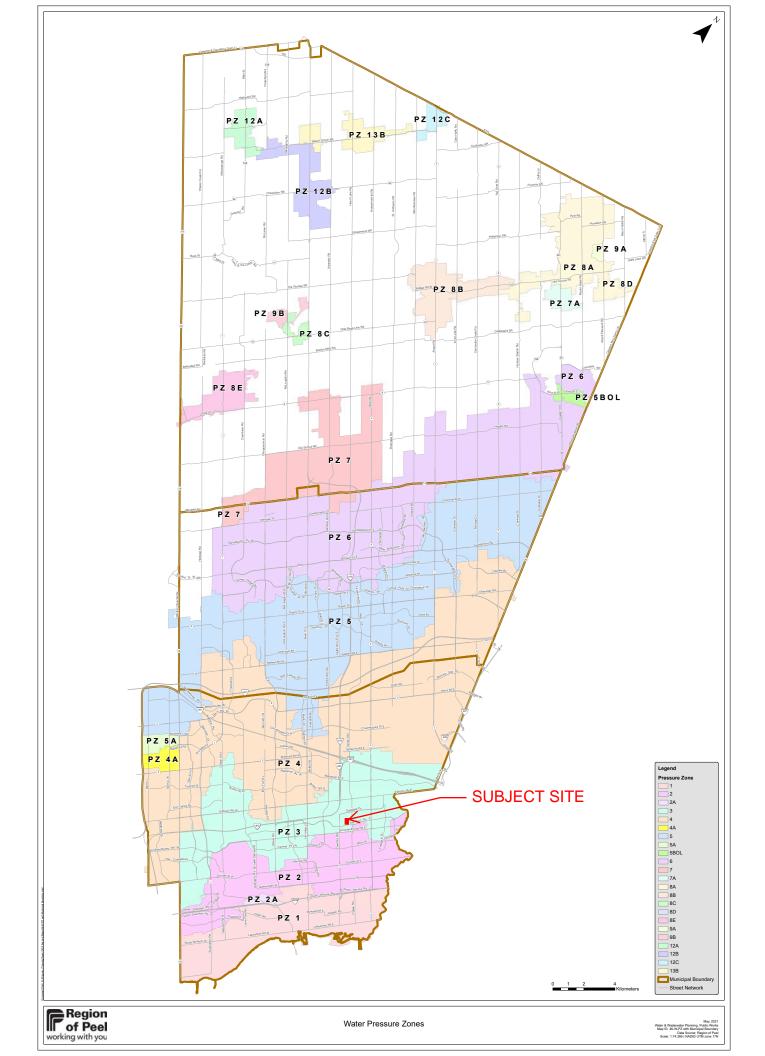
Region of Peel
Working for you

PUBLIC WORKS STANDARD DRAWING REV. DATE: APRIL 2014

APPROVED BY
D.L.
AINLEY GROUP

STD. DWG. NUMBER
SCALE
1-6-4
N.T.S.

FIRE LINE AND DOMESTIC CONNECTION



# **APPENDIX "C"**

Sanitary System Calculations & Details





571 Chrislea Road, Unit 4, 2nd Floor, Woodbridge, ON L4L 8A2 Tel: 905-264-0054 Fax: 905-264-0069 info@valdor-engineering.com www.valdor-engineering.com

Project Name: Westminster ST Luke's Seniors Affordable Housing

File: 20139
Date: April 2024

# **Wastewater Loading Calculation**

Site Area Equivalent Population	0.594 <b>189</b>	ha. persons
Infiltration Rate Infiltration, <i>I</i>	<b>0.20</b> 0.12	L/s/ha. L/s
Harmon Peaking Factor, M	4.157 4.000	Max = 4.0 Min = 1.5
Average Daily Flow Rate Average Daily Flow, ${\cal Q}$	280 0.61	L/persons/day L/s

$Q_{PROP}$	$= Q_{BASE} x M + I$
Proposed Sanitary Flow	= 2.57 L/s

Area	Equivalent Population	Average Daily	Harmon Peaking	Peak Daily	Infiltration Rate	Total Flow
(Ha.)	(persons)	Flow (L/s)	Factor	Flow (L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)
0.594	189.0	0.61	4.00	2.45	0.12	2.57

<sup>\*</sup>The above equivalent flow, equivalent population, and equations are based on Region of Peel Design Criteria

# Downstream Sanitary Sewer





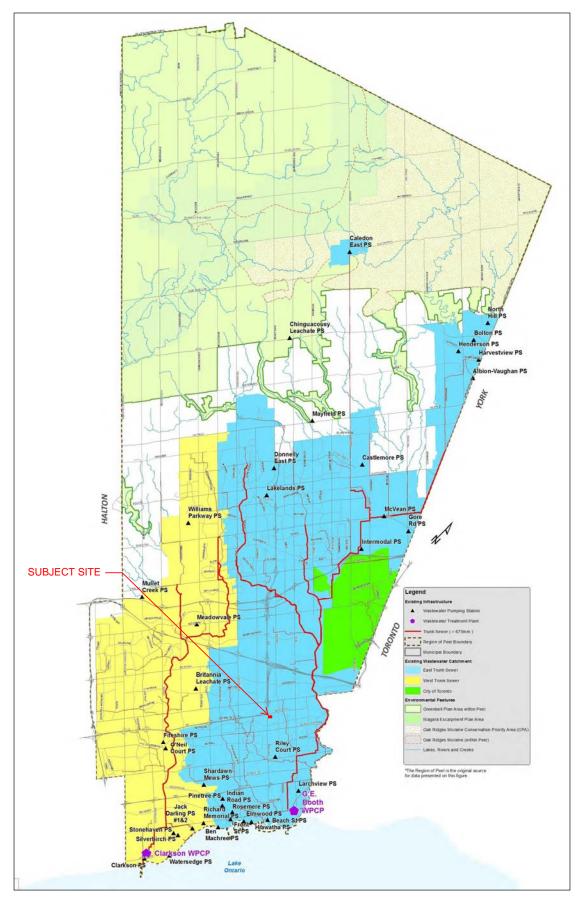
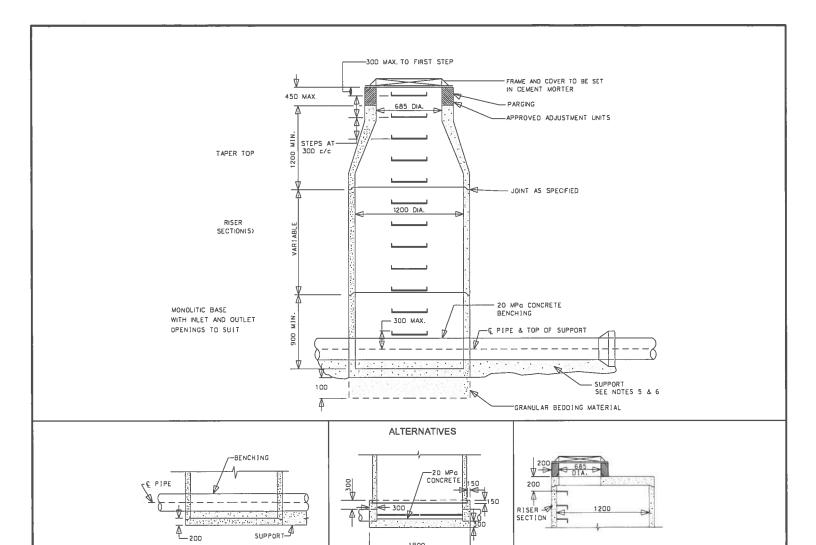


Figure 4.2 Existing Lake-Based Wastewater Collection System





FLEXIBLE JOINT 300 mm MAX. FROM MAINTENANCE HOLE WALL. IN LIEU OF CONCRETE CRADLE.

TYPE A PRECAST SLAB BASE

APPROVED FLEXIBLE WATERTIGHT PIPE CONNECTOR IN MAINTENANCE HOLE OPENING IN LIEU OF CONCRETE CRADLE.

TYPE D

PIPE SUPPORT AT MAINTENANCE HOLE

TYPE B

CAST IN PLACE BASE

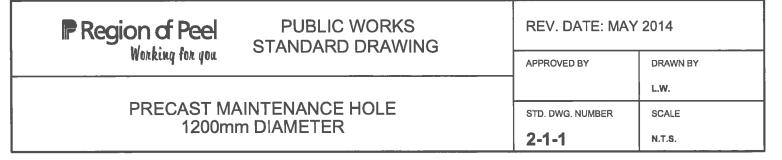
TYPE E

TYPE C

PRECAST FLAT TOP

#### NOTE

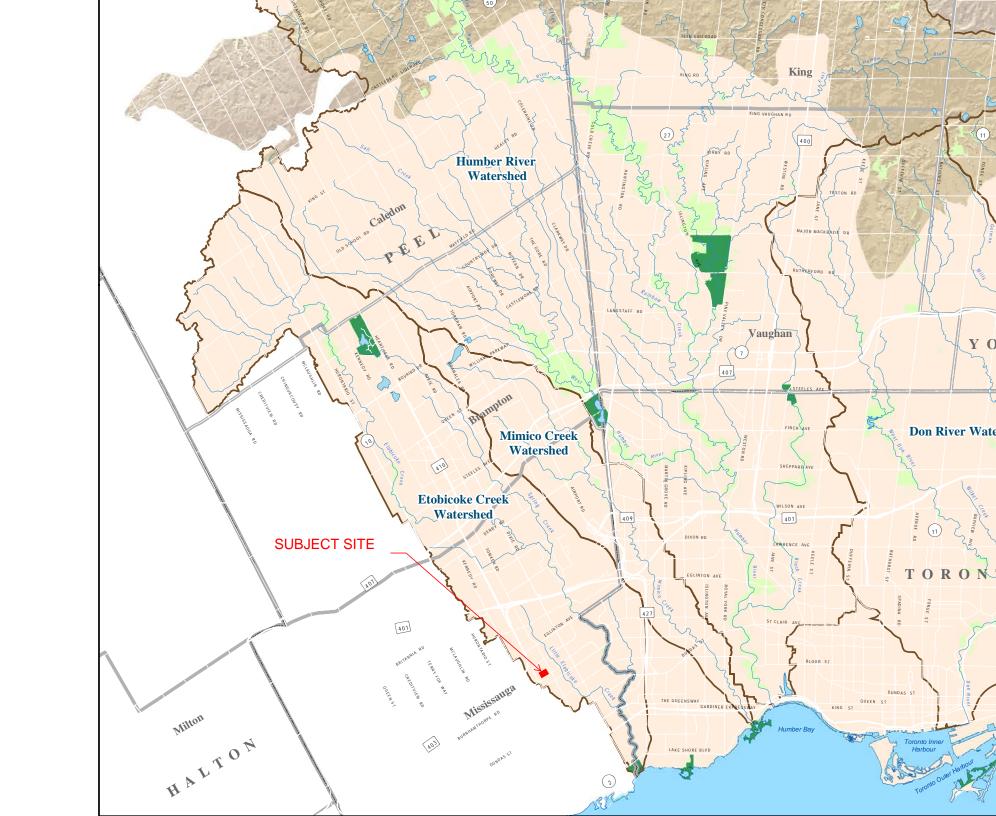
- 1. PRECAST MAINTENANCE HOLE SECTIONS TO CONFORM TO ASTM C-478, OPSS 1351.
- 2. SPECIAL BASE DESIGN REQUIRED FOR DEPTHS GREATER THAN 9.0 m.
- 3. FILL LIFTING HOLES AND PIPE CONNECTIONS WITH 1:3 NON SHRINK MORTAR MIX.
- 4. APPROVED ADJUSTMENT UNITS INSTALLED AS MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS.
- 5. USE ALTERNATIVE BASE, TOP, PIPE SUPPORT OR CONNECTOR, STEPS, FRAME AND COVER AND/OR BENCHING WHERE SPECIFIED.
- 6. FOR PVC PIPE USE TYPE D OR E PIPE SUPPORT ONLY.
- 7. FOR RIGID PIPE SUPPORT FROM MAINTENANCE HOLE TO FIRST JOINT WITH MIN. 20 MPa. CONCRETE CRADLE.
- 8. FOR 1500rpm AND LARGER SEWERS PRECAST MAINTENANCE HOLE TEES ARE ACCEPTABLE (SEE STD. DWG. 2-1-3).
- 9. SAFETY GRATE WHERE REQUIRED. (SEE STD DWG. 2-2-1).
- 10. BENCHING TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO THE OBVERT OF THE PIPE. (SEE STD DWG. 2-1-4).



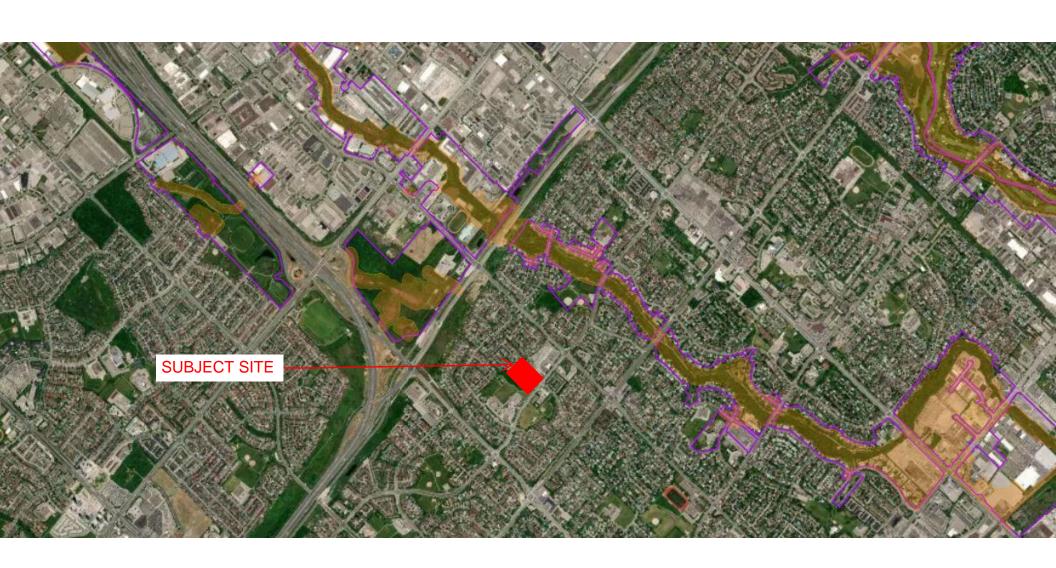
# **APPENDIX "D"**

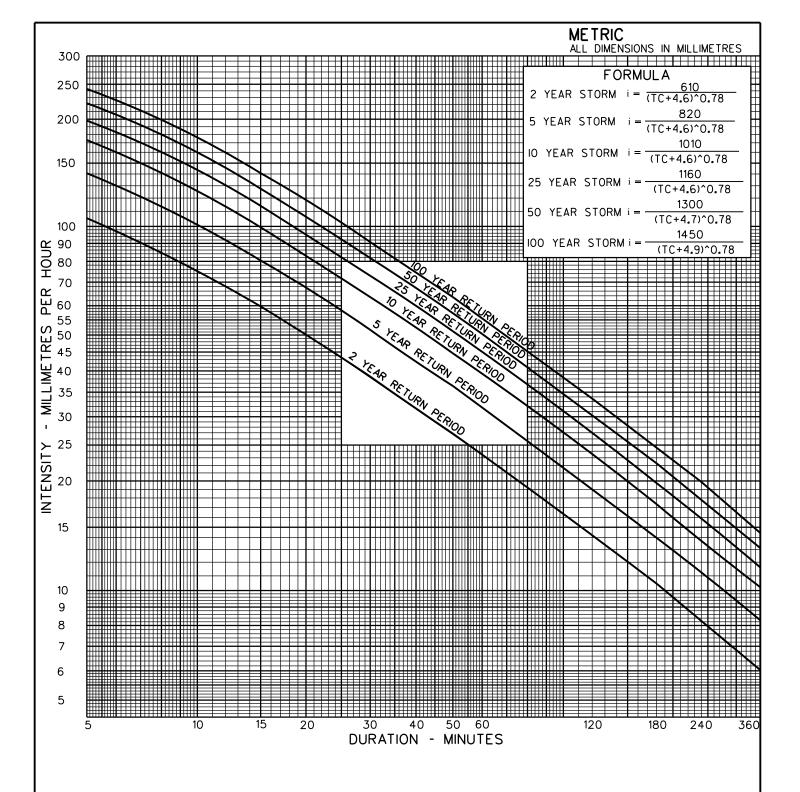
Watershed Mapping & IDF Rainfall Data





# TRCA REGULATION MAPPING





#### NOTES

- 1. ALL CALCULATIONS TO BE DONE ASSUMING FULL DEVELOPMENT AS SHOWN ON CITY OF MISSISSAUGA ZONING MAPS.
- 2. TO BE USED WITH RATIONAL FORMULA:  $Q = \frac{CIA}{360}$   $Q = QUANTITY OF RUNOFF (M^3/S)$  C = RUNOFF COEFFICIENT A = AREA (ha) I = RAINFALL INTENSITY (mm/hr)



# STANDARD INTENSITY-DURATION-FREQUENCY RAINFALL CURVES

EFF. (	DATE	2002-01-01	SCALE	N.T.S
REV.		2016-07-22	STANDARD No.	2111.010

# **APPENDIX "E"**

Stormwater Quantity Control Calculations



#### VALDOR ENGINEERING INC.

File: 20139 April 2024

#### PROJECT: Westminster ST Luke's Seniors Affordable Housing

#### PRE-DEVELOPMENT PEAK FLOW CALCULATION

Surface Type	Area (ha.)	Runoff Coefficient
Pervious Area	0.142	0.25
Roof	0.043	0.90
Impervious Area	0.409	0.90
TOTAL	0.594	0.74

#### 2 Year Pre-Development Flow

I = 610/ (Tc+4.6)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

T = I = 15 minutes 59.9 mm/hr R = N = 0.74 2.778

Q = R x A x I x N 2year Q = 73.59 L/s

#### 5 Year Pre-Development Flow

I = 820/ (Tc+4.6)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

15 minutes 80.5 mm/hr 0.74 2.778 R = N =

Q = R x A x I x N 5year Q = 98.92 L/s

#### 10 Year Pre-Development Flow

I = 1010/ (Tc+4.6)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

15 minutes 99.2 mm/hr 0.74 2.778 T = I = R = N =

 $Q = R \times A \times I \times N$ 10year Q = 121.85 L/s

### 25 Year Pre-Development Flow

I = 1160/ (Tc+4.6)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

T = I =

15 minutes 113.9 mm/hr 0.82 25 yr adjustment factor = R X 1.1 2.778

25 yr R = N =

Q = R x A x I x N 25year Q = 153.94 L/s

#### 50 Year Pre-Development Flow

I = 1300/ (Tc+4.7)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

T =

15 minutes 127.1 mm/hr 0.89 50 yr adjustment factor = R X 1.2 2.778 50 yr R =

Q = R x A x I x N 50year Q = 187.45 L/s

# 100 Year Pre-Development Flow

I = 1450/ (Tc+4.9)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

15 minutes 140.7 mm/hr 0.93 100 yr adjustment factor = R X 1.25 2.778

100 yr R = N =

 $Q = R \times A \times I \times N$ 100 year Q = 216.08 L/s File: 20139 April 2024

PROJECT: Westminster ST Luke's Seniors Affordable Housing

#### POST-DEVELOPMENT PEAK FLOW CALCULATION

Surface Type	Area (ha.)	Runoff Coefficient
Pervious Area	0.147	0.25
Green Roof	0.034	0.40
Roof	0.066	0.90
Impervious Area	0.347	0.90
TOTAL	0.594	0.71

#### 2 Year Post-Development Flow

I = 610/ (Tc+4.6)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

15 minutes 59.9 mm/hr 1= 0.71 N = 2.778

 $Q = R \times A \times I \times N$ 2year Q = 70.22 L/s

#### 5 Year Post-Development Flow

I = 820/ (Tc+4.6)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

15 minutes 80.5 mm/hr T= 1 = N = 2.778

 $Q = R \times A \times I \times N$ 5year Q = 94.40 L/s

#### 10 Year Post-Development Flow

I = 1010/ (Tc+4.6)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

T = 15 minutes 99.2 mm/hr 1= R = N = 0.71 2.778

10year Q = 116.27 L/s  $Q = R \times A \times I \times N$ 

#### 25 Year Post-Development Flow

I = 1160/ (Tc+4.6)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

15 minutes 113.9 mm/hr T =

25 yr R = 0.78 25 yr adjustment factor = R X 1.1 2.778

 $Q = R \times A \times I \times N$ 25year Q = 146.89 L/s

#### 50 Year Post-Development Flow

I = 1300/ (Tc+4.7)^0.78

I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

T = 15 minutes

127.1 mm/hr 0.85 50 yr adjustment factor = R X 1.2 50 yr R =

2.778

50year Q = 178.87 L/s  $Q = R \times A \times I \times N$ 

#### 100 Year Post-Development Flow

I = 1450/ (Tc+4.9)^0.78

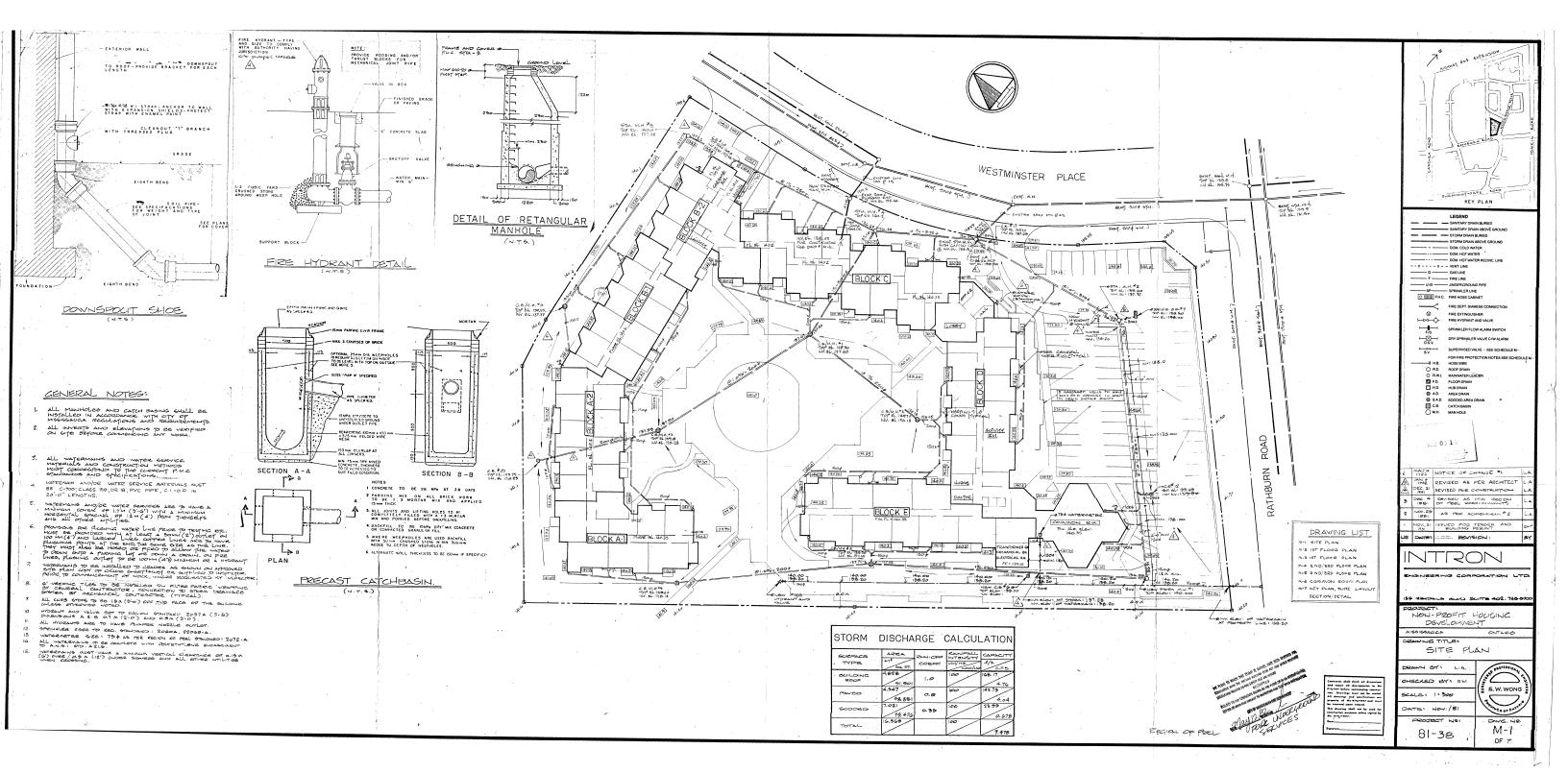
I = Rainfall Rate (mm/hr)

T = 15 minutes

140.7 mm/hr 0.89 100 yr adjustment factor = R X 1.25 100 yr R =

2.778 N =

 $Q = R \times A \times I \times N$ 100 year Q = 206.2 L/s



### **DISCLAIMER**

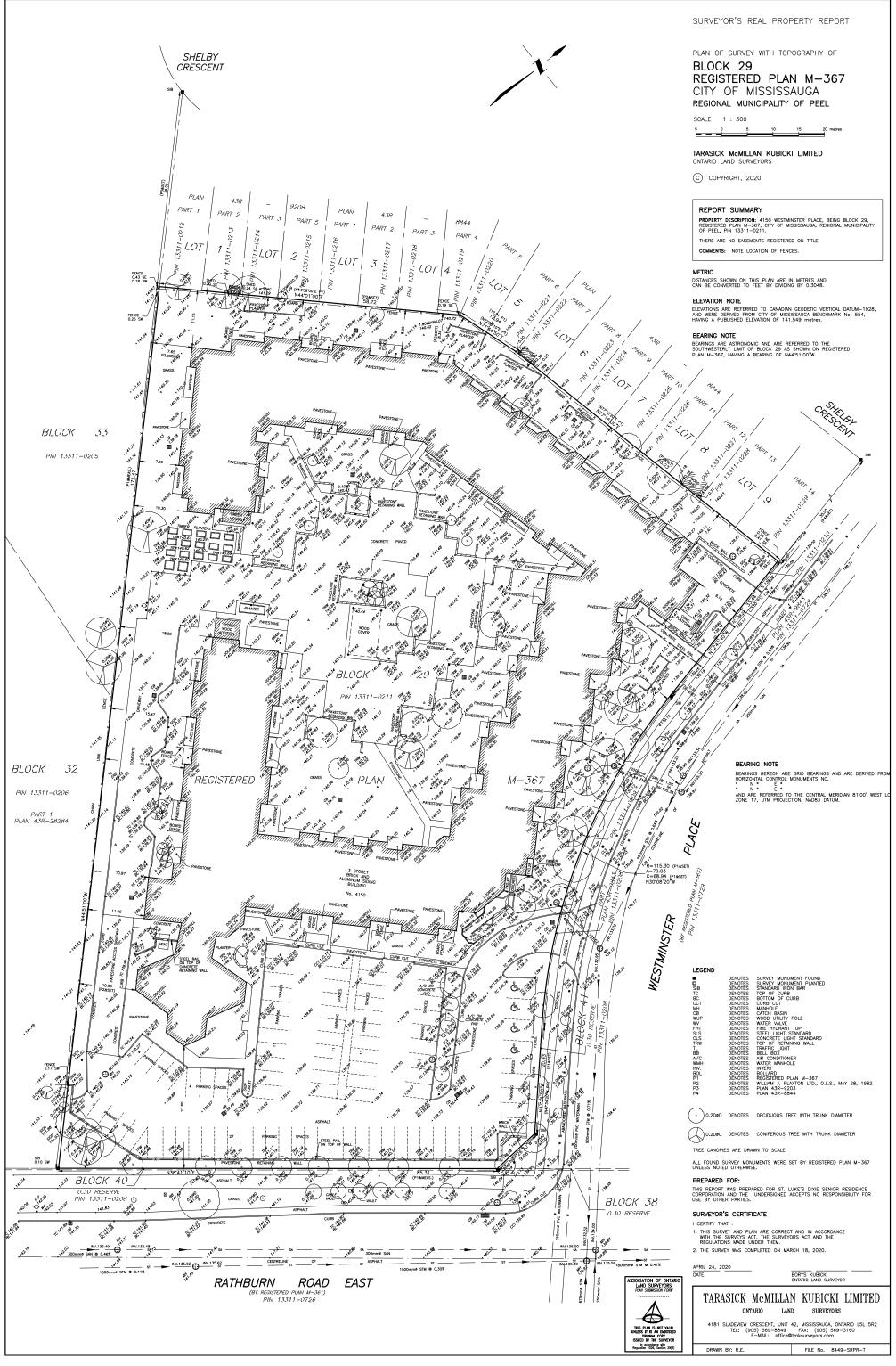
These records are based upon available and unverified information and may prove inaccurate.

The Region of Peel disclaims any responsibility should these records be relied upon to the detriment of any person.

# **APPENDIX "F"**

Topographic Survey





(24 x36)

# **APPENDIX "G"**

Region of Peel Demand Table



### VALDOR ENGINEERING INC.

File: 20139 4150 Westminster Place
Date: April 2024 City of Mississauga

# **Region of Peel Demand Table**

# WATER CONNECTION

nection Point <sup>3)</sup> 600mm Dia Conc Watermain on Rathburn Road East				
sure zone of connection point:			Pr	essure Zone 3
equivalent population to be serv	viced <sup>1)</sup>		702	Persons
lands to be serviced			1.637	Hectares
ant flow test				
Hydrant flow test location:			4150 West	minister Place
	Pressure	Pressure	Flow	Time
	(PSI)	(kPa)	(L/s)	
Minimum water pressure	83	572.3	154.2	N/A
Maximum water pressure	86	592.9	0	N/A
No. Water Demands				
Demand Type			Demand	Units
Average day flow		(136.5 L/min)	2.275	L/s
Maximum day flow		(273.0 L/min)	4.550	L/s
Peak hour flow		(409.5 L/min)	6.825	L/s
Fire flow <sup>2)</sup>		(6,000 L/min)	100.000	L/s
Analysis				
Maximum day plus fire flow		(6,273.0 L/min)	104.550	L/s
	sure zone of connection point:  l equivalent population to be serviced ant flow test Hydrant flow test location:  Minimum water pressure Maximum water pressure  Demand Type Average day flow Maximum day flow Peak hour flow Fire flow <sup>2)</sup> ysis	sure zone of connection point:    equivalent population to be serviced   1)     lands to be serviced     ant flow test     Hydrant flow test location:   Pressure (PSI)     Minimum water pressure   83     Maximum water pressure   86     Water     Demand Type     Average day flow     Maximum day flow     Peak hour flow     Fire flow   2)     ysis	sure zone of connection point:    equivalent population to be serviced   1)     lands to be serviced     ant flow test     Hydrant flow test location:   Pressure (PSI) (kPa) (kPa)     Minimum water pressure   83   572.3     Maximum water pressure   86   592.9     Water Demands     Demand Type     Average day flow (136.5 L/min)     Maximum day flow (273.0 L/min)     Peak hour flow (409.5 L/min)     Fire flow   (5,000 L/min)     Pyssure (PSI) (kPa)	Proceedings   Proced   Proce

# **WASTEWATER CONNECTION**

Connection Point 4) 300mn	300mm Dia San Sewer on Rathburn Road East		
Total equivalent population to be serviced 1)	702	Persons	
Total lands to be serviced	1.637	Hectares	
6 Wastewater sewer effluent	2.57	L/s	

- 1) Please refer to design criteria for population equivalencies.
- 2) Please reference the Fire Underwriters Survey Document
- 3) Please specify the connection point ID
- 4) Please specify the connection point (wastewater line or manhole ID) Also, the "total equivalent population to be serviced" and the "total lands to be serviced" should reference the connection point. (The FSR should contain one copy of the Site Servicing Plan)

Please include the graphs associated with the hydrant flow test information table. Please provide Professional Engineer's signature and stamp on the demand table. All required calculations must be submitted with the demand table submission.

# **APPENDIX "H"**

Functional Grading and Servicing Plan





