



Prologis Meadowvale DC4/DC5 & Data Centre

Functional Servicing & SWM Report

Project Location:

7700 Tenth Line West, Mississauga, ON (Data Centre)
0 Argentia Road, Mississauga, ON (DC4/DC5)

Prepared for:

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

MTE Consultants Inc. were retained by Petroff Partnership Architects to complete a functional servicing and stormwater management report for a proposed industrial development consisting of two (2) large industrial buildings (DC4 & DC5) along with a Data Centre and Substation, located respectively at 0 Argentia Road and 7700 Tenth Line West in Mississauga, Ontario (see Figure 1 for location plan). The proponent plans to sever the Data Centre and Substation from the industrial buildings and merge the industrial buildings with the existing industrial development to the south of the site.

The site is bound by Highway 401 to the northwest, Tenth Line West to the northeast, an existing industrial distribution centre to the southeast, and a landscaped area to the southwest. The proposed development has a total area of 16.17 ha. Under existing conditions, the site consists of a vegetated field previously used for agricultural purposes.

The proponent plans to develop directly on the previously used agricultural land, removing any existing vegetation.

This report will outline a functional grading, servicing and stormwater management strategy for the proposed development in support Site Plan Approval. Please refer to MTE Drawings along with the site plan prepared by Petroff Partnership Architects for more details.

1.2 Background Information

The following documents were referenced in the preparation of this report:

- Ref. 1: *Stormwater Management Practices Planning and Design Manual* (Ministry of Environment, March 2003).
- Ref. 2: *Erosion & Sediment Control Guideline for Urban Construction* (December, 2006).
- Ref. 3: *Design Guidelines for Drinking-Water Systems*, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (2008).
- Ref. 4: *Design Guidelines for Sewage Works*, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (2008).
- Ref. 5: *Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guideline, Credit Valley Conservation & Toronto and Region Conservation for the Living City, Version 1.0* (2010).
- Ref. 6: *Region of Peel Public Works Design, Specifications & Procedures Manual Linear Infrastructure* (June 2010)
- Ref. 7: *Region of Peel Watermain Design Criteria* (June 2010)
- Ref. 8: *Ontario Building Code* (2020).
- Ref. 9: *Water Supply for Public Fire Protection*, Fire Underwriters Survey (2020).
- Ref. 10: *Region of Peel Development Charges Background Study* (September 2020)
- Ref. 11: *City of Mississauga Transportation and Works Development Requirements Manual* (November 2021)
- Ref. 12: *Region of Peel Linear Wastewater Standards* (November 2022)

CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

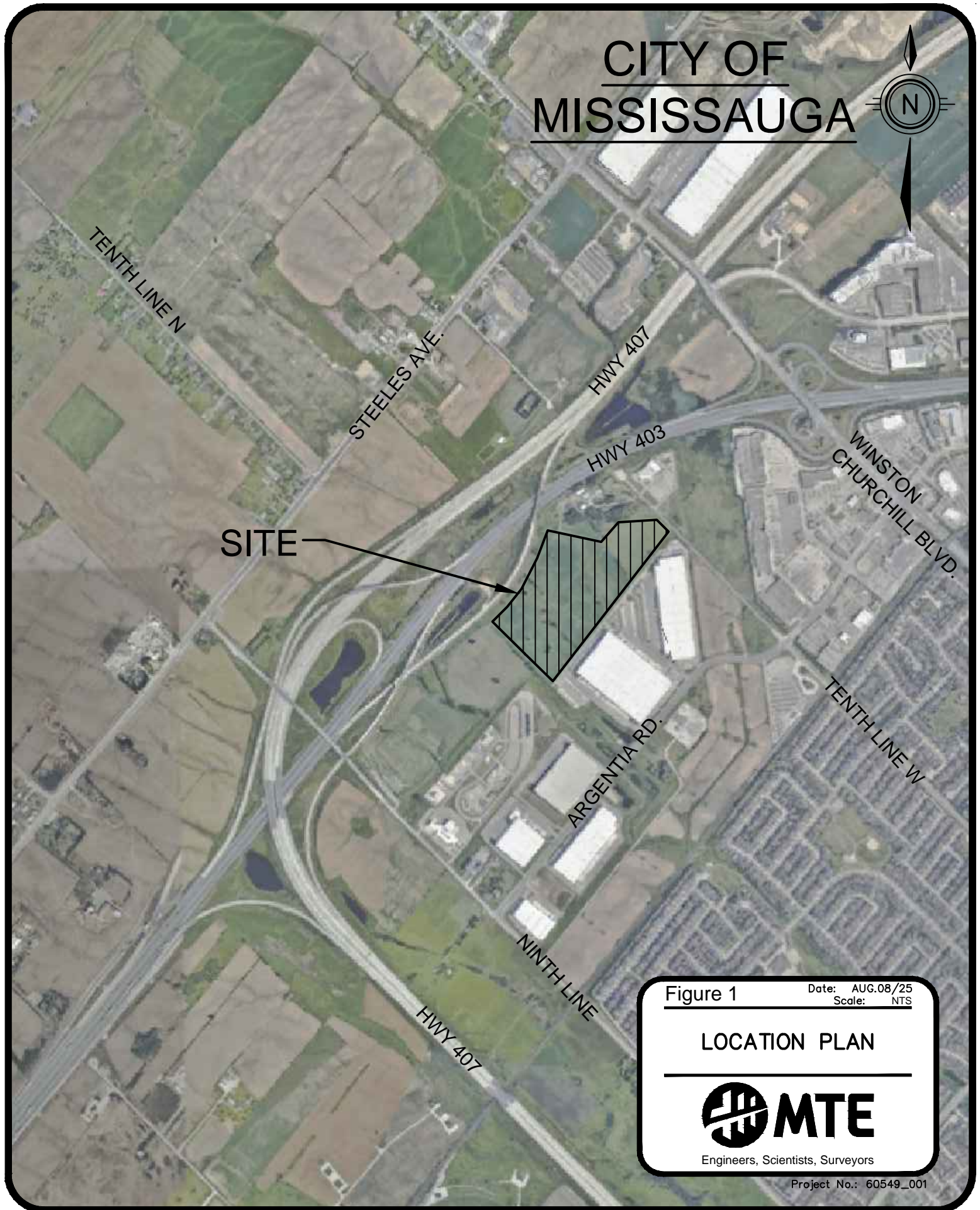


Figure 1

Date: AUG.08/25
Scale: NTS

LOCATION PLAN



Engineers, Scientists, Surveyors

Project No.: 60549_001

1.3 Geotechnical Investigation

A geotechnical investigation was completed by Pinchin Ltd., dated October 30, 2024 and thirty (30) boreholes were advanced throughout the site, along with the installation of two (2) groundwater monitoring wells within the boreholes. Soil conditions encountered at the site generally consisted of topsoil, with a layer of sandy silt, and glacial till deposits comprised of silty clay or sandy silt and clay.

The topsoil layer encountered typically ranged in thickness from 100mm to 300mm. Underlying the topsoil, sandy silt was encountered up to 0.8 metres in depth. The native soils below consisted of silty clay to sandy silty clay till between 4.2m and 6.7m depth.

Groundwater levels were measured upon completion of drilling and generally ranged from 5.0m to 6.7m below the existing ground surface. Groundwater levels were not yet measured from the monitoring wells for this investigation at the time of this report. Refer to the Geotechnical Investigation by Pinchin in Appendix D for additional details.

1.4 Hydrogeological Investigation

A preliminary hydrogeological investigation was completed by MTE Consultants Inc., dated September 23, 2025. Based on manual measurements collected, groundwater elevations at the site range from 209.5 to 207.3 mAMSL (2.7m to 5.4 m BGS). Additionally, grain size analysis was conducted to provide preliminary infiltration rate estimates ranging from 10mm/hr to 30mm/hr.

Subsequent to the preliminary hydrogeological investigation, Insitu infiltration testing was completed on November 26, 2025 at two (2) locations onsite. Results indicate that at a test depth of approximately 208.8 to 208.6 mAMSL, the corresponding unfactored infiltration rate ranges from 51 to 82 mm/hr. Refer to Appendix D for additional details.

2.0 Stormwater Management

The following sections will describe the proposed stormwater management (SWM) plan for the site.

2.1 Stormwater Management Criteria

As provided by the City of Mississauga, the following stormwater management (SWM) criteria will be applied to the site:

- **Quantity Control:** Attenuation of the proposed conditions 2-year to 100-year peak flows to Tenth Line for the City of Mississauga design storm events to the existing levels for all storms.
As per the Meadowvale Business Park District Stormwater Management Report by AECOM, the site in the proposed conditions will be controlled to a maximum allowable flow of 1.3 m³/s to the Lisgar Channel Southeast of the Development.
- **Quality Control:** An enhanced (Level 1) water quality treatment (80% TSS Removal) is required for all impacted surface runoff prior to discharging to the receiving system.
- **Water Balance:** 5mm of rainfall to be retained on-site through infiltration (maximum 72-hour drawdown), re-use or evapotranspiration. The total volume to be retained is calculated as impervious site area multiplied by 5 mm.

2.2 Existing Conditions

Under existing conditions, the site is entirely landscaped with sporadic vegetation and is currently unoccupied. There is an existing 825mm diameter storm sewer flowing southeast at 0.3% in the southwest corner of the site, which connects to a downstream SWM Facility. Existing catchbasins along the southeast property line capture storm runoff, meanwhile stormwater that flows northwest is captured by a drainage swale parallel to the Tenth Line ROW. There also exists a steep embankment along the southwest property line in which connects to the Lisgar Channel. The site currently slopes from east to west with a berm at the northwest portion of the site discharging storm runoff northeast.

There are no known stormwater management quantity or quality control existing on the site.

The existing site can be delineated by two (2) sub-catchment areas. Table 2.1 provides a brief description of the sub-catchment areas as well as their size and impervious cover. Figure 2 provides an illustration of the existing conditions catchment areas.

Table 2.1 – Existing Conditions Catchment Area

Catchment ID	Catchment Description	Area (ha)	Runoff Coefficient 'C'
101	Existing Drainage to Lisgar Channel	12.15	0.25
102	Existing Drainage to Tenth Line Swale	4.02	0.25
	Total	16.17	0.25

The allowable release rate for the proposed development is governed by the AECOM Stormwater Management Report for the Meadowvale Business Park District – Phase 1 (May, 2012) which allocated an allowable release rate for the site of 1.3 m³/s. Refer to Appendix D for the AECOM SWM Report.

For discharge directed to the drainage swale at the northeast of the site, the allowable release rate must also be attenuated such that the 2 to 100-year pre-development peak flow rates are not exceeded. The allowable release rates for discharge directed towards the Tenth Line swale were assessed using the SWMHYMO hydrologic modelling program developed by J.F. Sabourin & Associates for the 2 to 100-year City of Mississauga 24-hour SCS Type II design storm distribution. Appendix A contains detailed hydrologic modelling parameters and input/output printouts for the existing conditions.

Table 2.2 – Allowable Site Discharge to Tenth Line Swale (Catchment 102)

Storm Event	Allowable Peak Discharge Rate (m ³ /s) ^A
2-Year	0.099
5-Year	0.184
10-Year	0.274
25-Year	0.354
50-Year	0.431
100-Year	0.516
^A Discharge rate taken from SWMHYMO Output (see Appendix A)	



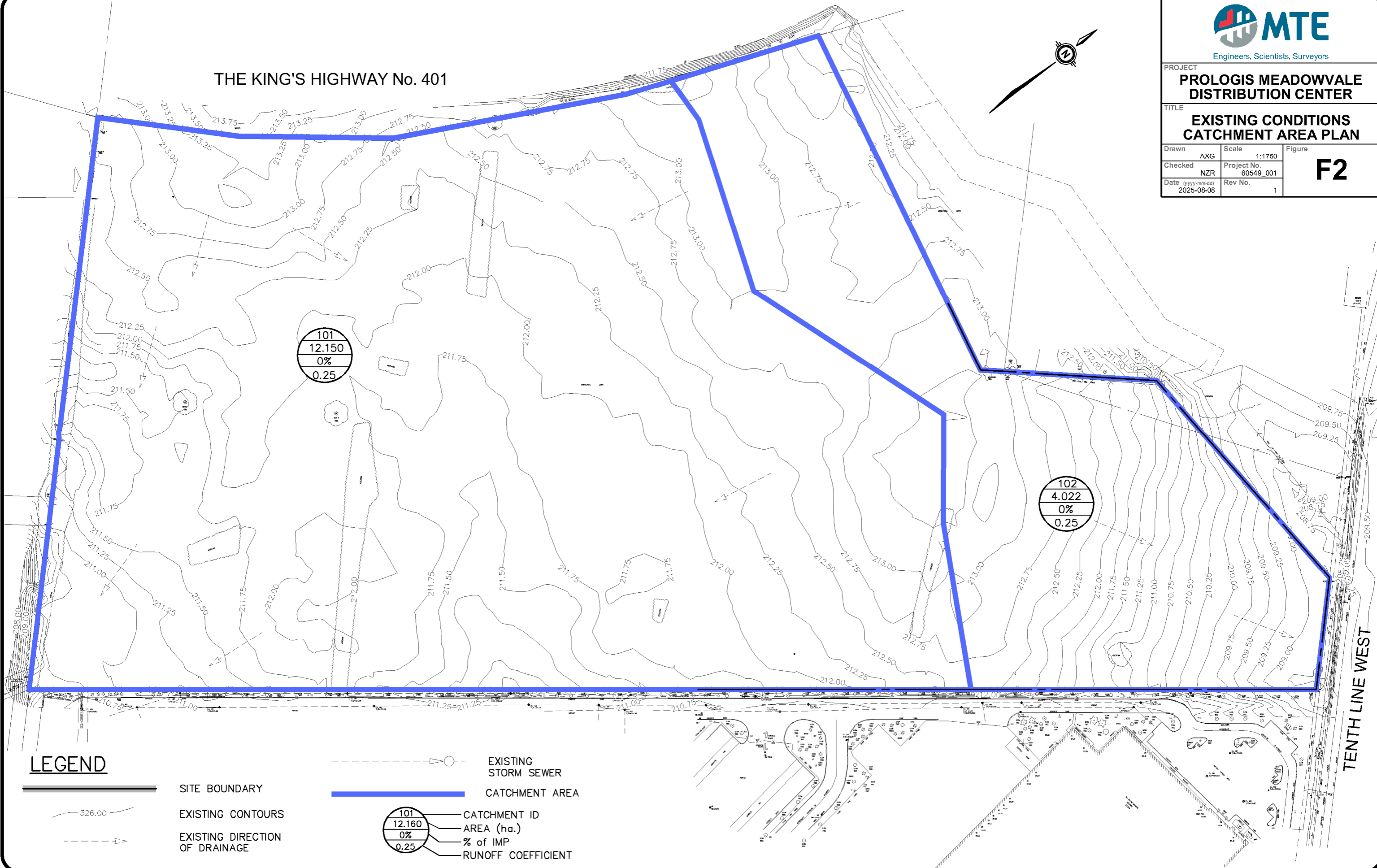
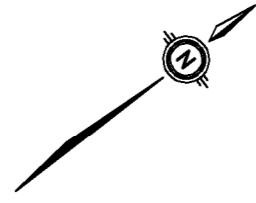
Engineers, Scientists, Surveyors

PROJECT
**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE
DISTRIBUTION CENTER**

TITLE
**EXISTING CONDITIONS
CATCHMENT AREA PLAN**

Drawn	AXG	Scale	1:1750	Figure F2
Checked	NZR	Project No.	60549_001	
Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	2025-08-08	Rev No.	1	

THE KING'S HIGHWAY No. 401



101
12.150
0%
0.25

102
4.022
0%
0.25

LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING CONTOURS
- EXISTING DIRECTION OF DRAINAGE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- CATCHMENT AREA
- | |
|--------|
| 101 |
| 12.160 |
| 0% |
| 0.25 |

 CATCHMENT ID
- | |
|--------|
| 12.160 |
| 0% |
| 0.25 |

 AREA (ha.)
- | |
|------|
| 0% |
| 0.25 |

 % of IMP
- | |
|------|
| 0.25 |
|------|

 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

TENTH LINE WEST

2.3 Proposed Conditions

The proposed development for the site will consist of two 1-storey industrial buildings and a 2-storey data centre, complete with asphalt parking, driveways, walkways, landscaped areas, and loading docks. No underground levels are proposed. The proponent plans to sever the site, with the two industrial buildings merging with the lands to the south, and the Data Centre lands being independent.

The proposed drainage pattern under post-development conditions is delineated by six (6) sub-catchment areas. Stormwater runoff from the site will be collected by newly proposed storm sewer networks and will convey flows to various outlet locations across the site.

A significant portion of the stormwater generated from the areas surrounding the distribution centres will be captured via catch basins and routed to a 400mm diameter orifice tube located at the southern property line. This flow will be attenuated in a quantity control stormwater management (SWM) tank wrapped in an impermeable liner, with additional storage volume provided by the pipes and structures within the storm sewer network.

Roof runoff from Distribution Centre's 4 and 5 (DC4 and DC5) will be directed to flow control roof drains (FCRDs), then conveyed to underground infiltration tanks. After temporary storage and infiltration, excess flow will be discharged to the SWM facility bypass storm network located south of the site.

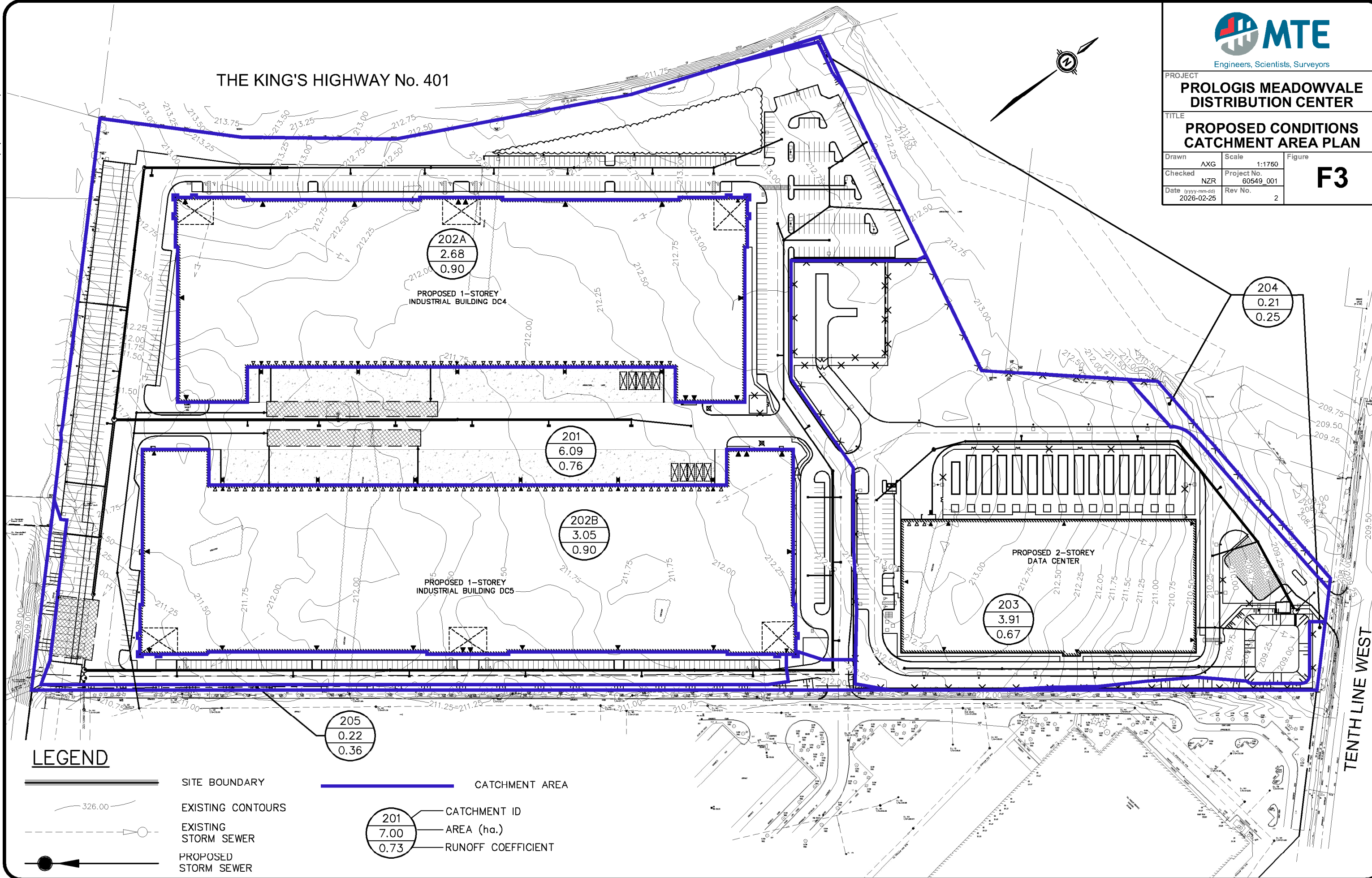
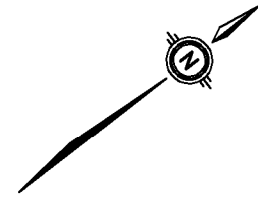
Stormwater collected from the Data Center and its immediate surroundings will be conveyed to a dry pond located at the southeast corner of the site. This facility will attenuate stormwater via an orifice-controlled outlet pipe, ultimately discharging to the Tenth Line swale. The swale discharge will act as a temporary solution, and flow rates from the dry pond are to be redirected to the future municipal storm sewer once it becomes available along Tenth Line.

Due to grading constraints, portions of the perimeter area along the property line will drain uncontrolled towards the adjacent rights-of-way (ROWs). Table 2.3 provides a brief description of each catchment area as well as the size and impervious cover associated with each. Figure 3 provides an illustration of the post-development catchment areas. Detailed information pertaining to the stormwater management model can be found in Appendix A.

Table 2.3 - Proposed Conditions Catchment Areas

Catchment ID	Catchment Description	Area (ha)	Imperviousness (%)	Perv. CN
201	Site Drainage to SWM Facility SE of Site	6.09	78%	0.76
202A	Distribution Centre 4 Roof (controlled)	2.68	100%	0.90
202B	Distribution Centre 5 Roof (controlled)	3.05	100%	0.90
203	Site Drainage to Tenth Line Swale (controlled)	3.91	65%	0.67
204	Perimeter Discharge to Tenth Line Swale (uncontrolled)	0.21	0%	0.25
205	Uncontrolled Perimeter Discharge to Lisgar Channel (uncontrolled)	0.22	17%	0.36
	Total	16.17		

THE KING'S HIGHWAY No. 401



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING CONTOURS
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- PROPOSED STORM SEWER
- CATCHMENT AREA
- CATCHMENT ID
AREA (ha.)
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

TENTH LINE WEST

2.3.1 Water Quantity Control

As described above, stormwater management quantity control for the site will be provided using a total of three underground storm tanks, orifice controls, a dry pond, pipes and structures volume, and rooftop FCRDs for both industrial buildings. The following tables summarize the stage-storage discharge characteristics for the underground storm tanks, dry pond, and rooftop FCRDs.

The proposed conditions were assessed using the SWMHYMO hydrologic modelling program developed by J.F. Sabourin & Associates for the 2 to 100-year City of Mississauga 24-hour SCS Type II design storm distribution. Appendix A contains detailed hydrologic modelling parameters and input/output printouts for the proposed conditions.

2.3.1.1. Discharge to SWM Facility Southeast of Development

Table 2.4 - Stage-Storage Discharge Calculations for Proposed Storm Quantity Control Tank + Pipes & Structures (Catchment 201)

Stage (m)	Head (m)	Storage Volume (m ³) ^A	Discharge, Q (m ³ /s) ^{A B}	Remarks
207.70	0.000	0.00	0.0000	Orifice Invert
207.72	0.000	0.00	0.0000	Tank outlet Invert
210.08	2.180	2011.26	0.6575	Top of Tank
210.38	2.480	2153.17	0.7013	Top of Stone
210.75	2.850	2229.56	0.7517	Top of All Pipes

^A Refer to Appendix A for detailed volume and discharge calculations.
^B Discharge based on Orifice Discharge Equation with 400mm orifice size.

2.3.1.2. SWM Facility Bypass Network to Lisgar Channel

Table 2.5 - Stage-Storage Discharge Calculations for Proposed DC4 FCRDs (Catchment 202A)

Depth (m)	Storage Volume (m ³) ^A	Discharge, Q (m ³ /s) ^B	Comments
0.000	0.00	0.0000	Building Roof
0.126	1689.80	0.1026	Maximum of 126mm of ponding proposed

^A Refer to Appendix A for detailed volume calculations. Roof slope assumed to be 1%.
^B Peak discharge provided by Mechanical Engineer (Hammerschlag & Joffe Inc.) based on **55 roof drains**. Note that these FCRDs are to have **one (1) notch each**. (See Appendix A)

Table 2.6 - Stage-Storage Discharge Calculations for Proposed DC5 FCRDs (Catchment 202B)

Depth (m)	Storage Volume (m ³) ^A	Discharge, Q (m ³ /s) ^B	Comments
0.000	0.00	0.000	Building Roof
0.125	1906.40	0.1078	Maximum of 125mm of ponding proposed

^A Refer to Appendix A for detailed volume calculations. Roof slope assumed to be 1%.
^B Peak discharge provided by Mechanical Engineer (Hammerschlag & Joffe Inc.) based on **63 roof drains**. Note that these FCRDs are to have **one (1) notch each**. (See Appendix A)

2.3.1.3. Drainage to Tenth Line Swale

Table 2.7 - Stage-Storage Discharge Calculations for Proposed Dry Pond (Catchment 203)

Stage (m)	Storage Volume (m ³) ^A	Orifice 1 Discharge (m ³ /s) ^B	Orifice 2 Discharge (m ³ /s) ^C	Total Discharge (m ³ /s) ^D	Remarks
208.40	0	0.0000	-	0.0000	Invert of Orifice 1 & Bottom of Pond
208.48	45	0.0000	-	0.0000	Centerline of Orifice 1
209.18	607	0.0524	0.0000	0.0524	Centerline of Orifice 2
209.65	1109	0.0679	0.3884	0.4563	
209.78	1263	0.0715	0.4384	0.5099	Top of Pond

^A Refer to Appendix A for detailed volume and discharge calculations.
^B From orifice equation $Q = CA(2gH)^{0.5}$ for a **150mm** diameter orifice tube [**invert = 208.40**]
 Where: C = 0.80, A = cross sectional area, g = 9.81, H = pressure head
^C From orifice equation $Q = CA(2gH)^{0.5}$ for a **450mm** diameter orifice tube [**invert = 208.95**]
 Where: C = 0.80, A = cross sectional area, g = 9.81, H = pressure head
^D Total Discharge = Orifice 1 Flow + Orifice 2 Flow

Table 2.8 and 2.9 summarizes the existing and proposed conditions peak flow rates from the site. Refer to Appendix A for detailed calculations.

Table 2.8 - Proposed vs Allowable Peak Flow Rate (To Lisgar Channel)

100-Year Site Allowable Release Rate(m ³ /s) ^A	Proposed Conditions 100-Year Peak Discharge Rates (m ³ /s) ^B			
	Catchment 201 (controlled to SWM Facility Downstream) (m ³ /s)	Catchment 202 (controlled to SWM Facility Bypass) (m ³ /s)	Catchment 205 (uncontrolled) (m ³ /s)	Total Proposed (m ³ /s)
1.300	0.641	0.162	0.045	0.848

^A Per AECOM Stormwater Management Report for the Meadowvale Business Park District – Phase 1 (May, 2012)
^B Refer to Appendix A for detailed calculations.

Table 2.9 – Proposed vs Existing Peak Flow Rate (To Tenth Line)

Storm Event	Allowable Peak Discharge Rate to Tenth Line (m ³ /s) ^A	Proposed Peak Discharge Rate to Tenth Line (Catchment 203 + 204) ^A
2-Year	0.099	0.053
5-Year	0.184	0.157
10-Year	0.274	0.259
25-Year	0.354	0.351
50-Year	0.431	0.430
100-Year	0.516	0.494

^A Discharge rate taken from SWMHYMO Output (see Appendix A)

2.3.1.4. Quantity Control Summary

The analysis indicates the following:

- The total proposed 100-year peak discharge rate for the site does not exceed the allowable release rate as illustrated in Table 2.8.
- For the 2-year to 100-year events, the total proposed conditions peak discharge rate discharging to Tenth Line from the site does not exceed the allowable release rate as illustrated in Table 2.9. This satisfies the stormwater management quantity control requirement set by the City of Mississauga.
- Sufficient storage volume is provided on the distribution center rooftops as well as within the storm tanks, dry pond, and pipes and structures volume to contain the stormwater as illustrated above and in Appendix A.
- The maximum roof release rates of 102.6 L/s for DC4, and 107.8 L/s for DC5 are less than the allowable roof release rates of 112.64 L/s (for DC4) and 128.11 L/s (for DC5).

2.3.2 Water Quality Control

As mentioned above, Level 1 (Enhanced) water quality treatment (80% TSS removal) is required for the site. Due to the nature of the development being mostly impervious and the constraints with regards to groundwater levels and grading, there are limited opportunities to provide water quality controls via low impact development surface and underground features.

Therefore, stormwater quality control for the site will be provided via three Stormceptor (or approved equivalent) oil/grit separator (OGS) units. One OGS unit (OGS1) will treat runoff from the area surrounding the distribution centers, the second OGS unit (OGS2) will treat runoff from the northwest Data Centre driveway, and the third OGS unit (OGS3) will treat runoff from the southeast Data Centre driveway. As mentioned previously, drainage from the building roofs will bypass the OGS units as the clean water from the building roofs do not require treatment (Refer to MTE Drawing C2.2 for details). The following catchment parameters were used to size the oil/grit separator devices:

Catchment 201 – Distribution Centre Driveway Area

- Catchment Area = 6.09 ha
- Impervious Percentage = 78%
- Particle Distribution = CA ETV

Catchment 203 – Northwest Data Center Driveway

- Catchment Area = 2.30 ha
- Impervious Percentage = 48%
- Particle Distribution = CA ETV
-

Catchment 203 – Southeast Data Center Driveway

- Catchment Area = 0.40 ha
- Impervious Percentage = 56%
- Particle Distribution = CA ETV

The analysis indicates that the Stormceptor EFO12, EFO10, and EFO4 OGS units will provide 56%, 62%, and 61% TSS removal, respectively, and capture more than 90% of annual runoff volume.

Stormwater runoff generated from catchment areas 204 and 205 will continue to drain uncontrolled to the Lisgar channel and Tenth Line swale respectively, as in existing conditions. These catchments are comprised primarily of landscaped areas and are therefore considered to be clean. Therefore, no water quality controls will be provided for this area.

Table 2.10 below outlines the cumulative TSS removal efficiency of the site and shows that the site meets the requirements for a “Enhanced” (Level 1, or 80% TSS removal) level of water quality protection. Best management practices have been used to achieve the highest level of water quality control feasible due to site constraints and the extent of new development on the site.

Table 2.10 – TSS Removal Efficiencies

Catchment ID	Area (ha)	% of Total Area	Treatment Process	%TSS Removal for Treatment Process ^A	Weighted % TSS Removal ^B
201	6.09	37.6%	Oil/Grit Separator + Downstream SWM Facility ^C	80%	30.1%
202A	2.68	16.6%	Roof Area inherently clean	100%	16.6%
202B	3.05	18.9%	Roof Area inherently clean	100%	18.9%
203	1.05	6.5%	Roof Area inherently clean	100%	6.5%
	2.86	17.7%	Oil/Grit Separator	50%	8.9%
204	0.21	1.3%	Clean Landscape Areas	100%	1.3%
205	0.22	1.4%	Primarily Clean Landscape Areas	80%	1.1%
Total Area	16.17	100%	Total Weighted %TSS Removal Efficiency:		83.4%
^A %TSS removal for treatment process from Table 4.4.3 of the LID SWM Design Manual. ^B Weighted % TSS removal = (% of total area) x (% TSS removal for treatment process) ^C TSS Removal = $50 + 60 - (50 \times 60) / 100 = 80\%$					

2.3.3 Water Retention

As per City of Mississauga requirements, the site is required to provide 5mm of on-site retention via infiltration, reuse, or evapotranspiration. Based on the development site area, the volume of water required to be retained on-site is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{Impervious Site Area (m}^2\text{)} \times \text{Depth of Rainfall (m)} \\ &= 130,044\text{m}^2 \times 0.005\text{m} \\ &= 650.22 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

The required retention volume is provided via dead storage in the two (2) proposed storm tanks within the distribution centre loading docks. The total retention volume provided on site can be summarized in Table 2.11 below.

Table 2.11 – Summary of Retention Storage Volumes

Stormwater Management Tank	Retention Volume Provided (m ³) ^A
DC4 Tank	358.67
DC5 Tank	364.97
Total	723.64 m³
^A Refer to Appendix A for detailed calculations on Tank sizing.	

The proposed retention tanks will be an open-bottom Brentwood ST-18 system with system footprints of 670.5m² (DC4) and 681.7m² (DC5) respectively, and a total dead storage volume of 723.64 m³.

The infiltration rate within the tank area was established using a Guelph Permeameter (GP) device to conduct insitu infiltration testing. Results indicate that at a test depth of 2.5m below ground surface, the unfactored infiltration rate is 51 mm/hr at the tank location. Applying a 2.5x factor of safety per conservation authority guidelines, results in a factored infiltration rate of 20.4 mm/hr. The retention tanks will be able to infiltrate the required 5mm retention volume of 650.22 m³ in less than 72hrs.

The following drawdown time was calculated:

- 65.56 hrs for an infiltration volume of 358.67m³ (DC4 Tank)
- 65.61 hrs for an infiltration volume of 364.97m³ (DC5 Tank)

Therefore, sufficient retention volume and drawdown time can be provided within the retention tank to meet City of Mississauga requirements for water balance. Refer to Appendix A for detailed calculations.

3.0 Sediment and Erosion Control

Sediment and erosion control measures will be implemented on site during construction. These measures will include:

- Installation of sediment control fencing at strategic locations around the perimeter of the site.
- Preventing silt or sediment laden water from entering inlets (catchbasins / catchbasin manholes) by wrapping the inlet grates with filter fabric or installing silt sacks.

- The Contractor shall clean up and remove any mud or debris tracked onto the surrounding rights-of-way, on a regular basis.
- Maintaining sediment and erosion control structures in good repair (including periodic cleaning as required) until such time that the Engineer approves their removal. Erosion control measures to be inspected weekly and after any rainfall event.

4.0 Sanitary Sewer Servicing

4.1 Existing Conditions

An existing sanitary service pipe has been installed for this development as part of the Meadowvale Business Park District Phase 1 Development. An existing 250mm diameter sanitary service sloped at 1.0% conveys flows south at the south corner of the site. The full flow capacity of this sewer is approximately 62.04 L/s.

4.2 Sanitary Demand

The anticipated sanitary discharge from the proposed development was calculated using Region of Peel design criteria. Populations have been estimated based on the population densities provided in the Region of Peels standards. Table 4.1 provides an estimate of the population for the proposed site. Detailed calculations are found in Appendix B.

Table 4.1 - Population Estimate

Land-Use	Site Area (ha) ^A	Population Density (Persons per ha) ^B	Population (people)
Distribution Centre's	12.04	70	843
Data Centre	4.13	-	50
		Total Population	893
^A See Table 2.3 ^B Population Density based on Region of Peel Linear Wastewater Standards. Population of Data Centre obtained from Stantek Water Use Table, outlining a peak occupancy of 50 employees. (Refer to Table in Appendix C)			

Table 4.2 summarizes the sanitary sewer discharge rates from the proposed site to the existing sanitary service.

Table 4.2 - Sanitary Discharge Rates

Land Use	Area (ha)	Population (persons) ^A	Peaking Factor ^B	Average Flow (L/s) ^C	Infiltration Allowance (L/s) ^D	Peak Flow (L/s) ^E
Distribution Centre's	12.04	843	3.83	2.63	4.21	10.09
Data Centre	4.13	50		0.16		0.60
Total Sanitary Demand from Site ^G =						14.90
^A Population Estimate: See Table 4.1 ^B Peaking factor based on Harmon's Equation (PF) = $1+14/(4+(P/1000)^{0.5})$ where, $2.0 \leq PF \leq 4.0$ ^C Average flow based on 270 L/c/day see Appendix B ^D Infiltration allowance based on 0.26 L/s/ha ^E Peak Flow = (Avg. Flow) x (PF). ^F Area reflects site area for each land use. ^G Total Sanitary Demand = Sum of Peak Flows + Infiltration Allowance						

Please refer to Appendix B for detailed calculations. As summarized in Table 4.2, the total peak sanitary discharge from the site under proposed conditions is 14.90 L/s.

4.3 Proposed Sanitary Servicing Plan

The proposed developments will be serviced by the existing 250mm diameter sanitary service at 1.0% that discharges southwest of the site. A 250mm diameter sanitary service will be provided to each building within the proposed development and will convey drainage to the existing 250mm sanitary lateral at the southwest corner of the site. The 250mm diameter sanitary lateral will then convey flows to the existing 300mm diameter sanitary sewer located within the neighboring site south of the proposed development. The sites lateral will be at 24.0% capacity based on the calculated peak demand. The proposed 250mm lateral will be connected via a 250mm diameter pipe extension and sanitary control manhole (Refer to MTE Drawing C2.2A for details).

Since the proponent plans to sever the distribution lands from the data centre lands, a 6.0m wide sanitary sewer easement along the south of Distribution Centre 5 is proposed to facilitate the connection from the existing municipal sanitary sewer to the Data Centre.

5.0 Domestic and Fire Water Supply Servicing

5.1 Existing Conditions

There is an existing 300mm diameter watermain along Tenth Line West within the road fronting the site. There are no existing hydrants within the site limits or fronting the site.

5.2 Domestic Water Demands

The expected domestic water demand for the proposed development was estimated using the Region of Peel design criteria. Table 5.1 summarizes the domestic water demand requirements for the Average Day, Maximum Day and Peak Hour demand scenarios. Detailed calculations are found in Appendix C.

Table 5.1 - Water Demand

Industrial Usage – Distribution Centre 4/5		
Population:	843 people (see Table 4.1)	
Average Day Demand ^A :	250 L/c/d x 843 people =	2.44 L/s
Max. Day Peaking Factor ^B :	1.4	
Peak Hour Peaking Factor ^B :	3.0	
Maximum Day Demand:	1.4 x 2.44 L/s =	3.42 L/s
Peak Hour Demand:	3.0 x 2.44 L/s =	7.32 L/s
Industrial Usage – Data Centre		
Population:	50 people (see Table 4.1)	
Average Day Demand ^A :	250 L/c/d x 50 people =	0.02 L/s
Max. Day Peaking Factor ^B :	1.4	
Peak Hour Peaking Factor ^B :	3.0	

Maximum Day Demand:	1.4 x 0.02 L/s =	0.02 L/s
Peak Hour Demand:	3.0 x 0.02 L/s =	0.05 L/s
^A Water Demands based on Region of Peel 2020 Development Charges Background Study. ^B Peaking factors based on Region of Peel Design Criteria.		

5.3 Fire Flow Demand

Fire flow demands for the proposed development were determined using the methodology outlined in *Water Supply for Public Fire Protection* (Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS, 2020)). A sprinkler system designed to NFPA13 is proposed for the building. As the water supply for both the sprinkler system and fire hose lines will be provided by the municipal system, a total sprinkler reduction of 50% will be applied to the calculated fire flow demand. This is based on a 30% reduction for a sprinkler system adequately designed per NFPA13, an additional 10% for fully supervised systems, and an additional 10% reduction if the water supply for the system and fire hose lines is standard (i.e. supplied by a municipal water main). The fire demand for the building is summarized in Table 5.2. Detailed calculations are provided in Appendix C.

Table 5.2 - Fire Flow Requirements

Building	Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS) Flow Rate
Building DC4	316.7 L/s
Building DC5	333.3 L/s
Data Center	200.0 L/s

The maximum day + largest fire flow demand is therefore 336.75 L/s (333.33 + 3.42 L/s).

5.4 Proposed Water Servicing Plan

Water servicing for the Data Centre site will include the installation of a dual 250mm diameter fire and 200mm diameter domestic service tapped off the existing 300mm diameter watermain on Tenth Line West. Water servicing for the Distribution Centre's will include the installation of a dual 250mm diameter fire and 150mm diameter domestic service tapped off the existing services from southern development. Refer to mechanical plans for details on internal plumbing, water metering and back flow prevention devices.

New private hydrants will be installed throughout both the Distribution Centre and Data Centre sites to provide sufficient coverage. The proposed hydrants will be within 90m of the proposed building's primary entrances. Refer to MTE Drawing C2.2 and the site plan by Petroff Partnership Architects.

A hydrant flow test was completed December 18, 2024 by Superior Sprinkler. Using the lowest residual pressure to analyze the available flow, the water distribution system is able to maintain a minimum residual pressure of 140 kPa (20 psi) when subject to Maximum Day + Fire Flow demands. Refer to Appendix C for flow analysis and hydrant flow test results.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the information provided herein, it is concluded that the development can be constructed to meet the requirements of the City of Mississauga. Therefore, it is recommended that:

- i. Stormwater quantity control criteria can be achieved using on-site orifice controls, with storage provided in three stormwater tanks, a dry pond, FCRDs, and pipes and structures volume as described in Section 2.3.
- ii. Quality control for the site can be provided using three OGS units as described in Section 2.3.
- iii. Erosion and sediment controls be installed as described in Section 3.0 of this report.
- iv. Sanitary servicing for the development be installed as described in Section 4.3 of this report.
- v. Water servicing for the development be installed as described in Section 5.4 of this report to meet FUS minimum water supply requirements.
- vi. The proposed stormwater management plan presented in this report and the site servicing works described in this report and as shown on Drawings C2.1 and C2.2 be accepted in support of the site plan approval process.

We trust the information enclosed herein is satisfactory. Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact our office.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MTE Consultants Inc.



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https://mte85.sharepoint.com/sites/60549_001/Shared Documents/02 - Reports/MTE/FSR+SWM Report/60549-001- Functional Servicing & Stormwater Management Report.docx

Appendix A

Stormwater Management

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 TENTH LINE WEST, MISSISSAUGA
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT - HYDROLOGIC PARAMETERS**



EXISTING DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING PARAMETERS

Catchment ID	Catchment Description	Hydrograph Method	Area (ha)	Perv. CN	Perv. Ia (mm)	Impervious (%)		Flow Length (m)		Manning "n"		Slope (%)		Time to Peak Tp (hrs)
						TIMP	XIMP	Perv.	Imperv.	Perv.	Imperv.	Perv.	Imperv.	
101	Existing drainage to Lisgar Channel	NASHYD	12.15	79	5.0	0	0							0.35
102	Existing drainage to Tenth Line Swale	NASHYD	4.02	79	5.0	0	0							0.19
TOTAL			16.17			0								

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING PARAMETERS

Catchment ID	Catchment Description	Hydrograph Method	Area (ha)	Perv. CN	Perv. Ia (mm)	Impervious (%)		Flow Length (m)		Manning "n"		Slope (%)		Time to Peak Tp (hrs)
						TIMP	XIMP	Perv.	Imperv.	Perv.	Imperv.	Perv.	Imperv.	
201	Site Drainage to SWM Facility SE of Site	STANDHYD	6.09	79	5.0	78	78	20	30	0.250	0.013	2.0	1.5	
202A	Distribution Centre 4 Roof	STANDHYD	2.68	79	5.0	99	99	0	262	0.250	0.013	0.0	1.0	
202B	Distribution Centre 5 Roof	STANDHYD	3.05	79	5.0	99	99	0	282	0.250	0.013	0.0	1.0	
203	Site Drainage to Tenth Line Swale	STANDHYD	3.91	79	5.0	65	65	32	53	0.250	0.013	5.0	1.0	
204	Uncontrolled Perimeter Discharge to Tenth Line Swale	NASHYD	0.21	79	5.0	0	0							0.07
205	Uncontrolled Perimeter Discharge to Lisgar Channel	NASHYD	0.22	79	5.0	17	17							0.08
TOTAL			16.17			80.42								

Notes: For NASHYD Commands:
 - DT=1
 - DWF=0
 - N=3

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 TENTH LINE WEST, MISSISSAUGA
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**



Time to Peak Calculations - Existing Conditions

Time to peak (Tp) values derived from time of concentration (Tc) calculations based on the Airport Method Equation:

$$T_c = \frac{3.26 (1.1 - C) L^{0.5}}{S_w^{0.33}} \quad (MTO \text{ Drainage Manual Design Chart 1.12})$$

T_c = Overland flow time of concentration (min)

L = Flow travel length (m)

S = Basin slope (%)

C = Runoff coefficient

From this, **Time-to-peak (Tp) = 0.67 Tc**

The time to peak values used in the NASHYD command for the existing conditions hydrologic modeling are shown below.

Catchment ID	Area (ha)	Length (m)	"C"	Slope (m/m)	Tc (min)	Tp	
						(min)	(hrs)
101	12.15	174.3	0.25	0.016	31.40	21.03	0.35
102	4.02	100.3	0.25	0.045	16.87	11.30	0.19

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 TENTH LINE WEST, MISSISSAUGA
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**



Time to Peak Calculations - Proposed Conditions

Time to peak (Tp) values derived from time of concentration (Tc) calculations based on the Airport Method Equation:

$$T_c = \frac{3.26 (1.1 - C) L^{0.5}}{S_w^{0.33}} \quad \text{(MTO Drainage Manual Design Chart 1.12)}$$

- T_c = Overland flow time of concentration (min)
- L = Flow travel length (m)
- S = Basin slope (%)
- C = Runoff coefficient

From this, **Time-to-peak (Tp) = 0.67 Tc**

The time to peak values used in the NASHYD command for the existing conditions hydrologic modeling are shown below.

Catchment ID	Area (ha)	Length (m)	"C"	Slope (m/m)	Tc (min)	Tp	
						(min)	(hrs)
204	0.19	21.8	0.25	0.100	6.05	4.05	0.07
205	0.22	23.5	0.36	0.050	6.87	4.60	0.08

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 Tenth Line West
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**



Stage-Storage-Discharge Relationship Rooftop Flow Controls (DC4 Roof)

Proposed Building

Total Roof Area = 26823 m²
 Total Roof Area Avail for Ponding= 26823 m²
 Number of roof drains = 55 (min. # drains = 1 per 900m²)

Head (mm)	Area (m ²)	Incremental Volume (m ³)	Cumulative Volume (m ³)	Total Discharge (m ³ /s)
0	0	0	0.0	0
126	26823	1689.8	1689.8	0.1026

Notes:

-1% roof slope was assumed

Total discharge provided by Mechanical Engineer (Hammerschlag & Joffe Inc.)

Contributing Area per Drain: 487.691 m²

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 Tenth Line West
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**



Stage-Storage-Discharge Relationship Rooftop Flow Controls (DC5 Roof)

Proposed Building

Total Roof Area = 30503 m²
 Total Roof Area Avail for Ponding= 30503 m²
 Number of roof drains = 63 (min. # drains = 1 per 900m²)

Head (mm)	Area (m ²)	Incremental Volume (m ³)	Cumulative Volume (m ³)	Total Discharge (m ³ /s)
0	0	0	0.0	0
125	30503	1906.4	1906.4	0.1078

Notes:

-1% roof slope was assumed

Total discharge provided by Mechanical Engineer (Hammerschlag & Joffe Inc.)

Contributing Area per Drain: 484.175 m²

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 TENTH LINE WEST, MISSISSAUGA
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
TANK VOLUME CALCULATIONS**



Quantity Control Tank (Catchment 201)	
6 Layers of StormSmart	
Height	2.4 m
Void Space Volume	96.0%
Module Footprint	635.28 sq.m
System Footprint	666.48 sq.m
Module Unit Footprint	0.56 sq.m
Volume per unit	0.42912 m ³
Total Number of Tanks	3410 Units
Storage Volume (Net)	1463.30 m ³
Volume of Top Stone	79.978 m ³
Volume of Side Stone	29.952 m ³
Volume of Bottom Stone	26.659 m ³
Total Volume Provided	1599.89 m³
Bottom of Tank Elevation	207.68 m
Top of Dead Storage/Outlet Invert	207.72 m
Top of Tank Elevation	210.08 m
Top of Stone	210.38 m
Active Storage	1599.9 m³

PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 TENTH LINE WEST, MISSISSAUGA
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
Stage Storage Discharge Curve - Catchment 201



Outlet Device No. 1 (Quantity)

Type:	Orifice Tube
Diameter (mm)	400
Area (m ²)	0.12566
Invert Elev. (m)	207.70
C/L Elev. (m)	207.90
Disch. Coeff. (C _d)	0.8
Discharge (Q) =	$C_d A (2 g H)^{0.5}$
Number of Orifices:	1

Description	Elevation m	SWM Storage Volumes			Outlet No. 1		Total
		Area m ²	Increm. Volume m ³	Cumulative Volume m ³	Head m	Discharge m ³ /s	Discharge m ³ /s
Orifice Invert	207.70	-	0	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000
Tank Outlet	207.74	-	0	0.00	0.000	0.0000	0.0000
Top of Tank	210.08	-	2011	2011.26	2.180	0.6575	0.6575
Tank Top of Stone	210.38	-	142	2153.17	2.480	0.7013	0.7013
Top of All Pipes	210.75	-	76	2229.56	2.850	0.7517	0.7517

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 TENTH LINE WEST, MISSISSAUGA
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
STORM PIPES AND STRUCTURES VOLUME CALCULATIONS**



Pipe Volumes		
Diameter (m)	Length (m)	Volume (m ³)
Southeast (To SWM Facility)		
0.250	278.40	13.67
0.300	46.00	3.25
0.450	72.10	11.47
0.525	275.00	59.53
0.600	266.80	75.44
0.675	695.00	248.70
0.900	96.30	61.26
Total		473.32

Structure Volumes							
Structure ID	Diameter (m)	Area (m ²)	Outlet Invert (m)	Spill Point or T/G (m)	Height (m)	Volume (m ³)	
MH1		2.4	4.52	207.70	211.45	3.75	16.96
MH2		1.8	2.54	207.78	211.45	3.67	9.34
MH3		1.8	2.54	207.89	211.45	3.56	9.06
MH4		2.4	4.52	208.10	211.45	3.35	15.16
MH5		1.5	1.77	208.68	211.45	2.77	4.89
MH6		1.8	2.54	208.83	211.45	2.62	6.67
MH7		1.2	1.13	209.13	211.45	2.32	2.62
MH8		1.2	1.13	209.43	211.45	2.02	2.28
MH9		1.2	1.13	209.67	211.45	1.78	2.01
MH10		1.2	1.13	209.97	211.45	1.48	1.67
MH12		1.5	1.77	208.54	211.25	2.71	4.79
MH13		1.5	1.77	208.83	211.17	2.34	4.14
MH14		1.2	1.13	209.12	211.24	2.12	2.40
MH15		1.5	1.77	208.02	211.45	3.43	6.06
MH16		1.5	1.77	208.27	211.45	3.18	5.62
MH17		1.5	1.77	208.53	211.45	2.92	5.16
MH18		1.5	1.77	208.78	211.45	2.67	4.72
MH19		1.8	2.54	209.02	211.45	2.43	6.18
MH20		1.5	1.77	209.25	211.45	2.20	3.89
MH21		1.5	1.77	209.42	211.45	2.03	3.59
MH22		1.5	1.77	209.63	211.45	1.82	3.22
MH23		1.5	1.77	209.93	211.45	1.52	2.69
CBMH24		1.2	1.13	210.28	211.45	1.17	1.32
CB1.1	-		0.36	208.80	211.30	2.50	0.90
CB1.2	-		0.36	209.34	211.45	2.11	0.76
CB1.3	-		0.36	208.79	211.30	2.51	0.90
CB3.1	-		0.36	208.85	211.30	2.45	0.88
CB3.2	-		0.36	208.96	211.45	2.49	0.90
CB3.3	-		0.36	209.00	211.40	2.40	0.86
CB3.3	-		0.36	208.73	211.10	2.37	0.85
CB4.1	-		0.36	209.09	211.45	2.36	0.85
CB4.2	-		0.36	209.27	211.45	2.18	0.78
CB5.1	-		0.36	209.50	211.45	1.95	0.70
DCB6.1	-		0.72	209.50	211.45	1.95	1.40
CB6.2	-		0.36	209.48	211.45	1.97	0.71
CB7.1	-		0.36	209.50	211.45	1.95	0.70
CB7.2	-		0.36	209.59	211.45	1.86	0.67
CB8.1	-		0.36	209.72	211.45	1.73	0.62
CB8.2	-		0.36	209.83	211.45	1.62	0.58
CB9.1	-		0.36	210.10	211.45	1.35	0.49
CB10.1	-		0.36	210.20	211.45	1.25	0.45
CB10.2	-		0.36	210.31	211.45	1.14	0.41
DCB12.1	-		0.72	208.83	211.10	2.27	1.63
DCB12.2	-		0.72	208.96	211.10	2.14	1.54
DCB13.1	-		0.72	209.07	211.10	2.03	1.46
DCB13.2	-		0.72	209.18	211.10	1.92	1.38
DCB14.1	-		0.72	209.24	211.10	1.86	1.34
CB14.2	-		0.36	209.32	211.10	1.78	0.64
CB15.1	-		0.36	209.45	211.45	2.00	0.72
CB16.1	-		0.36	209.45	211.45	2.00	0.72
CB16.2	-		0.36	209.45	211.45	2.00	0.72
CB17.1	-		0.36	209.45	211.45	2.00	0.72
CB18.1	-		0.36	209.39	211.45	2.06	0.74
CB19.1	-		0.36	209.35	211.45	2.10	0.76
CB19.2	-		0.36	209.47	211.45	1.98	0.71
CB20.1	-		0.36	209.47	211.45	1.98	0.71
CB20.2	-		0.36	209.61	211.45	1.84	0.66
CB20.3	-		0.36	209.67	211.45	1.78	0.64
CB21.1	-		0.36	209.73	211.45	1.72	0.62
CB22.1	-		0.36	209.90	211.45	1.55	0.56
CB23.1	-		0.36	210.26	211.45	1.19	0.43
CB23.2	-		0.36	210.33	211.45	1.12	0.40
CB24.1	-		0.36	210.43	211.45	1.02	0.37
						Total	156.35

Total Volume (m ³)	
Southeast (To SWM Facility)	629.67

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 Tenth Line West
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

STAGE-STORAGE-DISCHARGE CALCULATIONS FOR PROPOSED DRY POND SWM FACILITY

Outlet Device No. 1

Type: Orifice Tube
 Diameter (mm) 150
 Area (m²) 0.01767
 Invert Elev. (m) 208.40
 C/L Elev. (m) 208.48
 Disch. Coeff. (C_d) 0.8
 Discharge (Q) = C_d A (2 g H)^{0.5}
 Number of Orifices: 1

Outlet No. 2

Type: Orifice Tube
 Diameter (mm) 450
 Area (m²) 0.15904
 Invert Elev. (m) 208.95
 C/L Elev. (m) 209.18
 Disch. Coeff. (C_d) 0.8
 Discharge (Q) = C_d A (2 g H)^{0.5}
 Number of Orifices: 1

	Elevation m	SWM Pond Volumes				Outlet No. 1		Outlet No. 2		Total Discharge m ³ /s
		Area m ²	Incremental Volume m ³	Cumulative Volume m ³	Active Storage Volume m ³	H m	Discharge m ³ /s	H m	Discharge m ³ /s	
Invert of Orifice/Bottom of Pond	208.40	569.58	0	0	0	0.000	0.0000			0.0000
CL Orifice 1	208.48	640.14	45	45	45	0.000	0.0000			0.0000
CL Orifice 2	209.18	964.41	562	607	607	0.700	0.0524	0.000	0.0000	0.0524
	209.65	1150.54	502	1109	1109	1.175	0.0679	0.475	0.3884	0.4563
Top of Pond	209.78	1217.20	154	1263	1263	1.305	0.0715	0.605	0.4384	0.5099

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 TENTH LINE WEST, MISSISSAUGA
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
TANK VOLUME CALCULATIONS**



Tank-1 (Catchment 202A) - DC4 Roof	
Single Stack of Brentwood ST-18	
Height	0.457 m
Void Space Volume	95.5%
System Footprint	670.48 sq.m
Module Footprint	614.11 sq.m
Module Unit Footprint	0.42 sq.m
Volume per unit	0.182378 m ³
Total Number of Tanks	1469 Units
Storage Volume (Net)	267.91 m ³
Volume of Top Stone	80.457 m ³
Volume of Side Stone	10.304 m ³
*Void Ratio = 0.4, exclude bottom stone	
Total Volume Provided	358.67 m³
Estimated GW Elev @ Tank Location	207.55 m
Bottom of Tank Elevation	208.75 m
Top of Dead Storage	209.51 m
Top of Tank Elevation	209.21 m
Top of Stone	209.51 m
Dead Storage	358.67 m³

Tank-2 (Catchment 202B) - DC5 Roof	
Single Stack of Brentwood ST-18	
Height	0.457 m
Void Space Volume	95.5%
System Footprint	681.67 sq.m
Module Footprint	625.16 sq.m
Module Unit Footprint	0.42 sq.m
Volume per unit	0.1823778 m ³
Total Number of Tanks	1496 Units
Storage Volume (Net)	272.84 m ³
Volume of Top Stone	81.8004 m ³
Volume of Side Stone	10.330028 m ³
*Void Ratio = 0.4, exclude bottom stone	
Total Volume Provided	364.97 m³
Estimated GW Elev @ Tank Location	207.55 m
Bottom of Tank Elevation	208.55 m
Top of Dead Storage	209.31 m
Top of Tank Elevation	209.01 m
Top of Stone	209.31 m
Dead Storage	364.97 m³

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 TENTH LINE WEST, MISSISSAUGA
Tank Retention Draw Down Calculations**



Project Number: 60549-001
Date: March 24, 2026
Design By: NZR
File: Q:\60549_001\SWM\60549-001-SWM Calcs.xls

Infiltration Volume (5mm Event) (m3)
650.22

**Storage Provided in Retention Tank 1- DC4 Roof
DRAWDOWN TIME**

Note: drawdown time calculated based on equation 4.3 from MOE SWM Manual (2003)

Surface Area (m ²)	Volume of Water (m ³)	Percolation Rate ¹ (mm/hr)	Void Ratio	Drawdown Time ² (hrs)
670.5	358.67	20.4	0.40	65.56

Note 1: Percolation Rate based on In-Situ Infiltration Testing prepared by MTE Consultants Inc. Refer to Appendix D for more details.

Note 2: Drawdown Time = $(1000V)/(P*n*A)$ where V is the volume of water, P is the percolation rate, n is the void ratio of the storage media (stone + tank), and A is the surface area. Drawdown time to be maximum 72 hours as required by City of Mississauga.

**Storage Provided in Retention Tank 2 - DC5 Roof
DRAWDOWN TIME**

Note: drawdown time calculated based on equation 4.3 from MOE SWM Manual (2003)

Surface Area (m ²)	Volume of Water (m ³)	Percolation Rate ¹ (mm/hr)	Void Ratio	Drawdown Time ² (hrs)
681.7	364.97	20.4	0.40	65.61

Note 1: Percolation Rate based on In-Situ Infiltration Testing prepared by MTE Consultants Inc. Refer to Appendix D for more details.

Note 2: Drawdown Time = $(1000V)/(P*n*A)$ where V is the volume of water, P is the percolation rate, n is the void ratio of the storage media (stone + tank), and A is the surface area. Drawdown time to be maximum 72 hours as

**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
7564 TENTH LINE WEST, MISSISSAUGA
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**



Dualhyd Input

Soil Percolation Rate	51 mm/hr
Factor of Safety	2.5
Design percolation rate	20 mm/hr
	0.020 m3/hr
	5.67E-06 m3/s

DC4 Tank

Area at bottom of Tank=	670.476 m2	(taken from CAD)
Dead Storage =	358.67 m3	*SWMHYMO INPUT
Average inlet capacity =	0.00380 m3/s	*SWMHYMO INPUT

DC5 Tank

Area at bottom of Tank=	681.67 m2	(taken from CAD)
Dead Storage =	364.97 m3	*SWMHYMO INPUT
Average inlet capacity =	0.00386 m3/s	*SWMHYMO INPUT

```

00001> 2 Metric units
00002> *****
00003> *# Project Name: FROLOGIC MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
00004> *# JOB NUMBER : 60549-001
00005> *# Date : FEBRUARY 2026
00006> *# Modeller : NZR
00007> *# Company : MTE CONSULTANTS INC.
00008> *# File : 60549.DAT
00009> *#-----
00010> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[002]
00011> [MISGG02.stm]
00012> READ STORM STORM_FILENAME=["STORM.001"]
00013> *
00014> *****
00015> *#
00016> *# EXISTING CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
00017> *#
00018> *#
00019> *#
00020> *****
00021> *#
00022> *# AREA 101 - EXISTING DRAINAGE SE TO LISGAR CHANNEL
00023> *#-----
00024> CALIB NASHYD ID=[1], NHYD=["101"], DT=[1]min, AREA=[12.15] (ha),
00025> DWF=[0] (cms), CN/C=[79], IA=[5.0] (mm),
00026> N=[3], TP=[0.35]hrs,
00027> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00028> *#-----
00029> *# AREA 102 - EXISTING DRAINAGE NE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
00030> *#-----
00031> CALIB NASHYD ID=[2], NHYD=["102"], DT=[1]min, AREA=[4.02] (ha),
00032> DWF=[0] (cms), CN/C=[79], IA=[5.0] (mm),
00033> N=[3], TP=[0.19]hrs,
00034> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00035> *#-----
00036> *#
00037> *#
00038> *# PROPOSED CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
00039> *#
00040> *#
00041> *#
00042> *****
00043> *#-----
00044> *# AREA 201 - SITE DRAINAGE TO SWM FACILITY SE OF SITE
00045> *#-----
00046> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[1], NHYD=["201"], DT=[5.0] (min), AREA=[6.09] (ha),
00047> XIMP=[0.78], TIMP=[0.78], DWF=[0] (cms), LOSS=[2],
00048> SCS curve number CN=[79],
00049> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[5.0] (mm), SLPP=[2.0] (%),
00050> LGP=[20] (m), MNP=[0.25], SCP=[0] (min),
00051> Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[1.0] (mm), SLPI=[1.5] (%),
00052> LGI=[30] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[0] (min),
00053> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00054> *#-----
00055> *# ORIFICE PIPE PLACED DOWNSTREAM OF MH1
00056> *#-----
00057> ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[2], NHYD=["Orifice"], IDin=[1],
00058> RDT=[1] (min),
00059> *#-----
00060> *# TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
00061> *# (cms) - (ha-m)
00062> 0.0000 0.0000
00063> 0.6575 0.2011
00064> 0.7013 0.2153
00065> 0.7517 0.2230
00066> *#-----
00067> *# IDovf=[3], NHYDovf=["OVF"]
00068> *#-----
00069> *# FLOW CHECK - SITE DISCHARGE TO DOWNSTREAM SWM FACILITY
00070> ADD HYD IDsum=[10], NHYD=["TOPOND"], IDs to add=[2,3]
00071> *#-----
00072> *# AREA 202A - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 4 ROOF
00073> *#-----
00074> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[1], NHYD=["202A"], DT=[5.0] (min), AREA=[2.68] (ha),
00075> XIMP=[0.99], TIMP=[0.99], DWF=[0] (cms), LOSS=[2],
00076> SCS curve number CN=[79],
00077> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[5.0] (mm), SLPP=[1.0] (%),
00078> LGP=[5.0] (m), MNP=[0.25], SCP=[0] (min),
00079> Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[1.0] (mm), SLPI=[1.0] (%),
00080> LGI=[262] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[0] (min)
00081> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00082> *#-----
00083> *# FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC4
00084> *#-----
00085> ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[2], NHYD=["FCRD"], IDin=[1],
00086> RDT=[1] (min),
00087> *#-----
00088> *# TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
00089> *# (cms) - (ha-m)
00090> 0.0000 0.0000
00091> 0.1026 0.1690
00092> *#-----
00093> *# IDovf=[3], NHYDovf=["OVF"]
00094> *#-----
00095> *# DC4 INFILTRATION TANK
00096> COMPUTE DUALHYD IDin=[2], CINLET=[0.00380] (cms), NINLET=[1],
00097> MAJID=[3], MajNHYD=["TO-LISGAR"],
00098> MINID=[4], MinNHYD=["INFIL"],
00099> TMSSTO=[364.97] (cu-m)
00100> *#-----
00101> *# AREA 202B - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 5 ROOF
00102> *#-----
00103> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[5], NHYD=["202B"], DT=[5.0] (min), AREA=[3.05] (ha),
00104> XIMP=[0.99], TIMP=[0.99], DWF=[0] (cms), LOSS=[2],
00105> SCS curve number CN=[79],
00106> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[5.0] (mm), SLPP=[1.0] (%),
00107> LGP=[5.0] (m), MNP=[0.25], SCP=[0] (min),
00108> Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[1.0] (mm), SLPI=[1.0] (%),
00109> LGI=[282] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[0] (min)
00110> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00111> *#-----
00112> *# FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC5
00113> *#-----
00114> ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[5], NHYD=["FCRD"], IDin=[1],
00115> RDT=[1] (min),
00116> *#-----
00117> *# TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
00118> *# (cms) - (ha-m)
00119> 0.0000 0.0000
00120> 0.1078 0.1906
00121> *#-----
00122> *# IDovf=[6], NHYDovf=["OVF"]
00123> *#-----
00124> *# DC5 INFILTRATION TANK
00125> COMPUTE DUALHYD IDin=[5], CINLET=[0.00386] (cms), NINLET=[1],
00126> MAJID=[6], MajNHYD=["TO-LISGAR"],
00127> MINID=[7], MinNHYD=["INFIL"],
00128> TMSSTO=[364.97] (cu-m)
00129> *#-----
00130> *# FLOW CHECK - DC4/5 DISCHARGING TO LISGAR BYPASS NETWORK SE OF SITE
00131> ADD HYD IDsum=[9], NHYD=["BYPASS"], IDs to add=[3,6]
00132> *#-----
00133> *# AREA 203 - SITE DRAINING TO TENTH LINE SWALE
00134> *#-----
00135> CALIB STANDHYD ID=[1], NHYD=["203"], DT=[5.0] (min), AREA=[3.91] (ha),

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00136> XIMP=[0.65], TIMP=[0.65], DWF=[0] (cms), LOSS=[2],
00137> SCS curve number CN=[79],
00138> Pervious surfaces: IAPER=[5.0] (mm), SLPP=[5.0] (%),
00139> LGP=[32.0] (m), MNP=[0.25], SCP=[0] (min)
00140> Impervious surfaces: IAIMP=[1.0] (mm), SLPI=[1.0] (%),
00141> LGI=[53.0] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[0] (min)
00142> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00143> *#-----
00144> *# DRY POND
00145> *#-----
00146> ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[2], NHYD=["POND"], IDin=[1],
00147> RDT=[1] (min),
00148> *#-----
00149> *# TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
00150> *# (cms) - (ha-m)
00151> 0.0000 0.0000
00152> 0.0524 0.0607
00153> 0.4563 0.1109
00154> 0.5099 0.1263
00155> *#-----
00156> *# IDovf=[3], NHYDovf=["OVF"]
00157> *#-----
00158> *# AREA 204 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
00159> *#-----
00160> CALIB NASHYD ID=[4], NHYD=["204"], DT=[1]min, AREA=[0.16] (ha),
00161> DWF=[0] (cms), CN/C=[79], IA=[5.0] (mm),
00162> N=[3], TP=[0.07]hrs,
00163> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00164> *#-----
00165> *# COMBINE TOTAL FLOW TO SWALE
00166> ADD HYD IDsum=[8], NHYD=["SWALE"], IDs to add=[2,3,4]
00167> *#-----
00168> *# AREA 205 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO ADJACENT LAND
00169> *#-----
00170> CALIB NASHYD ID=[1], NHYD=["205"], DT=[1]min, AREA=[0.22] (ha),
00171> DWF=[0] (cms), CN/C=[79], IA=[5.0] (mm),
00172> N=[3], TP=[0.08]hrs,
00173> RAINFALL=[ , , , ] (mm/hr), END=-1
00174> *#-----
00175> *# FLOW CHECK - TOTAL SITE DISCHARGE
00176> ADD HYD IDsum=[2], NHYD=["TOTAL"], IDs to add=[1,8,9,10]
00177> *#-----
00178> *#-----
00179> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[005]
00180> MISGG005.stm
00181> *
00182> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[010]
00183> MISGG010.stm
00184> *
00185> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[025]
00186> MISGG025.stm
00187> *
00188> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[050]
00189> MISGG050.stm
00190> *
00191> START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[1], NRUN=[100]
00192> MISGG100.stm
00193> *
00194> *#-----
00195> FINISH
00196> *
00197> *
00198> *
00199> *
00200> *
00201> *
00202> *
00203> *
00204> *
00205> *
00206> *
00207> *
00208> *
00209> *
00210> *
00211> *
00212> *
00213> *
00214> *
00215> *
00216> *
00217> *

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00001> =====
00002>
00003> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 999 999 =====
00004> S W W M M M M H H Y Y M M M O O 9 9 9 9
00005> SSSSS W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver 4.05
00006> S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 Sept 2011
00007> SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M OOO 9 9 9 =====
00008> # 3053466
00009> StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
00010>
00011> *****
00012> ***** SWMHYMO Ver/4.05 *****
00013> ***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
00014> ***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
00015> ***** OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89. *****
00016> *****
00017> ***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
00018> ***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884 *****
00019> ***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
00020> ***** E-Mail: swmhyo@jfsa.com *****
00021> *****
00022> *****
00023> *****
00024> ***** Licensed user: MTE Consultants Inc. *****
00025> ***** Burlington SERIAL#:3053466 *****
00026> *****
00027> *****
00028> *****
00029> ***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
00030> ***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
00031> ***** Max. number of rainfall points: 105408 *****
00032> ***** Max. number of flow points : 105408 *****
00033> *****
00034> *****
00035> ***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
00036> *****
00037> *****
00038> ***** DATE: 2026-03-23 TIME: 16:01:47 RUN COUNTER: 000486 *****
00039> *****
00040> * Input filename: Q:\60549-1\SWM\SWMHYMO\60549.dat *
00041> * Output filename: Q:\60549-1\SWM\SWMHYMO\60549.out *
00042> * Summary filename: Q:\60549-1\SWM\SWMHYMO\60549.sum *
00043> * User comments: *
00044> * 1: *
00045> * 2: *
00046> * 3: *
00047> *****
00048> *****
00049> *****
00050> 001:0001-----
00051> *****
00052> # Project Name: PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
00053> # JOB NUMBER : 60549-001
00054> # Date : FEBRUARY 2026
00055> # Modeller : NZR
00056> # Company : MTE CONSULTANTS INC.
00057> # File : 60549.DAT
00058> ** END OF RUN : 1
00059> *****
00060> *****
00061> *****
00062> *****
00063> *****
00064> *****
00065> *****
00066> *****
00067> | START | Project dir.: Q:\60549-1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
00068> | Rainfall dir.: Q:\60549-1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
00069> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00070> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
00071> NRUN = 002
00072> NSTORM# 1
00073> # 1=MISSG002.stm
00074>
00075> 002:0002-----
00076> *****
00077> # Project Name: PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
00078> # JOB NUMBER : 60549-001
00079> # Date : FEBRUARY 2026
00080> # Modeller : NZR
00081> # Company : MTE CONSULTANTS INC.
00082> # File : 60549.DAT
00083> *****
00084> 002:0002-----
00085> *****
00086> | READ STORM | Filename: MISSISSAUGA 2-YR CHICAGO (A=610 B=4.6 C=
00087> | Ptotal= 33.44 mm | Comments: MISSISSAUGA 2-YR CHICAGO (A=610 B=4.6 C=
00088> *****
00089> *****
00090> *****
00091> *****
00092> *****
00093> *****
00094> *****
00095> *****
00096> *****
00097> *****
00098> *****
00099> 002:0003-----
00100> *
00101> *****
00102> *****
00103> *****
00104> *****
00105> *****
00106> *****
00107> *****
00108> *****
00109> ***** AREA 101 - EXISTING DRAINAGE SE TO IISGAR CHANNEL *****
00110> *****
00111> *****
00112> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 12.15 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00113> | 01:101 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00114> | U.H. Tp (hrs)= .350
00115> *****
00116> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.326
00117> *****
00118> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .208 (i)
00119> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.783
00120> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.429
00121> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.441
00122> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .252
00123> *****
00124> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00125> *****
00126> *****
00127> 002:0004-----
00128> *****
00129> ***** AREA 102 - EXISTING DRAINAGE NE TO TENTH LINE SWALE *****
00130> *****
00131> *****
00132> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.02 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00133> | 02:102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00134> | U.H. Tp (hrs)= .190
00135> *****

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00136> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .808
00137> *****
00138> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .099 (i)
00139> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.550
00140> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.429
00141> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.441
00142> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .252
00143> *****
00144> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00145> *****
00146> *****
00147> 002:0005-----
00148> *****
00149> *****
00150> *#
00151> *# PROPOSED CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
00152> *#
00153> *#
00154> *#
00155> *#
00156> *#
00157> *# AREA 201 - SITE DRAINAGE TO SWM FACILITY SE OF SITE
00158> *****
00159> *****
00160> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 6.09
00161> | 01:201 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 78.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 78.00
00162> *****
00163> *****
00164> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00165> Surface Area (ha)= 4.75 1.34
00166> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
00167> Average Slope (%)= 1.50 2.00
00168> Length (m)= 30.00 20.00
00169> Mannings n = .013 .250
00170> *****
00171> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 75.36 14.66
00172> over (min) 5.00 10.00
00173> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.23 (ii) 11.27 (ii)
00174> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00
00175> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .33 .10
00176> *****
00177> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .99 .03 *TOTALS*
00178> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.333
00179> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.44 8.43 27.158
00180> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.44 33.44 33.441
00181> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .25 .812
00182> *****
00183> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
00184> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
00185> *****
00186> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00187> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00188> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00189> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00190> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00191> *****
00192> 002:0006-----
00193> *****
00194> *****
00195> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00196> | IN>01:(201 ) |
00197> | OUT<02:(Orific) |
00198> *****
00199> *****
00200> *****
00201> *****
00202> *****
00203> *****
00204> *****
00205> *****
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00211> *****
00212> *****
00213> *****
00214> *****
00215> *****
00216> *****
00217> *****
00218> *****
00219> *****
00220> 002:0007-----
00221> *****
00222> *****
00223> *****
00224> *****
00225> *****
00226> *****
00227> *****
00228> *****
00229> *****
00230> *****
00231> *****
00232> *****
00233> *****
00234> 002:0008-----
00235> *****
00236> ***** AREA 202A - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 4 ROOF *****
00237> *****
00238> *****
00239> *****
00240> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 2.68
00241> | 01:202A DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
00242> *****
00243> *****
00244> *****
00245> *****
00246> *****
00247> *****
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00271> -----
00272> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00273> | IN<01: (202A ) |
00274> | OUT<02: (FCRD ) |
00275> -----
00276> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
00277> | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00278> | .000 .0000E+00 | .103 .1690E+00
00279>
00279> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00280> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00281> | INFLOW >01: (202A ) | 2.68 .494 1.333 32.201
00282> | OUTFLOW<02: (FCRD ) | 2.68 .036 2.233 32.200
00283> | OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) | .00 .000 .000 .000
00284>
00285> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00286> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00287> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00288>
00289>
00290> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%)= 7.371
00291> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 54.00
00292> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.5994E-01
00293>
00294> -----
00295> 002:0010-----
00296> *DC4 INFILTRATION TANK
00297> *-----
00298> *
00300> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
00301> | TotalHyd 02:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
00302> | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
00303> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 359. (cu.m.)
00304>
00305> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00306> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00307> | TOTAL HYD. 02:FCRD | 2.68 .036 2.233 32.200 .000
00308>
00309> MAJOR SYST 03:TO-LIS .82 .024 4.700 32.200 .000
00310> MINOR SYST 04:INFIL 1.86 .004 1.033 32.207 .000
00311>
00312> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00313>
00314> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 359. (cu.m.)
00315>
00316> -----
00317> 002:0011-----
00318> *AREA 202B - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 5 ROOF
00319> *-----
00320> *
00321> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.05
00322> | 05:202B DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
00323>
00324> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00325> | Surface Area (ha)= 3.02 .03
00326> | Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
00327> | Average Slope (%)= 1.00 1.00
00328> | Length (m)= 282.00 5.00
00329> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00330>
00331> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 75.36 14.66
00332> | over (min) 5.00 10.00
00333> | Storage Coeff. (%)= 5.33 (ii) 10.71 (ii)
00334> | Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00
00335> | Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .21 .11
00336>
00337> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .55 .00 .555 (iii)
00338> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.333 (iii)
00339> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.44 8.43 32.201
00340> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.44 33.44 33.441
00341> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .25 .963
00342>
00343> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00344> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00345> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00346> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00347> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00348>
00349> -----
00350> 002:0012-----
00351> *
00352> *FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC5
00353> -----
00354> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00355> | IN<01: (202A ) |
00356> | OUT<05: (FCRD ) |
00357> -----
00358> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
00359> | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00360> | .000 .0000E+00 | .108 .1906E+00
00361>
00362> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00363> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00364> | INFLOW >01: (202A ) | 2.68 .494 1.333 32.201
00365> | OUTFLOW<05: (FCRD ) | 2.68 .034 2.317 32.200
00366> | OVERFLOW<06: (OVF ) | .00 .000 .000 .000
00367>
00368> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00369> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00370> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00371>
00372> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%)= 6.954
00373> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 59.00
00374> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.6071E-01
00375>
00376> -----
00377> 002:0013-----
00378> *
00379> *DC5 INFILTRATION TANK
00380> *-----
00381> *
00382> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
00383> | TotalHyd 05:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
00384> | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
00385> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 365. (cu.m.)
00386>
00387> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00388> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00389> | TOTAL HYD. 05:FCRD | 2.68 .034 2.317 32.200 .000
00390>
00391> MAJOR SYST 06:TO-LIS .76 .021 5.050 32.200 .000
00392> MINOR SYST 07:INFIL 1.92 .004 1.050 32.210 .000
00393>
00394> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00395>
00396> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 365. (cu.m.)
00397>
00398> -----
00399> 002:0014-----
00400> *FLOW CHECK - DC4/5 DISCHARGING TO LISGAR BYPASS NETWORK SE OF SITE
00401> -----
00402> | ADD HYD (BYPASS ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00403> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00404> | ID1 03:TO-LISGAR | .82 .024 4.70 32.20 .000
00405> | +ID2 06:TO-LISGAR | .76 .021 5.05 32.20 .000

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00406> =====
00407> | SUM 09:BYPASS | 1.58 .042 5.05 32.20 .000
00408>
00409> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00410>
00411> -----
00412> 002:0015-----
00413> *
00414> *AREA 203 - SITE DRAINING TO TENTH LINE SWALE
00415> *-----
00416> *
00417> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.91
00418> | 01:203 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 65.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 65.00
00419>
00420> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00421> | Surface Area (ha)= 2.54 1.37
00422> | Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
00423> | Average Slope (%)= 1.00 5.00
00424> | Length (m)= 53.00 32.00
00425> | Mannings n = .013 .250
00426>
00427> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 75.36 14.66
00428> | over (min) 5.00 10.00
00429> | Storage Coeff. (%)= 1.95 (ii) 12.06 (ii)
00430> | Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00
00431> | Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .31 .10
00432>
00433> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .53 .03 *TOTALS*
00434> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.333 (iii)
00435> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.44 8.43 24.037
00436> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.44 33.44 33.441
00437> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .25 .719
00438>
00439> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
00440> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
00441>
00442> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00443> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00444> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00445> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00446> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00447>
00448> -----
00449> *
00450> *DRY POND
00451> -----
00452> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00453> | IN<01: (203 ) |
00454> | OUT<02: (POND ) |
00455> -----
00456> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
00457> | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00458> | .000 .0000E+00 | .456 .1109E+00
00459> | .000 .4500E-02 | .510 .1263E+00
00460> | .052 .6070E-01 | .000 .0000E+00
00461>
00462> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00463> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00464> | INFLOW >01: (203 ) | 3.91 .51 1.333 24.037
00465> | OUTFLOW<02: (POND ) | 3.91 .052 2.067 22.886
00466> | OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) | .00 .000 .000 .000
00467>
00468> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00469> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00470> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00471>
00472> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%)= 9.398
00473> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.333 (min)= 44.00 (cms)
00474> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.6008E-01
00475>
00476> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
00477>
00478> -----
00479> *
00480> *AREA 204 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
00481> *-----
00482> *
00483> | CALIB NASHHYD | Area (ha)= .16 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00484> | 04:204 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00485> | U.H. Tp (hrs)= .070
00486>
00487> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .087
00488>
00489> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .007 (i)
00490> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.367
00491> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.428
00492> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.441
00493> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .252
00494>
00495> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00496>
00497> -----
00498> *
00499> *
00500> *COMBINE TOTAL FLOW TO SWALE
00501> -----
00502> | ADD HYD (SWALE ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00503> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00504> | ID1 02:POND | 3.91 .052 2.07 22.89 .000
00505> | +ID2 03:OVF | .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
00506> | +ID3 04:204 | .16 .007 1.37 8.43 .000
00507>
00508> SUM 08:SWALE 4.07 .053 2.03 22.32 .000
00509>
00510> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00511>
00512> -----
00513> *
00514> *
00515> *AREA 205 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO ADJACENT LAND
00516> *-----
00517> *
00518> | CALIB NASHHYD | Area (ha)= .22 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00519> | 01:205 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00520> | U.H. Tp (hrs)= .080
00521>
00522> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .105
00523>
00524> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .009 (i)
00525> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.383
00526> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 8.428
00527> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.441
00528> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .252
00529>
00530> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00531>
00532> -----
00533> *
00534> *
00535> *FLOW CHECK - TOTAL SITE DISCHARGE
00536> -----
00537> | ADD HYD (TOTAL ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00538> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00539> | ID1 01:205 | .22 .009 1.38 8.43 .000
00540> | +ID2 08:SWALE | 4.07 .053 2.03 22.32 .000

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00541> +ID3 09:BYPASS 1.58 .042 5.05 32.20 .000
00542> +ID4 10:TOPOND 6.09 .250 1.55 27.16 .000
00543>
00544> SUM 02:TOTAL 11.96 .304 1.55 25.83 .000
00545>
00546> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00547>
00548>
00549> 002:0021-----
00550> *****
00551> ** END OF RUN : 4
00552>
00553>
00554>
00555>
00556>
00557>
00558>
00559>
00560> | START | Project dir.: Q:\60549_1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
00561> | Rainfall dir.: Q:\60549_1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
00562> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
00563> | METOUTJ= 2 (output= METRIC)
00564> | NRUN = 005
00565> | NSTORM= 1
00566> | # 1=MISSG005.stm
00567>
00568>
00569>
00570> *# Project Name: PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
00571> *# JOB NUMBER : 60549-001
00572> *# Date : FEBRUARY 2026
00573> *# Modeller : NZR
00574> *# Company : MTE CONSULTANTS INC.
00575> *# File : 60549.DAT
00576>
00577> 005:0002-----
00578>
00579> | READ STORM | Filename: MISSISSAUGA 5-YR CHICAGO (A=820 B=4.6 C=
00580> | Ptotal= 44.95 mm) | Comments: MISSISSAUGA 5-YR CHICAGO (A=820 B=4.6 C=
00581>
00582> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
00583> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
00584> .17 2.987 | 1.17 22.661 | 2.17 6.992 | 3.17 3.578
00585> .33 3.412 | 1.33 101.302 | 2.33 5.973 | 3.33 3.328
00586> .50 4.004 | 1.50 29.801 | 2.50 5.234 | 3.50 3.115
00587> .67 4.895 | 1.67 15.822 | 2.67 4.673 | 3.67 2.931
00588> .83 6.407 | 1.83 10.974 | 2.83 4.231 | 3.83 2.769
00589> 1.00 9.629 | 2.00 8.500 | 3.00 3.874 | 4.00 2.626
00590>
00591>
00592> 005:0003-----
00593> *
00594> *****
00595> *#
00596> *# EXISTING CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
00597> *#
00598> *#
00599> *#
00600> *****
00601> *#
00602> *# AREA 101 - EXISTING DRAINAGE SE TO LISGAR CHANNEL
00603> *#
00604> *#
00605> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 12.15 | Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00606> | 01:101 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00607> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .350
00608>
00609> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = 1.326
00610>
00611> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .383 (i)
00612> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.750
00613> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 14.853
00614> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 44.953
00615> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .330
00616>
00617> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00618>
00619>
00620> 005:0004-----
00621> *#
00622> *# AREA 102 - EXISTING DRAINAGE NE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
00623> *#
00624> *#
00625> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.02 | Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00626> | 02:102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
00627> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
00628>
00629> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = .808
00630>
00631> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .184 (i)
00632> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.533
00633> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 14.853
00634> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 44.953
00635> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .330
00636>
00637> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00638>
00639>
00640> 005:0005-----
00641> *#
00642> *#
00643> *#
00644> *# PROPOSED CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
00645> *#
00646> *#
00647> *#
00648> *#
00649> *#
00650> *# AREA 201 - SITE DRAINAGE TO SWM FACILITY SE OF SITE
00651> *#
00652> *#
00653> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 6.09
00654> | 01:201 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 78.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 78.00
00655>
00656> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00657> Surface Area (ha)= 4.75 1.34
00658> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
00659> Average Slope (%)= 1.50 2.00
00660> Length (m)= 30.00 20.00
00661> Mannings n = .013 .250
00662>
00663> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 101.30 28.26
00664> over (min) 5.00 10.00
00665> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.09 (ii) 8.81 (ii)
00666> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00
00667> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .34 .12
00668>
00669> PEAK FLOW (cms) = 1.34 .07 *TOTALS*
00670> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.42 1.389 (iii)
00671> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 43.95 14.85 37.551
00672> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 44.95 44.95 44.953
00673> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .33 .835
00674> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
00675> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.

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00676>
00677> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00678> CN = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00679> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00680> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00681> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00682>
00683>
00684> 005:0006-----
00685> *****
00686> *# ORIFICE PIPE PLACED DOWNSTREAM OF MHI
00687>
00688> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00689> | IN>01:(201 ) |
00690> | OUT<02:(Orifice) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00691> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
00692> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00693> .000 .0000E+00 | .701 .2153E+00
00694> .000 .0000E+00 | .752 .2230E+00
00695> .658 .2011E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
00696>
00697> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00698> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00699> INFLOW >01: (201 ) 6.09 1.389 1.333 37.551
00700> OUTFLOW<02: (Orifice) 6.09 .344 1.550 37.551
00701> OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
00702>
00703> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00704> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
00705> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
00706>
00707>
00708> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 24.734
00709> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 13.00
00710> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1051E+00
00711>
00712>
00713> 005:0007-----
00714> *#
00715> *# FLOW CHECK - SITE DISCHARGE TO DOWNSTREAM SWM FACILITY
00716>
00717> | ADD HYD (TOPOND ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00718> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00719> ID1 02:Orifice 6.09 .344 1.55 37.55 .000
00720> +ID2 03:OVF .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
00721>
00722> SUM 10:TOPOND 6.09 .344 1.55 37.55 .000
00723>
00724> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00725>
00726>
00727> 005:0008-----
00728> *#
00729> *# AREA 202A - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 4 ROOF
00730> *#
00731> *#
00732> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 2.68
00733> | 01:202A DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
00734>
00735> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00736> Surface Area (ha)= 2.65 .03
00737> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
00738> Average Slope (%)= 1.00 1.00
00739> Length (m)= 262.00 5.00
00740> Mannings n = .013 .250
00741>
00742> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 101.30 28.26
00743> over (min) 5.00 10.00
00744> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.53 (ii) 8.67 (ii)
00745> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00
00746> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .23 .12
00747>
00748> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .68 .00 *TOTALS*
00749> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.42 1.683 (iii)
00750> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 43.95 14.85 43.662
00751> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 44.95 44.95 44.953
00752> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .33 .971
00753> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
00754> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
00755>
00756> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00757> CN = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00758> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00759> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00760> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00761>
00762>
00763> 005:0009-----
00764> *****
00765> *# FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC4
00766>
00767> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00768> | IN>01:(202A ) |
00769> | OUT<02:(FCRD ) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00770> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
00771> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00772> .000 .0000E+00 | .103 .1690E+00
00773>
00774> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00775> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00776> INFLOW >01: (202A ) 2.68 .683 1.333 43.662
00777> OUTFLOW<02: (FCRD ) 2.68 .049 2.217 43.662
00778> OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
00779>
00780> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00781> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
00782> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
00783>
00784>
00785> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 7.228
00786> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 53.00
00787> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .8128E-01
00788>
00789>
00790> 005:0010-----
00791> *#
00792> *# DC4 INFILTRATION TANK
00793> *#
00794> *#
00795> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
00796> | TotalHyd 02:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
00797> | TotalHyd 02:FCRD | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
00798> | TotalHyd 02:FCRD | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 359. (cu.m.)
00799>
00800>
00801> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00802> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00803> TOTAL HYD. 02:FCRD 2.68 .049 2.217 43.662 .000
00804> MAJOR SYST 03:TO-LIS 1.26 .041 3.617 43.662 .000
00805> MINOR SYST 04:INFL 1.42 .004 .900 43.661 .000
00806>
00807> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00808>
00809> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 359. (cu.m.)
00810>

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00811>-----
00812> 005:0011-----
00813> *AREA 202B - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 5 ROOF
00814> *****
00815>-----
00816> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.05
00817> | 05:202B DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
00818>-----
00819> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00820> Surface Area (ha)= 3.02 .03
00821> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
00822> Average Slope (%)= 1.00 1.00
00823> Length (m)= 282.00 5.00
00824> Mannings n = .013 .250
00825>-----
00826> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 101.30 28.26
00827> over (min) 5.00 10.00
00828> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.73 (ii) 8.87 (ii)
00829> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (cms)= 5.00 10.00
00830> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .22 .12
00831>-----
00832> *TOTALS*
00833> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .77 .00 .769 (iii)
00834> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.333
00835> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 43.95 14.85 43.662
00836> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.95 44.95 44.953
00837> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .33 .971
00838> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
00839> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
00840>-----
00841> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00842> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00843> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00844> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00845> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00846>-----
00847> 005:0012-----
00848> *****
00849> *FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC5
00850>-----
00851> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00852> | IN>01: (202A ) |
00853> | OUT<05: (FCRD ) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00854> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
00855> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00856> .000 .0000E+00 | .108 .1906E+00
00857>-----
00858> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00859> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00860> INFLOW >01: (202A ) 2.68 .683 1.333 43.662
00861> OUTFLOW<05: (FCRD ) 2.68 .047 2.283 43.662
00862> OVERFLOW<06: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
00863>-----
00864> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00865> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00866> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00867>-----
00868> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 6.819
00869> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 57.00
00870> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.8232E-01
00871>-----
00872>-----
00873>-----
00874> 005:0013-----
00875> *****
00876> *DCS INFILTRATION TANK
00877> *****
00878>-----
00879> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
00880> | TotalHyd 05:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
00881> | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
00882> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 365. (cu.m.)
00883>-----
00884> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00885> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00886> TOTAL HYD. 05:FCRD 2.68 .047 2.283 43.662 .000
00887>-----
00888> MAJOR SYST 06:TO-LIS 1.21 .038 3.817 43.662 .000
00889> MINOR SYST 07:INFIL 1.47 .004 .917 43.664 .000
00890>-----
00891> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00892>-----
00893> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 365. (cu.m.)
00894>-----
00895>-----
00896> 005:0014-----
00897> *FLOW CHECK - DC4/5 DISCHARGING TO LISGAR BYPASS NETWORK SE OF SITE
00898> *****
00899> | ADD HYD (BYPASS ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
00900> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
00901> ID1 03:TO-LISGAR 1.26 .041 3.62 43.66 .000
00902> +ID2 06:TO-LISGAR 1.21 .038 3.82 43.66 .000
00903>-----
00904> SUM 09:BYPASS 2.47 .078 3.82 43.66 .000
00905>-----
00906> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
00907>-----
00908>-----
00909> 005:0015-----
00910> *****
00911> *AREA 203 - SITE DRAINING TO TENTH LINE SWALE
00912> *****
00913>-----
00914> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.91
00915> | 01:203 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 65.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 65.00
00916>-----
00917> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
00918> Surface Area (ha)= 2.54 1.37
00919> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
00920> Average Slope (%)= 1.00 5.00
00921> Length (m)= 53.00 32.00
00922> Mannings n = .013 .250
00923>-----
00924> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 101.30 28.26
00925> over (min) 5.00 10.00
00926> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.74 (ii) 9.51 (ii)
00927> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00
00928> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .32 .12
00929>-----
00930> *TOTALS*
00931> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .71 .07 .765 (iii)
00932> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.42 1.333
00933> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 43.95 14.85 33.768
00934> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.95 44.95 44.953
00935> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .33 .751
00936> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
00937> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
00938>-----
00939> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
00940> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
00941> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
00942> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
00943> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00944>-----
00945>-----
00946> 005:0016-----

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00946> *****
00947> *DRY POND
00948> *****
00949> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
00950> | IN>01: (203 ) |
00951> | OUT<02: (POND ) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
00952> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
00953> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
00954> .000 .0000E+00 | .456 .1109E+00
00955> .000 .4500E-02 | .510 .1263E+00
00956> .052 .6070E-01 | .000 .0000E+00
00957>-----
00958> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
00959> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
00960> INFLOW >01: (203 ) 3.91 .765 1.333 33.768
00961> OUTFLOW<02: (POND ) 3.91 .153 1.667 32.617
00962> OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
00963>-----
00964> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
00965> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
00966> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
00967>-----
00968>-----
00969> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 19.969
00970> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 20.00
00971> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.7318E-01
00972>-----
00973>-----
00974> *****
00975> 005:0017-----
00976> *****
00977> *AREA 204 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
00978> *****
00979>-----
00980> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .16 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
00981> | 04:204 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
00982> | U.H. Tp (hrs)= .070
00983>-----
00984> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .087
00985>-----
00986> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .012 (i)
00987> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.367
00988> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.852
00989> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.953
00990> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .330
00991>-----
00992> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
00993>-----
00994>-----
00995> 005:0018-----
00996> *****
00997> *COMBINE TOTAL FLOW TO SWALE
00998> *****
00999> | ADD HYD (SWALE ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
10000> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
10001> ID1 02:POND 3.91 .153 1.67 32.62 .000
10002> +ID2 03:OVF .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
10003> +ID3 04:204 .16 .012 1.37 14.85 .000
10004>-----
10005> SUM 08:SWALE 4.07 .157 1.67 31.92 .000
10006>-----
10007> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
10008>-----
10009>-----
10010> 005:0019-----
10011> *****
10012> *AREA 205 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO ADJACENT LAND
10013> *****
10014>-----
10015> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .22 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
10016> | 01:205 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
10017> | U.H. Tp (hrs)= .080
10018>-----
10019> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .105
10020>-----
10021> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .016 (i)
10022> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.367
10023> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 14.852
10024> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 44.953
10025> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .330
10026>-----
10027> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
10028>-----
10029>-----
10030> 005:0020-----
10031> *****
10032> *FLOW CHECK - TOTAL SITE DISCHARGE
10033> *****
10034> | ADD HYD (TOTAL ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
10035> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
10036> ID1 01:205 .22 .016 1.37 14.85 .000
10037> +ID2 08:SWALE 4.07 .157 1.67 31.92 .000
10038> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
10039> +ID4 10:TOPOND 6.09 .344 1.55 37.55 .000
10040>-----
10041> SUM 02:TOTAL 12.85 .505 1.57 36.56 .000
10042>-----
10043> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
10044>-----
10045>-----
10046> 005:0021-----
10047> *****
10048> *****
10049> 005:0002-----
10050> *
10051> ** END OF RUN : 9
10052>-----
10053>-----
10054>-----
10055>-----
10056>-----
10057>-----
10058>-----
10059>-----
10060> | START | Project dir.: Q:\60549 -1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
10061> |-----| Rainfall dir.: Q:\60549 -1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
10062> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
10063> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
10064> NRUN = 010
10065> NSTORM= 1
10066> # 1=MISSG010.stm
10067>-----
10068>-----
10069> *****
10070> *# Project Name: PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
10071> *# JOB NUMBER : 60549-001
10072> *# Date : FEBRUARY 2026
10073> *# Modeler : NVR
10074> *# Company : MTE CONSULTANTS INC.
10075> *# File : 60549.DAT
10076>-----
10077> 010:0002-----
10078>-----
10079> | READ STORM | Filename: MISSISSAUGA 10-YR CHICAGO (A=1010 B=4.6
10080> | Ptotal= 55.37 mm | Comments: MISSISSAUGA 10-YR CHICAGO (A=1010 B=4.6

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01081>-----
01082> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
01083> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
01084> .17 3.679 | 1.17 27.912 | 2.17 8.613 | 3.17 4.407
01085> .33 4.203 | 1.33 124.775 | 2.33 7.356 | 3.33 4.100
01086> .50 4.932 | 1.50 36.707 | 2.50 6.447 | 3.50 3.837
01087> .67 6.029 | 1.67 19.488 | 2.67 5.756 | 3.67 3.610
01088> .83 7.591 | 1.83 13.516 | 2.83 5.212 | 3.83 3.411
01089> 1.00 11.860 | 2.00 10.470 | 3.00 4.771 | 4.00 3.235
01090>-----
01091>-----
01092> 010:0003-----
01093> *-----
01094> *EXISTING CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
01095> *
01096> *-----
01097> *
01098> *
01099> *-----
01100> *-----
01101> *-----
01102> *AREA 101 - EXISTING DRAINAGE SE TO LISGAR CHANNEL
01103> *-----
01104> *-----
01105> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 12.15 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
01106> | 01:101 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01107>-----
01108> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .350
01109> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = 1.326
01110>-----
01111> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .570 (i)
01112> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.733
01113> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 21.521
01114> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 55.369
01115> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .389
01116>-----
01117> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01118>-----
01119>-----
01120> 010:0004-----
01121> *-----
01122> *AREA 102 - EXISTING DRAINAGE NE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
01123> *-----
01124> *-----
01125> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.02 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
01126> | 02:102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
01127>-----
01128> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
01129> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = 1.808
01130>-----
01131> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .274 (i)
01132> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.533
01133> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 21.521
01134> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 55.369
01135> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .389
01136>-----
01137> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01138>-----
01139>-----
01140> 010:0005-----
01141> *-----
01142> *-----
01143> *-----
01144> * PROPOSED CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
01145> *
01146> *-----
01147> *
01148> *-----
01149> *-----
01150> *AREA 201 - SITE DRAINAGE TO SWM FACILITY SE OF SITE
01151> *-----
01152> *-----
01153> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 6.09 Dir. Conn. (%) = 78.00
01154> | 01:201 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp (%) = 78.00 Dir. Conn. (%) = 78.00
01155>-----
01156> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01157> Surface Area (ha)= 4.75 1.34
01158> Dep. Storage (mm) = 1.00 5.00
01159> Average Slope (%) = 1.50 2.00
01160> Length (m) = 30.00 20.00
01161> Mannings n = .013 .250
01162>-----
01163> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 124.77 53.04
01164> over (min) = 5.00 5.00
01165> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.01 (ii) 7.01 (ii)
01166> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00
01167> Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = .34 .17
01168>-----
01169> PEAK FLOW (cms) = 1.65 .13 *TOTALS*
01170> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.33 1.780 (iii)
01171> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 54.37 21.52 47.142
01172> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 55.37 55.37 55.369
01173> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .39 .851
01174> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
01175> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
01176>-----
01177> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01178> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01179> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01180> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01181> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01182>-----
01183>-----
01184> 010:0006-----
01185> *-----
01186> *ORIFICE PIPE PLACED DOWNSTREAM OF M#1
01187>-----
01188> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01189> | IN<01:(201 ) |
01190> | OUT<02:(Orific) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
01191>-----
01192> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01193> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01194> .000 .0000E+00 | .701 .2153E+00
01195> .000 .0000E+00 | .752 .2230E+00
01196> .658 .2011E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
01197>-----
01198> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01199> INFLW >01: (201 ) (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01200> OUTFLOW<02: (Orific) 6.09 .435 1.550 47.142
01201> OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
01202>-----
01203> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01204> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
01205> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
01206>-----
01207> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 24.432
01208> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 13.00
01209> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1330E+00
01210>-----
01211>-----
01212>-----
01213> 010:0009-----
01214> *-----
01215> *FLOW CHECK - SITE DISCHARGE TO DOWNSTREAM SWM FACILITY

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01216>-----
01217> | ADD HYD (TOPOND ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01218> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01219> ID1 02:Orific 6.09 .435 1.55 47.14 .000
01220> +ID2 03:OVF .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
01221>-----
01222> SUM 10:TOPOND 6.09 .435 1.55 47.14 .000
01223>-----
01224> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01225>-----
01226>-----
01227> 010:0008-----
01228> *-----
01229> *AREA 202 - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 4 ROOF
01230> *-----
01231> *-----
01232> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 2.68
01233> | 01:202A DT= 5.00 | Total Imp (%) = 99.00 Dir. Conn. (%) = 99.00
01234>-----
01235> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01236> Surface Area (ha)= 2.65 .03
01237> Dep. Storage (mm) = 1.00 5.00
01238> Average Slope (%) = 1.00 1.00
01239> Length (m) = 262.00 5.00
01240> Mannings n = .013 .250
01241>-----
01242> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 124.77 42.91
01243> over (min) = 5.00 10.00
01244> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.17 (ii) 7.67 (ii)
01245> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00
01246> Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = .24 .13
01247>-----
01248> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .85 .00 *TOTALS*
01249> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.42 .856 (iii)
01250> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 54.37 21.52 54.041
01251> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 55.37 55.37 55.369
01252> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .39 .976
01253> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
01254> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
01255>-----
01256> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01257> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01258> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01259> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01260> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01261>-----
01262>-----
01263> 010:0009-----
01264> *-----
01265> *FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC4
01266>-----
01267> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01268> | IN<01:(202A ) |
01269> | OUT<02:(FCRD ) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
01270>-----
01271> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01272> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01273> .000 .0000E+00 | .103 .1690E+00
01274>-----
01275> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01276> INFLW >01: (202A ) (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01277> OUTFLOW<02: (FCRD ) 2.68 .856 1.333 54.041
01278> OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
01279>-----
01280> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01281> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
01282> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
01283>-----
01284> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 7.138
01285> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 53.00
01286> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1006E+00
01287>-----
01288>-----
01289> 010:0010-----
01290> *-----
01291> *-----
01292> *DC4 INFILTRATION TANK
01293> *-----
01294> *-----
01295> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
01296> | TotalHyd 02:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
01297>-----
01298> Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
01299> Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 359.(cu.m.)
01300>-----
01301> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01302> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01303> TOTAL HYD. 02:FCRD 2.68 .061 2.217 54.040 .000
01304> MAJOR SYST 03:TO-LIS 1.51 .054 3.117 54.040 .000
01305> MINOR SYST 04:INFL 1.17 .004 .783 54.041 .000
01306>-----
01307> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01308>-----
01309> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 359.(cu.m.)
01310>-----
01311>-----
01312> 010:0011-----
01313> *AREA 202B - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 5 ROOF
01314> *-----
01315> *-----
01316> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.05
01317> | 05:202B DT= 5.00 | Total Imp (%) = 99.00 Dir. Conn. (%) = 99.00
01318>-----
01319> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01320> Surface Area (ha)= 3.02 .03
01321> Dep. Storage (mm) = 1.00 5.00
01322> Average Slope (%) = 1.00 1.00
01323> Length (m) = 282.00 5.00
01324> Mannings n = .013 .250
01325>-----
01326> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 124.77 42.91
01327> over (min) = 5.00 10.00
01328> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.36 (ii) 7.86 (ii)
01329> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 10.00
01330> Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = .23 .13
01331>-----
01332> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .96 .00 *TOTALS*
01333> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.42 1.333
01334> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 54.37 21.52 54.041
01335> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 55.37 55.37 55.369
01336> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .39 .976
01337> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
01338> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
01339>-----
01340> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01341> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01342> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01343> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01344> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01345>-----
01346>-----
01347> 010:0012-----
01348> *-----
01349> *FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC5
01350>-----

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01351> ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01352> | IN>01: (202A ) |
01353> | OUT<05: (FCRD ) |
01354> ----- OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE -----
01355> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01356> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01357> .000 .0000E+00 | .108 .1906E+00
01358>
01359> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01360> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01361> INFLOW >01: (202A ) 2.68 .856 1.333 54.041
01362> OUTFLOW<05: (FCRD ) 2.68 .058 2.267 54.040
01363> OVERFLOW<06: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
01364>
01365> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01366> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
01367> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
01368>
01369> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 6.735
01370> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 56.00
01371> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1019E+00
01372>
01373>
01374> 010:0013-----
01375> *****
01376> *DCS INFILTRATION TANK
01377> *****
01378>
01379> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
01380> | TotalHyd 05:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
01381> | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
01382> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 365. (cu.m.)
01383>
01384> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01385> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01386> TOTAL HYD. 05:FCRD 2.68 .058 2.267 54.040 .000
01387>
01388> MAJOR SYST 06:TO-LIS 1.46 .051 3.267 54.040 .000
01389> MINOR SYST 07:INFIL 1.22 .004 .817 54.057 .000
01390>
01391> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01392>
01393> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 365. (cu.m.)
01394>
01395>
01396> 010:0014-----
01397> *FLOW CHECK - DC4/5 DISCHARGING TO LISGAR BYPASS NETWORK SE OF SITE
01398> *****
01399> | ADD HYD (BYPASS ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01400> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01401> ID1 03:TO-LISGAR 1.51 .054 3.12 54.04 .000
01402> +ID2 06:TO-LISGAR 1.46 .051 3.27 54.04 .000
01403>
01404> SUM 09:BYPASS 2.97 .104 3.27 54.04 .000
01405>
01406> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01407>
01408>
01409> 010:0015-----
01410> *****
01411> *AREA 203 - SITE DRAINING TO TENTH LINE SWALE
01412> *****
01413>
01414> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha) = 3.91
01415> | 01:203 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%) = 65.00 Dir. Conn.(%) = 65.00
01416>
01417>
01418> Surface Area (ha) = 2.54 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01419> Dep. Storage (mm) = 1.00 5.00
01420> Average Slope (%) = 1.00 5.00
01421> Length (m) = 53.00 32.00
01422> Mannings n = .013 .250
01423>
01424> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr) = 124.77 42.91
01425> over (min) 5.00 10.00
01426> Storage Coeff. (min) = 1.60 (ii) 8.18 (ii)
01427> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = 5.00 10.00
01428> Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = .32 .13
01429>
01430> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .88 .12 *.TOTALS*
01431> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.42
01432> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 54.37 21.52 42.872
01433> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 55.37 55.37 55.369
01434> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .39 .774
01435>
01436> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
01437> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
01438>
01439> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROUS LOSSES:
01440> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01441> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01442> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01443> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01444>
01445> 010:0016-----
01446> *****
01447> *DRY POND
01448> *****
01449> ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01450> | IN>01: (203 ) |
01451> | OUT<02: (POND ) |
01452> ----- OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE -----
01453> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01454> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01455> .000 .0000E+00 | .456 .1109E+00
01456> .000 .4500E-02 | .510 .1263E+00
01457> .052 .6070E-01 | .000 .0000E+00
01458>
01459> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01460> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01461> INFLOW >01: (203 ) 3.91 .967 1.333 42.872
01462> OUTFLOW<02: (POND ) 3.91 .251 1.567 41.721
01463> OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
01464>
01465> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01466> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
01467> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
01468>
01469> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 25.986
01470> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 14.00
01471> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .8543E-01
01472>
01473> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
01474>
01475> 010:0017-----
01476> *****
01477> *AREA 204 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
01478> *****
01479>
01480> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha) = .16 Curve Number (CN) = 79.00
01481> | 04:204 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm) = 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N) = 3.00
01482> | U.H. Tp (hrs) = .070
01483>
01484> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = .087
01485>

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01486> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .019 (i)
01487> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.367
01488> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 21.520
01489> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 55.369
01490> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .389
01491>
01492> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01493>
01494>
01495> 010:0018-----
01496> *****
01497> *COMBINE TOTAL FLOW TO SWALE
01498> *****
01499> | ADD HYD (SWALE ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01500> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01501> ID1 02:POND 3.91 .251 1.57 41.72 .000
01502> +ID2 03:OVF .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
01503> +ID3 04:204 .16 .019 1.37 21.52 .000
01504>
01505> SUM 08:SWALE 4.07 .259 1.55 40.93 .000
01506>
01507> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01508>
01509>
01510> 010:0019-----
01511> *****
01512> *AREA 205 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO ADJACENT LAND
01513> *****
01514>
01515> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha) = .22 Curve Number (CN) = 79.00
01516> | 01:205 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm) = 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N) = 3.00
01517> | U.H. Tp (hrs) = .080
01518>
01519> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = .105
01520>
01521> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .024 (i)
01522> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.367
01523> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 21.520
01524> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 55.369
01525> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .389
01526>
01527> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01528>
01529>
01530> 010:0020-----
01531> *****
01532> *FLOW CHECK - TOTAL SITE DISCHARGE
01533> *****
01534> | ADD HYD (TOTAL ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01535> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01536> ID1 01:205 .22 .024 1.37 21.52 .000
01537> +ID2 08:SWALE 4.07 .259 1.55 40.93 .000
01538> +ID3 09:BYPASS 2.97 .104 3.27 54.04 .000
01539> +ID4 10:TOPOND 6.09 .435 1.55 47.14 .000
01540>
01541> SUM 02:TOTAL 13.35 .706 1.55 46.36 .000
01542>
01543> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01544>
01545>
01546> 010:0021-----
01547> *****
01548>
01549> 010:0022-----
01550> *
01551>
01552> 010:0022-----
01553> *****
01554> ** END OF RUN : 24
01555>
01556> *****
01557>
01558>
01559>
01560>
01561>
01562>
01563> | START | Project dir.: Q:\60549-1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
01564> | Total= 63.59 mm | Rainfall dir.: Q:\60549-1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
01565> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
01566> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
01567> NRUN = 025
01568> NSTORM= 1
01569> # 1=MISSG025.stm
01570>
01571> 025:0002-----
01572> *****
01573> *# Project Name: PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
01574> *# JOB NUMBER: 60549-001
01575> *# Date: FEBRUARY 2026
01576> *# Modeller: NZR
01577> *# Company: MTE CONSULTANTS INC.
01578> *# File: 60549.DAT
01579>
01580> 025:0002-----
01581>
01582> | READ STORM | Filename: MISSISSAUGA 25-YR CHICAGO (A=1160 B=4.6
01583> | Total= 63.59 mm | Comments: MISSISSAUGA 25-YR CHICAGO (A=1160 B=4.6
01584>
01585> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
01586> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
01587> .17 4.226 | 1.17 32.057 | 2.17 9.892 | 3.17 5.061
01588> .33 8.327 | 1.33 43.305 | 2.33 9.449 | 3.33 4.708
01589> .50 5.665 | 1.50 42.158 | 2.50 7.404 | 3.50 4.407
01590> .67 6.925 | 1.67 22.382 | 2.67 6.611 | 3.67 4.146
01591> .83 9.063 | 1.83 15.524 | 2.83 5.986 | 3.83 3.917
01592> 1.00 13.621 | 2.00 12.025 | 3.00 5.480 | 4.00 3.716
01593>
01594>
01595> 025:0003-----
01596> *
01597> *****
01598> *# EXISTING CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELLING
01599> *#
01600> *#
01601> *#
01602> *#
01603> *****
01604> *#
01605> *AREA 101 - EXISTING DRAINAGE SE TO LISGAR CHANNEL
01606> *****
01607>
01608> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha) = 12.15 Curve Number (CN) = 79.00
01609> | 01:101 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm) = 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N) = 3.00
01610> | U.H. Tp (hrs) = .350
01611>
01612> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = 1.326
01613>
01614> PEAK FLOW (cms) = .732 (i)
01615> TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.733
01616> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 27.222
01617> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 63.592
01618> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .428
01619>
01620> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

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01621>
01622> -----
01623> 025:0004-----
01624> *****
01625> *AREA 102 - EXISTING DRAINAGE NE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
01626> *****
01627>
01628> | CALIB WASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.02 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
01629> | 02:102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
01630> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
01631>
01632> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .808
01633>
01634> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .354 (i)
01635> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.517
01636> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.222
01637> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 63.592
01638> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .428
01639>
01640> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01641>
01642> -----
01643> 025:0006-----
01644> *****
01645> *****
01646> *#
01647> *# PROPOSED CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
01648> *#
01649> *#
01650> *#
01651> *****
01652> *****
01653> *AREA 201 - SITE DRAINAGE TO SWM FACILITY SE OF SITE
01654> *****
01655> -----
01656> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 6.09
01657> | 01:201 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 78.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 78.00
01658> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01659>
01660> Surface Area (ha)= 4.75 1.34
01661> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
01662> Average Slope (%)= 1.50 2.00
01663> Length (m)= 30.00 20.00
01664> Mannings n = .013 .250
01665>
01666> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 143.31 67.72
01667> over (min) 5.00 5.00
01668> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.33 1.33
01669> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00
01670> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .34 .18
01671>
01672> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.89 .18 *TOTALS*
01673> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.33 2.071 (iii)
01674> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 62.59 27.22 54.811
01675> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 63.59 63.59 63.592
01676> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .43 .862
01677>
01678> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
01679> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
01680>
01681> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01682> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01683> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01684> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01685> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01686> -----
01687> 025:0006-----
01688> *****
01689> *ORIFICE PIPE PLACED DOWNSTREAM OF MH1
01690> -----
01691> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01692> | IN>01: (201 ) |
01693> | OUT<02: (Orific ) |
01694> | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
01695> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01696> | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01697> | .000 .0000E+00 | .701 .2153E+00
01698> | .000 .0000E+00 | .752 .2230E+00
01699> | .658 .2011E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
01700>
01701> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01702> | IN>01: (201 ) | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01703> | OUTFLOW<02: (Orific ) | 6.09 2.071 1.333 54.811
01704> | OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) | .00 .000 .000 .000
01705>
01706> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01707> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
01708> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
01709>
01710> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%)= 24.419
01711> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 13.00
01712> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1547E+00
01713> -----
01714> 025:0007-----
01715> *****
01716> *FLOW CHECK - SITE DISCHARGE TO DOWNSTREAM SWM FACILITY
01717> -----
01718> | ADD HYD (TOPOND ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01719> | ID: 02:Orifice | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01720> | +ID2 03:OVF | 6.09 .506 1.55 54.81 .000
01721> | =====
01722> | SUM 10:TOPOND | 6.09 .506 1.55 54.81 .000
01723>
01724> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01725> -----
01726> 025:0008-----
01727> *****
01728> *AREA 202A - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 4 ROOF
01729> *****
01730> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 2.68
01731> | 01:202A DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
01732> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01733>
01734> Surface Area (ha)= 2.65 .03
01735> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
01736> Average Slope (%)= 1.00 1.00
01737> Length (m)= 262.00 5.00
01738> Mannings n = .013 .250
01739>
01740> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 143.31 67.72
01741> over (min) 5.00 5.00
01742> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.94 (ii) 6.86 (ii)
01743> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00
01744> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .24 .18
01745>
01746> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .99 .00 *TOTALS*
01747> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.33 .994 (iii)
01748> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 62.59 27.22 62.238
01749> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 63.59 63.59 63.592
01750> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .43 .979

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01756> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
01757> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
01758>
01759> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01760> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01761> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01762> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01763> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01764> -----
01765> 025:0009-----
01766> *****
01767> *FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC4
01768> -----
01769> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01770> | IN>01: (202A ) |
01771> | OUT<02: (FCRD ) |
01772> | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
01773> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01774> | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01775> | .000 .0000E+00 | .103 .1690E+00
01776>
01777> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01778> | INFLW >01: (202A ) | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01779> | OUTFLOW<02: (FCRD ) | 2.68 .070 2.217 62.238
01780> | OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) | .00 .000 .000 .000
01781>
01782> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01783> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
01784> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
01785>
01786> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%)= 7.077
01787> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 53.00
01788> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1159E+00
01789> -----
01790> 025:0010-----
01791> *****
01792> *DC4 INFILTRATION TANK
01793> -----
01794> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
01795> | TotalHyd 02:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
01796> | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
01797> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 359. (cu.m.)
01798>
01799> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01800> | TOTAL HYD. 02:FCRD | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01801> | MAJOR SYST 03:TO-LIIS | 1.65 .064 2.850 62.238 .000
01802> | MINOR SYST 04:INFL | 1.03 .004 .717 62.253 .000
01803>
01804> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01805>
01806> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 359. (cu.m.)
01807> -----
01808> 025:0011-----
01809> *****
01810> *AREA 202B - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 5 ROOF
01811> *****
01812> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.05
01813> | 05:202B DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
01814> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01815>
01816> Surface Area (ha)= 3.02 0.03
01817> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
01818> Average Slope (%)= 1.00 1.00
01819> Length (m)= 282.00 5.00
01820> Mannings n = .013 .250
01821>
01822> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 143.31 67.72
01823> over (min) 5.00 5.00
01824> Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.12 (ii) 7.04 (ii)
01825> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00
01826> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .24 .17
01827>
01828> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.12 .00 *TOTALS*
01829> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.33 1.122 (iii)
01830> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 62.59 27.22 62.238
01831> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 63.59 63.59 63.592
01832> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .43 .979
01833>
01834> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
01835> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
01836>
01837> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01838> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01839> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01840> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
01841> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01842> -----
01843> 025:0012-----
01844> *****
01845> *FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC5
01846> -----
01847> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01848> | IN>01: (202A ) |
01849> | OUT<05: (FCRD ) |
01850> | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
01851> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01852> | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01853> | .000 .0000E+00 | .108 .1906E+00
01854>
01855> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01856> | INFLW >01: (202A ) | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01857> | OUTFLOW<05: (FCRD ) | 2.68 .066 2.250 62.238
01858> | OVERFLOW<06: (OVF ) | .00 .000 .000 .000
01859>
01860> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01861> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
01862> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
01863>
01864> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%)= 6.677
01865> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 55.00
01866> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1173E+00
01867> -----
01868> 025:0013-----
01869> *****
01870> *DC5 INFILTRATION TANK
01871> -----
01872> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
01873> | TotalHyd 05:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
01874> | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
01875> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 365. (cu.m.)
01876>
01877> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01878> | TOTAL HYD. 05:FCRD | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01879> | MAJOR SYST 06:FCRD | 2.68 .066 2.250 62.238 .000
01880> | MINOR SYST 07:INFL | 1.03 .004 .717 62.253 .000
01881>
01882> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01883>
01884> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 365. (cu.m.)
01885> -----

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01891> MAJOR SYST 06:TO-LIS 1.61 .060 2.983 62.238 .000
01892> MINOR SYST 07:INFIL 1.07 .004 .750 62.253 .000
01893>
01894> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01895>
01896> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 365.(cu.m.)
01897>
01898> -----
01899> 025:0014-----
01900> *FLOW CHECK - DC4/5 DISCHARGING TO LISGAR BYPASS NETWORK SE OF SITE
01901>
01902> | ADD HYD (BYPASS ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
01903> | | | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
01904> | ID1 03:TO-LISGAR 1.65 .064 2.85 62.24 .000
01905> |+D2 06:TO-LISGAR 1.61 .060 2.98 62.24 .000
01906> -----
01907> | SUM 09:BYPASS 3.26 .124 2.98 62.24 .000
01908>
01909> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
01910>
01911> -----
01912> 025:0015-----
01913> *-----
01914> *AREA 203 - SITE DRAINING TO TENTH LINE SWALE
01915> *-----
01916>
01917> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.91
01918> | 01:203 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 65.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 65.00
01919>
01920> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
01921> Surface Area (ha)= 2.54 1.37
01922> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
01923> Average Slope (%)= 1.00 5.00
01924> Length (m)= 53.00 32.00
01925> Mannings n = .013 .250
01926>
01927> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 143.31 67.72
01928> | over (min) 5.00 5.00
01929> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.51 (ii) 6.99 (ii)
01930> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00
01931> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .33 .17
01932>
01933> *TOTALS*
01934> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.01 .18 1.187 (iii)
01935> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.33 1.333
01936> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 62.59 27.22 50.213
01937> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 63.59 63.59 63.592
01938> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .43 .790
01939> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
01940> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
01941> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
01942> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
01943> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
01944> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT
01945> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01946>
01947> -----
01948> 025:0016-----
01949> *-----
01950> *DRY POND
01951>
01952> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
01953> | INP01 (203 ) |
01954> | OUT<02: POND ) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
01955> | | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
01956> | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
01957> | .000 .0000E+00 | 4.56 .1109E+00
01958> | .000 .4500E-02 | 5.10 .1263E+00
01959> | .052 .6070E-01 | .000 .0000E+00
01960>
01961> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
01962> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
01963> | INFLOW<01: (203 ) 3.91 1.187 1.333 50.213
01964> | OUTFLOW<02: (POND ) 3.91 .339 1.533 49.061
01965> | OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
01966>
01967> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
01968> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= 12.00
01969> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
01970>
01971>
01972> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%)= 28.596
01973> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 12.00
01974> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.9639E-01
01975>
01976> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
01977>
01978> 025:0017-----
01979> *-----
01980> *AREA 204 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
01981> *-----
01982>
01983> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .16 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
01984> | 04:204 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
01985> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .070
01986>
01987> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .087
01988>
01989> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .024 (i)
01990> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.350
01991> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.222
01992> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 63.592
01993> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .428
01994>
01995> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
01996>
01997> -----
01998> 025:0018-----
01999> *-----
02000> *COMBINE TOTAL FLOW TO SWALE
02001>
02002> | ADD HYD (SWALE ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02003> | | | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02004> | ID1 02:POND 3.91 .339 1.53 49.06 .000
02005> |+D2 03:OVF .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
02006> |+D3 04:204 .16 .024 1.35 27.22 .000
02007> -----
02008> | SUM 08:SWALE 4.07 .351 1.53 48.20 .000
02009>
02010> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02011>
02012> -----
02013> 025:0019-----
02014> *-----
02015> *AREA 205 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO ADJACENT LAND
02016> *-----
02017>
02018> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= .22 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
02019> | 01:205 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
02020> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .080
02021>
02022> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .105
02023>
02024> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .031 (i)
02025> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.367

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02026> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 27.222
02027> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 63.592
02028> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .428
02029>
02030> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02031>
02032> -----
02033> 025:0020-----
02034> *-----
02035> *FLOW CHECK - TOTAL SITE DISCHARGE
02036>
02037> | ADD HYD (TOTAL ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02038> | | | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02039> | ID1 01:205 .22 .031 1.37 27.22 .000
02040> |+D2 08:SWALE 4.07 .351 1.53 48.20 .000
02041> |+D3 09:BYPASS 3.26 .124 2.98 62.24 .000
02042> |+D4 10:TOPOND 6.09 .506 1.55 54.81 .000
02043> -----
02044> | SUM 02:TOTAL 13.64 .873 1.53 54.17 .000
02045>
02046> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02047>
02048> -----
02049> 025:0021-----
02050> *-----
02051>
02052> 025:0002-----
02053> *-----
02054>
02055> 025:0002-----
02056> *
02057>
02058> 025:0002-----
02059> *
02060> ** END OF RUN : 49
02061>
02062> -----
02063> *-----
02064>
02065>
02066>
02067>
02068>
02069> | START | Project dir.: Q:\60549_1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
02070> | | Rainfall dir.: Q:\60549_1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
02071> | TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
02072> | METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
02073> | NRUN = 050
02074> | NSTORM= 1
02075> | # 1=MISSG050.stm
02076>
02077> 050:0002-----
02078> *-----
02079> * Project Name: PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
02080> *# JOB NUMBER : 60549-001
02081> *# Date : FEBRUARY 2026
02082> *# Modeller : NZR
02083> *# Company : MTE CONSULTANTS INC.
02084> *# File : 60549.DAT
02085>
02086> 050:0002-----
02087>
02088> | | Filename: MISSISSAUGA 50-YR CHICAGO (A=1300 B=4.7
02089> | Ptotal= 71.24 mm | Comments: MISSISSAUGA 50-YR CHICAGO (A=1300 B=4.7
02090>
02091> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
02092> | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
02093> | .17 4.741 | 1.17 36.053 | 2.17 11.113 | 3.17 5.680
02094> | .33 5.417 | 1.33 159.748 | 2.33 9.489 | 3.33 5.283
02095> | .50 6.358 | 1.50 47.410 | 2.50 8.314 | 3.50 4.945
02096> | .67 7.775 | 1.67 25.176 | 2.67 7.422 | 3.67 4.651
02097> | .83 10.181 | 1.83 17.454 | 2.83 6.719 | 3.83 4.395
02098> | 1.00 15.311 | 2.00 13.514 | 3.00 6.150 | 4.00 4.168
02099>
02100> -----
02101> 050:0003-----
02102> *
02103> *-----
02104> *
02105> * EXISTING CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
02106> *
02107> *
02108> *
02109> *-----
02110> *
02111> *AREA 101 - EXISTING DRAINAGE SE TO LISGAR CHANNEL
02112> *-----
02113>
02114> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 12.15 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
02115> | 01:101 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
02116> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .350
02117>
02118> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.326
02119>
02120> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .892 (i)
02121> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.733
02122> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.807
02123> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.244
02124> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .460
02125>
02126> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02127>
02128> -----
02129> 050:0004-----
02130> *-----
02131> *AREA 102 - EXISTING DRAINAGE NE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
02132> *-----
02133>
02134> | CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.02 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
02135> | 02:102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
02136> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
02137>
02138> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .808
02139>
02140> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .431 (i)
02141> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.517
02142> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.807
02143> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.244
02144> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .460
02145>
02146> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02147>
02148> -----
02149> 050:0005-----
02150> *-----
02151> *
02152> *
02153> * PROPOSED CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
02154> *
02155> *
02156> *
02157> *-----
02158> *
02159> *AREA 201 - SITE DRAINAGE TO SWM FACILITY SE OF SITE
02160> *-----

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02161>-----
02162> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 6.09
02163> | 01:201 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 78.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 78.00
02164>-----
02165> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02166> Surface Area (ha)= 4.75 1.34
02167> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
02168> Average Slope (%)= 1.50 2.00
02169> Length (m)= 30.00 20.00
02170> Mannings n = .013 .250
02171>-----
02172> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 159.75 81.65
02173> over (min) 5.00 5.00
02174> Storage Coeff. (min)= .91 (ii) 5.96 (ii)
02175> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00
02176> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .34 .19
02177>-----
02178> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 2.11 .23 *TOTALS*
02179> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.33 1.333
02180> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.24 32.81 62.008
02181> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.24 71.24 71.244
02182> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .46 .870
02183> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
02184> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
02185>-----
02186> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02187> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02188> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02189> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02190> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02191>-----
02192>-----
02193> 050:0006-----
02194> *ORIFICE PIPE PLACED DOWNSTREAM OF MH1
02195>-----
02196>-----
02197> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
02198> | IN>01: (202A ) |
02199> | OUT<02: (Orifice) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
02200>-----
02201> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
02202> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
02203> .000 .0000E+00 | .701 .2153E+00
02204> .000 .0000E+00 | .752 .2230E+00
02205> .658 .2011E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
02206>-----
02207> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
02208> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
02209> INFLOW >01: (201 ) 6.09 2.334 1.333 62.008
02210> OUTFLOW<02: (Orifice) 6.09 .572 1.550 62.008
02211> OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
02212>-----
02213> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
02214> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
02215> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
02216>-----
02217> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 24.488
02218> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 13.90
02219> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1749E+00
02220>-----
02221>-----
02222> 050:0007-----
02223> *FLOW CHECK -- SITE DISCHARGE TO DOWNSTREAM SWM FACILITY
02224>-----
02225>-----
02226> | ADD HYD (TOPOND ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02227> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02228> +ID2 03:OVF 6.09 .572 1.55 62.01 .000
02229> +ID2 03:OVF .00 .000 .000 .00 .000
02230>-----
02231> SUM 10:TOPOND 6.09 .572 1.55 62.01 .000
02232>-----
02233> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02234>-----
02235>-----
02236> 050:0008-----
02237> *AREA 202A - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 4 ROOF
02238>-----
02239>-----
02240>-----
02241> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 2.68
02242> | 01:202A DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
02243>-----
02244> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02245> Surface Area (ha)= 2.65 .03
02246> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
02247> Average Slope (%)= 1.00 1.00
02248> Length (m)= 262.00 5.00
02249> Mannings n = .013 .250
02250>-----
02251> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 159.75 81.65
02252> over (min) 5.00 5.00
02253> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.78 (ii) 6.48 (ii)
02254> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00
02255> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .25 .18
02256>-----
02257> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.11 .00 1.116 (iii)
02258> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.33 1.333
02259> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.24 32.80 69.870
02260> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.24 71.24 71.244
02261> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .46 .981
02262> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
02263> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
02264>-----
02265> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02266> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02267> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02268> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02269> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02270>-----
02271>-----
02272> 050:0009-----
02273> *FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC4
02274>-----
02275>-----
02276> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
02277> | IN>01: (202A ) |
02278> | OUT<02: (FCRD ) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
02279>-----
02280> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
02281> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
02282> .000 .0000E+00 | .103 .1690E+00
02283>-----
02284> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
02285> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
02286> INFLOW >01: (202A ) 2.68 1.116 1.333 69.870
02287> OUTFLOW<02: (FCRD ) 2.68 .079 2.217 69.869
02288> OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
02289>-----
02290> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
02291> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
02292> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
02293>-----
02294> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 7.070
02295> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 53.00

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02296>-----
02297>-----
02298>-----
02299> 050:0010-----
02300> *DC4 INFILTRATION TANK
02301>-----
02302>-----
02303>-----
02304> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
02305> | TotalHyd 02:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
02306> | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
02307> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 359. (cu.m.)
02308>-----
02309> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02310> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02311> TOTAL HYD. 02:FCRD 2.68 .079 2.217 69.869 .000
02312> MAJOR SYST 03:TO-LIS 1.75 .074 2.667 69.869 .000
02313> MINOR SYST 04:INFIL .93 .004 .667 69.874 .000
02314>-----
02315> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02316>-----
02317> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 359. (cu.m.)
02318>-----
02319>-----
02320>-----
02321> 050:0011-----
02322> *AREA 202B - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 5 ROOF
02323>-----
02324>-----
02325> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.05
02326> | 05:202B DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
02327>-----
02328>-----
02329> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02330> Surface Area (ha)= 3.02 .03
02331> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
02332> Average Slope (%)= 1.00 1.00
02333> Length (m)= 282.00 5.00
02334> Mannings n = .013 .250
02335>-----
02336> Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 159.75 81.65
02337> over (min) 5.00 5.00
02338> Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.95 (ii) 6.65 (ii)
02339> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00
02340> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .24 .18
02341>-----
02342> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.26 .00 1.261 (iii)
02343> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.33 1.333
02344> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.24 32.80 69.870
02345> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.24 71.24 71.244
02346> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .46 .981
02347> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
02348> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
02349>-----
02350> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02351> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02352> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02353> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02354> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02355>-----
02356>-----
02357> 050:0012-----
02358> *FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC5
02359>-----
02360>-----
02361> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
02362> | IN>01: (202A ) |
02363> | OUT<05: (FCRD ) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
02364>-----
02365> OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
02366> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
02367> .000 .0000E+00 | .108 .1906E+00
02368>-----
02369> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
02370> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
02371> INFLOW >01: (202A ) 2.68 1.116 1.333 69.870
02372> OUTFLOW<05: (FCRD ) 2.68 .074 2.250 69.869
02373> OVERFLOW<06: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
02374>-----
02375> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
02376> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
02377> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
02378>-----
02379> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 6.671
02380> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 55.00
02381> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1317E+00
02382>-----
02383>-----
02384> *DC5 INFILTRATION TANK
02385>-----
02386>-----
02387>-----
02388> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
02389> | TotalHyd 05:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
02390> | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
02391> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 365. (cu.m.)
02392>-----
02393> ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02394> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02395> TOTAL HYD. 05:FCRD 2.68 .074 2.250 69.869 .000
02396> MAJOR SYST 06:TO-LIS 1.71 .069 2.783 69.869 .000
02397> MINOR SYST 07:INFIL .97 .004 .700 69.890 .000
02398>-----
02399>-----
02400> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02401>-----
02402> Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 365. (cu.m.)
02403>-----
02404>-----
02405> 050:0014-----
02406> *FLOW CHECK - DC4/5 DISCHARGING TO LISGAR BYPASS NETWORK SE OF SITE
02407>-----
02408> | ADD HYD (BYPASS ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02409> (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02410> +ID1 03:TO-LISGAR 1.75 .074 2.67 69.87 .000
02411> +ID2 06:TO-LISGAR 1.71 .069 2.78 69.87 .000
02412>-----
02413> SUM 09:BYPASS 3.46 .142 2.78 69.87 .000
02414>-----
02415> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02416>-----
02417>-----
02418>-----
02419> *AREA 203 - SITE DRAINING TO TENTH LINE SWALE
02420>-----
02421>-----
02422> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.91
02423> | 01:203 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 65.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 65.00
02424>-----
02425>-----
02426> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02427> Surface Area (ha)= 2.54 1.37
02428> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
02429> Average Slope (%)= 1.00 5.00
02430> Length (m)= 53.00 32.00

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02431> Mannings n = .013 .250
02432>
02433> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 159.75 81.65
02434> over (min) 5.00 5.00
02435> Storage Coeff. (min)= 1.45 (ii) 6.53 (ii)
02436> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00
02437> Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = .33 .18
02438>
02439> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.13 .22 *TOTALS*
02440> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.33 1.333
02441> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 70.24 32.81 57.141
02442> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.24 71.24 71.244
02443> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .46
02444> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
02445> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
02446>
02447> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PVIOUS LOSSES:
02448> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02449> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02450> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02451> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02452>
-----
02454> 050:0016-----
02455> *****
02456> *DRY POND
02457>
02458> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
02459> | IN<01:(203 ) |
02460> | OUT<02:(POND ) | ===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
02461>
02462> (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
02463> | (mm) (mm) |
02464> | (mm) (mm) |
02465> | (mm) (mm) |
02466> | (mm) (mm) |
02467>
02468> ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
02469> INFLOW <01: (203 ) 3.91 1.349 1.333 57.141
02470> OUTFLOW<02: (POND ) 3.91 .416 1.517 55.990
02471> OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) .00 .000 .000 .000
02472>
02473> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
02474> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
02475> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
02476>
02477>
02478> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 30.832
02479> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 11.00
02480> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1059E+00
02481>
02482> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
02483>
-----
02484> 050:0017-----
02485> *****
02486> *AREA 204 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
02487> *****
02488>
02489> | CALIB NASHVD | Area (ha)= .16 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
02490> | 04:204 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
02491> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .070
02492>
02493> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .087
02494>
02495> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .029 (i)
02496> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.350
02497> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.806
02498> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.244
02499> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .460
02500>
02501> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02502>
-----
02504> 050:0018-----
02505> *****
02506> *COMBINE TOTAL FLOW TO SWALE
02507>
02508> | ADD HYD (SWALE ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02509> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02510> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02511> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02512> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02513> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02514> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02515> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02516>
02517> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02518>
-----
02519> 050:0019-----
02520> *****
02521> *AREA 205 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO ADJACENT LAND
02522> *****
02523>
02524> | CALIB NASHVD | Area (ha)= .22 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
02525> | 01:205 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
02526> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .080
02527>
02528> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .105
02529>
02530> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .038 (i)
02531> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.367
02532> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 32.806
02533> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 71.244
02534> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .460
02535>
02536> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02537>
-----
02539> 050:0020-----
02540> *****
02541> *FLOW CHECK - TOTAL SITE DISCHARGE
02542>
02543> | ADD HYD (TOTAL ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02544> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02545> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02546> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02547> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02548> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02549> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02550> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02551> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms) |
02552>
02553> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02554>
-----
02555> 050:0021-----
02556> *****
02557>
02558> 050:0002-----
02559> *
02560>
02561> 050:0002-----
02562> *
02563>
02564> 050:0002-----
02565> *

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02566> -----
02567> 050:0002-----
02568> *
02569> ** END OF RUN : 99
02570>
02571> *****
02572>
02573>
02574>
02575>
02576>
02577>
02578> | START | Project dir.: Q:\60549_1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
02579> | | Rainfall dir.: Q:\60549_1\SWM\SWMHYMO\
02580> TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
02581> METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
02582> NRUN = 100
02583> NSTORM= 1
02584> #1=MISSG100.stm
02585>
02586> 100:0002-----
02587> *****
02588> *Project Name: PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE
02589> *
02590> * JOB NUMBER : 60549-001
02591> * Date : FEBRUARY 2026
02592> * Modeller : NZR
02593> * Company : MTE CONSULTANTS INC.
02594> * File : 60549.DAT
02595>
02596> 100:0002-----
02597> | READ STORM | Filename: MISSISSAUGA 100-YR CHICAGO (A=1450 B=4.9
02598> | Ftotal= 79.41 mm | Comments: MISSISSAUGA 100-YR CHICAGO (A=1450 B=4.9
02599>
02600> TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN
02601> hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr | hrs mm/hr
02602> .17 5.300 | 1.17 40.488 | 2.17 12.455 | 3.17 6.353
02603> .33 6.057 | 1.33 176.312 | 2.33 10.630 | 3.33 5.908
02604> .50 7.114 | 1.50 53.230 | 2.50 9.310 | 3.50 5.528
02605> .67 8.704 | 1.67 28.284 | 2.67 8.307 | 3.67 5.200
02606> .83 11.407 | 1.83 19.591 | 2.83 7.518 | 3.83 4.912
02607> 1.00 17.180 | 2.00 15.157 | 3.00 6.880 | 4.00 4.658
02608>
02609>
02610> 100:0003-----
02611> *
02612> *****
02613> *
02614> * EXISTING CONDITIONS HYDROLOGIC MODELING
02615> *
02616> *
02617> *
02618> *
02619> *
02620> *AREA 101 - EXISTING DRAINAGE SE TO LISGAR CHANNEL
02621> *****
02622>
02623> | CALIB NASHVD | Area (ha)= 12.15 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
02624> | 01:101 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
02625> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .350
02626>
02627> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= 1.326
02628>
02629> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.068 (i)
02630> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.717
02631> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 39.015
02632> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 79.414
02633> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .491
02634>
02635> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02636>
-----
02637>
02638> 100:0004-----
02639> *****
02640> *AREA 102 - EXISTING DRAINAGE NE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
02641> *****
02642>
02643> | CALIB NASHVD | Area (ha)= 4.02 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
02644> | 02:102 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
02645> | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .190
02646>
02647> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .808
02648>
02649> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .516 (i)
02650> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.517
02651> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 39.015
02652> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 79.414
02653> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .491
02654>
02655> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02656>
-----
02657>
02658>
02659> *****
02660> *****
02661> *
02662> *
02663> *
02664> *
02665> *
02666> *****
02667> *****
02668> *AREA 201 - SITE DRAINAGE TO SWM FACILITY SE OF SITE
02669> *****
02670>
02671> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 6.09
02672> | 01:201 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp(%)= 78.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 78.00
02673>
02674>
02675> IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02676> Surface Area (ha)= 4.75 1.34
02677> Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.00 5.00
02678> Average Slope (%)= 1.50 2.00
02679> Length (m)= 30.00 20.00
02680> Mannings n = .013 .250
02681>
02682> Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 176.31 96.46
02683> over (min) 5.00 5.00
02684> Storage Coeff. (min)= .88 (ii) 5.60 (ii)
02685> Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 5.00
02686> Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .34 .20
02687>
02688> *TOTALS*
02689> PEAK FLOW (cms)= 2.33 .28 2.603 (iii)
02690> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.33 1.33 1.333
02691> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 78.41 39.01 69.746
02692> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 79.41 79.41 79.414
02693> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .49 .878
02694>
02695> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
02696> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
02697>
02698>
02699> (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PVIOUS LOSSES:
02700> CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02701> (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02702> THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02703> (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

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02701>-----
02702> 100:0006-----
02703> *-----
02704> *ORIFICE PIPE PLACED DOWNSTREAM OF MH1
02705>-----
02706> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
02707> | IN>01: (201 ) |
02708> | OUT<02: (Orific ) |
02709>-----
02710> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
02711> | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
02712> | .000 .0000E+00 | .701 .2153E+00
02713> | .000 .0000E+00 | .752 .2230E+00
02714> | .658 .2011E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
02715>-----
02716> | ROUTING RESULTS | AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
02717> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
02718> | INFLOW >01: (201 ) | 6.09 2.603 1.333 69.746
02719> | OUTFLOW<02: (Orific) | 6.09 .641 1.550 69.746
02720> | OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) | .00 .000 .000 .000
02721>-----
02722> | TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
02723> | CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
02724> | PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
02725>-----
02726> | PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 24.638
02727> | TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 13.00
02728> | MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1962E+00
02729>-----
02730>-----
02731> 100:0007-----
02732> *-----
02733> *FLOW CHECK - SITE DISCHARGE TO DOWNSTREAM SWM FACILITY
02734>-----
02735> | ADD HYD (TOPOND ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02736> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02737> | ID1 02:Orifice | 6.09 .641 1.55 69.75 .000
02738> | +ID2 03:OVF | .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
02739>-----
02740> | SUM 10:TOPOND | 6.09 .641 1.55 69.75 .000
02741>-----
02742> | NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02743>-----
02744>-----
02745> 100:0008-----
02746> *-----
02747> *AREA 202A - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 4 ROOF
02748> *-----
02749>-----
02750> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha) = 2.68
02751> | 01:202A DT= 5.00 | Total Imp (%) = 99.00
02752>-----
02753> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02754> | Surface Area (ha) = 2.65 .03
02755> | Dep. Storage (mm) = 1.00 5.00
02756> | Average Slope (%) = 1.00 1.00
02757> | Length (m) = 262.00 5.00
02758> | Mannings n = .013 .250
02759>-----
02760> | Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr) = 176.31 96.46
02761> | over (min) = 5.00 5.00
02762> | Storage Coeff. (min) = 3.63 (ii) 6.16 (ii)
02763> | Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = .25 .19
02764> | Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = .25 .19
02765>-----
02766> | PEAK FLOW (cms) = 1.24 .01 *TOTALS*
02767> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.33 1.333
02768> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 78.41 39.01 78.020
02769> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 79.41 79.41 79.414
02770> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .49 .982
02771>-----
02772> | *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
02773> | Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
02774>-----
02775> | (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02776> | CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02777> | (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02778> | THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02779> | (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02780>-----
02781> 100:0009-----
02782> *-----
02783> *FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC4
02784>-----
02785> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
02786> | IN>01: (202A ) |
02787> | OUT<02: (FCRD ) |
02788>-----
02789> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
02790> | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
02791> | .000 .0000E+00 | .103 .1690E+00
02792>-----
02793> | ROUTING RESULTS | AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
02794> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
02795> | INFLW >01: (202A ) | 2.68 1.240 1.333 78.020
02796> | OUTFLOW<02: (FCRD ) | 2.68 .088 2.217 78.019
02797> | OVERFLOW<03: (OVF ) | .00 .000 .000 .000
02798>-----
02799> | TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
02800> | CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
02801> | PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
02802>-----
02803> | PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 7.101
02804> | TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 53.00
02805> | MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1451E+00
02806>-----
02807>-----
02808> 100:0010-----
02809> *-----
02810> *DC4 INFILTRATION TANK
02811> *-----
02812>-----
02813> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
02814> | TotalHyd 02:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
02815> | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
02816> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 359. (cu.m.)
02817>-----
02818> | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02819> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02820> | TOTAL HYD. 02:FCRD | 2.68 .088 2.217 78.019 .000
02821>-----
02822> | MAJOR SYST 03:TO-LIS | 1.84 .084 2.517 78.019 .000
02823> | MINOR SYST 04:INFL | .84 .004 .617 78.020 .000
02824>-----
02825> | NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02826>-----
02827> | Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 359. (cu.m.)
02828>-----
02829>-----
02830> 100:0011-----
02831> *AREA 202B - DISTRIBUTION CENTRE 5 ROOF
02832> *-----
02833>-----
02834> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha) = 3.05
02835> | 05:202B DT= 5.00 | Total Imp (%) = 99.00 Dir. Conn. (%) = 99.00

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02836>-----
02837> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02838> | Surface Area (ha) = 3.02 .03
02839> | Dep. Storage (mm) = 1.00 5.00
02840> | Average Slope (%) = 1.00 1.00
02841> | Length (m) = 282.00 5.00
02842> | Mannings n = .013 .250
02843>-----
02844> | Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr) = 176.31 96.46
02845> | over (min) = 5.00 5.00
02846> | Storage Coeff. (min) = 3.79 (ii) 6.32 (ii)
02847> | Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = 5.00 5.00
02848> | Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = .25 .19
02849>-----
02850> | PEAK FLOW (cms) = 1.40 .01 *TOTALS*
02851> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.33 1.333
02852> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 78.41 39.01 78.020
02853> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 79.41 79.41 79.414
02854> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .49 .982
02855>-----
02856> | *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
02857> | Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
02858>-----
02859> | (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02860> | CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02861> | (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02862> | THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02863> | (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02864>-----
02865> 100:0012-----
02866> *-----
02867> *FLOW CONTROL ROOF DRAINS DC5
02868>-----
02869> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
02870> | IN>01: (202A ) |
02871> | OUT<05: (FCRD ) |
02872>-----
02873> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
02874> | (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
02875> | .000 .0000E+00 | .108 .1906E+00
02876>-----
02877> | ROUTING RESULTS | AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
02878> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
02879> | INFLOW >01: (202A ) | 2.68 1.240 1.333 78.020
02880> | OUTFLOW<05: (FCRD ) | 2.68 .083 2.250 78.019
02881> | OVERFLOW<06: (OVF ) | .00 .000 .000 .000
02882>-----
02883> | TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
02884> | CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
02885> | PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
02886>-----
02887> | PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin] (%) = 6.700
02888> | TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 55.00
02889> | MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1469E+00
02890>-----
02891>-----
02892> 100:0013-----
02893> *-----
02894> *DC5 INFILTRATION TANK
02895> *-----
02896>-----
02897> | COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .004 (cms)
02898> | TotalHyd 05:FCRD | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
02899> | Total minor system capacity = .004 (cms)
02900> | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 365. (cu.m.)
02901>-----
02902> | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02903> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02904> | TOTAL HYD. 05:FCRD | 2.68 .083 2.250 78.019 .000
02905>-----
02906> | MAJOR SYST 06:TO-LIS | 1.80 .078 2.617 78.019 .000
02907> | MINOR SYST 07:INFL | .88 .004 .650 78.033 .000
02908>-----
02909> | NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02910>-----
02911> | Maximum MAJOR SYSTEM storage used = 365. (cu.m.)
02912>-----
02913>-----
02914> 100:0014-----
02915> *FLOW CHECK - DC4/5 DISCHARGING TO LISGAR BYPASS NETWORK SE OF SITE
02916>-----
02917> | ADD HYD (BYPASS ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
02918> | (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
02919> | ID1 03:TO-LISGAR | 1.84 .084 2.52 78.02 .000
02920> | +ID2 06:TO-LISGAR | 1.80 .078 2.62 78.02 .000
02921>-----
02922> | SUM 09:BYPASS | 3.64 .162 2.62 78.02 .000
02923>-----
02924> | NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
02925>-----
02926>-----
02927> 100:0015-----
02928> *-----
02929> *AREA 203 - SITE DRAINING TO TENTH LINE SWALE
02930> *-----
02931>-----
02932> | CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha) = 3.91
02933> | 01:203 DT= 5.00 | Total Imp (%) = 65.00 Dir. Conn. (%) = 65.00
02934>-----
02935> | IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
02936> | Surface Area (ha) = 2.54 1.37
02937> | Dep. Storage (mm) = 1.00 5.00
02938> | Average Slope (%) = 1.00 5.00
02939> | Length (m) = 53.00 32.00
02940> | Mannings n = .013 .250
02941>-----
02942> | Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr) = 176.31 96.46
02943> | over (min) = 5.00 5.00
02944> | Storage Coeff. (min) = 1.39 (ii) 6.15 (ii)
02945> | Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = 5.00 5.00
02946> | Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = .33 .19
02947>-----
02948> | PEAK FLOW (cms) = 1.24 .27 *TOTALS*
02949> | TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 1.33 1.33 1.333
02950> | RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 78.41 39.01 64.624
02951> | TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 79.41 79.41 79.414
02952> | RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .49 .814
02953>-----
02954> | *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
02955> | Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
02956>-----
02957> | (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
02958> | CN* = 79.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
02959> | (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
02960> | THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
02961> | (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
02962>-----
02963> 100:0016-----
02964> *-----
02965> *DRY POND
02966>-----
02967> | ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 1.0 min.
02968> | IN>01: (203 ) |
02969> | OUT<02: (POND ) |
02970>-----
02971> | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE

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02971>          (cms)  (ha.m.) | (cms)  (ha.m.)
02972>          .000  .0000E+00 | .456  .1109E+00
02973>          .000  .4500E-02 | .510  .1263E+00
02974>          .052  .6070E-01 | .000  .0000E+00
02975>
02976> ROUTING RESULTS          AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.
02977> -----
02978>          (ha)      (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)
02979> INFLOW<01: (POND )      3.91  1.516  1.333  64.624
02979> OUTFLOW<02: (POND )      3.91  .476  1.517  63.473
02980> OVERFLOW<03: (OVF )      .00  .000  .000  .000
02981>
02982> TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
02983> CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
02984> PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
02985>
02986>
02987> PEAK FLOW REDUCTION (Qout/Qin) (%) = 31.436
02988> TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 11.00
02989> MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1167E+00
02990>
02991> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
02992> -----
02993> 100:0019-----
02994> #*****|
02995> *AREA 204 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO TENTH LINE SWALE
02996> #*****|
02997> -----
02998> | CALIB WASHVD | Area (ha)= .16 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
02999> | 04:204 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
03000> -----
03001> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .070
03002>
03003> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .087
03004>
03004> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .035 (i)
03005> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.350
03006> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 39.014
03007> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 79.414
03008> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .491
03009>
03010> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
03011>
03012> -----
03013> 100:0019-----
03014> #*****|
03015> *COMBINE TOTAL FLOW TO SWALE
03016> -----
03017> | ADD HYD (SWALE ) | ID: NHYD          AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DWF
03018> (ha)      (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
03019> ID1 02:POND      3.91  .476  1.52  63.47  .000
03020> +ID2 03:OVF      .00  .000  .00  .00  .000
03021> +ID3 04:204      .16  .035  1.35  39.01  .000
03022> =====
03023> SUM 08:SWALE      4.07  .494  1.50  62.51  .000
03024>
03025> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
03026>
03027> -----
03028> 100:0020-----
03029> #*****|
03030> *AREA 205 - UNCONTROLLED SITE DISCHARGE TO ADJACENT LAND
03031> #*****|
03032> -----
03033> | CALIB WASHVD | Area (ha)= .22 Curve Number (CN)=79.00
03034> | 01:205 DT= 1.00 | Ia (mm)= 5.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
03035> -----
03036> U.H. Tp(hrs)= .080
03037>
03038> Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .105
03039>
03039> PEAK FLOW (cms)= .045 (i)
03040> TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.367
03041> RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 39.014
03042> TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 79.414
03043> RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .491
03044>
03045> (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
03046>
03047> -----
03048> 100:0020-----
03049> #*****|
03050> *FLOW CHECK - TOTAL SITE DISCHARGE
03051> -----
03052> | ADD HYD (TOTAL ) | ID: NHYD          AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DWF
03053> (ha)      (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
03054> ID1 01:205      .22  .045  1.37  39.01  .000
03055> +ID2 08:SWALE      4.07  .494  1.50  62.51  .000
03056> +ID3 09:BYPASS      3.64  .162  2.62  78.02  .000
03057> +ID4 10:TOPOND      6.09  .641  1.55  69.75  .000
03058> =====
03059> SUM 02:TOTAL      14.02  1.158  1.52  69.31  .000
03060>
03061> NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
03062>
03063> -----
03064> 100:0021-----
03065> #*****|
03066> -----
03067> 100:0002-----
03068> *
03069> -----
03070> 100:0002-----
03071> *
03072> -----
03073> 100:0002-----
03074> *
03075> -----
03076> 100:0002-----
03077> *
03078> -----
03079> 100:0002-----
03080> *
03081> FINISH
03082> -----
03083> #*****|
03084> WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
03085> -----
03086> 002:0005 CALIB STANDHYD
03087> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03088> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03089> 002:0015 CALIB STANDHYD
03090> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03091> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03092> 002:0016 ROUTE RESERVOIR
03093> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
03094> 005:0005 CALIB STANDHYD
03095> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03096> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03097> 005:0008 CALIB STANDHYD
03098> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03099> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03100> 005:0011 CALIB STANDHYD
03101> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03102> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03103> 005:0015 CALIB STANDHYD
03104> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03105> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.

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03106> 005:0016 ROUTE RESERVOIR
03107> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
03108> 010:0005 CALIB STANDHYD
03109> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03110> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03111> 010:0008 CALIB STANDHYD
03112> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03113> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03114> 010:0011 CALIB STANDHYD
03115> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03116> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03117> 010:0015 CALIB STANDHYD
03118> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03119> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03120> 010:0016 ROUTE RESERVOIR
03121> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
03122> 025:0005 CALIB STANDHYD
03123> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03124> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03125> 025:0008 CALIB STANDHYD
03126> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03127> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03128> 025:0011 CALIB STANDHYD
03129> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03130> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03131> 025:0015 CALIB STANDHYD
03132> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03133> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03134> 025:0016 ROUTE RESERVOIR
03135> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
03136> 050:0005 CALIB STANDHYD
03137> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03138> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03139> 050:0008 CALIB STANDHYD
03140> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03141> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03142> 050:0011 CALIB STANDHYD
03143> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03144> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03145> 050:0015 CALIB STANDHYD
03146> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03147> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03148> 050:0016 ROUTE RESERVOIR
03149> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
03150> 100:0005 CALIB STANDHYD
03151> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03152> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03153> 100:0008 CALIB STANDHYD
03154> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03155> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03156> 100:0011 CALIB STANDHYD
03157> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03158> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03159> 100:0015 CALIB STANDHYD
03160> *** WARNING: Storage Coefficient is smaller than DT!
03161> Use a smaller DT or a larger area.
03162> 100:0016 ROUTE RESERVOIR
03163> *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
03164> Simulation ended on 2026-03-23 at 16:01:52
03165> =====
03166>

```



Project No. 60549-001
 Sheet No. 1 of 1
 Checked by: RDZ
 Designed by: NZR
 Date: March 24, 2026

CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
ON-SITE STORM SEWER DESIGN
 PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE

DESIGN PARAMETERS
 Min Velocity: 0.75 m/s
 Max Velocity: 4 m/s Initial Tc = 15 min
 Manning's "n" 0.013 Pipe capacity limit = 85%
 Year Storm *FACTOR 1 10 YEAR
 $I = \frac{A}{(Tc + B)^C}$ A = 1010.0
 B = 4.6
 C = 0.78

AREA No.	DESCRIPTION	FROM	TO	AREA A (ha.)	RUNOFF COEFF "C"	* A x C	CUMMUL A x C	TIME OF CONCEN (min.)	RAIN INTENSITY (mm/hr)	PEAK FLOW "Q" (m ³ /sec)	PIPE SIZE (mm)	SLOPE (%)	LENGTH (m)	CAPACITY (m ³ /sec)	VELOCITY (m/sec)	TIME IN PIPE (min.)	% Pipe FULL	REMARKS	
DISCHARGE TO POND SE DEVELOPMENT				0.0000	0.00	0.000	0.000	15.00	99.2	0.000	375	0.3%	1.0	0.088	0.79	0.021	0.0	(Starter Row)	
11	NW Distribution Centre 4	CB10.2	MH10	0.260	0.58	0.151	0.151	15.00	99.2	0.042	300	0.5%	38.1	0.068	0.97	0.656	61%		
10		CB10.1	MH10	0.230	0.43	0.099	0.099	15.00	99.2	0.027	250	1.0%	3.0	0.059	1.21	0.041	46%		
9		MH10	MH9	0.255	0.50	0.128	0.377	15.66	96.7	0.102	450	0.3%	72.1	0.156	0.98	1.224	65%		
8		MH9	MH8	0.345	0.55	0.190	0.567	16.88	92.3	0.147	525	0.3%	74.0	0.235	1.09	1.133	62%		
7		MH8	MH7	0.253	0.59	0.149	0.716	18.01	88.7	0.178	525	0.3%	74.0	0.235	1.09	1.133	76%		
6		MH7	MH6	0.447	0.63	0.279	0.996	19.15	85.4	0.238	600	0.3%	74.0	0.336	1.19	1.037	71%		
6		SW Distribution Centre 4	MH6	MH5	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.996	20.18	82.6	0.230	675	0.3%	42.8	0.460	1.29	0.554	50%	
5		MH5	MH4	0.438	0.78	0.342	1.337	20.74	81.2	0.304	675	0.3%	88.1	0.460	1.29	1.141	66%		
17	DC4/5 Loading Docks	CB14.2	MH14	0.141	0.83	0.117	0.117	15.00	99.2	0.032	250	0.5%	31.0	0.042	0.86	0.603	77%		
16		DCB14.1	MH14	0.252	0.90	0.227	0.344	15.00	99.2	0.095	300	1.4%	3.1	0.114	1.62	0.032	83%		
15	DC4/5 Loading Docks	MH14	MH13	0.484	0.90	0.436	0.896	15.60	96.8	0.243	600	0.3%	89.8	0.336	1.19	1.258	72%		
14		MH13	MH12	0.484	0.90	0.436	1.332	16.86	92.4	0.345	675	0.3%	90.0	0.460	1.29	1.166	75%		
13		MH12	MH4	0.292	0.77	0.225	1.557	18.03	88.7	0.386	675	0.3%	87.4	0.460	1.29	1.132	84%		
4		MH4	MH3	0.245	0.80	0.196	3.090	21.88	78.4	0.679	900	0.3%	63.0	0.991	1.56	0.674	68%		
3		CB3.1	MH3	0.154	0.78	0.120	0.120	15.00	99.2	0.033	250	2.0%	17.4	0.084	1.71	0.169	40%		
-		MH3	MH2	0.000	0.00	0.000	3.210	22.55	76.9	0.691	900	0.3%	31.0	0.991	1.56	0.331	70%		
2		CB2.1	TANK	0.150	0.90	0.135	0.135	15.00	99.2	0.037	250	2.3%	1.3	0.090	1.84	0.012	42%		
-		MH2	TANK	0.000	0.00	0.000	3.345	22.88	76.2	0.714	900	0.3%	2.8	0.991	1.56	0.030	72%		
1		CB1.1	TANK	0.120	0.75	0.090	0.135	15.00	99.2	0.037	250	0.9%	2.2	0.056	1.15	0.032	66%		
-		TANK	MH1	0.000	0.00	0.000	3.615	22.91	76.1	0.770	900	0.3%	5.5	0.991	1.56	0.059	78%		
32		CBMH24.1	CBMH24	0.100	0.75	0.075	0.075	15.00	99.2	0.021	250	0.5%	19.6	0.042	0.86	0.381	50%		
31		CBMH24	MH23	0.110	0.77	0.085	0.160	15.38	97.7	0.044	300	0.4%	29.4	0.061	0.87	0.566	71%		
30		CB23.2	MH23	0.120	0.79	0.095	0.095	15.00	99.2	0.026	250	0.5%	23.7	0.042	0.86	0.461	63%		
12		CB23.1	MH23	0.080	0.85	0.068	0.068	15.00	99.2	0.019	250	0.5%	9.3	0.042	0.86	0.181	45%		
29		MH23	MH22	0.150	0.75	0.113	0.435	15.95	95.6	0.116	525	0.3%	82.1	0.235	1.09	1.258	49%		
28		MH22	MH21	0.140	0.62	0.087	0.522	17.21	91.3	0.133	525	0.3%	44.9	0.235	1.09	0.688	57%		
25, 26, 27		MH21	MH20	0.180	0.76	0.137	0.659	17.89	89.1	0.164	600	0.3%	51.7	0.336	1.19	0.724	49%		
23, 24		MH20	MH19	0.163	0.72	0.117	0.776	18.62	86.9	0.189	600	0.3%	51.3	0.336	1.19	0.719	56%		
22		MH19	MH18	0.081	0.78	0.063	0.839	19.34	84.9	0.199	675	0.3%	71.4	0.460	1.29	0.925	43%		
21		MH18	MH17	0.100	0.88	0.088	0.927	20.26	82.4	0.214	675	0.3%	78.3	0.460	1.29	1.014	46%		
20		MH17	MH16	0.200	0.86	0.172	1.099	21.28	79.8	0.246	675	0.3%	79.0	0.460	1.29	1.023	53%		
19		MH16	MH15	0.105	0.85	0.089	1.188	22.30	77.5	0.258	675	0.3%	79.0	0.460	1.29	1.023	56%		
18		MH15	MH1	0.084	0.84	0.071	1.259	23.32	75.2	0.265	675	0.3%	79.0	0.460	1.29	1.023	58%		
DISCHARGE FROM DC4/5 TO LISGAR BYPASS				0.0000	0.00	0.000	0.000	15.00	99.2	0.000	100	1.0%	1.0	0.005	0.66	0.025	0%	(Starter Row)	
46	Distribution Centre 4 Roof	STM STUB	DC4 TANK	2.6820	0.90	2.414	2.414	15.00	99.2	0.061	300	0.7%	18.5	0.081	1.14	0.269	75%	WORST CASE PEAK FLOW RATE FROM ROOF (FROM 10-YR SWMHYMO OUTPUT)	
45	Distribution Centre 5 Roof	STM STUB	DC5 TANK	3.0500	0.90	2.745	2.745	15.00	99.2	0.058	300	0.7%	18.5	0.081	1.14	0.269	72%	WORST CASE PEAK FLOW RATE FROM ROOF (FROM 10-YR SWMHYMO OUTPUT)	
-	DC4 TANK SPILLPOINT AT MH40	MH40	MH37	0.000	0.00	0.000	5.159	15.00	99.2	0.054	375	1.0%	10.5	0.175	1.59	0.110	31%	10-YR PEAK FLOW RATE DISCHARGING DC4 TANK (SWMHYMO OUTPUT)	
-	DC5 TANK SPILLPOINT AT MH38	MH38	MH37	0.000	0.00	0.000	5.159	15.00	99.2	0.051	375	1.6%	67.0	0.222	2.01	0.556	23%	10-YR PEAK FLOW RATE DISCHARGING DC5 TANK (SWMHYMO OUTPUT)	
-		MH37	MH36	0.000	0.00	0.000	5.159	15.56	97.0	0.105	450	1.0%	72.7	0.285	1.79	0.676	37%		
-		MH36	OUTLET	0.000	0.00	0.000	5.159	16.23	94.6	0.105	450	1.0%	70.7	0.285	1.79	0.657	37%		
DISCHARGE TO DRY POND NE OF DATA CENTRE				0.0000	0.00	0.000	0.000	15.00	99.2	0.000	100	1.0%	1.0	0.005	0.66	0.025	0%	(Starter Row)	
40	NW Data Centre	CB30.1	DCBMH30	0.140	0.78	0.109	0.109	15.00	99.2	0.030	250	0.40%	39.3	0.038	0.77	0.855	81%		
33		DCBMH30	MH29	0.950	0.46	0.437	0.546	15.85	95.9	0.147	375	1.00%	17.0	0.175	1.59	0.178	84%		
34	N Data Centre	MH29	MH28	0.450	0.47	0.212	0.758	16.03	95.3	0.202	600	0.30%	49.3	0.336	1.19	0.691	60%		
35		MH28	MH27	0.3200	0.45	0.144	0.902	16.72	92.9	0.234	600	0.30%	60.1	0.336	1.19	0.842	70%		
36		MH27	MH26	0.160	0.73	0.117	1.019	17.57	90.1	0.257	600	0.30%	66.4	0.336	1.19	0.930	76%		
38		MH26	MH25 (OGS2)	0.060	0.74	0.044	1.063	18.50	87.2	0.260	600	0.30%	40.9	0.336	1.19	0.573	77%		
37		CB25.1	MH25 (OGS2)	0.190	0.62	0.118	0.118	15.00	99.2	0.033	250	0.70%	9.6	0.050	1.01	0.158	66%		
-		MH25 (OGS2)	DRY POND	0.000	0.00	0.000	1.181	19.07	85.6	0.283	600	0.50%	7.0	0.434	1.54	0.076	65%		
41	SE Data Centre	CB35.1	CBMH35	0.180	0.58	0.104	0.104	15.00	99.2	0.029	250	0.4%	50.4	0.038	0.77	1.096	77%		
42		CBMH35	CBMH34	0.090	0.46	0.041	0.146	16.10	95.0	0.039	300	0.4%	50.0	0.061	0.87	0.963	63%		
43		CBMH34	CBMH33 (OGS3)	0.080	0.49	0.039	0.144	17.06	91.7	0.037	300	0.4%	51.6	0.061	0.87	0.994	60%		
44		CBMH33 (OGS3)	DRY POND	0.050	0.75	0.038	0.181	18.05	88.6	0.045	300	1.3%	29.1	0.110	1.56	0.311	41%		
39	Data Centre Roof	STM STUB	MH32	1.050	0.90	0.945	0.945	15.00	99.2	0.262	525	1.0%	8.9	0.430	1.99	0.075	61%		
-		MH30	DRY POND	0.0000	0.00	0.000	0.945	15.07	98.9	0.262	525	1.6%	20.7	0.544	2.51	0.137	48%		
-		DRY POND	CSP CULVERT	0.0000	0.00	0.000	2.307	19.15	85.4	0.259	525	0.50%	2.6	0.304	1.40	0.031	85%	PEAK FLOW RATE BASED ON 10-YR SWMHYMO OUTPUT FOR DRY POND	
-	Future Connection	DRY POND	TO MUNI SEWER	0.0000	0.00	0.000	2.046	18.76	86.5	0.259	450	1.2%	4.0	0.312	1.96	0.034	83%	FUTURE MUNICIPAL SEWER CONNECTION	

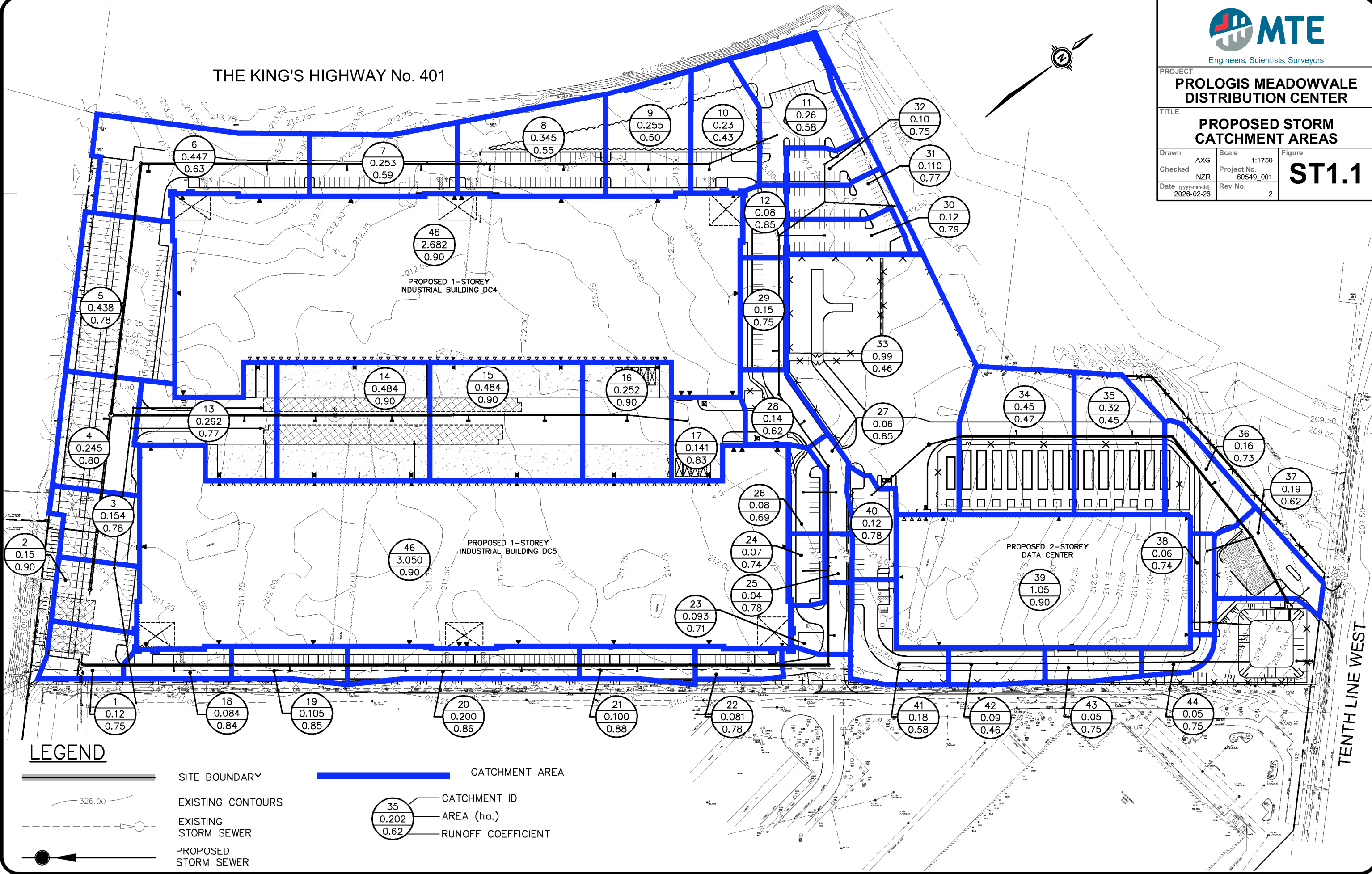


Engineers, Scientists, Surveyors

PROJECT
**PROLOGIS MEADOWVALE
DISTRIBUTION CENTER**

TITLE
**PROPOSED STORM
CATCHMENT AREAS**

Drawn	AXG	Scale	1:1760	Figure	ST1.1
Checked	NZR	Project No.	60549_001		
Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	2026-02-26	Rev No.	2		



Imbrium® Systems

ESTIMATED NET ANNUAL SEDIMENT (TSS) LOAD REDUCTION

03/19/2026

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

Project Name:	Prologis Meadowvale Distribution Centre
Project Number:	60549-001
Designer Name:	Nick Rednucic
Designer Company:	MTE Consultants
Designer Email:	nrendulic@mte85.com
Designer Phone:	905-639-2552
EOR Name:	
EOR Company:	
EOR Email:	
EOR Phone:	

Site Name:	Meadowvale DC - OGS1
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Drainage Area (ha):	6.09
% Imperviousness:	78.00

Runoff Coefficient 'c': 0.76

Particle Size Distribution:	CA ETV
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Target TSS Removal (%):	56.0
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Required Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%):	
Estimated Water Quality Flow Rate (L/s):	145.45
Oil / Fuel Spill Risk Site?	Yes
Upstream Flow Control?	Yes
Upstream Orifice Control Flow Rate to Stormceptor (L/s):	662.00
Peak Conveyance (maximum) Flow Rate (L/s):	662.00
Influent TSS Concentration (mg/L):	150
Estimated Average Annual Sediment Load (kg/yr):	2449
Estimated Average Annual Sediment Volume (L/yr):	1991

Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction Sizing Summary	
Stormceptor Model	TSS Removal Provided (%)
EFO4	26
EFO5	32
EFO6	37
EFO8	45
EFO10	50
EFO12	56

Recommended Stormceptor EFO Model: EFO12

Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction (%): 56

Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%): > 90



THIRD-PARTY TESTING AND VERIFICATION

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

PERFORMANCE

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

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (PSD)

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

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

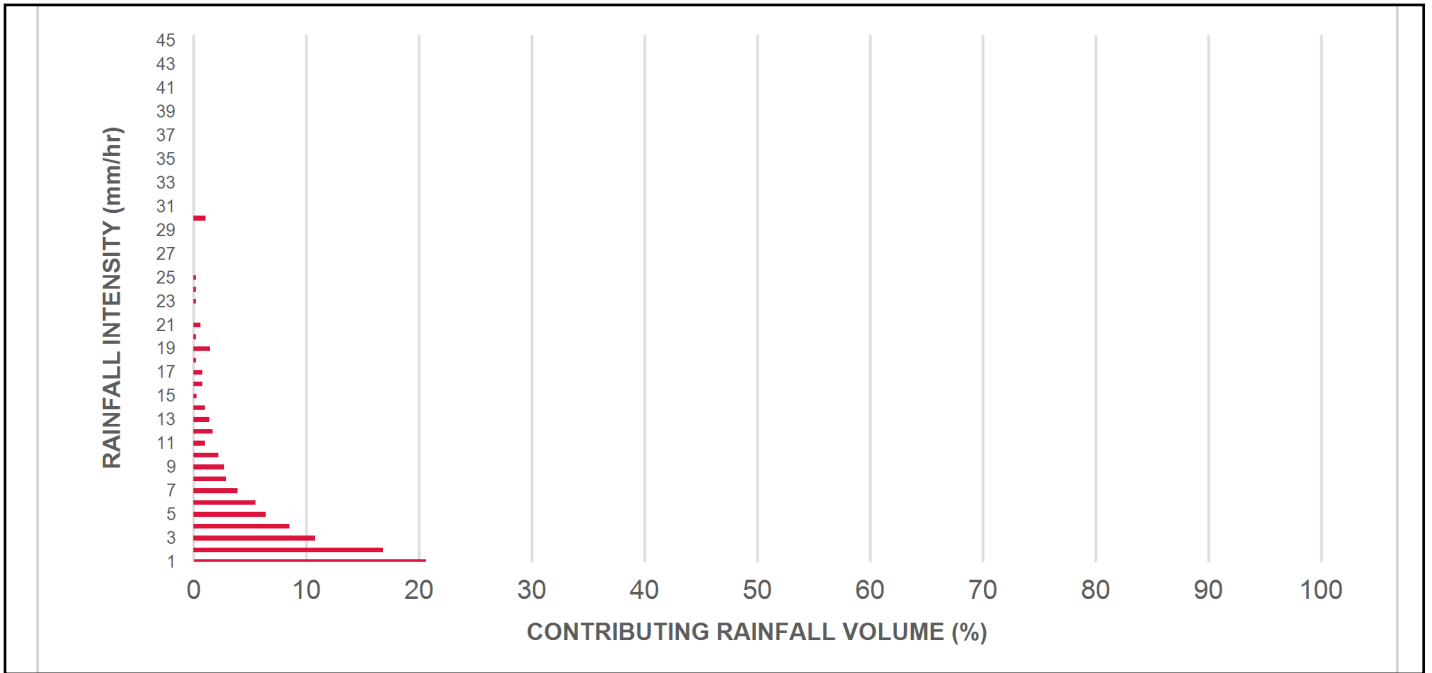
Upstream Flow Controlled Results

Rainfall Intensity (mm / hr)	Percent Rainfall Volume (%)	Cumulative Rainfall Volume (%)	Flow Rate (L/s)	Flow Rate (L/min)	Surface Loading Rate (L/min/m²)	Removal Efficiency (%)	Incremental Removal (%)	Cumulative Removal (%)
0.50	8.5	8.5	6.50	390.0	31.0	70	6.0	6.0
1.00	20.6	29.1	13.00	780.0	62.0	67	13.9	19.9
2.00	16.8	45.9	26.00	1560.0	125.0	61	10.2	30.1
3.00	10.8	56.7	39.01	2340.0	187.0	56	6.0	36.0
4.00	8.5	65.2	52.01	3121.0	250.0	53	4.4	40.5
5.00	6.4	71.6	65.01	3901.0	312.0	51	3.3	43.7
6.00	5.5	77.0	78.01	4681.0	374.0	49	2.7	46.4
7.00	3.9	81.0	91.02	5461.0	437.0	47	1.9	48.3
8.00	2.9	83.9	104.02	6241.0	499.0	45	1.3	49.6
9.00	2.7	86.5	117.02	7021.0	562.0	43	1.2	50.7
10.00	2.2	88.7	130.02	7801.0	624.0	42	0.9	51.6
11.00	1.0	89.7	143.03	8582.0	687.0	42	0.4	52.0
12.00	1.7	91.3	156.03	9362.0	749.0	41	0.7	52.7
13.00	1.4	92.8	169.03	10142.0	811.0	41	0.6	53.3
14.00	1.0	93.7	182.03	10922.0	874.0	41	0.4	53.7
15.00	0.3	94.0	195.04	11702.0	936.0	40	0.1	53.8
16.00	0.8	94.8	208.04	12482.0	999.0	40	0.3	54.1
17.00	0.8	95.7	221.04	13262.0	1061.0	39	0.3	54.5
18.00	0.2	95.8	234.04	14043.0	1123.0	38	0.1	54.5
19.00	1.5	97.3	247.05	14823.0	1186.0	37	0.6	55.1
20.00	0.2	97.5	260.05	15603.0	1248.0	36	0.1	55.2
21.00	0.6	98.2	273.05	16383.0	1311.0	35	0.2	55.4
22.00	1.8	100.0	286.05	17163.0	1373.0	34	0.6	56.0
23.00	0.2	100.2	299.06	17943.0	1435.0	33	0.1	56.1
24.00	0.2	100.5	312.06	18723.0	1498.0	32	0.1	56.2
25.00	0.2	100.7	325.06	19504.0	1560.0	31	0.1	56.2
30.00	1.1	101.8	390.07	23404.0	1872.0	25	0.3	56.5
35.00	-1.8	100.0	455.08	27305.0	2184.0	22	N/A	56.1
40.00	0.0	100.0	520.10	31206.0	2496.0	19	0.0	56.1
45.00	0.0	100.0	585.11	35106.0	2809.0	17	0.0	56.1
Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction =								56 %

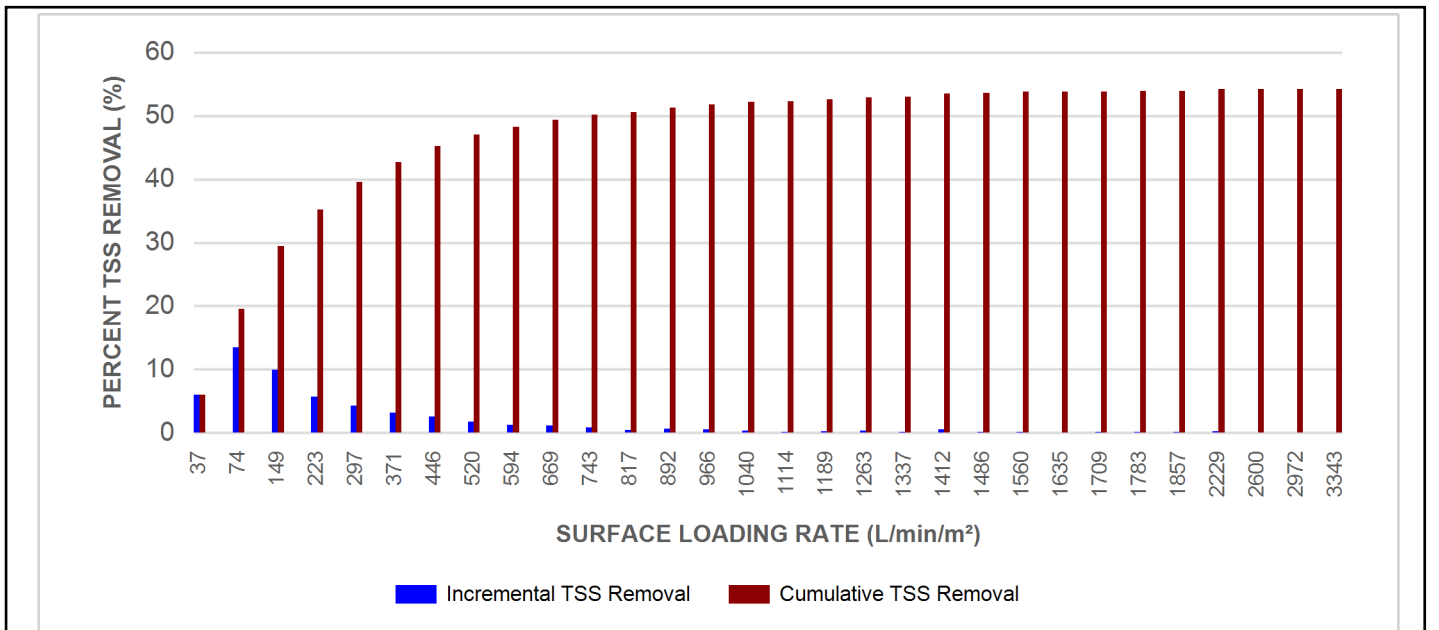
Climate Station ID: 6158731 Years of Rainfall Data: 20



RAINFALL DATA FROM TORONTO INTL AP RAINFALL STATION



INCREMENTAL AND CUMULATIVE TSS REMOVAL FOR THE RECOMMENDED STORMCEPTOR® MODEL



Maximum Pipe Diameter / Peak Conveyance

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter		Min Angle Inlet / Outlet Pipes	Max Inlet Pipe Diameter		Max Outlet Pipe Diameter		Peak Conveyance Flow Rate	
	(m)	(ft)		(mm)	(in)	(mm)	(in)	(L/s)	(cfs)
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	90	609	24	609	24	425	15
EF5 / EFO5	1.5	5	90	762	30	762	30	710	25
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	90	914	36	914	36	990	35
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	90	1219	48	1219	48	1700	60
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100

SCOUR PREVENTION AND ONLINE CONFIGURATION

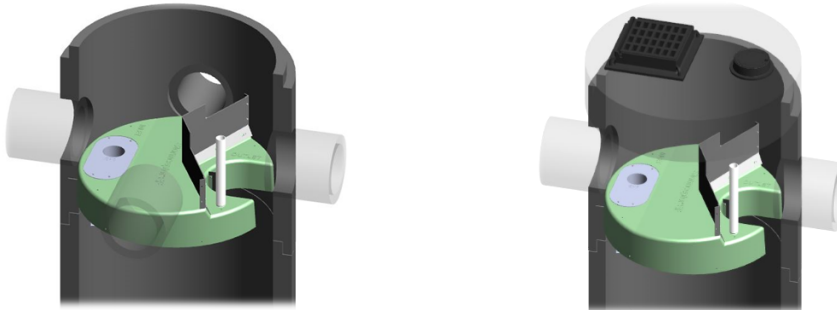
► Stormceptor® EF and EFO feature an internal bypass and superior scour prevention technology that have been demonstrated in third-party testing according to the scour testing provisions of the Canadian ETV Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, and the exceptional scour test performance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

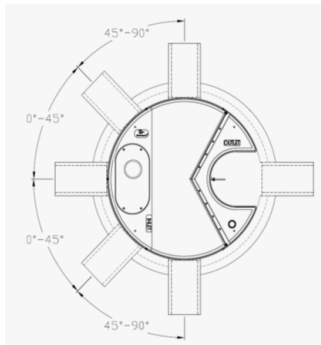
DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

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

OIL CAPTURE AND RETENTION

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





INLET-TO-OUTLET DROP

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

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

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

HEAD LOSS

The head loss through Stormceptor EF is similar to that of a 60-degree bend structure. The applicable K value for calculating minor losses through the unit is 1.1. For submerged conditions the applicable K value is 3.0.

Pollutant Capacity

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter		Depth (Outlet Pipe Invert to Sump Floor)		Oil Volume		Recommended Sediment Maintenance Depth *		Maximum Sediment Volume *		Maximum Sediment Mass **	
	(m)	(ft)	(m)	(ft)	(L)	(Gal)	(mm)	(in)	(L)	(ft³)	(kg)	(lb)
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	1.52	5.0	265	70	203	8	1190	42	1904	5250
EF5 / EFO5	1.5	5	1.62	5.3	420	111	305	10	2124	75	2612	5758
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	1.93	6.3	610	160	305	12	3470	123	5552	15375
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	2.59	8.5	1070	280	610	24	8780	310	14048	38750
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	3.25	10.7	1670	440	610	24	17790	628	28464	78500
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	3.89	12.8	2475	655	610	24	31220	1103	49952	137875

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

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

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

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO DRAWINGS

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

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO SPECIFICATION

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

SLR (L/min/m ²)	TSS % REMOVAL	SLR (L/min/m ²)	TSS % REMOVAL	SLR (L/min/m ²)	TSS % REMOVAL	SLR (L/min/m ²)	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 m ³ sediment / 265 L oil
	5 ft (1524 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	1.95 m ³ sediment / 420 L oil
	6 ft (1829 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	3.48 m ³ sediment / 609 L oil
	8 ft (2438 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	8.78 m ³ sediment / 1,071 L oil
	10 ft (3048 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	17.78 m ³ sediment / 1,673 L oil
	12 ft (3657 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	31.23 m ³ sediment / 2,476 L oil

PART 3 – PERFORMANCE & DESIGN

3.1 GENERAL

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 LIGHT LIQUID RE-ENTRAINMENT SIMULATION TESTING

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 re-

entrainment 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.

3.4.1 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.

Imbrium® Systems

ESTIMATED NET ANNUAL SEDIMENT (TSS) LOAD REDUCTION

02/24/2026

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

Project Name:	Prologis Meadowvale Distribution Centre
Project Number:	60549-001
Designer Name:	Nick Rednulich
Designer Company:	MTE Consultants
Designer Email:	nrendulich@mte85.com
Designer Phone:	905-639-2552
EOR Name:	
EOR Company:	
EOR Email:	
EOR Phone:	

Site Name:	Meadowvale DC - OGS2
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Drainage Area (ha):	2.30
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% Imperviousness:	48.00
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Runoff Coefficient 'c': 0.58

Particle Size Distribution:	CA ETV
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Target TSS Removal (%):	60.0
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Required Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%):	
Estimated Water Quality Flow Rate (L/s):	42.06
Oil / Fuel Spill Risk Site?	Yes
Upstream Flow Control?	No
Peak Conveyance (maximum) Flow Rate (L/s):	
Influent TSS Concentration (mg/L):	150
Estimated Average Annual Sediment Load (kg/yr):	630
Estimated Average Annual Sediment Volume (L/yr):	512

Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction Sizing Summary	
Stormceptor Model	TSS Removal Provided (%)
EFO4	43
EFO5	49
EFO6	53
EFO8	59
EFO10	62
EFO12	64

Recommended Stormceptor EFO Model: EFO10

Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction (%): 62

Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%): > 90



THIRD-PARTY TESTING AND VERIFICATION

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

PERFORMANCE

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

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (PSD)

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

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

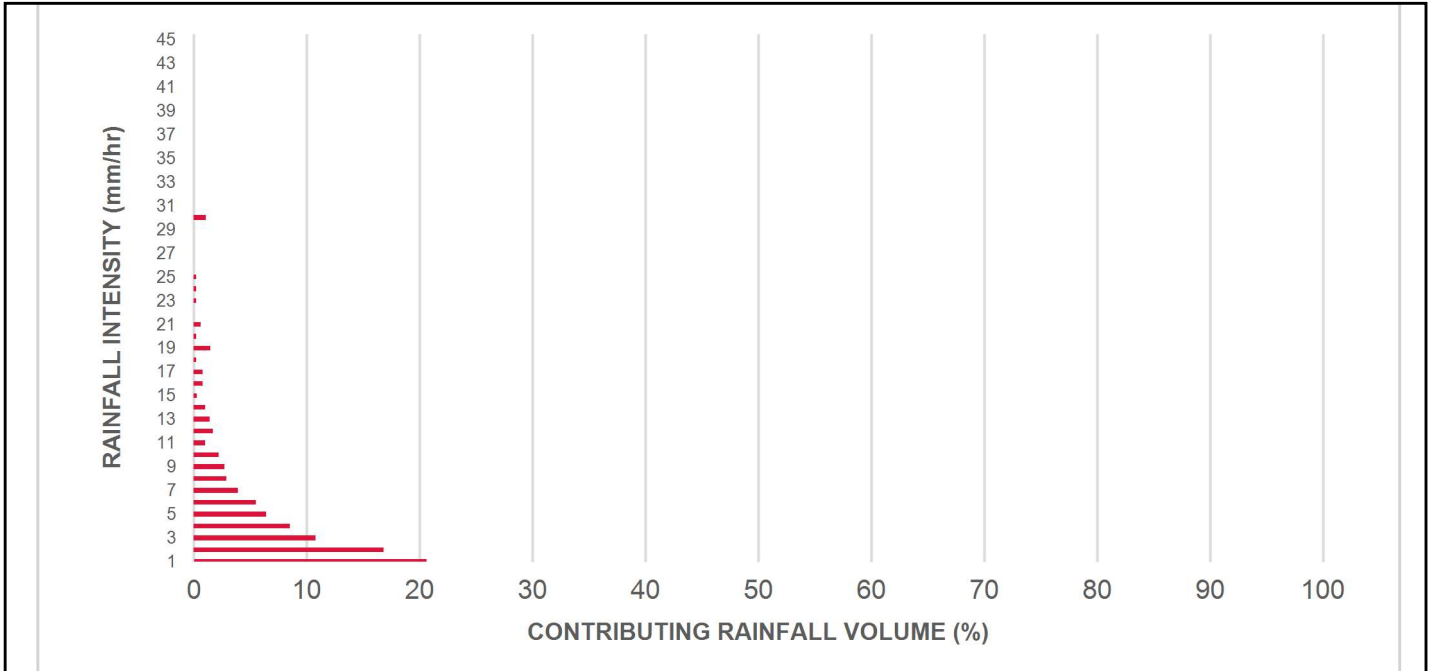


Rainfall Intensity (mm / hr)	Percent Rainfall Volume (%)	Cumulative Rainfall Volume (%)	Flow Rate (L/s)	Flow Rate (L/min)	Surface Loading Rate (L/min/m ²)	Removal Efficiency (%)	Incremental Removal (%)	Cumulative Removal (%)
0.50	8.5	8.5	1.88	113.0	15.0	70	6.0	6.0
1.00	20.6	29.1	3.76	226.0	31.0	70	14.5	20.5
2.00	16.8	45.9	7.52	451.0	62.0	67	11.3	31.8
3.00	10.8	56.7	11.28	677.0	93.0	63	6.8	38.6
4.00	8.5	65.2	15.04	902.0	124.0	61	5.1	43.7
5.00	6.4	71.6	18.80	1128.0	155.0	58	3.7	47.5
6.00	5.5	77.0	22.56	1353.0	185.0	56	3.0	50.5
7.00	3.9	81.0	26.32	1579.0	216.0	54	2.1	52.6
8.00	2.9	83.9	30.08	1805.0	247.0	53	1.5	54.1
9.00	2.7	86.5	33.84	2030.0	278.0	52	1.4	55.5
10.00	2.2	88.7	37.60	2256.0	309.0	51	1.1	56.6
11.00	1.0	89.7	41.36	2481.0	340.0	50	0.5	57.1
12.00	1.7	91.3	45.12	2707.0	371.0	49	0.8	57.9
13.00	1.4	92.8	48.88	2933.0	402.0	48	0.7	58.6
14.00	1.0	93.7	52.64	3158.0	433.0	47	0.5	59.1
15.00	0.3	94.0	56.40	3384.0	464.0	46	0.1	59.2
16.00	0.8	94.8	60.15	3609.0	494.0	45	0.4	59.6
17.00	0.8	95.7	63.91	3835.0	525.0	44	0.4	59.9
18.00	0.2	95.8	67.67	4060.0	556.0	44	0.1	60.0
19.00	1.5	97.3	71.43	4286.0	587.0	43	0.6	60.7
20.00	0.2	97.5	75.19	4512.0	618.0	42	0.1	60.7
21.00	0.6	98.2	78.95	4737.0	649.0	42	0.3	61.0
22.00	0.0	98.2	82.71	4963.0	680.0	42	0.0	61.0
23.00	0.2	98.4	86.47	5188.0	711.0	41	0.1	61.1
24.00	0.2	98.6	90.23	5414.0	742.0	41	0.1	61.2
25.00	0.2	98.9	93.99	5640.0	773.0	41	0.1	61.3
30.00	1.1	100.0	112.79	6767.0	927.0	40	0.5	61.7
35.00	0.0	100.0	131.59	7895.0	1082.0	39	0.0	61.7
40.00	0.0	100.0	150.39	9023.0	1236.0	37	0.0	61.7
45.00	0.0	100.0	169.19	10151.0	1391.0	34	0.0	61.7
Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction =								62 %

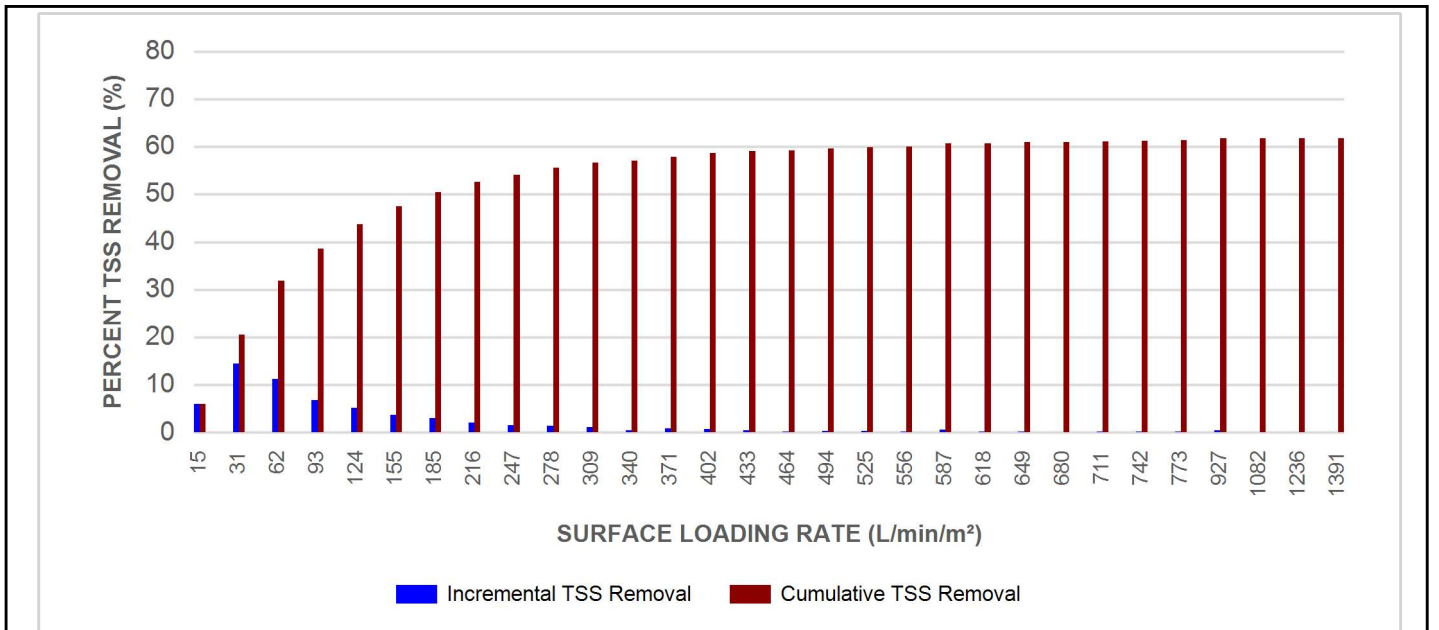
Climate Station ID: 6158731 Years of Rainfall Data: 20



RAINFALL DATA FROM TORONTO INTL AP RAINFALL STATION



INCREMENTAL AND CUMULATIVE TSS REMOVAL FOR THE RECOMMENDED STORMCEPTOR® MODEL



Maximum Pipe Diameter / Peak Conveyance

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter		Min Angle Inlet / Outlet Pipes	Max Inlet Pipe Diameter		Max Outlet Pipe Diameter		Peak Conveyance Flow Rate	
	(m)	(ft)		(mm)	(in)	(mm)	(in)	(L/s)	(cfs)
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	90	609	24	609	24	425	15
EF5 / EFO5	1.5	5	90	762	30	762	30	710	25
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	90	914	36	914	36	990	35
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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

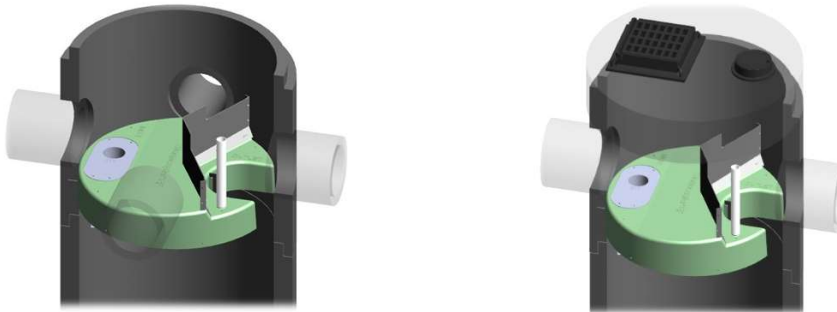
► Stormceptor® EF and EFO feature an internal bypass and superior scour prevention technology that have been demonstrated in third-party testing according to the scour testing provisions of the Canadian ETV **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**, and the exceptional scour test performance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

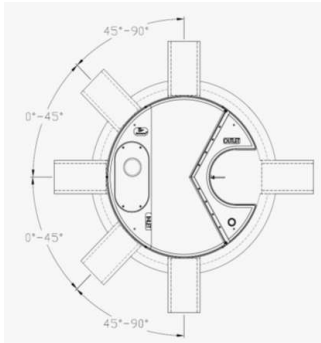
DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

► 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.

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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.

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HEAD LOSS

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Pollutant Capacity

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter		Depth (Outlet Pipe Invert to Sump Floor)		Oil Volume		Recommended Sediment Maintenance Depth *		Maximum Sediment Volume *		Maximum Sediment Mass **	
	(m)	(ft)	(m)	(ft)	(L)	(Gal)	(mm)	(in)	(L)	(ft ³)	(kg)	(lb)
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EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	2.59	8.5	1070	280	610	24	8780	310	14048	38750
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*Increased sump depth may be added to increase sediment storage capacity

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

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

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO DRAWINGS

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

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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
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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).

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

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

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

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 OGS POLLUTANT STORAGE

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

2.1.1	4 ft (1219 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	1.19 m ³ sediment / 265 L oil
	5 ft (1524 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	1.95 m ³ sediment / 420 L oil
	6 ft (1829 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	3.48 m ³ sediment / 609 L oil
	8 ft (2438 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	8.78 m ³ sediment / 1,071 L oil
	10 ft (3048 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	17.78 m ³ sediment / 1,673 L oil
	12 ft (3657 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	31.23 m ³ sediment / 2,476 L oil

PART 3 – PERFORMANCE & DESIGN

3.1 GENERAL

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 LIGHT LIQUID RE-ENTRAINMENT SIMULATION TESTING

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 re-

entrainment 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.

3.4.1 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.

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

02/24/2026

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

Project Name:	Prologis Meadowvale Distribution Centre
Project Number:	60549-001
Designer Name:	Nick Rednulich
Designer Company:	MTE Consultants
Designer Email:	nrendulich@mte85.com
Designer Phone:	905-639-2552
EOR Name:	
EOR Company:	
EOR Email:	
EOR Phone:	

Site Name:	Meadowvale DC - OGS3
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Drainage Area (ha):	0.40
% Imperviousness:	56.00

Runoff Coefficient 'c': 0.63

Particle Size Distribution:	CA ETV
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Target TSS Removal (%):	60.0
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Required Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%):	90.00
Estimated Water Quality Flow Rate (L/s):	7.91
Oil / Fuel Spill Risk Site?	Yes
Upstream Flow Control?	No
Peak Conveyance (maximum) Flow Rate (L/s):	
Influent TSS Concentration (mg/L):	150
Estimated Average Annual Sediment Load (kg/yr):	126
Estimated Average Annual Sediment Volume (L/yr):	102

Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction Sizing Summary	
Stormceptor Model	TSS Removal Provided (%)
EFO4	61
EFO5	64
EFO6	66
EFO8	68
EFO10	70
EFO12	70

Recommended Stormceptor EFO Model: EFO4
Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction (%): 61
Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%): > 90



THIRD-PARTY TESTING AND VERIFICATION

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

PERFORMANCE

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

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (PSD)

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

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

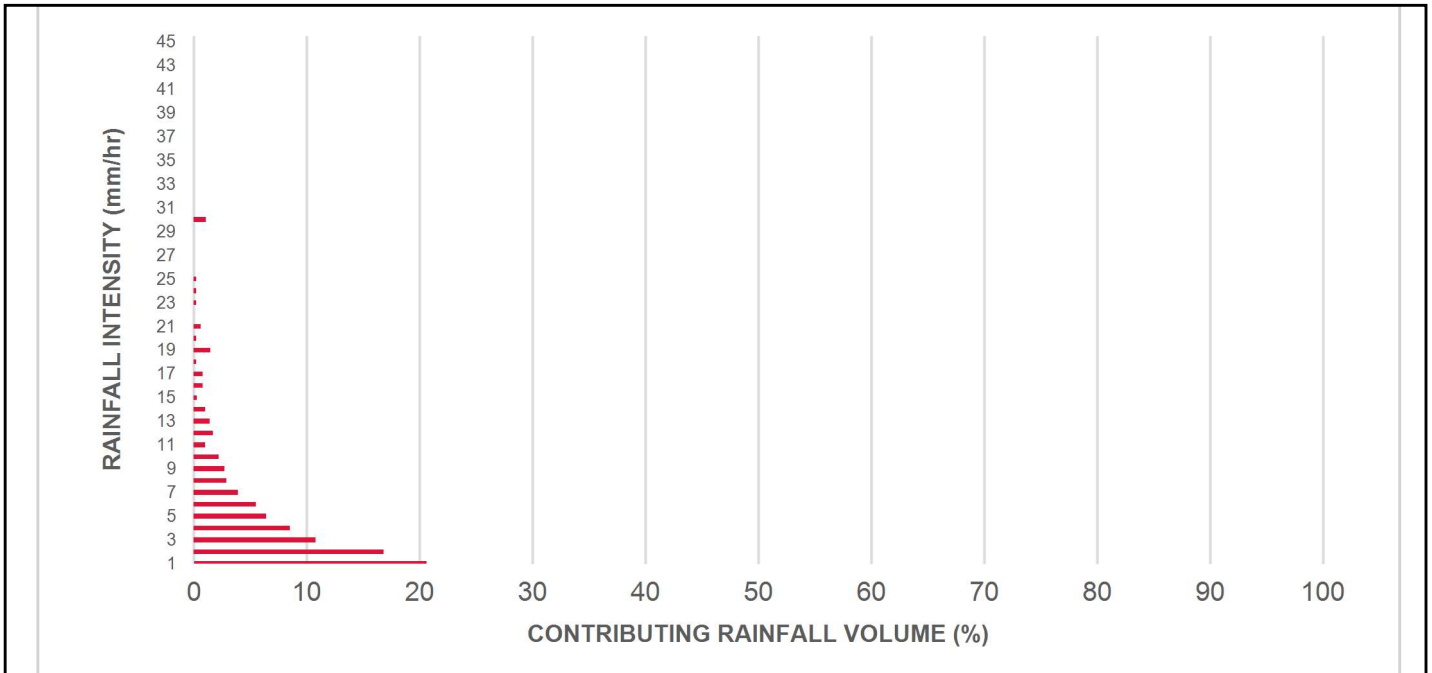


Rainfall Intensity (mm / hr)	Percent Rainfall Volume (%)	Cumulative Rainfall Volume (%)	Flow Rate (L/s)	Flow Rate (L/min)	Surface Loading Rate (L/min/m ²)	Removal Efficiency (%)	Incremental Removal (%)	Cumulative Removal (%)
0.50	8.5	8.5	0.35	21.0	18.0	70	6.0	6.0
1.00	20.6	29.1	0.71	42.0	35.0	70	14.5	20.5
2.00	16.8	45.9	1.41	85.0	71.0	66	11.0	31.5
3.00	10.8	56.7	2.12	127.0	106.0	62	6.7	38.2
4.00	8.5	65.2	2.83	170.0	141.0	59	5.0	43.2
5.00	6.4	71.6	3.54	212.0	177.0	57	3.6	46.9
6.00	5.5	77.0	4.24	255.0	212.0	54	2.9	49.8
7.00	3.9	81.0	4.95	297.0	248.0	53	2.1	51.9
8.00	2.9	83.9	5.66	339.0	283.0	52	1.5	53.4
9.00	2.7	86.5	6.37	382.0	318.0	51	1.4	54.7
10.00	2.2	88.7	7.07	424.0	354.0	50	1.1	55.8
11.00	1.0	89.7	7.78	467.0	389.0	49	0.5	56.3
12.00	1.7	91.3	8.49	509.0	424.0	47	0.8	57.1
13.00	1.4	92.8	9.19	552.0	460.0	46	0.7	57.7
14.00	1.0	93.7	9.90	594.0	495.0	45	0.4	58.1
15.00	0.3	94.0	10.61	637.0	530.0	44	0.1	58.3
16.00	0.8	94.8	11.32	679.0	566.0	43	0.3	58.6
17.00	0.8	95.7	12.02	721.0	601.0	42	0.4	59.0
18.00	0.2	95.8	12.73	764.0	637.0	42	0.1	59.0
19.00	1.5	97.3	13.44	806.0	672.0	42	0.6	59.7
20.00	0.2	97.5	14.14	849.0	707.0	42	0.1	59.8
21.00	0.6	98.2	14.85	891.0	743.0	41	0.3	60.0
22.00	0.0	98.2	15.56	934.0	778.0	41	0.0	60.0
23.00	0.2	98.4	16.27	976.0	813.0	41	0.1	60.1
24.00	0.2	98.6	16.97	1018.0	849.0	41	0.1	60.2
25.00	0.2	98.9	17.68	1061.0	884.0	41	0.1	60.3
30.00	1.1	100.0	21.22	1273.0	1061.0	39	0.4	60.7
35.00	0.0	100.0	24.75	1485.0	1238.0	37	0.0	60.7
40.00	0.0	100.0	28.29	1697.0	1414.0	34	0.0	60.7
45.00	0.0	100.0	31.83	1910.0	1591.0	30	0.0	60.7
Estimated Net Annual Sediment (TSS) Load Reduction =								61 %

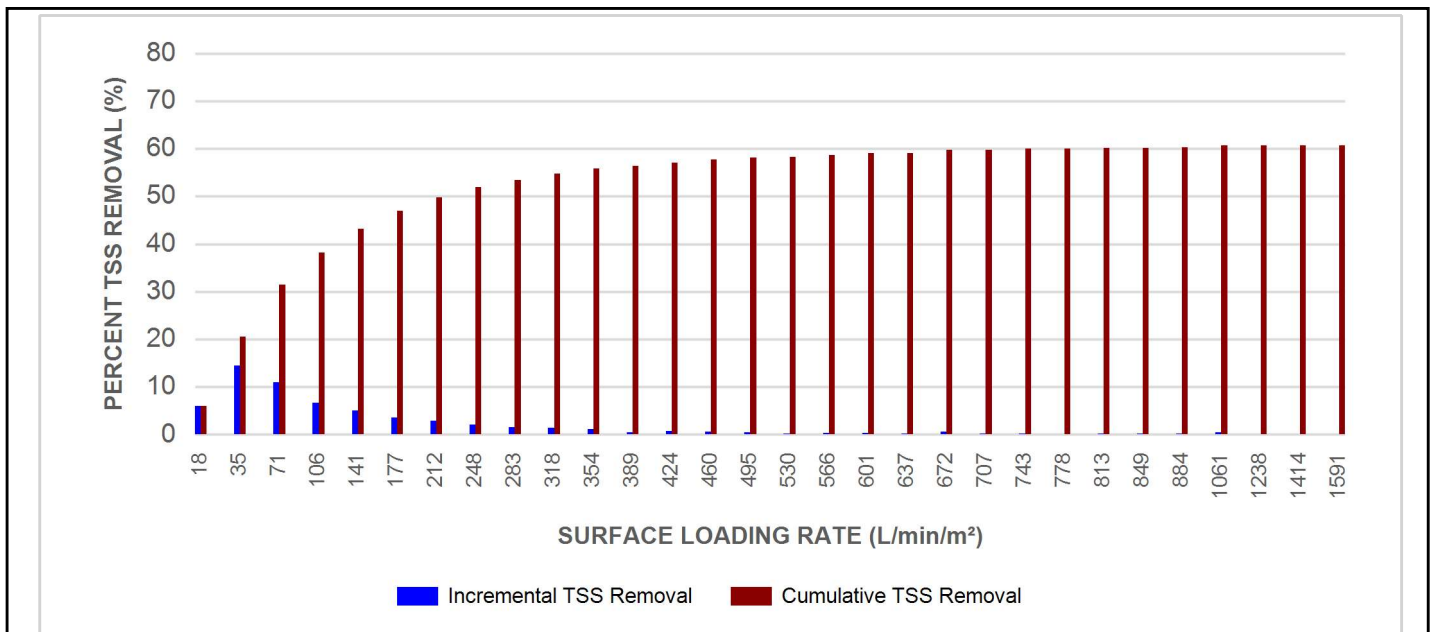
Climate Station ID: 6158731 Years of Rainfall Data: 20



RAINFALL DATA FROM TORONTO INTL AP RAINFALL STATION



INCREMENTAL AND CUMULATIVE TSS REMOVAL FOR THE RECOMMENDED STORMCEPTOR® MODEL



Maximum Pipe Diameter / Peak Conveyance

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter		Min Angle Inlet / Outlet Pipes	Max Inlet Pipe Diameter		Max Outlet Pipe Diameter		Peak Conveyance Flow Rate	
	(m)	(ft)		(mm)	(in)	(mm)	(in)	(L/s)	(cfs)
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	90	609	24	609	24	425	15
EF5 / EFO5	1.5	5	90	762	30	762	30	710	25
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	90	914	36	914	36	990	35
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	90	1219	48	1219	48	1700	60
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100

SCOUR PREVENTION AND ONLINE CONFIGURATION

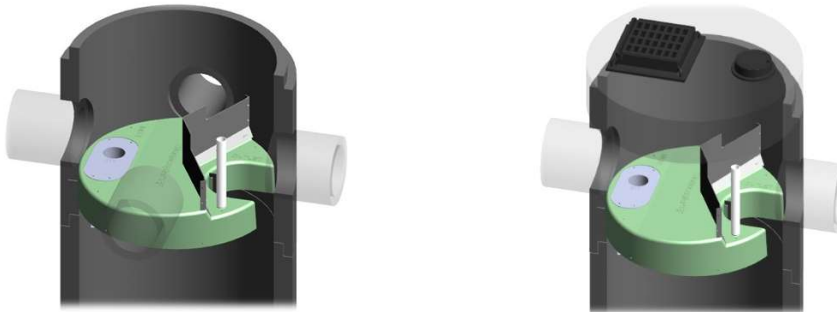
► Stormceptor® EF and EFO feature an internal bypass and superior scour prevention technology that have been demonstrated in third-party testing according to the scour testing provisions of the Canadian ETV **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**, and the exceptional scour test performance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

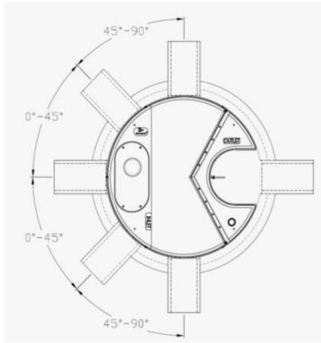
DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

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

OIL CAPTURE AND RETENTION

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





INLET-TO-OUTLET DROP

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

- 0° - 45° : The inlet pipe is 1-inch (25mm) higher than the outlet pipe.
- 45° - 90° : The inlet pipe is 2-inches (50mm) higher than the outlet pipe.

HEAD LOSS

The head loss through Stormceptor EF is similar to that of a 60-degree bend structure. The applicable K value for calculating minor losses through the unit is 1.1. For submerged conditions the applicable K value is 3.0.

Pollutant Capacity

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter		Depth (Outlet Pipe Invert to Sump Floor)		Oil Volume		Recommended Sediment Maintenance Depth *		Maximum Sediment Volume *		Maximum Sediment Mass **	
	(m)	(ft)	(m)	(ft)	(L)	(Gal)	(mm)	(in)	(L)	(ft ³)	(kg)	(lb)
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	1.52	5.0	265	70	203	8	1190	42	1904	5250
EF5 / EFO5	1.5	5	1.62	5.3	420	111	305	10	2124	75	2612	5758
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	1.93	6.3	610	160	305	12	3470	123	5552	15375
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	2.59	8.5	1070	280	610	24	8780	310	14048	38750
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	3.25	10.7	1670	440	610	24	17790	628	28464	78500
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	3.89	12.8	2475	655	610	24	31220	1103	49952	137875

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

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

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

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO DRAWINGS

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

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO SPECIFICATION

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

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

SLR (L/min/m ²)	TSS % REMOVAL	SLR (L/min/m ²)	TSS % REMOVAL	SLR (L/min/m ²)	TSS % REMOVAL	SLR (L/min/m ²)	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 m ³ sediment / 265 L oil
	5 ft (1524 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	1.95 m ³ sediment / 420 L oil
	6 ft (1829 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	3.48 m ³ sediment / 609 L oil
	8 ft (2438 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	8.78 m ³ sediment / 1,071 L oil
	10 ft (3048 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	17.78 m ³ sediment / 1,673 L oil
	12 ft (3657 mm) Diameter OGS Units:	31.23 m ³ sediment / 2,476 L oil

PART 3 – PERFORMANCE & DESIGN

3.1 GENERAL

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 LIGHT LIQUID RE-ENTRAINMENT SIMULATION TESTING

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 re-

entrainment 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.

3.4.1 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.

VERIFICATION STATEMENT

GLOBE Performance Solutions

Verifies the performance of

Stormceptor® EF and EFO Oil-Grit Separators


Developed by Imbrium Systems, Inc.,
Whitby, Ontario, Canada

Registration: GPS-ETV_VR2020-11-15_Imbrium-SC

In accordance with

ISO 14034:2016

Environmental management —
Environmental technology verification (ETV)



John D. Wiebe, PhD
Executive Chairman
GLOBE Performance Solutions

November 15, 2020
Vancouver, BC, Canada



Verification Body
GLOBE Performance Solutions
404 – 999 Canada Place | Vancouver, B.C | Canada | V6C 3E2

Technology description and application

The Stormceptor® EF and EFO are treatment devices designed to remove oil, sediment, trash, debris, and pollutants attached to particulates from Stormwater and snowmelt runoff. The device takes the place of a conventional manhole within a storm drain system and offers design flexibility that works with various site constraints. The EFO is designed with a shorter bypass weir height, which accepts lower surface loading rate into the sump, thereby reducing re-entrainment of captured free floating light liquids.

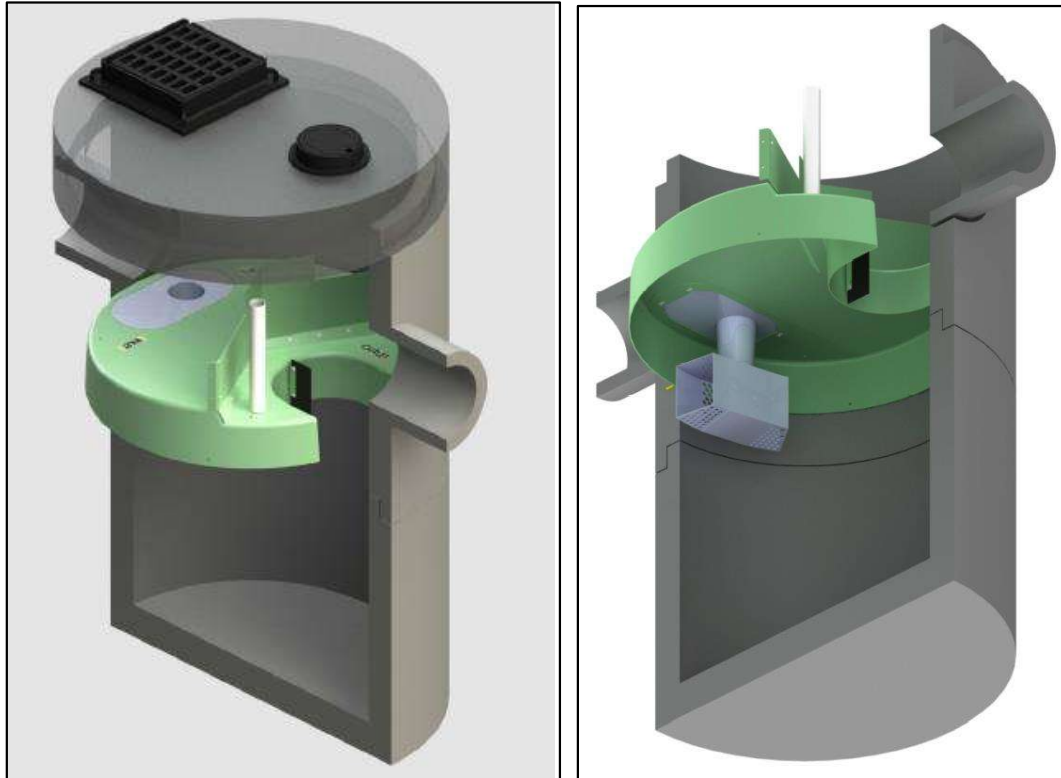


Figure 1. Graphic of typical inline Stormceptor® unit and core components.

Stormwater and snowmelt runoff enters the Stormceptor® EF/EFO's upper chamber through the inlet pipe(s) or a surface inlet grate. An insert divides the unit into lower and upper chambers and incorporates a weir to reduce influent velocity and separate influent (untreated) from effluent (treated) flows. Influent water ponds upstream of the insert's weir providing driving head for the water flowing downwards into the drop pipe where a vortex pulls the water into the lower chamber. The water diffuses at lower velocities in multiple directions through the drop pipe outlet openings. Oil and other floatables rise up and are trapped beneath the insert, while sediments undergo gravitational settling to the sump's bottom. Water from the sump can exit by flowing upward to the outlet riser onto the top side of the insert and downstream of the weir, where it discharges through the outlet pipe.

Maximum flow rate into the lower chamber is a function of weir height and drop pipe orifice diameter. The Stormceptor® EF and EFO are designed to allow a surface loading rate of 1135 L/min/m² (27.9 gal/min/ft²) and 535 L/min/m² (13.1 gal/min/ft²) into the lower chamber, respectively. When prescribed surface loading rates are exceeded, ponding water can overtop the weir height and bypass the lower treatment chamber, exiting directly through the outlet pipe. Hydraulic testing and scour testing demonstrate that the internal bypass effectively prevents scour at all bypass flow rates. Increasing the bypass flow rate does not increase the orifice-controlled flow rate into the lower treatment chamber where sediment is stored. This internal bypass feature allows for in-line installation, avoiding the cost of

additional bypass structures. During bypass, treatment continues in the lower chamber at the maximum flow rate. The Stormceptor® EFO's lower design surface loading rate is favorable for minimizing re-entrainment and washout of captured light liquids. Inspection of Stormceptor® EF and EFO devices is performed from grade by inserting a sediment probe through the outlet riser and an oil dipstick through the oil inspection pipe. The unit can be maintained by using a vacuum hose through the outlet riser.

Performance conditions

The data and results published in this Technology Fact Sheet were obtained from the testing program conducted on the Imbrium Systems Inc.'s Stormceptor® EF4 and EFO4 Oil-Grit Separators, in accordance with the Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators (Version 3.0, June 2014). The Procedure was prepared by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) for Environment Canada's Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program. A copy of the Procedure may be accessed on the Canadian ETV website at www.etvcanada.ca.

Performance claim(s)

Capture test^a:

During the capture test, the Stormceptor® EF4 OGS device, with a false floor set to 50% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth and a constant influent test sediment concentration of 200 mg/L, removes 70, 64, 54, 48, 46, 44, and 49 percent of influent sediment by mass at surface loading rates of 40, 80, 200, 400, 600, 1000, and 1400 L/min/m², respectively.

Stormceptor® EFO4, with a false floor set to 50% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth and a constant influent test sediment concentration of 200 mg/L, removes 70, 64, 54, 48, 42, 40, and 34 percent of influent sediment by mass at surface loading rates of 40, 80, 200, 400, 600, 1000, and 1400 L/min/m², respectively.

Scour test^a:

During the scour test, the Stormceptor® EF4 and Stormceptor® EFO4 OGS devices, with 10.2 cm (4 inches) of test sediment pre-loaded onto a false floor reaching 50% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth, generate corrected effluent concentrations of 4.6, 0.7, 0, 0.2, and 0.4 mg/L at 5-minute duration surface loading rates of 200, 800, 1400, 2000, and 2600 L/min/m², respectively.

Light liquid re-entrainment test^a:

During the light liquid re-entrainment test, the Stormceptor® EFO4 OGS device with surrogate low-density polyethylene beads preloaded within the lower chamber oil collection zone, representing a floating light liquid volume equal to a depth of 50.8 mm over the sedimentation area, retained 100, 99.5, 99.8, 99.8, and 99.9 percent of loaded beads by mass during the 5-minute duration surface loading rates of 200, 800, 1400, 2000, and 2600 L/min/m².

^a The claim can be applied to other units smaller or larger than the tested unit as long as the untested units meet the scaling rule specified in the Procedure for Laboratory of Testing of Oil Grit Separators (Version 3.0, June 2014)

Performance results

The test sediment consisted of ground silica (1 – 1000 micron) with a specific gravity of 2.65, uniformly mixed to meet the particle size distribution specified in the testing procedure. The *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil Grit Separators* requires that the three sample average of the test sediment particle size distribution (PSD) meet the specified PSD percent less than values within a boundary threshold of 6%. The comparison of the average test sediment PSD to the CETV specified PSD in Figure 2 indicates that the test sediment used for the capture and scour tests met this condition.

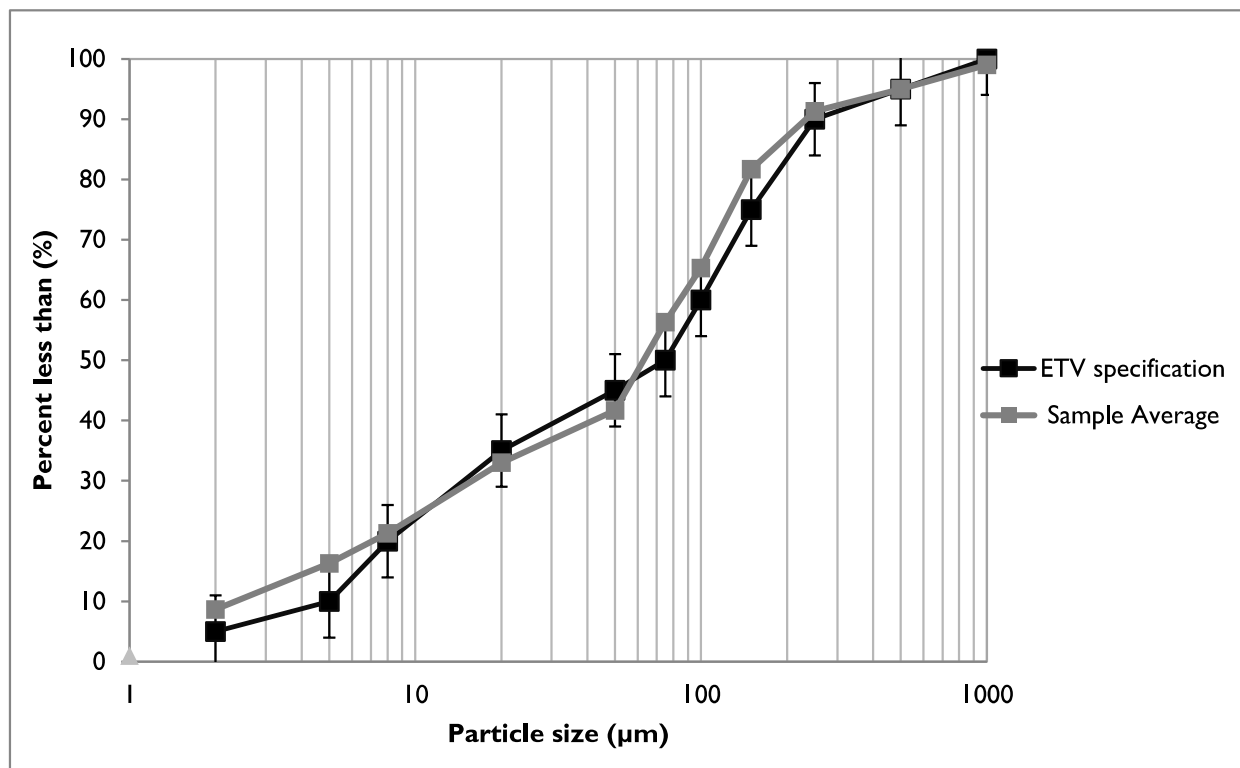


Figure 2. The three sample average particle size distribution (PSD) of the test sediment used for the capture and scour test compared to the specified PSD.

The capacity of the device to retain sediment was determined at seven surface loading rates using the modified mass balance method. This method involved measuring the mass and particle size distribution of the injected and retained sediment for each test run. Performance was evaluated with a false floor simulating the technology filled to 50% of the manufacturer’s recommended maximum sediment storage depth. The test was carried out with clean water that maintained a sediment concentration below 20 mg/L. Based on these conditions, removal efficiencies for individual particle size classes and for the test sediment as a whole were determined for each of the tested surface loading rates (Table 1). Since the EF and EFO models are identical except for the weir height, which bypasses flows from the EFO model at a surface loading rate of 535 L/min/m² (13.1 gpm/ft²), sediment capture tests at surface loading rates from 40 to 400 L/min/m² were only performed on the EF unit. Surface loading rates of 600, 1000, and 1400 L/min/m² were tested on both units separately. Results for the EFO model at these higher flow rates are presented in Table 2.

In some instances, the removal efficiencies were above 100% for certain particle size fractions. These discrepancies are not unique to any one test laboratory and may be attributed to errors relating to the blending of sediment, collection of representative samples for laboratory submission, and laboratory

analysis of PSD. Due to these errors, caution should be exercised in applying the removal efficiencies by particle size fraction for the purposes of sizing the tested device (see [Bulletin # CETV 2016-11-0001](#)). The results for “all particle sizes by mass balance” (see Table 1 and 2) are based on measurements of the total injected and retained sediment mass, and are therefore not subject to blending, sampling or PSD analysis errors.

Table 1. Removal efficiencies (%) of the EF4 at specified surface loading rates

Particle size fraction (µm)	Surface loading rate (L/min/m ²)						
	40	80	200	400	600	1000	1400
>500	90	58	58	100*	86	72	100*
250 - 500	100*	100*	100	100*	100*	100*	100*
150 - 250	90	82	26	100*	100*	67	90
105 - 150	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100
75 - 105	100*	92	74	82	77	68	76
53 - 75	Undefined ^a	56	100*	72	69	50	80
20 - 53	54	100*	54	33	36	40	31
8 - 20	67	52	25	21	17	20	20
5 – 8	33	29	11	12	9	7	19
<5	13	0	0	0	0	0	4
All particle sizes by mass balance	70.4	63.8	53.9	47.5	46.0	43.7	49.0

^a An outlier in the feed sample sieve data resulted in a negative removal efficiency for this size fraction.

* Removal efficiencies were calculated to be above 100%. Calculated values ranged between 101 and 171% (average 128%). See text and [Bulletin # CETV 2016-11-0001](#) for more information.

Table 2. Removal efficiencies (%) of the EFO4 at surface loading rates above the bypass rate of 535 L/min/m²

Particle size fraction (µm)	Surface loading rate (L/min/m ²)		
	600	1000	1400
>500	89	83	100*
250 - 500	90	100*	92
150 - 250	90	67	100*
105 - 150	85	92	77
75 - 105	80	71	65
53 - 75	60	31	36
20 - 53	33	43	23
8 - 20	17	23	15
5 – 8	10	3	3
<5	0	0	0
All particle sizes by mass balance	41.7	39.7	34.2

* Removal efficiencies were calculated to be above 100%. Calculated values ranged between 103 and 111% (average 107%). See text and [Bulletin # CETV 2016-11-0001](#) for more information.

Figure 3 compares the particle size distribution (PSD) of the three sample average of the test sediment to the PSD of the sediment retained by the EF4 at each of the tested surface loading rates. Figure 4 shows the same graph for the EFO4 unit at surface loading rates above the bypass rate of 535 L/min/m².

As expected, the capture efficiency for fine particles in both units was generally found to decrease as surface loading rates increased.

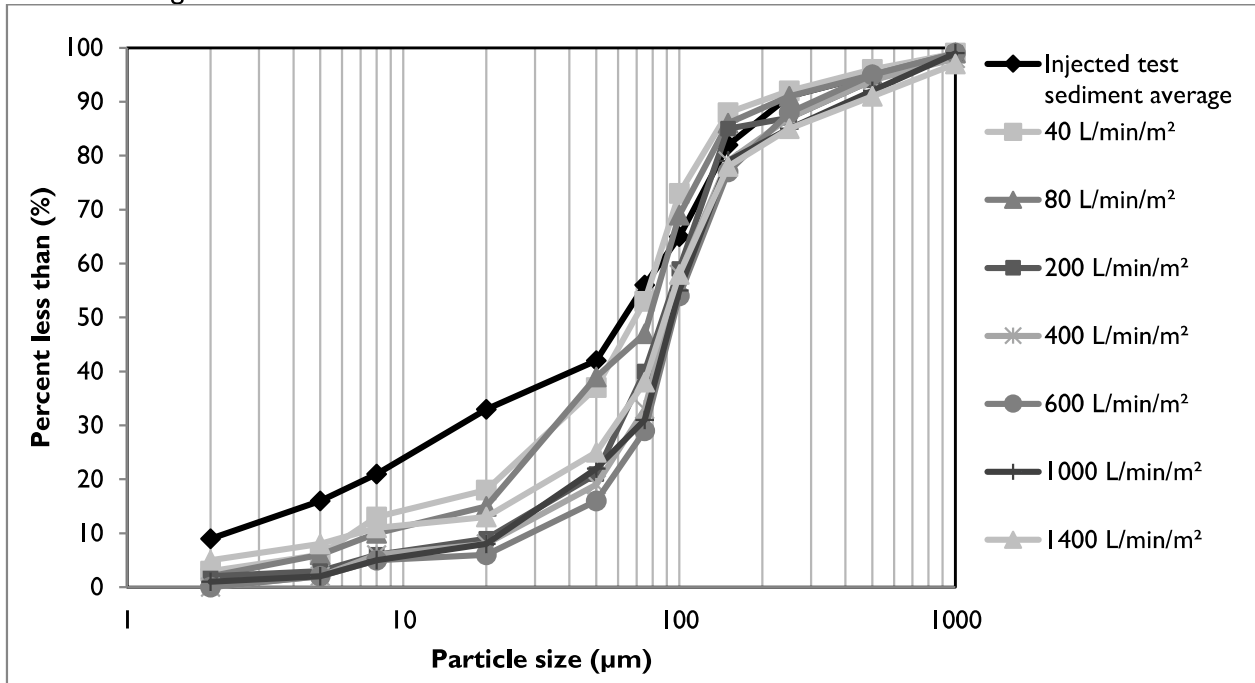


Figure 3. Particle size distribution of sediment retained in the EF4 in relation to the injected test sediment average.

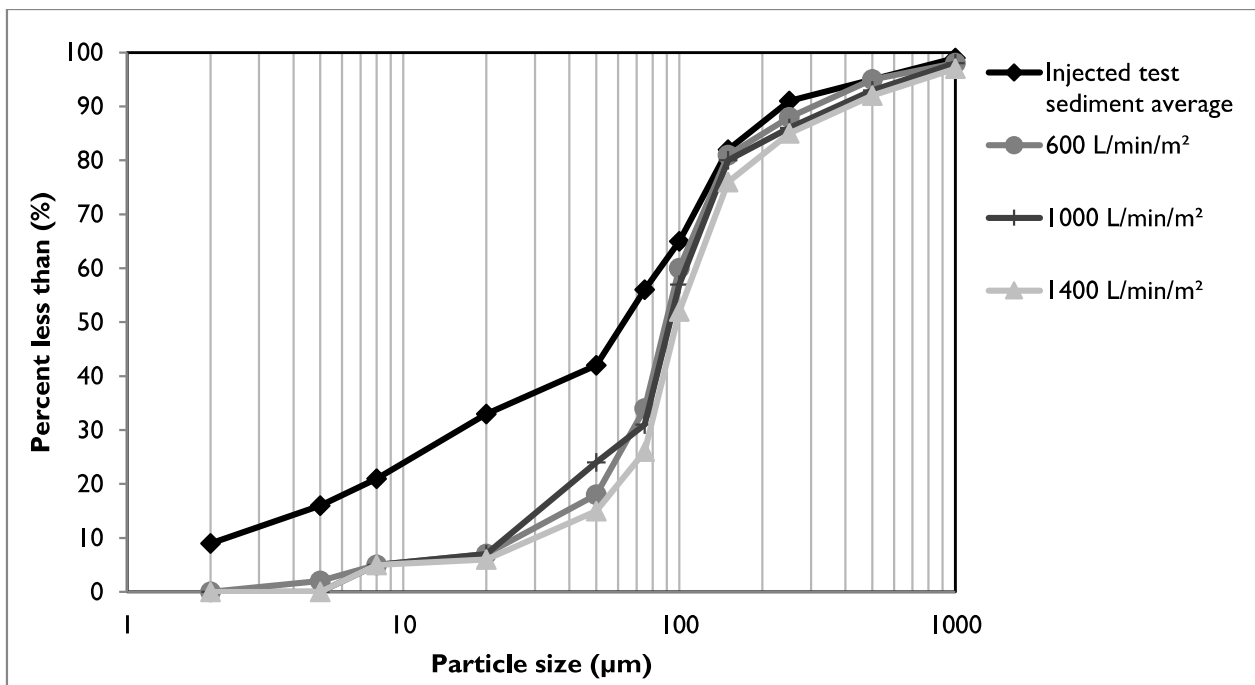


Figure 4. Particle size distribution of sediment retained in the EFO4 in relation to the injected test sediment average at surface loading rates above the bypass rate of 535 L/min/m²

Table 4 shows the results of the sediment scour and re-suspension test for the EF4 unit. The EFO4 was not tested as it was reasonably assumed that scour rates would be lower given that flow bypass occurs at a lower surface loading rate. The scour test involved preloading 10.2 cm of fresh test sediment into

the sedimentation sump of the device. The sediment was placed on a false floor to mimic a device filled to 50% of the maximum recommended sediment storage depth. Clean water was run through the device at five surface loading rates over a 30 minute period. Each flow rate was maintained for 5 minutes with a one minute transition time between flow rates. Effluent samples were collected at one minute sampling intervals and analyzed for Suspended Sediment Concentration (SSC) and PSD by recognized methods. The effluent samples were subsequently adjusted based on the background concentration of the influent water. Typically, the smallest 5% of particles captured during the 40 L/min/m² sediment capture test is also used to adjust the concentration, as per the method described in [Bulletin # CETV 2016-09-0001](#). However, since the composites of effluent concentrations were below the Reporting Detection Limit of the Laser Diffraction PSD methodology, this adjustment was not made. Results showed average adjusted effluent sediment concentrations below 5 mg/L at all tested surface loading rates.

It should be noted that the EF4 starts to internally bypass water at 1135 L/min/m², potentially resulting in the dilution of effluent concentrations, which would not normally occur under typical field conditions because the field influent concentration would contain a much higher sediment concentration than during the lab test. Recalculation of effluent concentrations to account for dilution at surface loading rates above the bypass rate showed sediment effluent concentrations to be below 1.6 mg/L.

Table 4. Scour test adjusted effluent sediment concentration.

Run	Surface loading rate (L/min/m ²)	Run time (min)	Background sample concentration (mg/L)	Adjusted effluent suspended sediment concentration (mg/L) ^a	Average (mg/L)
1	200	1:00	<RDL	11.9	4.6
		2:00		7.0	
		3:00		4.4	
		4:00		2.2	
		5:00		1.0	
		6:00		1.2	
2	800	7:00	<RDL	1.1	0.7
		8:00		0.9	
		9:00		0.6	
		10:00		1.4	
		11:00		0.1	
		12:00		0	
3	1400	13:00	<RDL	0	0
		14:00		0.1	
		15:00		0	
		16:00		0	
		17:00		0	
		18:00		0	
4	2000	19:00	1.2	0.2	0.2
		20:00		0	
		21:00		0	
		22:00		0.7	
		23:00		0	
		24:00		0.4	

5	2600	25:00	1.6	0.3	0.4
		26:00		0.4	
		27:00		0.7	
		28:00		0.4	
		29:00		0.2	
		30:00		0.4	

^a The adjusted effluent suspended sediment concentration represents the actual measured effluent concentration minus the background concentration. For more information see [Bulletin # CETV 2016-09-0001](#).

The results of the light liquid re-entrainment test used to evaluate the unit’s capacity to prevent re-entrainment of light liquids are reported in Table 5. The test involved preloading 58.3 L (corresponding to a 5 cm depth over the collection sump area of 1.17m²) of surrogate low-density polyethylene beads within the oil collection skirt and running clean water through the device continuously at five surface loading rates (200, 800, 1400, 2000, and 2600 L/min/m²). Each flow rate was maintained for 5 minutes with approximately 1 minute transition time between flow rates. The effluent flow was screened to capture all re-entrained pellets throughout the test.

Table 5. Light liquid re-entrainment test results for the EFO4.

Surface Loading Rate (L/min/m ²)	Time Stamp	Amount of Beads Re-entrained			
		Mass (g)	Volume (L) ^a	% of Pre-loaded Mass Re-entrained	% of Pre-loaded Mass Retained
200	62	0	0	0.00	100
800	247	168.45	0.3	0.52	99.48
1400	432	51.88	0.09	0.16	99.83
2000	617	55.54	0.1	0.17	99.84
2600	802	19.73	0.035	0.06	99.94
Total Re-entrained		295.60	0.525	0.91	--
Total Retained		32403	57.78	--	99.09
Total Loaded		32699	58.3	--	--

^a Determined from bead bulk density of 0.56074 g/cm³

Variations from testing Procedure

The following minor deviations from the *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators* (Version 3.0, June 2014) have been noted:

1. During the capture test, the 40 L/min/m² and 80 L/min/m² surface loading rates were evaluated over 3 and 2 days respectively due to the long duration needed to feed the required minimum of 11.3 kg of test sediment into the unit at these lower flow rates. Pumps were shut down at the end of each intermediate day, and turned on again the following morning. The target flow rate was re-established within 30 seconds of switching on the pump. This procedure may have allowed sediments to be captured that otherwise may have exited the unit if the test was continuous. On the basis of practical considerations, this variance was approved by the verifier prior to testing.

2. During the scour test, the coefficient of variation (COV) for the lowest flow rate tested (200 L/min/m²) was 0.07, which exceeded the specified limit of 0.04 target specified in the OGS Procedure. A pump capable of attaining the highest flow rate of 3036 L/min had difficulty maintaining the lowest flow of 234 L/min but still remained within +/- 10% of the target flow and is viewed as having very little impact on the observed results. Similarly, for the light liquid re-entrainment test the COV for the flow rate of the 200 L/min/m² run was 0.049, exceeding the limit of 0.04, but is believed to introduce negligible bias.
3. Due to pressure build up in the filters, the runs at 1000 L/min/m² for the Stormceptor® EF4 and 1000 and 1400 L/min/m² for the Stormceptor® EFO4 were slightly shorter than the target. The run times were 54, 59 and 43 minutes respectively, versus targets of 60 and 50 minutes. The final feed samples were timed to coincide with the end of the run. Since >25 lbs of sediment was fed, the shortened time did not invalidate the runs.

Verification

The verification was completed by the Verification Expert, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, contracted by GLOBE Performance Solutions, using the International Standard **ISO 14034:2016 Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV)**. Data and information provided by Imbrium Systems Inc. to support the performance claim included the following: Performance test report prepared by Good Harbour Laboratories, and dated September 8, 2017; the report is based on testing completed in accordance with the Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators (Version 3.0, June 2014).

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

ISO 14034:2016 specifies principles, procedures and requirements for environmental technology verification (ETV), and was developed and published by the *International Organization for Standardization (ISO)*. The objective of ETV is to provide credible, reliable and independent verification of the performance of environmental technologies. An environmental technology is a technology that either results in an environmental added value or measures parameters that indicate an environmental impact. Such technologies have an increasingly important role in addressing environmental challenges and achieving sustainable development.

For more information on the Stormceptor® EF and EFO OGS please contact:

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407 Fairview Drive
Whitby, ON
L1N 3A9, Canada
Tel: 416-960-9900
info@imbriumsystems.com

For more information on ISO 14034:2016 / ETV please contact:

GLOBE Performance Solutions
World Trade Centre
404 – 999 Canada Place
Vancouver, BC
V6C 3E2 Canada
Tel: 604-695-5018 / Toll Free: 1-855-695-5018
etv@globeperformance.com

Limitation of verification - Registration: GPS-ETV_VR2020-11-15_Imbrium-SC

GLOBE Performance Solutions and the Verification Expert provide the verification services solely on the basis of the information supplied by the applicant or vendor and assume no liability thereafter. The responsibility for the information supplied remains solely with the applicant or vendor and the liability for the purchase, installation, and operation (whether consequential or otherwise) is not transferred to any other party as a result of the verification.

Nicholas Rendulic

From: Rishard Ragoonanan <rishard.ragoonanan@hamjof.com>
Sent: Monday, March 16, 2026 4:48 PM
To: Nicholas Rendulic; Ehsan Tahghighi
Cc: Aly Hamdy; Rui Zhou
Subject: RE: Prologis Meadowvale DC4/DC5 Coordination - Flow Control Roof Drains
Attachments: ZIL-Control-Flo-Bro-Form-81-31.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Nick,

Our calculations are done with the Zurn Control Flow Roof Drain selection criteria. Attaching the supplier brochure in case you need more info.

Thanks,
Rish

Rishard Ragoonanan, P.Eng
Lead Mechanical Engineer
HAMMERSCHLAG & JOFFE INC.
Consulting Engineers

43 Lesmill Road, Toronto, ON, Canada M3B 2T8
Direct: 437-222-4431
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From: Nicholas Rendulic <NRendulic@mte85.com>
Sent: March 16, 2026 4:35 PM
To: Rishard Ragoonanan <rishard.ragoonanan@hamjof.com>; Ehsan Tahghighi <Etahghighi@petroff.com>
Cc: Aly Hamdy <ahamdy@arkinc.ca>; Rui Zhou <RZhou@mte85.com>
Subject: RE: Prologis Meadowvale DC4/DC5 Coordination - Flow Control Roof Drains

Thanks Rishard,

Can you please specify the type of roof drain you have used in your calculations? We would like to ensure our drawings are consistent.

Thanks,
Nick

Nicholas Rendulic, B.Eng. | Designer
MTE Consultants Inc.

T: 905-639-2552 | NRendulic@mte85.com

From: Rishard Ragoonanan <rishard.ragoonanan@hamjof.com>

Sent: Monday, March 16, 2026 4:07 PM

To: Ehsan Tahghighi <Etahghighi@petroff.com>; Nicholas Rendulic <NRendulic@mte85.com>

Cc: Aly Hamdy <ahamdy@arkinc.ca>; Rui Zhou <RZhou@mte85.com>

Subject: RE: Prologis Meadowvale DC4/DC5 Coordination - Flow Control Roof Drains

Hi Nicholas,

We were able to do the calculations per the roof plans received Dec 9 2025, apologies I missed this as I was away the entire month of December.

For DC4 we have a total roof flow of 92370.26 L/15min.

For DC5 we have a total roof flow of 96987.86 L/15min.

[@Ehsan Tahghighi](#) please see attached roof plan for DC5, we will need to add dummy drains to the area as noted in the yellow text box to achieve at least 10000ft² per drain as required, the calculation accounts for these additional drains.

Please let us know if there are any concerns.

Thanks,
Rish

Rishard Ragoonanan, P.Eng
Lead Mechanical Engineer

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From: Ehsan Tahghighi <Etahghighi@petroff.com>

Sent: March 16, 2026 3:07 PM

To: 'Nicholas Rendulic' <NRendulic@mte85.com>; Rishard Ragoonanan <rishard.ragoonanan@hamjof.com>

Cc: Aly Hamdy <ahamdy@arkinc.ca>; Rui Zhou <RZhou@mte85.com>

Subject: RE: Prologis Meadowvale DC4/DC5 Coordination - Flow Control Roof Drains

Hi Nick,

Based on our review, we cannot reduce the number of FCRDs. The current layout has been designed in accordance with the applicable code requirements, which limit the spacing to a maximum of 15 m from

the roof edge/parapet and a maximum of 30 m between each FCRD. Reducing the number of drains would result in exceeding these spacing limits.

Also, there are a couple of dummy FCRDs shown on the drawings. Could you please confirm whether these are included in your count?

Please let us know if you would like to discuss this further.

Regards,

Ehsan Tahghighi
Project Coordinator

P E T R O F F

Petroff Partnership Architects
10 Aviva Way, Suite 400
Markham, Ontario
Canada L6G 0G1

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From: Nicholas Rendulic <NRendulic@mte85.com>

Sent: Monday, March 16, 2026 2:54 PM

To: Rishard Ragoonanan <rishard.ragoonanan@hamjof.com>; Ehsan Tahghighi <etahghighi@petroff.com>

Cc: Aly Hamdy <ahamdy@arkinc.ca>; Rui Zhou <RZhou@mte85.com>

Subject: Prologis Meadowvale DC4/DC5 Coordination - Flow Control Roof Drains

Hi Rishard and Ehsan,

Can you please confirm the number of required flow control roof drains (FCRDs) for each industrial building (DC4 and DC5) for our use in stormwater management calculations?

In the first SPA submission, we used a value of 57 FCRDs for DC4, and 61 FCRDs for DC5. Due to the City of Mississauga's allowable release rate requirement of 42 L/s/ha of roof area, we will be required to reduce the amount of FCRDs to 50 for DC4, and 57 for DC5. Please confirm that this is acceptable, along with the total roof area available for ponding for each building.

Please feel free to give me a call to discuss further.

Thanks,
Nick

Nicholas Rendulic, B.Eng. | Designer
MTE Consultants Inc.

T: 905-639-2552 | NRendulic@mte85.com

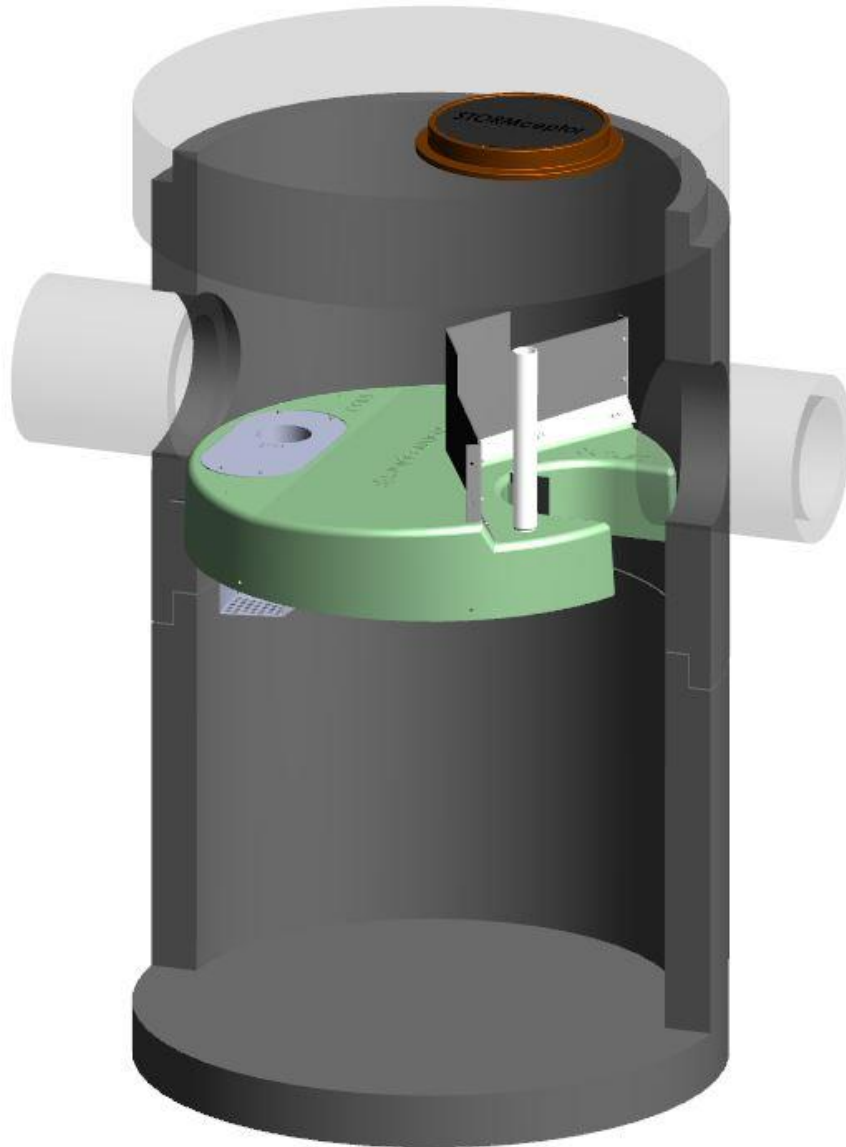
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Stormceptor® EF

Owner's Manual



Stormceptor is protected by one or more of the following patents:

Canadian Patent No. 2,137,942
Canadian Patent No. 2,180,305
Canadian Patent No. 2,327,768
Canadian Patent No. 2,694,159
Canadian Patent No. 2,697,287
U.S. Patent No. 6,068,765
U.S. Patent No. 6,371,690
U.S. Patent No. 7,582,216
U.S. Patent No. 7,666,303
Australia Patent No. 693.164
Australia Patent No. 729,096
Australia Patent No. 2008,279,378
Australia Patent No. 2008,288,900
Japanese Patent No. 5,997,750
Japanese Patent No. 5,555,160
Korean Patent No. 0519212
Korean Patent No. 1451593
New Zealand Patent No. 583,008
New Zealand Patent No. 583,583
South African Patent No. 2010/00682
South African Patent No. 2010/01796
Patent pending

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1 - Stormceptor EF Overview

2 - Stormceptor EF Operation, Components

3 - Stormceptor EF Model Details

4 - Stormceptor EF Identification

5 - Stormceptor EF Inspection & Maintenance

6 – Stormceptor Contacts

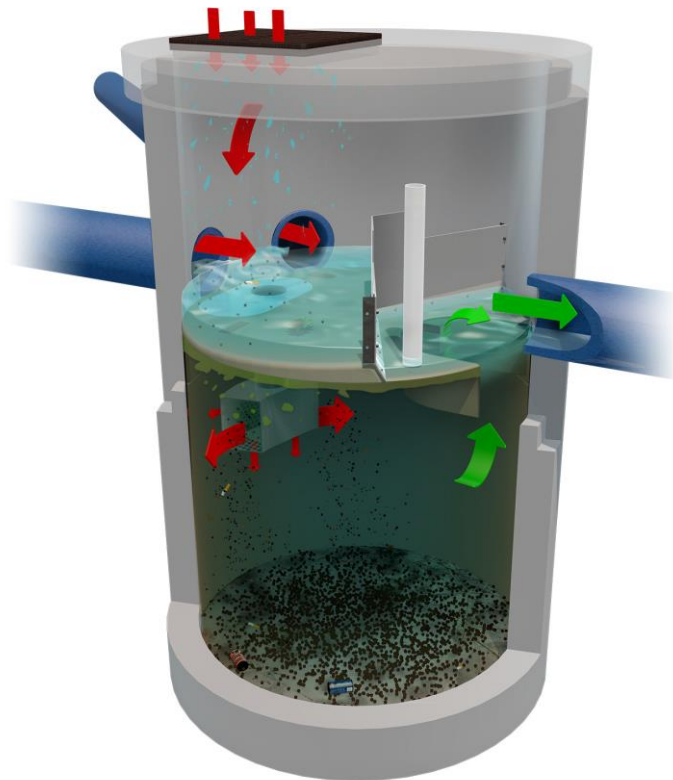
OVERVIEW

Stormceptor® EF is a continuation and evolution of the most globally recognized oil grit separator (OGS) stormwater treatment technology - **Stormceptor®**. Also known as a hydrodynamic separator, the enhanced flow Stormceptor EF is a high performing oil grit separator that effectively removes a wide variety of pollutants from stormwater and snowmelt runoff at flow rates higher than the original Stormceptor. Stormceptor EF captures and retains sediment (TSS), free oils, gross pollutants and other pollutants that attach to particles, such as nutrients and metals. Stormceptor EF's patent-pending treatment and scour prevention platform ensures sediment is retained during all rainfall events.

Stormceptor EF offers design flexibility in one simplified platform, accepting stormwater flow from a single inlet pipe, multiple inlet pipes, and/or from the surface through an inlet grate. Stormceptor EF can also serve as a junction structure, accommodate a 90-degree inlet to outlet bend angle, and be modified to ensure performance in submerged conditions. With its scour prevention and internal bypass, Stormceptor EF can be installed online, eliminating the need for costly additional bypass structures.

OPERATION

- Stormwater enters the Stormceptor upper chamber through the inlet pipe(s) or a surface inlet grate. A specially designed insert reduces the influent velocity by creating a pond upstream of the insert's weir. Sediment particles immediately begin to settle. Swirling flow sweeps water, sediment, and floatables across the sloped surface of the insert to the inlet opening of the drop pipe, where a strong vortex draws water, sediment, oil, and debris down the drop pipe cone.
- Influent exits the cone into the drop pipe duct. The duct has two large rectangular outlet openings as well as perforations in the backside and floor of the duct. Influent is diffused through these various opening in multiple directions and at low velocity into the lower chamber.
- Free oils and other floatables rise up within the channel surrounding the central riser pipe and are trapped beneath the insert, while sediment settles to the sump. Pollutants are retained for later removal during maintenance cleaning.
- Treated effluent enters the outlet riser, moves upward, and discharges to the top side of the insert downstream of the weir, where it flows out the outlet pipe.
- During intense storm events with very high influent flow rates, the pond height on the upstream side of the weir may exceed the height of the weir, and the excess flow passes over the top of the weir to the downstream side of the insert, and exits through the outlet pipe. This internal bypass feature allows for in-line installation, avoiding the cost of additional bypass structures. During bypass, the pond separates sediment from all incoming flows, while full treatment in the lower chamber continues at the maximum flow rate.
- Stormceptor EF's patent-pending enhanced flow and scour prevention technology ensures pollutants are captured and retained, allowing excess flows to bypass during infrequent, high intensity storms.



COMPONENTS

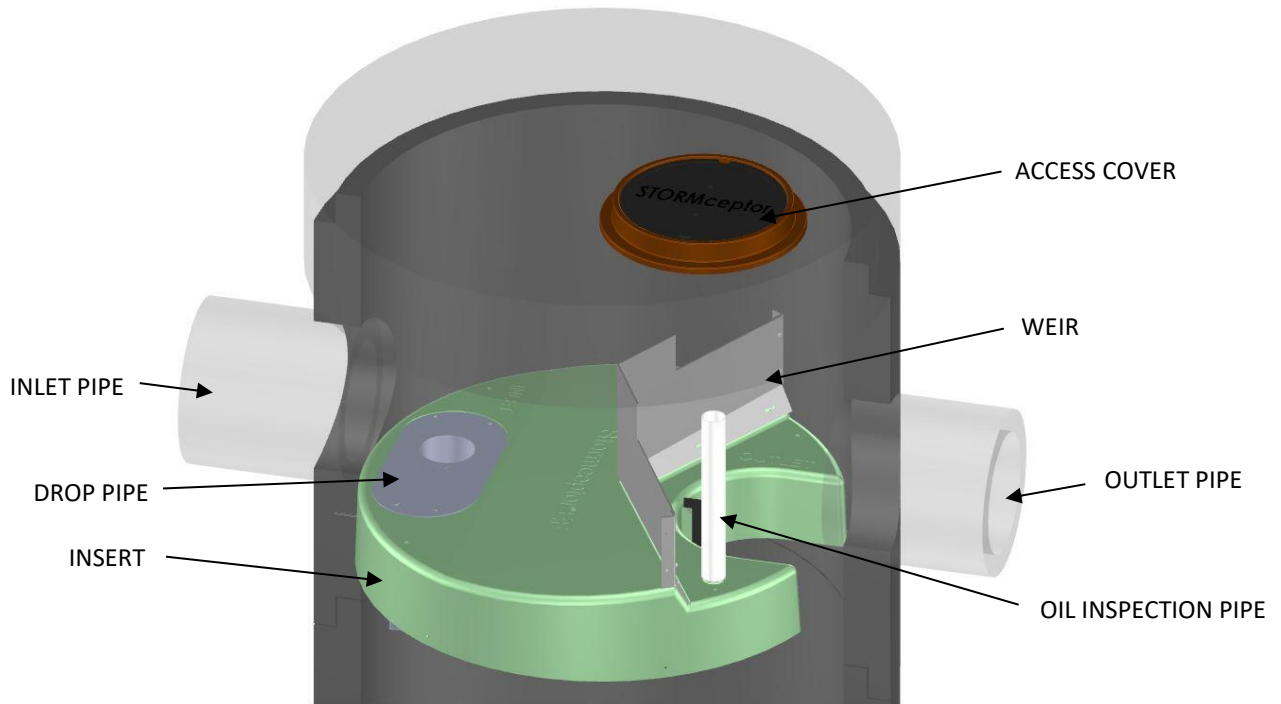


Figure 1

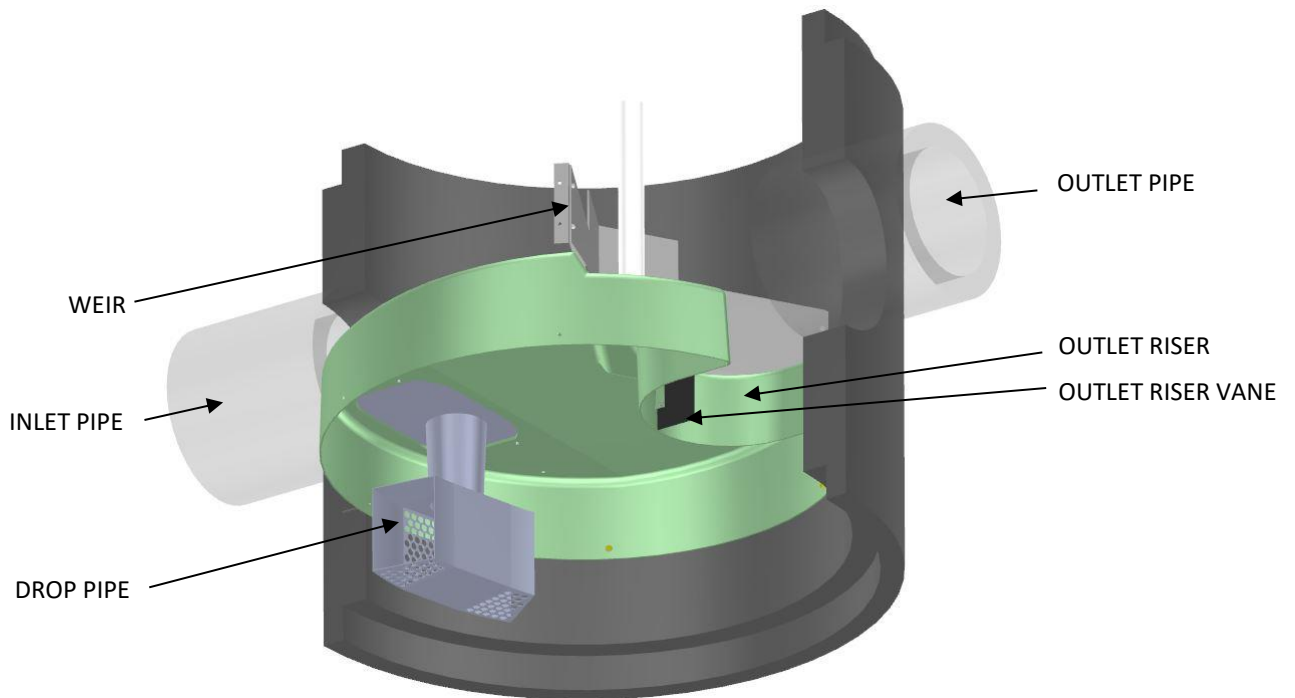


Figure 2

OUTLET PLATFORM (UP position)

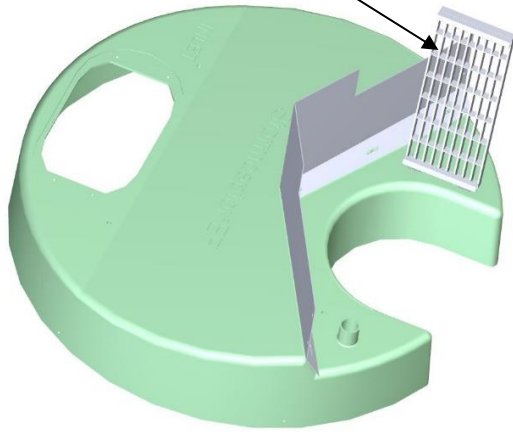


Figure 3A

OUTLET PLATFORM (DOWN position)

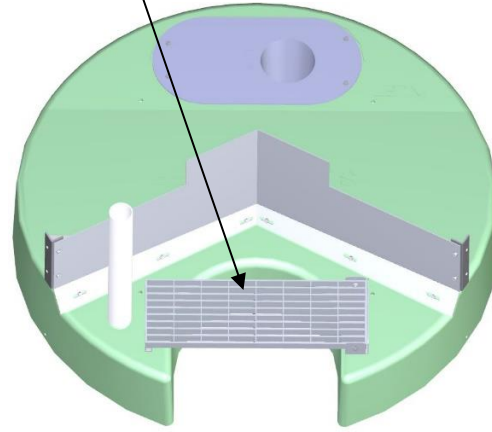


Figure 3B

- **Insert** – separates vessel into upper and lower chambers, and provides double-wall containment of hydrocarbons
- **Weir** – creates stormwater ponding and driving head on top side of insert
- **Drop pipe** – conveys stormwater and pollutants into the lower chamber
- **Outlet riser** – conveys treated stormwater from the lower chamber to the outlet pipe, and provides primary inspection and maintenance access into the lower chamber
- **Outlet riser vane** – prevents formation of a vortex in the outlet riser during high flow rate conditions
- **Outlet platform (optional)** – safety platform in the event of manned entry into the unit
- **Oil inspection pipe** – primary access for measuring oil depth

PRODUCT DETAILS

METRIC DIMENSIONS AND CAPACITIES

Table 1

Stormceptor Model	Inside Diameter (m)	Minimum Surface to Outlet Invert Depth (mm)	Depth Below Outlet Pipe Invert (mm)	Wet Volume (L)	Sediment Capacity ¹ (m ³)	Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity ² (L)	Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber ³ (L/s)	Peak Conveyance Flow Rate ⁴ (L/s)
EF4 / EFO4	1.22	1219/914	1524	1780	1.19	265	22.1 / 10.4	425
EF5/EFO5	1.52	1219	1626	3150	1.95	420	34.6 / 16.2	708
EF6 / EFO6	1.83	1219	1930	5070	3.47	610	49.6 / 23.4	990
EF8 / EFO8	2.44	1219	2591	12090	8.78	1070	88.3 / 41.6	1700
EF10 / EFO10	3.05	1219	3251	23700	17.79	1670	138 / 65	2830
EF12 / EFO12	3.66	1219	3886	40800	31.22	2475	198.7 / 93.7	2830

¹ Sediment Capacity is measured from the floor to the bottom of the drop pipe duct. Sediment Capacity can be increased to accommodate specific site designs and pollutant loads. Contact your local representative for assistance.

² Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity is measured from the bottom of the outlet riser to the underside of the insert. Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity can be increased to accommodate specific site designs and pollutant loads. Contact your local representative for assistance.

³ EF Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber is based on a maximum surface loading rate (SLR) into the lower chamber of 1135 L/min/m². EFO Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber is based on a maximum surface loading rate (SLR) into the lower chamber of 535 L/min/m².

⁴ Peak Conveyance Flow Rate is limited by a maximum velocity of 1.5 m/s.

U.S. DIMENSIONS AND CAPACITIES

Table 2

Stormceptor Model	Inside Diameter (ft)	Minimum Surface to Outlet Invert Depth (in)	Depth Below Outlet Pipe Invert (in)	Wet Volume (gal)	Sediment Capacity ¹ (ft ³)	Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity ² (gal)	Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber ³ (cfs)	Peak Conveyance Flow Rate ⁴ (cfs)
EF4 / EFO4	4	48 / 36	60	471	42	70	0.78 / 0.37	15
EF5 / EFO5	5	48	64	833	75	111	1.22 / 0.57	25
EF6 / EFO6	6	48	76	1339	123	160	1.75 / 0.83	35
EF8 / EFO8	8	48	102	3194	310	280	3.12 / 1.47	60
EF10 / EFO10	10	48	128	6261	628	440	4.87 / 2.30	100
EF12 / EFO12	12	48	153	10779	1103	655	7.02 / 3.31	100

¹ Sediment Capacity is measured from the floor to the bottom of the drop pipe duct. Sediment Capacity can be increased to accommodate specific site designs and pollutant loads. Contact your local representative for assistance.

² Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity is measured from the bottom of the outlet riser to the underside of the insert. Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity can be increased to accommodate specific site designs and pollutant loads. Contact your local representative for assistance.

³ EF Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber is based on a maximum surface loading rate (SLR) into the lower chamber of 27.9 gpm/ft². EFO Maximum Flow Rate into Lower Chamber is based on a maximum surface loading rate (SLR) into the lower chamber of 13.1 gpm/ft².

⁴ Peak Conveyance Flow Rate is limited by a maximum velocity of 5 fps.

IDENTIFICATION

Each Stormceptor EF/EFO unit is easily identifiable by the trade name **Stormceptor®** embossed on the access cover at grade as shown in **Figure 3**. The tradename **Stormceptor®** is also embossed on the top of the insert upstream of the weir as shown in **Figure 3**.

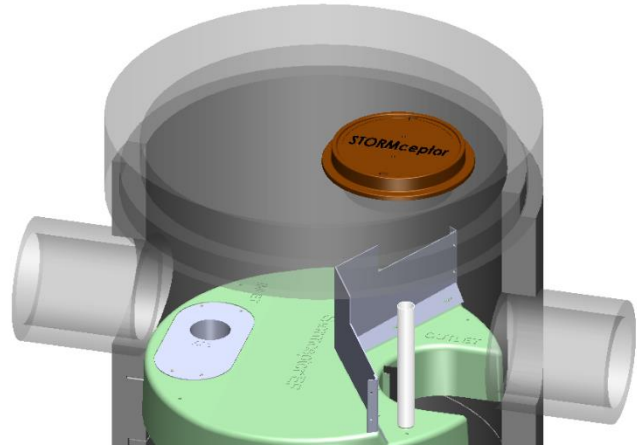


Figure 4

The specific Stormceptor EF/EFO model number is identified on the top of the aluminum Drop Pipe as shown in **Figure 4**. The unit serial number is identified on the top of the insert upstream of the weir as shown in **Figure 4**.

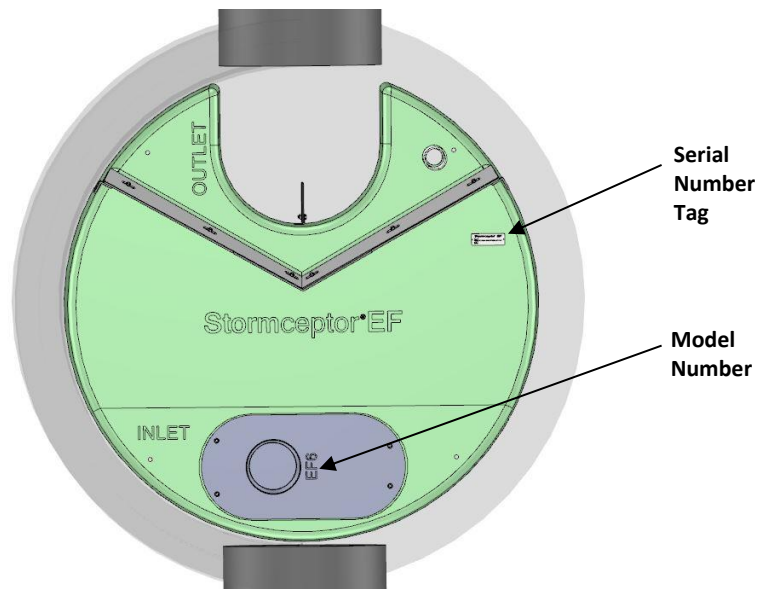


Figure 5

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

It is very important to perform regular inspection and maintenance. Regular inspection and maintenance ensures maximum operation efficiency, keeps maintenance costs low, and provides continued of natural waterways.

Quick Reference

- Typical inspection and maintenance is performed from grade
- Remove manhole **cover(s)** or **inlet grate** to access insert and lower chamber
NOTE: EF4/EFO4 & EF5/EFO5 require the removal of a **flow deflector** beneath inlet grate
- Use Sludge Judge® or similar sediment probe to check sediment depth through the **outlet riser**
- Oil dipstick can be inserted through the **oil inspection pipe**
- Visually inspect the **insert** for debris, remove debris if present
- Visually inspect the **drop pipe** opening for blockage, remove blockage if present
- Visually inspect **insert** and **weir** for damage, schedule repair if needed
- Insert vacuum hose and jetting wand through the outlet riser and extract sediment and floatables
- Replace flow deflector (EF4/EFO4 & EF5/EFO5), inlet grate, and cover(s)
- **NOTE:** If the unit has an **outlet platform**, the outlet platform is typically in the UP position (see Figure 3A) for normal treatment conditions, and for inspection and maintenance. If manned entry into the unit is required, the outlet platform must first be placed in the DOWN position (see Figure 3B). After manned entry is completed, return the outlet platform to the UP position for treatment.

When is inspection needed?

- Post-construction inspection is required prior to putting the Stormceptor into service.
- Routine inspections are recommended during the first year of operation to accurately assess pollutant accumulation.
- Inspection frequency in subsequent years is based on the maintenance plan developed in the first year.
- Inspections should also be performed immediately after oil, fuel, or other chemical spills.

What equipment is typically required for inspection?

- Manhole access cover lifting tool
- Oil dipstick / Sediment probe with ball valve (typically ¾-inch to 1-inch diameter)
- Flashlight
- Camera
- Data log / Inspection Report
- Safety cones and caution tape
- Hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses, and chemical-resistant gloves

When is maintenance cleaning needed?

- If the post-construction inspection indicates presence of construction sediment of a depth greater than a few inches, maintenance is recommended at that time.
- For optimum performance and normal operation the unit should be cleaned out once the sediment depth reaches the recommended maintenance sediment depth, see **Table 3**.
- Maintain immediately after an oil, fuel, or other chemical spill.

Table 3

Recommended Sediment Depths for Maintenance Service*	
MODEL	Sediment Depth (in/mm)
EF4 / EFO4	8 / 203
EF5 / EFO5	12 / 305
EF6 / EFO6	12 / 305
EF8 / EFO8	24 / 610
EF10 / EFO10	24 / 610
EF12 / EFO12	24 / 610

* Based on a minimum distance of 41 inches (1,041 mm) from bottom of outlet riser to top of sediment bed

The frequency of inspection and maintenance may need to be adjusted based on site conditions to ensure the unit is operating and performing as intended. Maintenance costs will vary based on the size of the unit, site conditions, local requirements, disposal costs, and transportation distance.

What equipment is typically required for maintenance?

- Vacuum truck equipped with water hose and jet nozzle
- Small pump and tubing for oil removal
- Manhole access cover lifting tool
- Oil dipstick / Sediment probe with ball valve (typically ¾-inch to 1-inch diameter)
- Flashlight
- Camera
- Data log / Inspection Report
- Safety cones
- Hard hats, safety shoes, safety glasses, chemical-resistant gloves, and hearing protection for service providers
- Gas analyzer, respiratory gear, and safety harness for specially trained personnel if confined space entry is required (adhere to all OSHA / CCOSH standards)

What conditions can compromise Stormceptor performance?

- Presence of construction sediment and debris in the unit prior to activation
- Excessive sediment depth beyond the recommended maintenance depth
- Oil spill in excess of the oil storage capacity
- Clogging or restriction of the drop pipe inlet opening with debris
- Downstream blockage that results in a backwater condition

Maintenance Procedures

- Maintenance should be conducted during dry weather conditions when no flow is entering the unit.
- Stormceptor is maintained from grade through a standard surface manhole access cover or inlet grate.
- In the case of submerged or tailwater conditions, extra measures are likely required, such as plugging the inlet and outlet pipes prior to conducting maintenance.
- Inspection and maintenance of upstream catch basins and other stormwater conveyance structures is also recommended to extend the time between future maintenance cycles.
- Sediment depth inspections are performed through the **Outlet Riser** and oil presence can be determined through the **Oil Inspection Pipe**.
- Oil presence and sediment depth are determined by inserting a Sludge Judge® or measuring stick to quantify the pollutant depths.

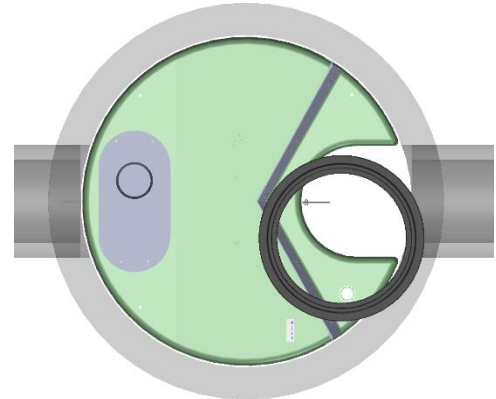


Figure 6

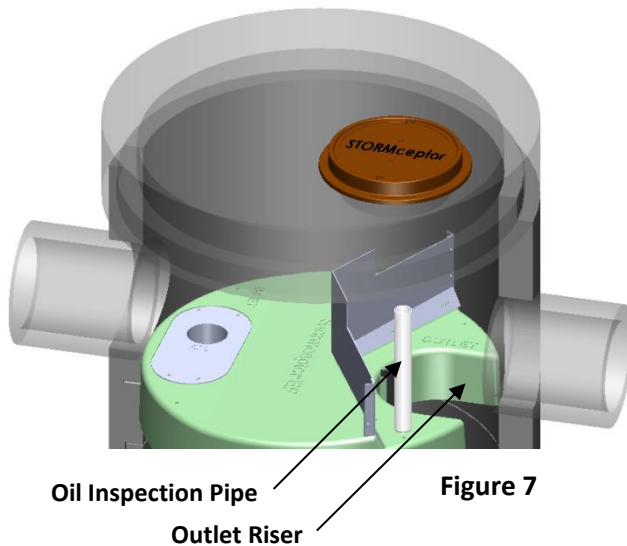


Figure 7



Figure 8

- Visually inspect the insert, weir, and drop pipe inlet opening to ensure there is no damage or blockage.
- **NOTE:** If the unit has an **outlet platform**, the outlet platform is typically in the UP position (see Figure 3A) for normal treatment conditions, and for inspection and maintenance. If manned entry into the unit is required, the outlet platform must first be placed in the DOWN position (see Figure 3B). After manned entry is completed, return the outlet platform to the UP position for treatment.

- When maintenance is required, a standard vacuum truck is used to remove the pollutants from the lower chamber of the unit through the **Outlet Riser**.



Figure 9

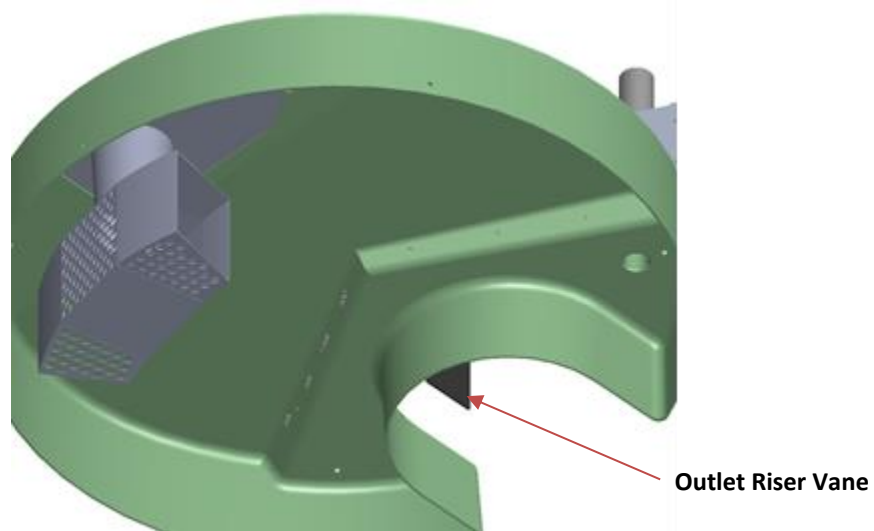


Figure 10

NOTE: The Outlet Riser Vane is durable and flexible and designed to allow maintenance activities with minimal, if any, interference.

Removable Flow Deflector

- Top grated inlets for the Stormceptor EF4/EFO4 & EF5/EFO5 models require a removable flow deflector staged underneath a 24-inch x 24-inch (600 mm x 600 mm) square inlet grate to direct flow towards the inlet side of the insert, and avoid flow and pollutants from entering the outlet side of the insert from grade. The EF6/EFO6 and larger models do not require the flow deflector.

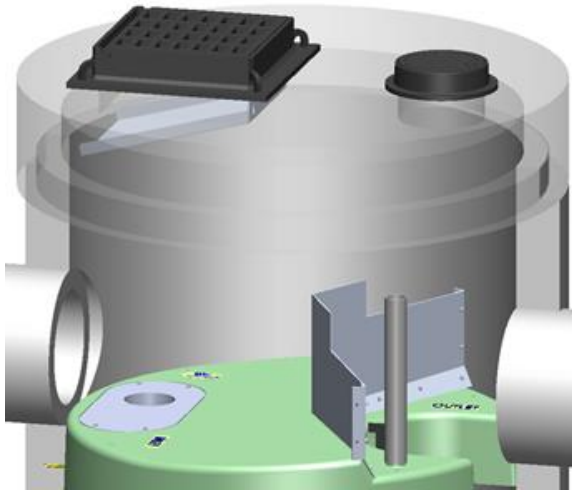
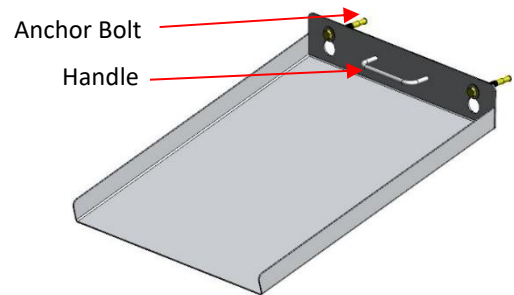


Figure 11

How to Remove:

1. Loosen anchor bolts
2. Pull up and out using the handle



Removable Flow Deflector

Hydrocarbon Spills

Stormceptor is often installed on high pollutant load hotspot sites with vehicular traffic where hydrocarbon spill potential exists. Should a spill occur, or presence of oil be identified within a Stormceptor EF/EFO, it should be cleaned immediately by a licensed liquid waste hauler.

Disposal

Maintenance providers are to follow all federal, state/ provincial, and local requirements for disposal of material.

Oil Sheens

When oil is present in stormwater runoff, a sheen may be noticeable at the Stormceptor outlet. An oil rainbow or sheen can be noticeable at very low oil concentrations (< 10 mg/L). Despite the appearance of a sheen, Stormceptor EF/EFO may still be functioning as intended.

Oil Level Alarm

To mitigate spill liability with 24/7 detection, an electronic monitoring system can be employed to trigger a visual and audible alarm when a pre-set level of oil is captured within the lower chamber or when an oil spill occurs. The oil level alarm is available as an optional feature to include with Stormceptor EF/EFO as shown in **Figure 11**. For additional details about the Oil Level Alarm please visit <http://www.imbriumsystems.com/stormwater-treatment-solutions/stormceptor-systems>.

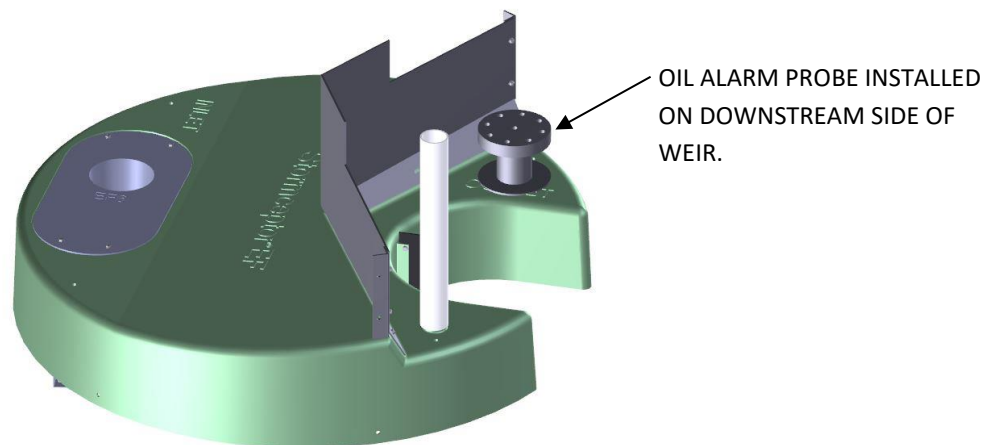


Figure 12

Replacement Parts

Stormceptor has no moving parts to wear out. Therefore inspection and maintenance activities are generally focused on pollutant removal. Since there are no moving parts during operation in a Stormceptor, broken, damaged, or worn parts are not typically encountered. However, if replacement parts are necessary, they may be purchased by contacting your local Stormceptor representative.

Stormceptor Inspection and Maintenance Log

Stormceptor Model No: _____

Serial Number: _____

Installation Date: _____

Location Description of Unit: _____

Recommended Sediment Maintenance Depth: _____

DATE	SEDIMENT DEPTH (inch or mm)	OIL DEPTH (inch or mm)	SERVICE REQUIRED (Yes / No)	MAINTENANCE PERFORMED	MAINTENANCE PROVIDER	COMMENTS

Other Comments:

Contact Information

Questions regarding Stormceptor EF/EFO can be addressed by contacting your local Imbrium representative or by visiting our website at www.imbriumsystems.com.

Imbrium Systems Inc. & Imbrium Systems LLC

Canada 1-416-960-9900 / 1-800-565-4801
United States 1-301-279-8827 / 1-888-279-8826
International +1-416-960-9900 / +1-301-279-8827

www.imbriumsystems.com
info@imbriumsystems.com

Appendix B

Sanitary



Prologis Meadowvale Distribution Centre/ Data Centre

City of Mississauga

Project No: 60549_001

Date: March 2026

By: NZR

Sanitary Demand Calculations

Location	Light Industrial				Total		
	Site Area (ha)	Population Density (persons/ha) ¹	Population (persons)	Demand (L/s)	Total Average Demand (L/s)	Total Peaked Demand (L/s)	Total Peaked Demand + Infiltration (L/s)
Distribution Centre 4/5	12.04	70	843	2.634	2.634	10.093	
Data Centre ⁵	4.13	-	50	0.1563	0.156	0.599	
Totals	16.17		893	2.791	2.791	10.691	14.90

Sanitary Demand		
Average Daily Demands ²	270	L/ca/day
	0.0031	L/ca/sec
Harmon Peaking Factor ³	3.83	
Site Area	16.172	ha
Infiltration Allowance ⁴	0.26	L/s/ha
	4.205	L/s

Note 1: Population Density based on Region of Peel Linear Wastewater Standards

Note 2: Average Daily Demand based on Region of Peel Linear Wastewater Standards

Note 3: Harmon Peaking Factor = $1 + (14/(4+(P/1000)^{1/2}))$, (4.0 max)

Note 4: Infiltration allowance based on Region of Peel Linear Wastewater Standards

Note 5: Population of Data Centre obtained from Stantek Water Use Table, outlining a peak occupancy of 50 employees.(Refer to table in Appendix C)

Appendix C

Fire and Domestic Water

Prologis Meadowvale Distribution Centre

City of Mississauga
 Project No: 60549_001
 Date: March 2026
 By: NZR

Peaking Factors ¹ :	
	Industrial
Avg. Day	1.0
Max. Day	1.4
Peak Hour	3.0

Water Demand Calculations

Location	Light Industrial				Final Demand		
	Site Area (ha)	Population Density ² (persons/ha)	Population (persons) ⁵	Demand (L/s) ⁶	Avg Day Demand Qavg (L/s)	Max Day Demand Qmax.day (L/s)	Peak Hour Demand Qpeak (L/s)
Distribution Centre 4/5	12.04	70	843	2.439	2.439	3.415	7.318
Data Centre	4.13	-	50	0.017	0.017	0.023	0.050
Totals	16.17		893	2.456	2.456	3.438	7.367

Water Demand ³	
Average Daily Demands	250 L/d/person
	0.0029 L/s/person

Max Day + Fire Flow Demand	
DC 4/5	336.75 L/s
Data Centre	200.02 L/s

Fire Flow ⁴	
Fire Flow - Distribution Centre	20,000 L/min
	333.33 L/s
Fire Flow - Data Centre	12,000 L/min
	200.00 L/s

Note 1: Peaking factors based on Region of Peel Watermain Design Criteria

Note 2: Population Density based on Region of Peel Watermain Design Criteria

Note 3: Water Demands based on R.O.P 2020 Development Charges background study

Note 4: Fire flows from FUS (2020) - See attached worksheet

Note 5: Data Centre Population estimate based on Facility water use Table provided by Stantek (See Appendix C)

Note 6: Water Demand for the Data Centre based on Facility Water use Table provided by Stantek (See Appendix C)

Prologis Meadowvale Distribution Centre

City of Mississauga

Project No: 60549_001

Date: March 2026

By: NZR

FIRE FLOW DEMAND REQUIREMENTS - FIRE UNDERWRITERS SURVEY (FUS GUIDELINES)

Fire flow demands for the FUS method is based on information and guidance provided in "Water Supply for Public Protection" (Fire Underwriters Survey, 2020).

An estimate of the fire flow required is given by the followir (persons) ⁵

$$RFF = 220C\sqrt{A}$$

where:

- RFF = the required fire flow in litres per minute
 C = coefficient related to the type of construction
 = 1.5 for **Type V** Wood Frame Construction
 = 0.8 for **Type IV-A** Mass Timber Construction
 = 0.9 for **Type IV-B** Mass Timber Construction
 = 1.0 for **Type IV-C** Mass Timber Construction
 = 1.5 for **Type IV-D** Mass Timber Construction
 = 1.0 for **Type III** Ordinary Construction
 = 0.8 for **Type II** Noncombustible Costruction
 = 0.6 for **Type I** Fire Resistive Construction
 A = Total floor area in square metres from Site Plan
 (for Type II Noncombustible Costruction,
 A = Gross Floor Area in Square Meters

Adjustments to the calculated fire flow can be made based on occupancy, sprinkler protection and exposure to other structures. The table below summarizes the adjustments made to the basic fire flow demand.

Building	Area "A" (m ²)	C (Type II)	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		Final Adjusted		
			Fire Flow "RFF"		Occupancy		Sprinkler		Exposure		Fire Flow		
			(l/min)	(l/s)	%	Adjusted Fire Flow (L/min)	%	Adjustment (L/min)	%	Adjustment (L/min)	(L/min)	Rounded(L/m in)	(L/s)
Building DC4	26,823.0	0.8	29,000	483.3	10	31,900	-50	-15,950	10	3,190	19,140	19,000	316.7
Building DC5	30,503.0	0.8	31,000	516.7	10	34,100	-50	-17,050	10	3,410	20,460	20,000	333.3
Data Center	13,152.5	0.8	20,000	333.3	20	24,000	-50	-12,000	0	0	12,000	12,000	200.0

(2) Occupancy

Non-Combustible	-25%
Limited Combustible	-15%
Combustible	No charge
Free Burning	15%
Rapid Burning	25%

(3) Sprinkler

30% - Automatic sprinkler protection designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13
+10% - Water supply is standard for both the system and Fire Department hose line
+ 10% - Fully Supervised System

(4) Exposure

0 to 3m	25%	
3.1 to 10m	20%	Calculate for all sides. Maximum charge shall not exceed 75%
10.1 to 20m	15%	
20.1 to 30m	10%	
>30	0%	

*NOTE: Occupancy Adjustment Factor based on mixed group F2 and Group D building usage (DC4/DC5)



Prologis Meadowvale Distribution Centre

City of Mississauga

Project No: 60549_001

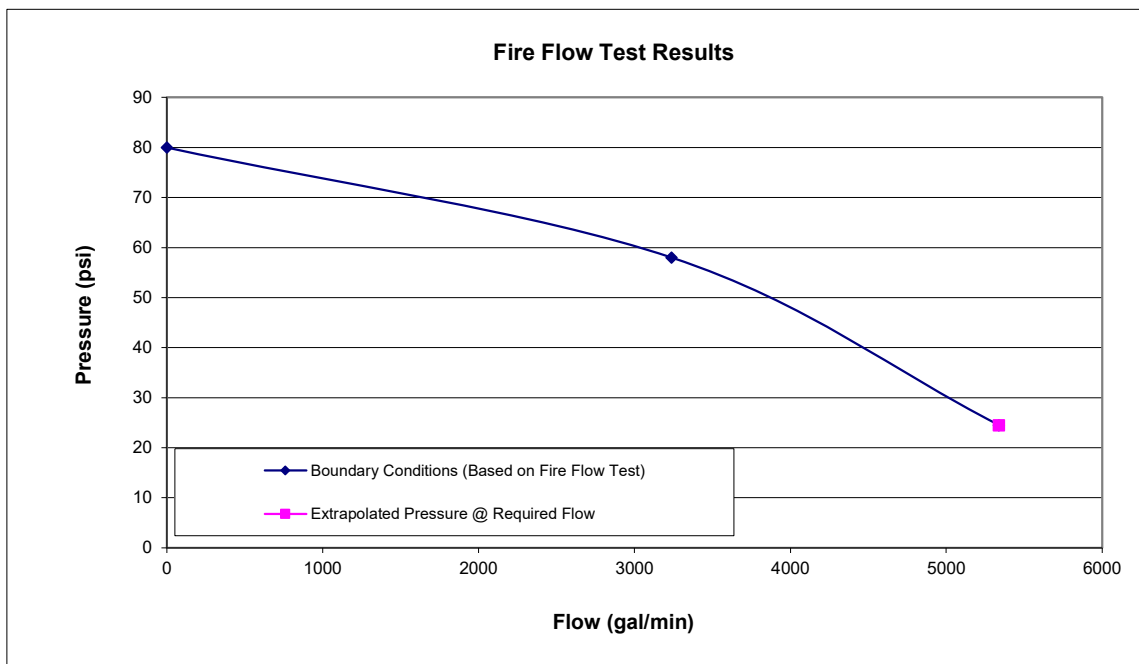
Date: March 2026

By: NZR

File: Q:\60549_001\WTM\60549_001 Water Calculations (Fire Flow).xlsx

CALCULATION OF RESIDUAL PRESSURE AT EXISTING HYDRANT (Residual 4)

1. Boundary Conditions (Based on Fire Flow Test Results):			
	Metric	Imperial	
P0 - Starting Pressure	56.26 <i>m</i>	80 <i>psi</i>	
P1 - Pressure at Q1	40.79 <i>m</i>	58 <i>psi</i>	
Q1 - From Fire Flow Test	14725 <i>L/min</i>	3239 <i>U.S. gal/min</i>	
Q2 - Required Flow	20205 <i>L/min</i>	5338 <i>U.S. gal/min</i>	From: Water Demand calculations by MTE
P-loss 1	15.47 <i>m</i>	22 <i>psi</i>	
P-loss 2	39.02 <i>m</i>	55 <i>psi</i>	
P2 - Residual Pressure	17.24 <i>m</i>	25 <i>psi</i>	Extrapolated from Fire Flow Test Results



Main Office
2175 Teston Rd
Maple, Ontario L6A 1R3
Phone : 905.602.5798
Mobile : 647.224.5795
tchaykowsky@superiorsprinkler.ca



HYDRANT FLOW TEST

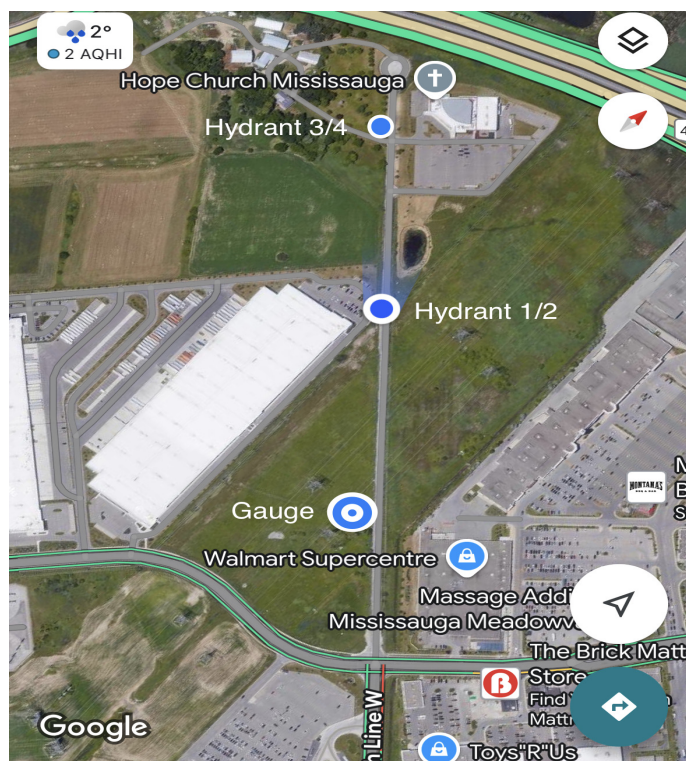
Summary:

Technicians: Duane Dobbs, Cory Beacom and Chris Bayton
Date: December 18, 2024
Time: 1:00pm
Weather: 2°C
Location/Address: 7564 Tenth Line West, Mississauga Ontario
Main Size: 300mm PVC

Results:

Static: 80 psi
Residual 1: 1 - 2-1/2 @ 1325 GPM @ 74 psi
Residual 2: 2 - 2-1/2 @ 2040 GPM @ 76 psi
Residual 3: 3 - 2-1/2" @ 2776 GPM @ 63 psi
Residual 4: 4 - 2-1/2" @ 3239 GPM @ 58 psi

Map: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/10th Line Mississauga, ON>



Hydrant type:

Coefficient 0.9 smooth bore / rounded outlet

Authorized Signature:



Tyson Chaykowsky
Sales & Contract Manager
SuperiorSprinkler.ca

Date: March 19, 2025



Project Particulars

Name	Project Crimson
Location	Tenth Line West, Meadowvale, Mississauga
Facility Type	Data Center
Full Time Employees	50 (Peak Occupancy)
Cooling System	Closed Loop Air Cooled Chilled Water Plant

Water Uses

Water Use	Estimated Annual Consumption
Domestic Uses: Drinking, Handwashing, Flushing,	Use estimated at 10 Gal/FTE/Workday Estimated Annual Use: 130,000 US Gallons
Housekeeping	15 Gal / Workday Estimated Annual Use: 3900 US Gallons
Space Humidification	250 US Gallons
Cooling System	Annual Filter Flushing (80 US Gal) + Chiller Coil Cleaning (450 US Gal) + Make-up Water (50 Gal) Estimated Annual Use: 580 US Gallons
Total Annual Estimated Water Use	134,730 US Gallons / 510,009 L

Demand Profile

Anticipated Maximum Day Demand	525 US Gallons / 1987 L		
Anticipated Instantaneous Demand	15 GPM / 57 LPM		
Anticipated Monthly Use Profile (Estimate)	Month	Estimated Use	
		Gallon	Liters
	January	11,223.00	42,484
	February	11,223.00	42,484
	March	11,223.00	42,484
	April	11,161.00	42,249
	May	11,691.00	44,255
	June	11,161.00	42,249
	July	11,161.00	42,249
	August	11,161.00	42,249
	September	11,161.00	42,249
	October	11,161.00	42,249
	November	11,161.00	42,249
	December	11,243.00	42,560
Total Annual Use	134,730	510,009	

Key Dates / Durations

Estimated Commissioning Date	June 2028
Estimated Ramp-up / Buildout Schedule	Sequentially between June 2028 – December 2030



Nicholas Rendulic

From: Viktoria Chenash <VChenash@wzmh.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 25, 2026 3:37 PM
To: Nicholas Rendulic; Anastasiia Kalinichenko
Cc: Zenon Radewych; Rui Zhou
Subject: RE: 60549_001 - Prologis Data Centre Fire Flow Calculations

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Nicholas,

Please see the responses in **red** below.

Let us know if you need any further clarification.

Regards,
Viktoria

Viktoria Chenash
416.961.4111 ext. 229



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From: Nicholas Rendulic <NRendulic@mte85.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 25, 2026 11:38 AM
To: Anastasiia Kalinichenko <AKalinichenko@wzmh.com>; Viktoria Chenash <VChenash@wzmh.com>
Cc: Zenon Radewych <radewych@wzmh.com>; Rui Zhou <RZhou@mte85.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: 60549_001 - Prologis Data Centre Fire Flow Calculations

CAUTION EXTERNAL: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you have verified the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Anastasiia and Viktoria,

Just following up on my request below. Can you please confirm the below requirements for our FUS fireflow calcs?

Thanks,

Nicholas Rendulic, B.Eng. | Designer
MTE Consultants Inc.

T: 905-639-2552 | NRendulic@mte85.com
1016 Sutton Drive, Unit A, Burlington, Ontario L7L 6B8
www.mte85.com | [LinkedIn](#) | [Instagram](#)

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From: Nicholas Rendulic
Sent: Tuesday, February 24, 2026 9:43 AM
To: Anastasiia Kalinichenko <akalinichenko@wzmh.com>
Cc: Zenon Radewych <radewych@wzmh.com>; Rui Zhou <RZhou@mte85.com>
Subject: 60549_001 - Prologis Data Centre Fire Flow Calculations

Hi Anastasiia,

Could you please confirm the following information in order to update our FUS fireflow calcs?

- Confirm total GFA **21 224 m2**
- Confirm the construction type per Pages 20 and 21 of the attached FUS 2020 Guidelines (page numbers are on the bottom right corner) **C coefficient - 0.8 for Noncombustible Construction**
- Confirm if all vertical openings in the building are protected (or not) per Page 22 of the attached FUS 2020 Guidelines **All vertical openings are protected, except for the roof openings**
- Confirm the occupancy and contents per Page 24 of the attached FUS 2020 Guidelines

Major occupancy: Group **F** Division **2** (medium hazard industrial) - Data Processing Centre
Description of Major Occupancies – **Warehouses (Medium Hazard)**
Occupancy and Contents - **Free to Rapid Burning**
Adjustment factor **15% to 25%**

Subsidiary occupancy: Group **D** – office spaces
Occupancy and Contents - **Limited**
Adjustment factor **-15%**

- Confirm if building is sprinklered and whether the systems are fully supervised or not per Page 28 of the attached FUS 2020 Guidelines
The building is fully sprinklered and the system are fully supervised. Additionally, a standpipe system will be installed in the building.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Nick

Nicholas Rendulic

From: Ehsan Tahghighi <Etahghighi@petroff.com>
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2026 1:28 PM
To: Nicholas Rendulic
Cc: Aly Hamdy; Rui Zhou
Subject: RE: 60549_001 - Prologis DC4/DC5 Fire Flow Calculations

Hi Nick,

Please see below:

DC4:

- GFA : **26,823 SM**
- Confirm the construction type : **Non combustible**
- Confirm if all vertical openings in the building are protected (or not) per Page 22 of the attached FUS 2020 guidelines. : **Not Protected**
- Confirm the occupancy : **Group F2 / Group D**
- Confirm if building is sprinklered and whether the systems are fully : **Sprinklered / Full**

DC5:

- GFA : **30,503 SM**
- Confirm the construction type : **Non combustible**
- Confirm if all vertical openings in the building are protected (or not) per Page 22 of the attached FUS 2020 guidelines. : **Not Protected**
- Confirm the occupancy : **Group F2 / Group D**
- Confirm if building is sprinklered and whether the systems are fully : **Sprinklered / Full**

Regards,

Ehsan Tahghighi
Project Coordinator

P E T R O F F

Petroff Partnership Architects
10 Aviva Way, Suite 400
Markham, Ontario
Canada L6G 0G1

t: 905.470.7000 x 3307
d: 905.754.3307
etahghighi@petroff.com
www.petroff.com

From: Nicholas Rendulic <NRendulic@mte85.com>
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2026 9:32 AM
To: Ehsan Tahghighi <etahghighi@petroff.com>
Cc: Aly Hamdy <ahamdy@arkinc.ca>; Rui Zhou <RZhou@mte85.com>
Subject: 60549_001 - Prologis DC4/DC5 Fire Flow Calculations

Hi Ehsan,

Could you please confirm the following information to ensure our FUS fireflow calcs are correct?

- Confirm total GFA per building
- Confirm the construction type per Page 20 and 21 of the attached FUS 2020 Guidelines (page number are on the bottom right corner)
- Confirm if all vertical openings in the building are protected (or not) per Page 22 of the attached FUS 2020 guidelines.
- Confirm the occupancy and contents per Page 24 of the attached FUS 2020 Guidelines.
- Confirm if building is sprinklered and whether the systems are fully supervised or not per Page 28 of the attached FUS 2020 guidelines.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Nick

Nicholas Rendulic, B.Eng. | Designer
MTE Consultants Inc.

T: 905-639-2552 | NRendulic@mte85.com
1016 Sutton Drive, Unit A, Burlington, Ontario L7L 6B8
www.mte85.com | [LinkedIn](#) | [Instagram](#)

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Appendix D

Region of Peel Water and Wastewater Modelling Demand Table

Water and Wastewater Modelling Demand Table

Site Plan Applications

Version	Date	Description of Revision
1.0	January 10 2023	Posted to Peel Website
2.0	August 30 2024	Reflects 2023 Linear Wastewater Standards and ICI population estimates as per Peel 2020 DC background study

Introduction

Water and wastewater modelling may be required as a condition of the development approval process or prior to regional site servicing connection approval where intensification is proposed, where a possible increase in water demand or wastewater discharge is identified or where deemed necessary by Regional staff.

A completed table includes the Professional Engineer’s signature and stamp as well as a site servicing concept. The table will be deemed complete once all the information below is submitted and/or included. Modelling will commence once the information is deemed complete. All required calculations must be submitted with the completed demand table. The calculations shall be based on the specific development proposal.

Application Information

Application Number:	SP 25-63 W9/SP 25-65 W9
Address:	7700 Tenth Line West/ 0 Argentia Road
Consulting Engineer:	MTE Consultants Inc.
Date Prepared:	March 24, 2026

Population

Existing

		Units	Persons
1	Residential ³⁾		
2	Institutional/Employment ³⁾		0
3	Total		0

Proposed

			Units	Persons
4	Residential ¹⁾	singles/semis (4.2 ppu)		
5		Townhomes (3.4 ppu)		
6		Large apartments (>1 bedroom – 3.1 ppu)		
7		Small apartments (<=1 bedroom – 1.7 ppu)		
8		Total proposed residential		
9	Proposed Institutional ²⁾			
10	Proposed employment ³⁾			893
11	Total Proposed			893

Other

12	Existing gross floor area for commercial and/or retail (sqm)	<i>0 sqm</i>
13	Proposed gross floor area for commercial and/or retail (sqm)	<i>78,370 sqm</i>
14	Land area (ha)	<i>16.17ha</i>

Water Connection

Hydrant flow test ⁴⁾

15	Location 1	First hydrant south of 401, on west side of Tenth Line
16	Location 2	Second hydrant south of 401, on west side of Tenth Line

WATER AND WASTEWATER MODELLING DEMAND TABLE

		Pressure (kPa)	Flow (L/s)	Time
17	Minimum water pressure	399.90	204.35	1:00pm
18	Maximum water pressure	551.58	0	1:00pm

Water Demands (L/s)

		Use 1 ⁶⁾	Use 2 ⁶⁾	Use 3 ⁶⁾	Total
19	Existing fire flow ^{5) 8)}				
20	Proposed average day flow	2.439 L/s	0.017 L/s		2.456 L/s
21	Proposed maximum day flow	3.415 L/s	0.023 L/s		3.438 L/s
22	Proposed peak hour flow	7.318 L/s	0.050 L/s		7.367 L/s
23	Proposed fire flow ⁵⁾				333.33 L/s

Water calculations

Please use the following updated typical water demand criteria as per Peel's 2020 Development Charges background study.

Population Type	Unit	Average Consumption Rate	Max Day Factor	Peak Hour Factor
Residential	L/cap/d	270	1.8	3.0
Institutional/Commercial/Industrial	L/emp/d	250	1.4	3.0

Wastewater Connection

Wastewater Effluent (L/s)

		Discharge location ⁷⁾	Flow
24	Existing effluent ⁸⁾		
25	Proposed effluent	Lisgar Channel Sanitary Sewer	14.90 L/s
26	Proposed effluent		
27	Proposed effluent		
28	Proposed additional effluent ⁸⁾		
29	Other proposed effluent*		
30	Total proposed effluent		14.90 L/s

*Please specify other proposed effluent (ex. occasional tank purges, off peak discharge, pool drainage)

N/A

Wastewater calculations

Please use the following updated daily per capita as per 2023 Peel Linear Wastewater Standards

Population Type	Unit	Average Day Demand	Min Peaking Factor	Max Peaking Factor	Inflow and Infiltration**
Residential	L/cap/d	290	2	4	0.26L/s/Ha
Non-residential	L/emp/d	270	2	4	0.26L/s/Ha

**For maintenance holes that are flood prone or located in low lying areas, an extra 0.28 L/s per maintenance hole may be added to the I&I calculation.

Notes

- 1) In accordance with Peel Linear Wastewater Standards and Region of Peel 2020 DC background Study
- 2) refer to Peel Linear Wastewater Standards
- 3) For the commercial and industrial design flow calculations, please refer to Schedule 8b on page A-9 of the Region of Peel 2020 DC background Study to determine population.
- 4) Please include the graphs associated with the hydrant flow test data. Hydrant flow tests should be performed within 2 years of submission to the Region. The Region will not permit hydrant flow tests during the winter, please contact Region Water Operations for scheduling. The Region reserves the right to request an updated hydrant flow test as required at any time.
- 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 multiple discharge locations
- 8) For Intensification, sites with additions to buildings or additional buildings please provide existing flow for existing buildings and the added flows for the new proposal, **if applicable**

Appendix E

Reference Material



March 24, 2026

MTE File No.: 61720_001

Tony Nguyen
Development Manager
Prologis Inc.
185 The West Mall, Suite 700
Toronto, ON M9C 5L5

Dear Tony:

**Re: Infiltration Testing
7564 10th Line West, Mississauga, Ontario**

MTE Consultants Inc. (MTE) was retained by Prologis Inc. (Client) to conduct an infiltration rate assessment to facilitate the design of infiltration tanks at 7564 10th Line West, Mississauga, Ontario (Site).

METHODOLOGY

Based on Drawing No. C2.2A and C2.2B Site Servicing Plan 1 & 2, prepared by MTE, dated October 28, 2025, it is our understanding that two infiltration tanks are proposed, one located at western portion, and another located at eastern portion of the Site. MTE advanced two test pits (TP1-25, TP2-25) within the footprint of proposed infiltration tanks to a depth of approximately 2.5 and 1.0 meters below ground surface (m bgs) respectively on November 26, 2025.

Test pits were excavated using an excavator operated by a specialist contractor (Nexxgen Environmental Ltd.), under supervision of an experienced MTE hydrogeological personnel. Prior to the excavating, public and private utility locates clearance were completed. The locations of test pits are shown on **Figure 1**.

Insitu infiltration tests GP1 and GP2 were carried out using a Guelph Permeameter (GP) device at test pit locations TP1-25 and TP2-25 respectively at elevations of approximately 208.8 and 208.6 meters above mean sea level (m amsl) i.e., approximately 2.5 and 1.0 m bgs. The soil stratigraphy encountered during excavating at the TP1-25 and TP2-25 indicated that the topsoil layer comprising of sandy silt underlain by native sandy silt to sandy clayey silt. The test pit logs are attached in **Appendix A**. Particle size distribution analysis on the collected native soil sample is attached in **Appendix B**.

A confirmatory sample was also collected at each test pit location at around 1m below the testing depth i.e., 3.5 and 2.0 m bgs (207.8 and 207.6 m amsl) to confirm the soil and groundwater conditions. The test pits remained open for over one hour, during which no groundwater was observed at the bottom of the test pits. However, for details related to seasonal high groundwater elevations at the proposed infiltration tanks please refer to hydrogeological investigation report completed by MTE under separate cover.

TESTING RESULTS

The saturated hydraulic conductivity (Kfs) and infiltration rate are provided in Table 1 below and **Appendix C**.

Table 1: Summary of Testing Results

Testing Location ID	Testing Elevation (m amsl)	Testing Depth (m bgs)	Soil Description	Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (Kfs) cm/s	Unfactored Infiltration Rate ¹ (mm/hour)	Factored Infiltration Rate (mm/hour)
TP1-25	208.8	2.5	Sandy Clayey Silt	1.5×10^{-4}	51	20
TP2-25	208.6	1.0	Sandy Silt	8.7×10^{-4}	82	33

1. Based on Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide, 2010, CVC & TRCA.

Based on above, the factored infiltration rate is estimated to be approximately 20 mm/hour at TP1-25 location and approximately 33 mm/hour at TP2-25 location, calculated by applying a safety factor of 2.5 (as recommended by design engineer) to the unfactored infiltration rate of approximately 51 mm/hour at TP1-25 location and approximately 82 mm/hour at TP2-25 location.

We trust the above meets your current needs. If you require additional information or need clarification, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

MTE Consultants Inc.



Usman Arshad, M.Eng., P.Eng., PMP

Project Manager - Hydrogeology

Office: 905-639-2552

UArshad@mte85.com

Attached: Figure 1 – Infiltration Test Location Plan

Appendix A – Test Pit Logs

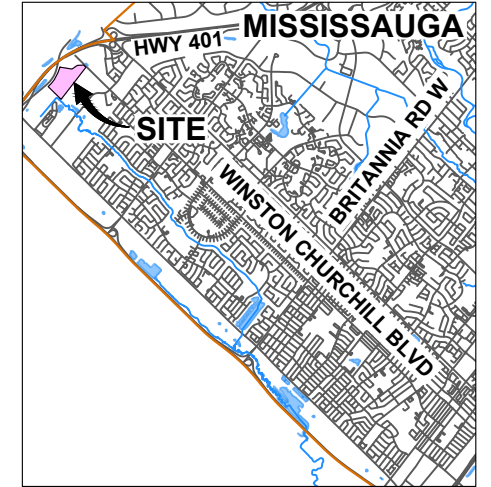
Appendix B – Particle Size Distribution Analysis

Appendix C – Guelph Permeameter Test Results

WXG/UMA: jpo

https://mte85.sharepoint.com/sites/61720_001/Shared Documents/7_Infiltration letter/61720_001_7564 10th Line, Mississauga_Infiltration Testing.docx

Figure



KEY PLAN (nts)

LEGEND

- SITE
- ⊕ INFILTRATION TEST

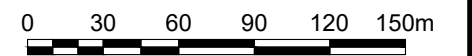
REFERENCES

2020 PEEL AERIAL IMAGE WMS; AND CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, PARCEL, ROAD, RAIL, AND WATER NETWORK, OPEN DATA SET.

NOTES

THIS FIGURE IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.



PROJECT
INFILTRATION TESTING
 7564 10TH LINE WEST
 MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO

TITLE
**INFILTRATION TEST
 LOCATION PLAN**

Drawn	IC	Scale	1:3,000	Figure 1
Checked	WG	Project No.	61720_001	
Date	2025-11-18	Rev No.	0	

Appendix A

Test Pit Logs

ID No.: TP1-25

Project Name: Infiltration Testing

MTE File No.: 61720_001


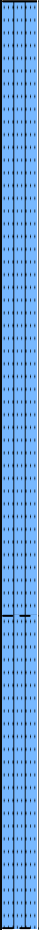
Client: Prologis

Site Location: 7564 10th Line, Mississauga, ON

Date Completed: 11/26/2025

Contractor: Nexxgen Environmental Ltd.

Excavation Method: Excavation

Subsurface Profile				Sample	
Depth	Symbol	Soil Description	Elevation (masl) Depth (m)	Soil Sample Lab Analysis	PID (ppm) Hydrocarbon (ppm)
0		Ground Surface	211.3		
0		TOPSOIL brownish grey sandy silt with clay, trace grass, trace organics, moist	0.0		
2		SANDY SILT greyish brown sandy silt with clay, trace brick, trace gravel, moist	210.8 0.5		
8		grey, no brick	208.8 2.5		
12		Excavation Terminated	207.8 3.5		

Field Technician: NBW

Drafted by: NBW

Reviewed by: WXG



ID No.: TP2-25

Project Name: Infiltration Testing

Date Completed: 11/26/2025


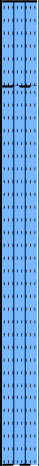
MTE File No.: 61720_001

Contractor: Nexxgen Environmental Ltd.

Client: Prologis

Excavation Method: Excavation

Site Location: 7564 10th Line, Mississauga, ON

Subsurface Profile				Sample	
Depth	Symbol	Soil Description	Elevation (masl) Depth (m)	Soil Sample Lab Analysis	PID (ppm) Hydrocarbon (ppm)
0		Ground Surface	209.6		
0		TOPSOIL dark brown sandy silt, trace roots, trace organics, moist	0.0		
2		SANDY SILT brown sandy silt, trace clay, some gravel, moist	209.1 0.5		
		trace gravel	208.8 0.8		
2		Excavation Terminated	207.6 2.0		

Field Technician: NBW

Drafted by: NBW

Reviewed by: WXG

Appendix B

Particle Size Distribution Analysis



Particle Size Distribution Analysis Test Results

Project Name: Infiltration Testing

Client: Prologis Inc.

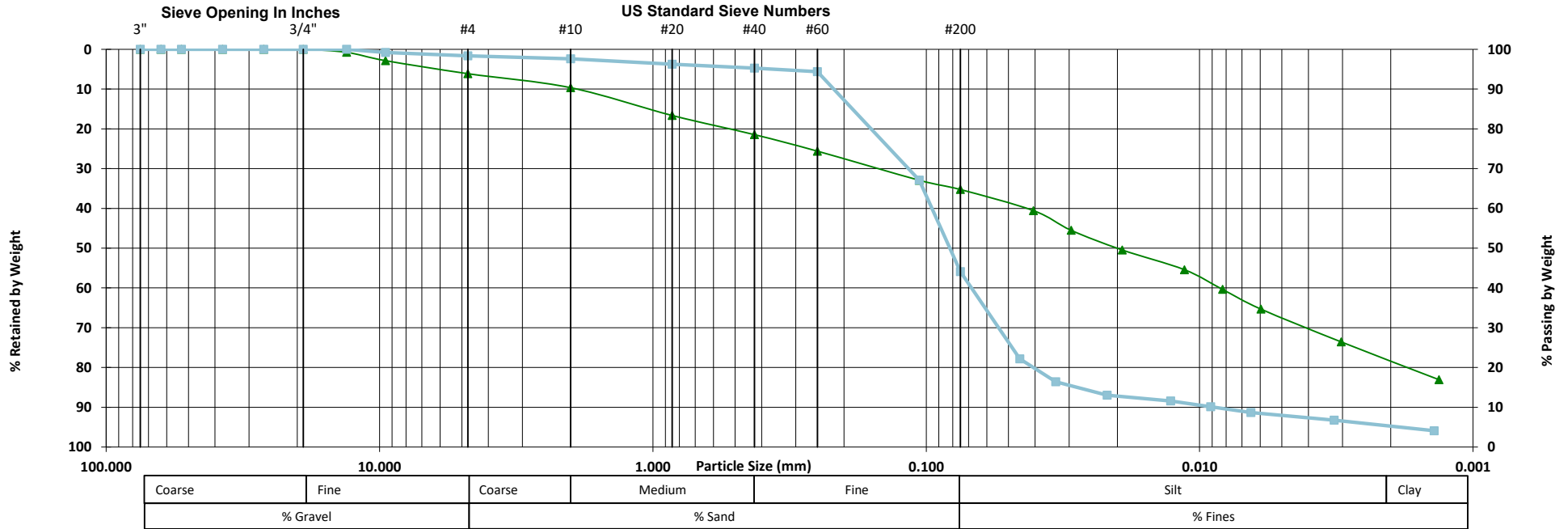
Project Location: 7564 10th Line West, Mississauga

MTE File No.: 61720_001

Date Tested: December 12, 2025

Table No: 102

Unified Soil Classification



Symbol	Borehole ID	Sample #	Sample Depth	Description
▲		IT-1	2.0 - 2.1 mbgs	Sandy Clayey SILT, trace Gravel
■		IT-2	1.0 - 1.1 mbgs	Sandy SILT, trace Clay and Gravel



NOTES:

Appendix C

Guelph Permeameter Test Results



GP1 Guelph Permeameter Calculations

Input
Result

Support: all@soilmoisture.com

Head #1

Reservoir Type (enter "1" for Combined and "2" for Inner reservoir): **1**
 Enter water Head Height ("H" in cm): **5**
 Enter the Borehole Radius ("a" in cm): **5**

Enter the soil texture-structure category (enter one of the below numbers): **3**

1. Compacted, Structure-less, clayey or silty materials such as landfill caps and liners, lacustrine or marine sediments, etc.
2. Soils which are both fine textured (clayey or silty) and unstructured; may also include some fine sands.
3. Most structured soils from clays through loams; also includes unstructured medium and fine sands. The category most frequently applicable for agricultural soils.
4. Coarse and gravely sands; may also include some highly structured soils with large and/or numerous cracks, macropores, etc

Steady State Rate of Water Level Change ("R" in cm/min): **0.2300**

Res Type 35.22
 H 5
 a 5
 H/a 1
 a* 0.12
 C0.01 0.588
 C0.04 0.606
 C0.12 0.558
 C0.36 0.558
 C 0.558
 R 0.230
 Q 0.135
 pi 3.142

$\alpha^* = 0.12 \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$
 $C = 0.558165$
 $Q = 0.13501$

$K_{fs} = 1.63E-04 \text{ cm/sec}$
 $9.77E-03 \text{ cm/min}$
 $1.63E-06 \text{ m/sec}$
 $3.85E-03 \text{ inch/min}$
 $6.41E-05 \text{ inch/sec}$

$\Phi_m = 1.36E-03 \text{ (cm}^2\text{/min)}$

Head #2

Reservoir Type (enter "1" for Combined and "2" for Inner reservoir): **1**
 Enter water Head Height ("H" in cm): **10**
 Enter the Borehole Radius ("a" in cm): **5**

Enter the soil texture-structure category (enter one of the below numbers): **3**

1. Compacted, Structure-less, clayey or silty materials such as landfill caps and liners, lacustrine or marine sediments, etc.
2. Soils which are both fine textured (clayey or silty) and unstructured; may also include some fine sands.
3. Most structured soils from clays through loams; also includes unstructured medium and fine sands. The category most frequently applicable for agricultural soils.
4. Coarse and gravely sands; may also include some highly structured soils with large and/or numerous cracks, macropores, etc

Steady State Rate of Water Level Change ("R" in cm/min): **0.3000**

Res Type 35.22
 H 10
 a 5
 H/a 2
 a* 0.12
 C0.01 0.90429
 C0.04 0.94462
 C0.12 0.91197
 C0.36 0.91197
 C 0.91197
 R 0.300
 Q 0.1761
 pi 3.1415

$\alpha^* = 0.12 \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$
 $C = 0.911966$
 $Q = 0.1761$

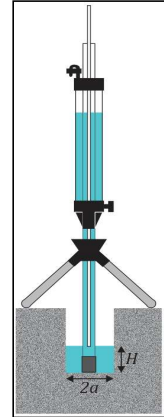
$K_{fs} = 1.31E-04 \text{ cm/sec}$
 $7.88E-03 \text{ cm/min}$
 $1.31E-06 \text{ m/sec}$
 $3.10E-03 \text{ inch/min}$
 $5.17E-05 \text{ inch/sec}$

$\Phi_m = 1.09E-03 \text{ (cm}^2\text{/min)}$

Average

$K_{fs} = 1.47E-04 \text{ cm/sec}$
 $8.82E-03 \text{ cm/min}$
 $1.47E-06 \text{ m/s}$
 $3.47E-03 \text{ inch/min}$
 $5.79E-05 \text{ inch/sec}$

$\Phi_m = 1.23E-03 \text{ (cm}^2\text{/min)}$



Calculation formulas related to shape factor (C). Where H_1 is the first water head height (cm), H_2 is the second water head height (cm), a is borehole radius (cm) and α^* is microscopic capillary length factor which is decided according to the soil texture-structure category. For one-head method, only C_1 needs to be calculated while for two-head method, C_1 and C_2 are calculated (Zang et al., 1998).

Soil Texture-Structure Category	$\alpha^* \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$	Shape Factor
Compacted, Structure-less, clayey or silty materials such as landfill caps and liners, lacustrine or marine sediments, etc.	0.01	$C_1 = \left(\frac{H_1/a}{2.102 + 0.118(H_1/a)} \right)^{0.655}$ $C_2 = \left(\frac{H_2/a}{2.102 + 0.118(H_2/a)} \right)^{0.655}$
Soils which are both fine textured (clayey or silty) and unstructured; may also include some fine sands.	0.04	$C_1 = \left(\frac{H_1/a}{1.992 + 0.091(H_1/a)} \right)^{0.683}$ $C_2 = \left(\frac{H_2/a}{1.992 + 0.091(H_2/a)} \right)^{0.683}$
Most structured soils from clays through loams; also includes unstructured medium and fine sands. The category most frequently applicable for agricultural soils.	0.12	$C_1 = \left(\frac{H_1/a}{2.074 + 0.093(H_1/a)} \right)^{0.754}$ $C_2 = \left(\frac{H_2/a}{2.074 + 0.093(H_2/a)} \right)^{0.754}$
Coarse and gravely sands; may also include some highly structured soils with large and/or numerous cracks, macro pores, etc.	0.36	$C_1 = \left(\frac{H_1/a}{2.074 + 0.093(H_1/a)} \right)^{0.754}$ $C_2 = \left(\frac{H_2/a}{2.074 + 0.093(H_2/a)} \right)^{0.754}$

Calculation formulas related to one-head and two-head methods. Where R is steady-state rate of fall of water in reservoir (cm/s), K_{fs} is Soil saturated hydraulic conductivity (cm/s), Φ_m is Soil matric flux potential (cm²/s), α^* is Macroscopic capillary length parameter (from Table 2), a is Borehole radius (cm), H_1 is the first head of water established in borehole (cm), H_2 is the second head of water established in borehole (cm) and C_1 and C_2 is Shape factor (from Table 2).

One Head, Combined Reservoir	$Q_1 = \bar{R}_1 \times 35.22$	$K_{fs} = \frac{C_1 \times Q_1}{2\pi H_1^2 + \pi a^2 C_1 + 2\pi \left(\frac{H_1}{\alpha^*} \right)}$
One Head, Inner Reservoir	$Q_1 = \bar{R}_1 \times 2.16$	$\Phi_m = \frac{C_1 \times Q_1}{(2\pi H_1^2 + \pi a^2 C_1) \alpha^* + 2\pi H_1}$
Two Head, Combined Reservoir	$Q_1 = \bar{R}_1 \times 35.22$ $Q_2 = \bar{R}_2 \times 35.22$	$G_1 = \frac{H_2 C_1}{\pi(2H_1 H_2 (H_2 - H_1) + a^2 (H_1 C_2 - H_2 C_1))}$ $G_2 = \frac{H_1 C_2}{\pi(2H_1 H_2 (H_2 - H_1) + a^2 (H_1 C_2 - H_2 C_1))}$ $K_{fs} = G_2 Q_2 - G_1 Q_1$ $G_3 = \frac{(2H_2^2 + a^2 C_2) C_1}{2\pi(2H_1 H_2 (H_2 - H_1) + a^2 (H_1 C_2 - H_2 C_1))}$
Two Head, Inner Reservoir	$Q_1 = \bar{R}_1 \times 2.16$ $Q_2 = \bar{R}_2 \times 2.16$	$G_4 = \frac{(2H_2^2 + a^2 C_2) C_2}{2\pi(2H_1 H_2 (H_2 - H_1) + a^2 (H_1 C_2 - H_2 C_1))}$ $\Phi_m = G_3 Q_1 - G_4 Q_2$



GP1 Guelph Permeameter Calculations

Input
Result

Support: all@soilmoisture.com

Head #1

Reservoir Type (enter "1" for Combined and "2" for Inner reservoir): **1**
 Enter water Head Height ("H" in cm): **5**
 Enter the Borehole Radius ("a" in cm): **5**

Enter the soil texture-structure category (enter one of the below numbers): **3**

1. Compacted, Structure-less, clayey or silty materials such as landfill caps and liners, lacustrine or marine sediments, etc.
2. Soils which are both fine textured (clayey or silty) and unstructured; may also include some fine sands.
3. Most structured soils from clays through loams; also includes unstructured medium and fine sands. The category most frequently applicable for agricultural soils.
4. Coarse and gravely sands; may also include some highly structured soils with large and/or numerous cracks, macropores, etc

Steady State Rate of Water Level Change ("R" in cm/min): **1.1000**

Res Type 35.22
 H 5
 a 5
 H/a 1
 a* 0.12
 C0.01 0.588
 C0.04 0.606
 C0.12 0.558
 C0.36 0.558
 C 0.558
 R 1.100
 Q 0.646
 pi 3.142

$\alpha^* = 0.12 \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$
 $C = 0.558165$
 $Q = 0.6457$
 $K_{fs} = 7.79E-04 \text{ cm/sec}$
 $4.67E-02 \text{ cm/min}$
 $7.79E-06 \text{ m/sec}$
 $1.84E-02 \text{ inch/min}$
 $3.07E-04 \text{ inch/sec}$
 $\Phi_m = 6.49E-03 \text{ (cm}^2\text{/min)}$

Head #2

Reservoir Type (enter "1" for Combined and "2" for Inner reservoir): **1**
 Enter water Head Height ("H" in cm): **10**
 Enter the Borehole Radius ("a" in cm): **5**

Enter the soil texture-structure category (enter one of the below numbers): **3**

1. Compacted, Structure-less, clayey or silty materials such as landfill caps and liners, lacustrine or marine sediments, etc.
2. Soils which are both fine textured (clayey or silty) and unstructured; may also include some fine sands.
3. Most structured soils from clays through loams; also includes unstructured medium and fine sands. The category most frequently applicable for agricultural soils.
4. Coarse and gravely sands; may also include some highly structured soils with large and/or numerous cracks, macropores, etc

Steady State Rate of Water Level Change ("R" in cm/min): **2.2000**

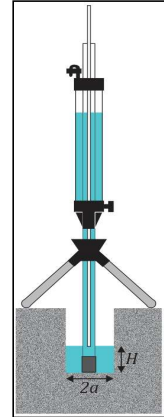
Res Type 35.22
 H 10
 a 5
 H/a 2
 a* 0.12
 C0.01 0.90429
 C0.04 0.94462
 C0.12 0.91197
 C0.36 0.91197
 C 0.91197
 R 2.200
 Q 1.2914
 pi 3.1415

$\alpha^* = 0.12 \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$
 $C = 0.911966$
 $Q = 1.2914$
 $K_{fs} = 9.63E-04 \text{ cm/sec}$
 $5.78E-02 \text{ cm/min}$
 $9.63E-06 \text{ m/sec}$
 $2.27E-02 \text{ inch/min}$
 $3.79E-04 \text{ inch/sec}$
 $\Phi_m = 8.02E-03 \text{ (cm}^2\text{/min)}$

Average

$K_{fs} = 8.71E-04 \text{ cm/sec}$
 $5.22E-02 \text{ cm/min}$
 $8.71E-06 \text{ m/s}$
 $2.06E-02 \text{ inch/min}$
 $3.43E-04 \text{ inch/sec}$

$\Phi_m = 7.26E-03 \text{ (cm}^2\text{/min)}$



Calculation formulas related to shape factor (C). Where H_1 is the first water head height (cm), H_2 is the second water head height (cm), a is borehole radius (cm) and α^* is microscopic capillary length factor which is decided according to the soil texture-structure category. For one-head method, only C_1 needs to be calculated while for two-head method, C_1 and C_2 are calculated (Zang et al., 1998).

Soil Texture-Structure Category	$\alpha^* \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$	Shape Factor
Compacted, Structure-less, clayey or silty materials such as landfill caps and liners, lacustrine or marine sediments, etc.	0.01	$C_1 = \left(\frac{H_1/a}{2.102 + 0.118(H_1/a)} \right)^{0.655}$ $C_2 = \left(\frac{H_2/a}{2.102 + 0.118(H_2/a)} \right)^{0.655}$
Soils which are both fine textured (clayey or silty) and unstructured; may also include some fine sands.	0.04	$C_1 = \left(\frac{H_1/a}{1.992 + 0.091(H_1/a)} \right)^{0.683}$ $C_2 = \left(\frac{H_2/a}{1.992 + 0.091(H_2/a)} \right)^{0.683}$
Most structured soils from clays through loams; also includes unstructured medium and fine sands. The category most frequently applicable for agricultural soils.	0.12	$C_1 = \left(\frac{H_1/a}{2.074 + 0.093(H_1/a)} \right)^{0.754}$ $C_2 = \left(\frac{H_2/a}{2.074 + 0.093(H_2/a)} \right)^{0.754}$
Coarse and gravely sands; may also include some highly structured soils with large and/or numerous cracks, macro pores, etc.	0.36	$C_1 = \left(\frac{H_1/a}{2.074 + 0.093(H_1/a)} \right)^{0.754}$ $C_2 = \left(\frac{H_2/a}{2.074 + 0.093(H_2/a)} \right)^{0.754}$

Calculation formulas related to one-head and two-head methods. Where R is steady-state rate of fall of water in reservoir (cm/s), K_{fs} is Soil saturated hydraulic conductivity (cm/s), Φ_m is Soil matric flux potential (cm²/s), α^* is Macroscopic capillary length parameter (from Table 2), a is Borehole radius (cm), H_1 is the first head of water established in borehole (cm), H_2 is the second head of water established in borehole (cm) and C is Shape factor (from Table 2).

One Head, Combined Reservoir	$Q_1 = \bar{R}_1 \times 35.22$	$K_{fs} = \frac{C_1 \times Q_1}{2\pi H_1^2 + \pi a^2 C_1 + 2\pi \left(\frac{H_1}{a^2} \right)}$
One Head, Inner Reservoir	$Q_1 = \bar{R}_1 \times 2.16$	$\Phi_m = \frac{C_1 \times Q_1}{(2\pi H_1^2 + \pi a^2 C_1) \alpha^* + 2\pi H_1}$
Two Head, Combined Reservoir	$Q_1 = \bar{R}_1 \times 35.22$ $Q_2 = \bar{R}_2 \times 35.22$	$G_1 = \frac{H_2 C_1}{\pi(2H_1 H_2 (H_2 - H_1) + a^2 (H_2 C_2 - H_2 C_1))}$ $G_2 = \frac{H_1 C_2}{\pi(2H_1 H_2 (H_2 - H_1) + a^2 (H_2 C_2 - H_2 C_1))}$ $K_{fs} = G_2 Q_2 - G_1 Q_1$ $G_3 = \frac{(2H_2^2 + a^2 C_2) C_1}{2\pi(2H_1 H_2 (H_2 - H_1) + a^2 (H_2 C_2 - H_2 C_1))}$
Two Head, Inner Reservoir	$Q_1 = \bar{R}_1 \times 2.16$ $Q_2 = \bar{R}_2 \times 2.16$	$G_4 = \frac{(2H_2^2 + a^2 C_2) C_2}{2\pi(2H_1 H_2 (H_2 - H_1) + a^2 (H_2 C_2 - H_2 C_1))}$ $\Phi_m = G_3 Q_1 - G_4 Q_2$

Prologis Canada

Meadowvale Business Park District - Block 1 Argentia Road Extension – Phase 1

Stormwater Management Report

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May, 2012

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Revision Log

Revision #	Revised By	Date	Issue / Revision Description
0		November 23, 2011	Original Report
1	tc	January 23, 2012	Update SWM strategy to include external lands to the north
2	dpg	February 17, 2012	Update to reflect City meeting comments
3	dpg	May 22, 2012	Updated to reflect Conservation Halton comments

AECOM Signatures

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Report Reviewed By:

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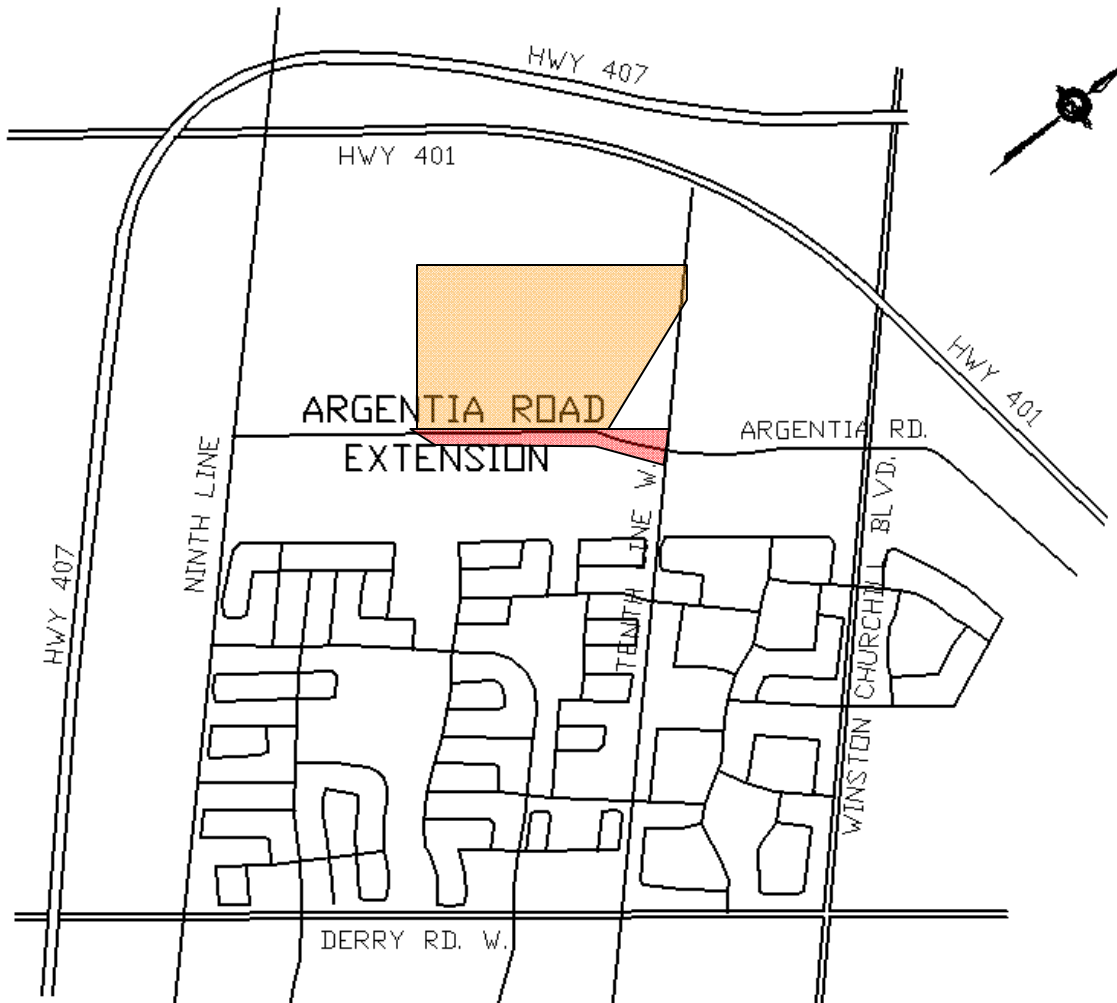
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1. Introduction

Prologis Canada proposes to develop Block 1 of the Meadowvale Business Park District in concert with Phase 1 of the Argentia Road extension works from 10th Line to the proposed Lisgar channel crossing.

The subject site is located within North Sixteen District (NSD) in the northwest corner of the City of Mississauga and within the Meadowvale Business Park District. It is bound by 10th Line to the north east, the proposed Argentia Road extension to the south east, the realigned Lisgar channel to the south west and undeveloped lands to the north west, refer Diagram 1 below. The site is part of the Sixteen Mile Creek watershed, within Conservation Halton's jurisdiction. It is also within the City of Mississauga and the Region of Peel.

Diagram 1 Subject Site



AECOM has been retained by Prologis Canada to prepare a stormwater management (SWM) strategy for the proposed development. The strategy includes preliminary design details for the construction of a SWM facility that provides water quality control for the 2-year storm event and on-site storage controls providing additional 5-year storm event peak flow control.

1.1 Background

A number of subwatershed studies have been completed for the study area. The most recent and relevant is the *North Sixteen District Scoped Subwatershed Study and Ninth Line District Floodplain Mapping* (Philips Engineering Ltd., December 2004) (NSDSSS). This study identified a master plan approach to provide a single central watercourse, the Lisgar channel, for conveyance of drainage within the NSD lands. The Lisgar channel replaces multiple small watercourses. The study accounts for all contributing areas as part of the design of the centralized channel including the subject site.

The Detailed Design Sanitary, Water and Storm Services Mississauga Fire and Emergency Services Training Centre City of Mississauga (Sernas Associates, August 2008, revised July 2009) refined the storm drainage and stormwater management plan provided in the NSDSSS. This detailed design includes the requirements of the centralized drainage channel to provide form and function to convey post development flows from areas which include the subject site. This report also identified three offline stormwater facilities within the study area to provide quality control. In addition, an online quantity control storage component is provided within the centralized channel extending from upstream of the utility corridor to the northeast corner of the Mississauga Fire and Emergency Services Training Centre site. The centralized channel is designed to provide peak flow control for storms up to the 100-year storm event and conveyance of the Regional storm with 0.3 m of freeboard provided.

The subject site is located in the Pond Q2 catchment area on the Sernas drawings. Pond Q2 is required to provide quality control for the 2-year storm event. The future development lands to the north of the subject site are also identified in the catchment area of Pond Q2 and as such are accommodated in the SWM strategy. In addition to the development sites must also provide on-site storage of 75 l/s/ha for the 5-year storm event

Preliminary plans for site development were submitted to Conservation Halton on August 24, 2011 for preliminary review. Comments were received from Conservation Halton on October 3, 2011 and identified the following to be addressed in the submission of the SWM report:

- Provide thermal mitigation measures at the pond outlet such as a cooling trench and/or bottom draw outlet.
- Outfalls should be situated such that the discharge flow is in the same direction as the flow in the main creek.
- Provide additional details of the emergency overflow weir.
- Provide additional details of the riprap spillway.
- The outlet invert will require mitigation measures to prevent backwater if the outlet is lower than the 2-year water mark.
- Verify that the SWM facility performance will not be negatively impacted by predicted flood elevations in the watercourse channel.

Conservation Halton also requested that sufficient information be provided to size a single span culvert at the Lisgar channel crossing. This crossing is requested to be able to convey the Regional storm with 0.3 m of freeboard, in addition to ensuring fish passage is maintained as well as preventing negative impacts on stream erosion/migration and sediment transport. It is not proposed to detail this crossing as part of this submission. The details of the crossing will be provided in subsequent applications.

2. Pre-Development Conditions

2.1 Receiving Watercourse

The receiving watercourse for the subject site is the Lisgar channel. The accepted detailed design of the Lisgar channel is contained in the Detailed Design Sanitary, Water and Storm Services Mississauga Fire and Emergency Services Training Centre City of Mississauga (Sernas Associates, August 2008, revised July 2009). This study includes hydraulic, hydrologic, and geomorphologic investigations to provide a dynamically stable channel within a naturalized corridor. The channel is designed and constructed to accommodate uncontrolled post development treated flows, up to the 100-year event, from the subject site.

The post development flood levels estimated by Sernas Associates in the Lisgar channel adjacent to the subject site are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Lisgar Channel Flood Levels (m)

Location	Regional	100-year	50-year	25-year	10-year	5-year
Upstream of Argentia Road Crossing	206.97	206.50	206.42	206.34	206.22	205.70
Downstream of Argentia Road Crossing	206.67	206.45	206.38	206.32	206.21	205.70

2.2 Soils

The subject site consists mainly of Chinguacousy clay loam with pockets of Jeddo clay loam, as identified in Report No. 43 of the Ontario Soil Survey, *The Soils of Halton County*. Table 2 provides a description for each of the soil types found within the SWM facility contributing area.

Table 2: Soil Descriptions

Soils Association Name	Soil Material Description	Soil Type ¹
Chinguacousy	Clay Loam	C
Jeddo	Clay Loam	C

¹ Chart H2-5 – Hydrologic Soil Groups for Soil Associations in Southern Ontario

2.3 Pre-development Land Use

The pre-development land use in the subject site is generally agricultural. The land generally drains to a number of low depressions as it flows north to south through the subject site. The low depressions either discharge into the recently constructed Lisgar channel directly or via a drainage ditch through the utility corridor.

3. Post Development Conditions

3.1 Stormwater Management Criteria

The following stormwater management criteria are required for the proposed development:

SWM Facility

- Water quality sizing criteria for the development is based on MOE values for Level 2 (normal) protection as outlined in the 2003 MOE Guidelines.
- Extended detention of 40 m³/ha based on the 2003 MOE Guidelines.
- Temperature mitigation is to be provided via a bottom draw outlet.

5-year Quantity Control

- Quantity control criteria of 75 l/s/ha for the 5-year storm event based on the requirements of Sernas Associates report.

Conveyance

- Storm sewers are to be sized for the 10-year storm event.
- Bypass structures are to be incorporated into the storm sewer system upstream of the pond. This is to allow flows up to the 2-year event to be directed to the pond. Flows greater than the 2-year event are to be directly discharged to the Lisgar Channel.
- A separate storm sewer system is to be utilized for the discharge of the rooftop diversions directly into the Lisgar channel, bypassing the SWM facility.
- The rooftop diversion sewer is to be tied into the 10-year bypass pipe north of the SWM facility. This is to limit the number of outlets into the Lisgar Channel.
- The depth of major flows at the crown of the road must not exceed 0.15 m.
- The product of the depth and velocity of water at the gutter must not exceed 0.65 m²/s.

Rooftop Discharge

- Rainwater will be detained on the rooftops up to the 100-year event and discharged at controlled rates directly into the Lisgar channel via a separate storm sewer system.
- The roof drain sewer will be a perforated pipe contained in a gravel trench wrapped in geofabric. Where applicable, some sections of this pipe may be non-perforated in order to accommodate vehicle loading concerns through some areas of the site.

Argentia Road Drainage Culvert Crossing

- A culvert crossing of Argentia Road is to be provided to maintain the minor drainage ditch adjacent to the GO Transit Station entrance. The design criteria and design parameters used are based on the MTO Drainage Management Technical Guidelines and the City of Mississauga design requirements. The City of Mississauga requires culvert crossings to be designed for the 50-year event for urban local and collector road classifications.

3.2 Catchment Characteristics

The catchment draining to the SWM facility is 29.4 ha of developed area. This area includes the Block 1 development (catchment 101), lands north of the Block 1 development (catchment 102), and the Argentia Road Phase 1 extension (catchment 103). The 29.4 ha catchment excludes the Block 1 rooftop areas totalling 8.5 ha (catchment 104 and 105). Drainage from the Block 1 rooftop areas will be stored on the roofs and released directly to the Lisgar channel. Table 3 and Table 4 provide a summary of the SWM facility catchment characteristics used in the SWMHYMO modeling of the site. Figure 1 of Appendix A provides an overview of these catchments.

Table 3: Developed Catchment Characteristics to SWM Facility (STANDHYD)

Catchment ID	Area (ha)	XIMP (%)	TIMP (%)	CN	Pervious				Impervious			
					IA	Slope	Length	Manning's n	IA	Slope	Length	Manning's n
					(mm)	(%)	(m)		(mm)	(%)	(m)	
101	10.8	89	89	70	5	2.0	50	0.250	2	0.5	260	0.013
102	1.3	85	85	70	5	2.0	50	0.250	2	0.5	90	0.013
103	17.3	90	90	70	5	2.0	50	0.250	2	0.5	340	0.013

Table 4: Rooftop Characteristics to Lisgar Channel (STANDHYD)

Catchment ID	Area (ha)	XIMP (%)	TIMP (%)	CN	Impervious				Controlled Flow (m ³ /s) / Required Storage for 100-yr event (m ³)
					IA	Slope	Length	Manning's n	
					(mm)	(%)	(m)		
104	5.0	99	99	99	2.0	0.5	180	0.013	0.078 / 3900
105	3.5	99	99	99	2.0	0.5	150	0.013	0.057 / 2700

4. SWM Facility

The proposed SWM facility is designed as a wet pond providing normal (level 2) water quality control and extended detention for the total development minus the 8.5 ha rooftop area. Table 5 provides a general summary of the requirements for the SWM facility. Figure 2 of Appendix A provides an overview of the SWM facility layout.

Table 5: SWM Facility General Requirement Information

Characteristics	Value
Level of Water Quality Protection	Level 2
Developed Impervious Level (%)	90
Water Quality Protection Volume (m ³ /ha)	154
Developed Area Discharged to the Pond (areas: 101, 102, 103) (ha)	29.4
Permanent Pool Volume (m ³ /ha)	114
Required Permanent Pool Volume (m ³)	3,360
Provided Permanent Pool Volume (m ³)	3,370
Extended Detention Volume (m ³ /ha)	40
Required Extended Detention Volume (m ³)	1,180
Provided Extended Detention Volume (m ³)	1,190
Extended Detention Drawdown Time (hours)	24
Permanent Pool Depth (m)	2.7
Total Pond Depth (Permanent Pool + Extended Detention) (m)	3.1
SWM Block Size (ha)	0.75

4.1.1 Forebay and Inlet Design

The SWM facility is composed of a single cell within the SWM block. Appropriate forebay parameters are used in the design of the single cell facility and are provided in Appendix B.

The minor flow into the SWM facility consists of two storm sewer systems:

- A storm sewer from the north that will convey 2-year flows from the proposed Block 1 development and lands north of Block 1 bypass structure, and
- A storm sewer from the south that will convey 2-year flows from the Phase 1 Argentia Road extension bypass structure.

4.1.2 Outlet Design

The outlet of the SWM facility has a bottom draw reverse slope outlet with an orifice providing extended detention control (discharged over 24 hours). The inlet of the reverse slope pipe is to be installed 0.3 m above the facility invert to allow for sediment accumulation. An additional sump area will also be provided around the outlet location to further mitigate the chance of clogging. A spillway is provided for flows greater than the extended detention volume. Figure 3 in Appendix A provides details of the proposed outlet. Table 6 provides an outlet design summary.

Table 6: Outlet Design Summary

	Component	Size	Upstream Elevation (m)	Downstream Elevation (m)
1	Reverse Slope Pipe	375 mm circular STM	204.00	206.40
2	Manhole	1200 mm	-	-
	Orifice	150 mm circular	206.40	
	Outlet Pipe	375 mm circular STM	206.40	206.34
3	Spillway / Overflow Weir	5 m long crest	206.80	

4.1.3 SWM Facility Lining

In November, 2007, Trow completed a geotechnical investigation with a number of boreholes on the Prologis site, including boreholes in the vicinity of the proposed SWM facility. Following that investigation Trow issued two letters, dated November 11, 2009 and February 25, 2010, that describe the overall site as comprised of sandy soils with an observed groundwater elevation of 206.0 m in the boreholes closest to the proposed SWM facility. The proposed invert of the SWM facility is 203.7 m, which is approximately 2.3 m below the observed groundwater level in the nearest boreholes.

Based on the identified sandy soils, AECOM recommends that the SWM facility should be lined to maintain the design permanent pool elevation. A borehole at the SWM facility location should be provided during detailed design, prior to tender, to confirm the sandy material at the pond location and confirm the lining requirements.

It may also be necessary to dewater the excavation during construction, which may be subject to a permit to take water application as described in Section 8.3.

4.1.4 Access Route

The access route to the SWM facility for maintenance is on the west side of the facility adjacent to the Lisgar channel. The access route is 3 m wide and has an 8% grade from the top of the freeboard down to the bottom of the facility. The access route also provides maintenance access to the storm sewer inlet, sediment drying area and spillway.

4.1.5 Sediment Drying Area

A 750 m² sediment drying area is provided at the north boundary of the SWM facility.

4.1.6 Spillway / Overflow Weir

A spillway is located at the west side of the SWM facility. The base of the spillway is set at an elevation of 206.8 m. When the water surface rises above this elevation stormwater will spill over the spillway into the Lisgar channel. Table 7 provides a summary of the SWM facility spillway parameters.

Table 7: Spillway Parameters

Parameter	Value
Base Width (m)	5
Side Slopes	10:1
Top Elevation (m)	208.0
Bottom Elevation (m)	206.8
Provide Turfstone / Slope Protection to (m)	207.5
Total Depth (m)	1.2

4.2 Post-development Model

The SWMHYMO input and output files for the design of the SWM facility are provided in Appendix C. Refer to Figure 1 of Appendix A for a corresponding overview of the catchment locations. Parameters used in the modeling of the post-development conditions are provided in Appendix B and summarized in Section 3.2.

Table 8 provides an overview of the discharge rate and associated peak facility storage volumes during various rainfall events.

Table 8: SWM Facility Peak Outflow Rate, Associated Peak Storage Volumes and Water Level Elevations

Design Storm	SWM Facility				Lisgar Channel
	Peak Outflow Rate (m ³ /s)	Peak Storage Volume (m ³)	Water Level Elevation (m)	Freeboard (m)	Water Level Elevation (m)
25 mm	0.99	1,977	207.03	0.97	-
2 Year (24 hour)	1.80	2,401	207.14	0.86	204.92
5-year (24 hour)	2.24	2,616	207.19	0.81	205.70
10 Year (24 hour)	2.43	2,692	207.21	0.79	206.22
25-year (24 hour)	2.50	2,721	207.22	0.78	206.34
50 Year (24 hour)	2.55	2,746	207.23	0.77	206.42
100 Year (24 hour)	2.60	2,760	207.23	0.77	206.50
Hazel (60 hour)	2.67	2,790	207.27*	0.73	206.97

*Regional water level elevation in pond takes into account Lisgar Channel Regional water level elevation.

4.3 Rip Rap Sizing Calculations

Calculations supporting the rock rip rap sizing are provided in Appendix B of this report. The calculations are also provided in the Civil drawing set.

5. Rooftop Discharge

Clean rooftop runoff will discharge directly to the Lisgar Channel, bypassing the SWM facility. The site rooftops are represented as catchments 104 & 105 on Figure 1 of Appendix B. The rooftop diversions have several benefits. These benefits include:

- Mitigation of thermal impacts.
 - This is achieved through the use of white roofs, removal of the initial runoff volume through the use of the perforated pipe in granular trenches, and reducing flows which pass through the SWM facility.
- Reduction in required permanent pool volumes.
- Provision of the required on-site storage.

5.1 Rooftop Storage

The rooftop storage volumes and peak outflow rates are sized to discharge the 5-year storm storage volume over approximately 24 hours and retain the 100-year storm event to a maximum ponding depth of less than 100 mm. This equates to the west rooftop having a 100-year peak outflow rate of 78 L/s with a storage volume of 3,900 m³, and the east rooftop having a 100-year peak outflow rate of 20 L/s with a storage volume of 3,500 m³. Table 9 provides a summary of the rooftop peak outflow rates, storage volumes and drawdown time.

Table 9: Rooftop Storage Volumes and Peak Outflow Rates

Development	Catchment ID	Peak Outflow Rate (L/s)		On-site Storage Volume (m ³)		Drawdown Time (hrs)	
		5-Year	100-Year	5-Year	100-Year	5-Year	100-Year
West Rooftop	104	44	78	2,140	3,900	27	42
East Rooftop	105	32	57	1,490	2,700	26	40

The drawdown times for the rooftop storage volumes are greater than the 24 hours requirement and provide adequate extended detention storage for catchments 104 and 105.

5.2 Roof Drainage Sewer System

It is proposed that the roof drainage sewer system will have sections comprising of perforated pipe in granular trenches. Some sections of the pipe may not be perforated and may incorporate normal pipe bedding in areas of vehicle loading concern. The granular trench will be sized to provide retention of 10 mm of runoff from the rooftops. This equates to a volume of 850 m³ for the 8.5 ha roof top areas. Table 10 provides the peak flow rates.

Table 10: Third Pipe Peak Flow Rates

Development	Catchment ID	100- Year Peak Outflow Rate (L/s)
West Rooftop	104	44
East Rooftop	105	32
Combined	104 & 105	76

It is proposed that the pipe outlet is connected to the outlet pipe of 10-year bypass located north of the SWM facility. This will reduce the number of outlets discharging into the Lisgar Channel.

6. On-site Quantity Control

Quantity control of 75 l/s/ha for the 5-year storm event, based on the requirements of Sernas Associates report, is to be provided through on-site storage. It is proposed that the Block 1 development (catchments 101, 104 and 105), will achieve the required onsite quantity control through rooftop storage. The rooftop storage on catchments 104 & 105 will over control in order to compensate for uncontrolled portions of the paved area and catchment 101. Further details of the roof top ponding areas are provided in Section 5. The lands north of Block 1 (catchment 103), will require a separate on-site storage volume of approximately 3,000 m³ to meet its flow target of 1.3 m³/s. Overall the total development will be controlled to a 5-year discharge peak flow rate of 2.76 m³/s. This is below the target peak discharge rate of 2.85 m³/s. Table 11 provides a summary of the required on-site storage volumes. Table 12 provides a comparison of the 5-year site flow rate.

Table 11: Required Onsite Storage Volumes

Development	Catchment ID	On-site Storage Volume (m ³)
Block 1	101	-
Argentia Road Phase 1	102	-
Land North of Block 1	103	3,000
West Rooftop	104	3,900
East Rooftop	105	2,700

Table 12: 5-year Site Discharge Flow Rate

Development	Catchment	Area (ha)	Allowable Flow Rate (m ³ /s)	Actual Flow Rate (m ³ /s)
Total Site*	101, 102, 103, 104 & 105	37.9	2.85	2.76

*Total site includes Argentia Road Phase 1 extension, Block 1 and lands north of Block 1.

7. Culvert Crossing

A culvert crossing is required for the Argentia Road extension approximately 180 m west of Tenth Line West. The catchment was modeled in SWMHYMO using the parameters outlined in Table 13. The resulting 50-year flow rate for the 24 hour Chicago storm distribution is 0.23 m³/s. A 600 mm circular concrete culvert will provide adequate flow capacity for the 50 year storm flow. Refer to Appendix B for the inlet control evaluation.

Table 13: Catchment Characteristics (NASHYD)

Catchment Number	Area	CN	IA	TP (hr)
	(ha)		(mm)	
100	4.8	70	8	0.7

8. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

8.1 Erosion / Sediment Control Devices

The sediment and erosion control measures to be implemented as part of the site servicing will include the following:

- Heavy duty silt fencing
- Light duty silt fencing
- Rock check dams
- Strawbale filters
- Filter fabric under catchbasins frame and gates
- Mud mats

8.2 Implementation of Control Devices

Table 14 provides further information on each of the erosion and sediment control devices; while Table 15 provides site staging information.

Table 14: Control Devices

Control Device	Further Information
Heavy duty silt fencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy duty silt fencing to be implemented as per OPSD 219.130. • Heavy duty silt fencing to be implemented around the down gradient western portion of the SWM block as indicated in drawing S1.
Light duty silt fencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light duty silt fencing to be implemented as per OPSD 219.110. • Light duty silt fencing to be implemented at all remaining perimeter locations as indicated in drawing S1.
Rock check dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock check dams to be implemented as per OPSD 219.210.
Straw bale filters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straw bale filters to be implemented as per OPSD 219.180. • Straw bales to be implemented in localized areas as shown in the erosion and sediment control plan and as directed by the engineer during construction. • Straw bales to be terminated by rounding bales to contain and filter runoff.
Filter fabric under catchbasins frame and gates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect all catchbasins / maintenance holes and pipe ends from sediment intrusion with geotextile as specified on drawings.
Mud mats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mud mats to be placed at all exit points of the site.

Table 15: Staging Information

Stage	Implementation of ESCP Devices
Pre Construction	All erosion and sediment control measures are to be in place before starting construction and remain in place until restoration is complete.
Construction	All erosion control and sediment control measures are to be inspected and maintained with site records kept.
Post Construction	Remove erosion and sediment control measures once area has stabilized; and complete final landscaping.

All topsoil stripping stockpiles will be located in strategic locations to allow for easy access for removal of excess topsoil while also ensuring that the stockpiles are protected with light duty silt fencing on the downward gradient sides of the stockpiles. All disturbed areas left inactive for 30 days or more shall be revegetated in order to minimize erosion.

Individual site servicing and grading plans for the development lands to the north will have to be prepared to ensure proper controls are in place to avoid unnecessary erosion or sediment release into the SWM facility. It will be the responsibility of the site owners to have the sediment and erosion control measures installed and maintained throughout the development period of the specific site.

8.3 Dewatering Requirements

The construction of the SWM facility will require some dewatering specifically with regards to the deeper excavated areas, or to address surface runoff. The contractor's proposed dewatering program will be reviewed by the Geotechnical Consultant to ensure that the dewatering will provide for adequate installation conditions and will not result in any detrimental effects to any local wells or aquifers. The contractor will determine if a Permit To Take Water (PTTW) will be required based upon the proposed dewatering program. The requirement to obtain a PTTW will be that of the contractor.

8.4 Seeding

All disturbed areas left inactive for 30 days or more shall be revegetated in accordance to OPSS 572 in order to minimize erosion. Where steeper grading is required, the use of a bonded fibre matrix (BFM) with hydroseed is recommended.

8.5 Contingency Plan

8.5.1 General Contingency Plan

The Contractor shall be responsible for the contingency plan and will prepare the following items:

- Create an emergency contact list for emergency situations.
- Workers shall be on call for emergency situations and for all aspects of the emergency from the design to construction of emergency sediment and erosion control measures.
 - Any associated health and safety issues are the responsibility of the Contractor.
- Heavy duty silt fence, straw bales and stakes, sandbags, appropriate sized rip-rap, clean gravel fill and robust silt fence shall be available for emergency installation.
- Gas powered pumps, hoses, filtration hose socks, and filter cloth shall be available for emergency dewatering events.
- Heavy equipment shall be on standby for emergency works.
- Fuel spill equipment – absorbent cloth shall be available for emergency spills of deleterious substances.
- A contact list for any further required equipment or materials shall be prepared and made available for emergency use.

8.5.2 Contingency Measures in Case of Failure

In cases where failure of Erosion and Sediment Control Devices (ESCDs) occurs the Contractor shall complete the following.

- Cease all construction work and focus on erosion and sediment control.
- Stabilize site of failure.
- Make report within a 2 hour period to MOE, Conservation Halton, DFO and the City of Mississauga if discharge of sediment to watercourse occurs.
- Establish a restoration plan if damage to fish habitat has occurred. Restoration plan to include:
 - Removal and disposal of sediment from flood plain
 - Restoration of flood plain
 - Restoration of any disturbed areas.

8.5.3 Severe Weather Contingency Plan

When severe weather is anticipated for the construction area, the Contractor shall complete the following.

- Ensure all erosion and sediment control devices are secure and in good working order.
- Backfill any open excavations.
- Remove all equipment and stockpiled materials outside of the 10 year flood boundary.
- Monitor measures during rainfall event.

8.6 Inspection Requirements

During the period when the contractor is onsite, and for the duration of the contract, the day to day maintenance of the sediment and erosion controls will be undertaken by the contractor. Once the contractor has left the site (i.e. work is complete), the day to day maintenance of the sediment and erosion controls will become the responsibility of the owner. The owner will be made aware of the need to maintain the sediment and erosion controls and be prepared to address any immediate needs caused by significant runoff events such as large rain storms or snow melt.

The owner's engineer will be required to ensure that the sediment and erosion controls are implemented during construction and are then subsequently decommissioned appropriately once the need for the sediment and erosion controls has lapsed.

8.7 Proposed Reporting System

A record of the sediment and erosion control implementation should be maintained from the initial stages during the municipal service stage to the day to day maintenance and monitoring of the sediment and erosion controls after the initial municipal servicing stage. Such record keeping would include a submission of a certificate certifying that the sediment and erosion controls were installed prior to construction and maintained during construction and then subsequent semi-annual submission of inspection reports detailing how the sediment and erosion controls have been maintained and replaced/repared as necessary.

9. Operation and Maintenance

An operation and maintenance manual will be completed for the finished SWM facility. Calculations regarding clean out frequency for the SWM facility have been completed and are included in Appendix B. The calculations show that the main cell cleanout frequency will be approximately 9 years based on a maximum reduction in total suspended solids (TSS) removal efficiency of 5% from 70% to 65%.

To ensure that the bottom draw outlet continues to function as intended it has been elevated by 0.3 m from the base of the SWM facility. This will allow for the accumulation of sediment without blocking the outlet. The depth of sediment accumulation around the outlet will need to be monitored and maintenance of the pond completed as required.

10. Summary

The proposed stormwater management strategy will ensure that the objectives of the subwatershed study are achieved in the Phase 1 extension of Argentia Road and the Block 1 development of Meadowvale Business Park.

The proposed solution includes the following details:

- Rooftop storage will be implemented on buildings in the Block 1 area. The rooftop drainage will discharge directly to the Lisgar channel, bypassing the SWM facility.
- A SWM facility will be constructed, providing normal (Level 2) water quality control for the 2-year flow from Block 1, the external area north of Block 1, and Phase 1 of Argentia Road.
- Two diversion MH's are to be installed upstream of the SWM facility and will direct minor system flows larger than the 2-year flow directly to the channel. One diversion MH is for flows from Phase 1 of Argentia Road. The second diversion MH is for Block 1 and the lands north of Block 1.
- The quantity control target is met through the combined flow from the SWM facility, roof areas, controlled portions of the site (external area north of Block 1) and uncontrolled portions of the site (Block 1 and Phase 1 of Argentia Road) to no exceed 75 L/s/ha.
- The erosion control target is met with extended detention in the SWM facility exceeding 24 hours, in addition to the 5-year drawdown time for the roof areas exceeding 24 hours.

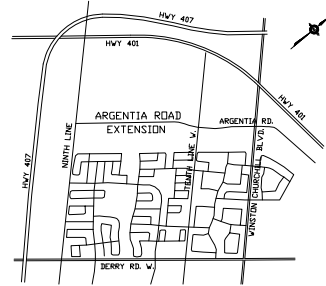
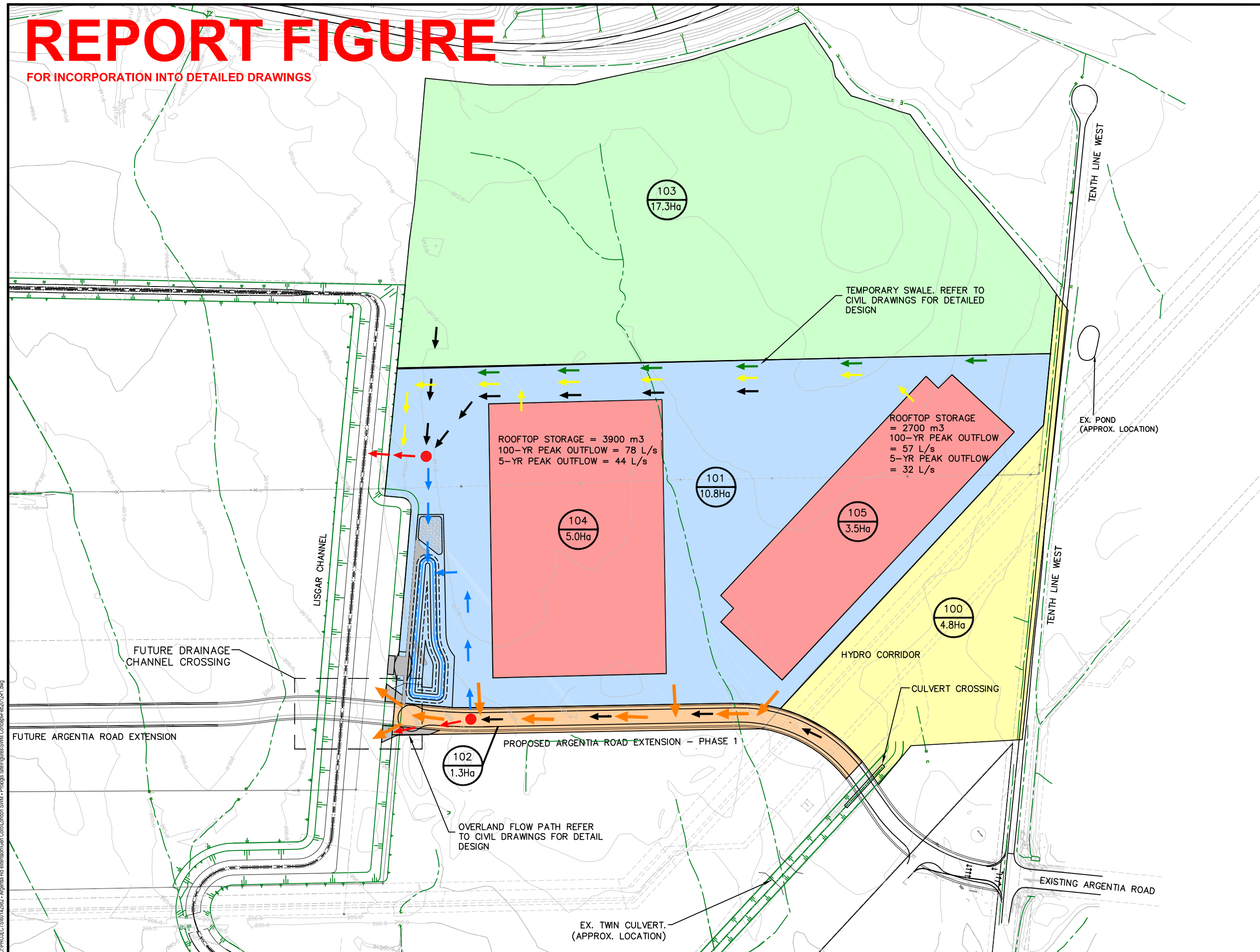
Table 5 provides a general summary of the SWM facility characteristics and parameters. Table 9 provides a summary of the required on-site storage volumes. A 600 mm circular concrete culvert will provide adequate flow capacity for the Argentia Road Phase 1 crossing.

Appendix A

Report Figures

REPORT FIGURE

FOR INCORPORATION INTO DETAILED DRAWINGS



- ### LEGEND
- EXISTING DITCH
 - EXISTING CONTOUR
 - PROPOSED DRAINAGE CHANNEL
 - DRAINAGE AREA ID No.
APPROX. DRAINAGE AREA IN HECTARES
 - MAJOR (> 10 YEAR) FLOW ARROW
 - TEMPORARY SWALE FLOW ARROW
 - STORM SEWER (10 YEAR) FLOW ARROW
 - ROOFTOP SEWER FLOW ARROW TO CHANNEL
 - STORM SEWER (2 YEAR) FLOW ARROW TO POND FOR QUALITY TREATMENT
 - STORM SEWER POND BYPASS (> 2 YEAR) FLOW ARROW TO CHANNEL
 - STORM SEWER POND BYPASS FLOW SPLIT REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR DETAILS

No.	REVISIONS	Date	By	Approved
1	CATCHMENT PLAN	06/2011		

City of Mississauga Bench Mark
BM No.638 - Located on the West face at the South corner of the West end of a concrete box culvert across Tenth Line, 182.88m South of the Macdonald Cartier Freeway (Highway 401).
Elevation = 209.356m

Designed By: _____ Approved By: _____ P. Eng.

AECOM

MISSISSAUGA
Transportation and Works

Region of Peel
Working for you

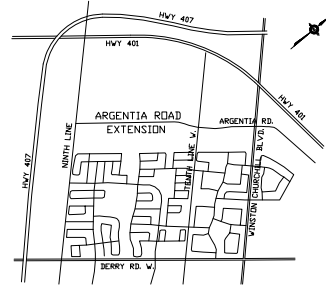
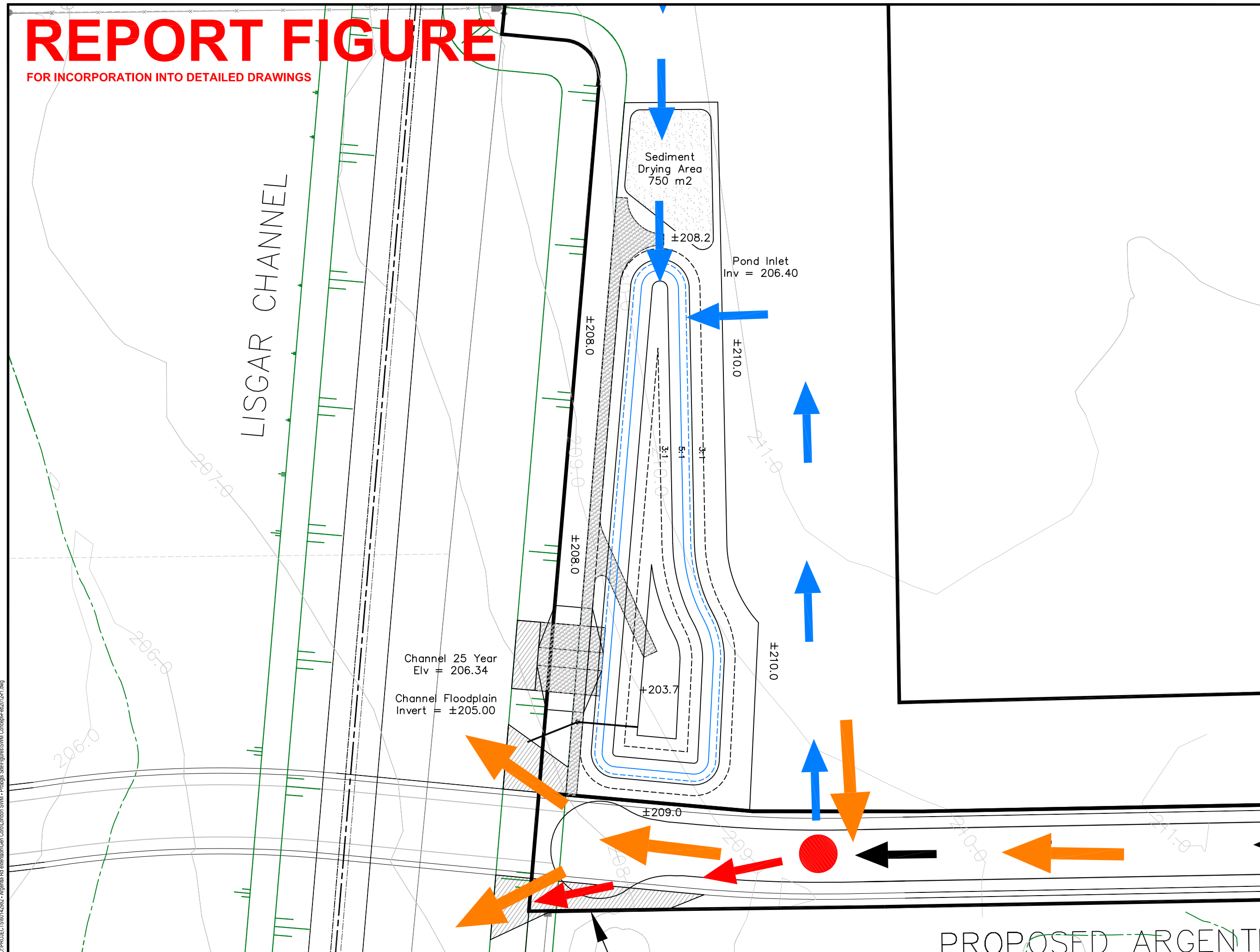
CITY FILE: T-XXXXX REGION No.T-XXXXX

SWM CATCHMENT PLAN	
Scale: NTS	Project No. 60142982
Drawn By: D. GOUGH	Drawing No. 1
Designed By: D. GOUGH	
Checked By: C. MOON	
Date: JAN 2012	

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REPORT FIGURE

FOR INCORPORATION INTO DETAILED DRAWINGS



- LEGEND**
- EXISTING DITCH
 - EXISTING CONTOUR
 - PROPOSED DRAINAGE CHANNEL
 - 100 - DRAINAGE AREA ID No.
 - 37.2ha - APPROX. DRAINAGE AREA IN HECTARES
 - MAJOR (> 10 YEAR) FLOW ARROW
 - TEMPORARY SWALE FLOW ARROW
 - STORM SEWER (10 YEAR) FLOW ARROW
 - ROOFTOP SEWER FLOW ARROW TO CHANNEL
 - STORM SEWER (2 YEAR) FLOW ARROW TO POND FOR QUALITY TREATMENT
 - STORM SEWER POND BYPASS (> 2 YEAR) FLOW ARROW TO CHANNEL
 - STORM SEWER POND BYPASS FLOW SPLIT REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR DETAILS

No.	REVISIONS	Date	By	Approved
1	CATCHMENT PLAN	04/2011		

City of Mississauga Bench Mark
BM No.638 - Located on the West face at the South corner of the West end of a concrete box culvert across Tenth Line, 182.88m South of the Macdonald Cartier Freeway (Highway 401).
Elevation = 209.356m

Designed By: _____ Approved By: _____ P. Eng.

AECOM

MISSISSAUGA
Transportation and Works

Region of Peel
Working for you

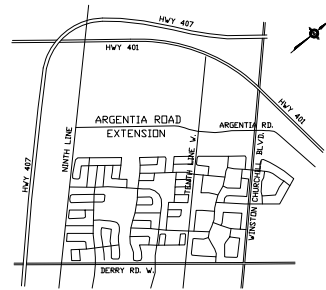
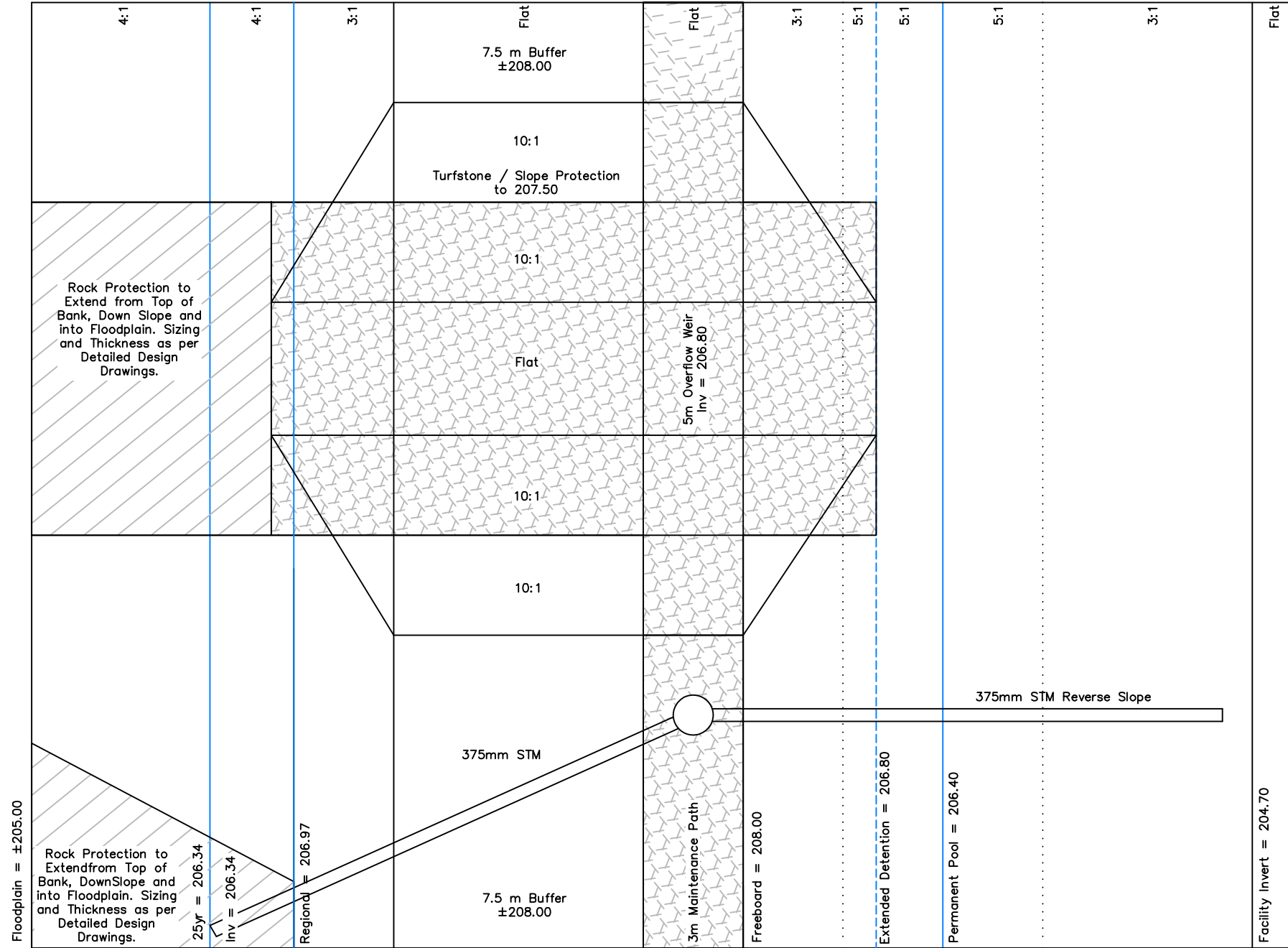
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SWM FACILITY	
Scale: NTS	Project No. 60142982
Drawn By: D. GOUGH	Drawing No. 2
Designed By: D. GOUGH	
Checked By: C. MOON	
Date: JAN 2012	

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REPORT FIGURE (N.T.S.)

FOR INCORPORATION INTO DETAILED DRAWINGS



- LEGEND**
- EXISTING DITCH
 - EXISTING CONTOUR
 - PROPOSED DRAINAGE CHANNEL
 - DRAINAGE AREA ID No.
APPROX. DRAINAGE AREA IN HECTARES
 - MAJOR (> 10 YEAR) FLOW ARROW
 - TEMPORARY SWALE FLOW ARROW
 - STORM SEWER (10 YEAR) FLOW ARROW
 - ROOFTOP SEWER FLOW ARROW TO CHANNEL
 - STORM SEWER (2 YEAR) FLOW ARROW TO POND FOR QUALITY TREATMENT
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 - STORM SEWER POND BYPASS FLOW SPLIT REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR DETAILS

No.	REVISIONS	Date	By	Approved
1	CATCHMENT PLAN	04/2011		

City of Mississauga Bench Mark
BM No.638 - Located on the West face at the South corner of the West end of a concrete box culvert across Tenth Line, 182.88m South of the Macdonald Cartier Freeway (Highway 401).
Elevation = 209.356m

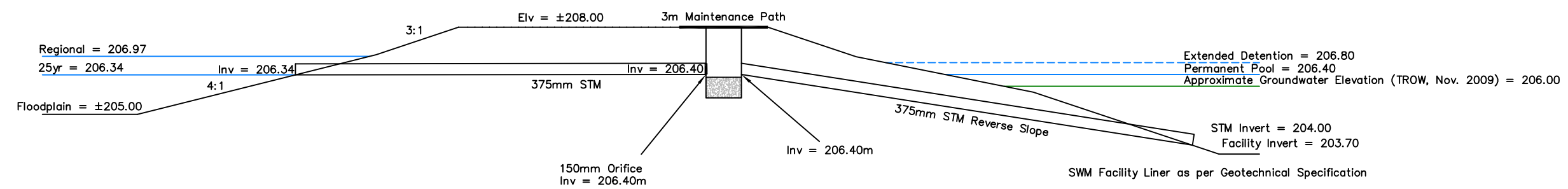
Designed By: _____ Approved By: _____ P. Eng.



CITY FILE: T-XXXXX REGION No.T-XXXXX

OUTLET DETAIL

Scale:	NTS	Project No.	60142982
Drawn By:	D. GOUGH	Drawing No.	3
Designed By:	D. GOUGH		
Checked By:	C. MOON		
Date:	JAN 2012		



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Appendix B

Design Calculations

Land Use										
Catchment Number	Total Area	Undeveloped	SWM	Road ROW	High Commercial	Parking	Roof	Net % XImp	Net % TImp	Drainage length
	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)	(ha)			(m)
TIMP		0.00	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.99			
XIMP		0.00	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.99			
100	4.8	4.8						-	-	-
101	10.8		0.8			10.0		0.89	0.89	260
102	1.3			1.3				0.85	0.85	90
103	17.3				17.3			0.90	0.90	340
104	5.0						5.0	0.99	0.99	180
105	3.5						3.5	0.99	0.99	150
Totals	42.7	4.8	0.8	1.3	17.3	10.0	8.5			

Catchment to Pond			
Catchment Number	Area (ha)	TIMP (%)	Area x TIMP
101	10.8	0.90	9.72
102	1.3	0.85	1.11
103	17.3	0.90	15.57
Total	29.4		0.90

Parameters						
Catchment Number	Length	US Elevation	DS Elevation	Slope	CN	C
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)		100 yr
100	600			0.50%	70	0.45

SCS Method					
Catchment Number	Length	Slope	CN	Tc	Tp
	(m)	(%)		(min)	(hr)
100	600	0.50%	70	100	1.0

$$T_c = \frac{2.58L^{0.8}[(1000/CN) - 9]^{0.7}}{1900S^{0.5}} \times 100$$

Airport Method					
Catchment Number	Length	Slope	C	Tc	Tp
	(m)	(m/m)	100 Yr	(min)	(hr)
100	600	0.50%	0.45	70	0.7

$$T_c = \frac{3.26(1.1 - C)L^{0.5}}{S^{0.33}}$$

Uplands Method								
Catchment Number	Overland Flow			Channel Flow			Tc	Tp
	Length	Slope	Velocity ¹	Length	Slope	Velocity ²		
	(m)	(%)	(m/s)	(m)	(%)	(m/s)		
100	600	0.50%	0.35				30	0.3

Catchment Number	Time of Concentration (min)				Time to Peak (hr)			
	SCS	Airport	UP-OL	Mean	SCS	Airport	UP-OL	Mean
100	100	70	30	67	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7

Developed Area												
Catchment Number	Area (ha)	XIMP (%)	TIMP (%)	CN	Pervious				Impervious			
					IA	Slope	Length	Manning's	IA	Slope	Length	Manning's
					(mm)	(%)	(m)	n	(mm)	(%)	(m)	n
101	10.8	0.89	0.89	70	5	2.0	50	0.250	2	0.5	260	0.013
102	1.3	0.85	0.85	70	5	2.0	50	0.250	2	0.5	90	0.013
103	17.3	0.90	0.90	70	5	2.0	50	0.250	2	0.5	340	0.013
104	5.0	0.99	0.99	70	5	2.0	50	0.250	2	0.5	180	0.013
105	3.5	0.99	0.99	70	5	2.0	50	0.250	2	0.5	150	0.013

Un-Developed Area				
Catchment Number	Area	CN	IA	TP
	(ha)		(mm)	(hr)
100	4.8	70	8	0.7

SWM Facility Quality Requirement			
Permanent Pool			
Developed Area (ha) =	29.4		
Developed Impervious Level (%) =	90%		
Quality Protection :	Level 2		
Water Quality Requirement (m ³ /ha) =	154		
Water Quality Volume (m ³) =	4,500		
Permanent Pool Requirement (m ³ /ha) =	114		
Permanent Pool Volume (m ³) =	3,360		
Extended Detention			
Developed Area (ha) =	29.4		
Extended Detention Requirement (m ³ /ha) =	40		
Extended Detention Volume (m ³) =	1,180		
5 Year Quantity Outlet For Total Development*			
Water Quantity Requirement (l/s/ha) =	75		
Total Developed Area (ha) =	37.9		
Water Quantity Requirement (l/s) =	2,843		
Total Water Quantity Requirement (m ³ /s) =	2.84		
Granular Trench Roof Runoff Volume			
Roof Area (ha) =	8.5		
Runoff Depth (mm) =	10		
Runoff Volume (m ³) =	850		
Granular Void Space (%) =	40		
Granular Volume (m ³) =	2,125		
Storm	Total Site Discharge (m ³ /s)	SWM Pond	
		Flow Rate Out (m ³ /s)	Volume (m ³)
25 mm (4 hour)	1.02	0.99	1,977
2 yr (24 hour)	1.85	1.80	2,401
5 yr (24 hour)	2.61	2.24	2,616
10 yr (24 hour)	5.74	2.43	2,692
25 yr (24 hour)	7.50	2.50	2,721
50 yr (24 hour)	9.25	2.55	2,746
100 yr (24 hour)	10.50	2.60	2,760
Hazel (60 hour)	5.50	2.67	2,790

*Includes North and South Commercial Site, Roof Tops and Treated Portion of Argentia Road

SWM Facility Design												
Component	Elevation	Overall Pond Depth	Area	Stage Volume	Cumulative Storage Volume	Orifice 1 Plate Flow	Overflow Weir	Total Flow	Cumulative Storage volume	Drawdown Time		
										Stage	Cumulative	Cumulative
	(m)	(m)	(m ²)	(m ³)	(m ³)	(m ³ /s)	(m ³ /s)	(m ³ /s)	(ha.m)	(min)	(min)	(hr)
Perm Pool	203.70	0.00	353	0	0							
	204.80	1.10	922	701	701							
	205.80	2.10	1,758	1,340	2,041							
	206.40	2.70	2,665	1,327	3,368							
Extended Detention	206.40	2.70	2,665	0	0	0.00		0.000	0.000	0	0	0.0
	206.80	3.10	3,301	1,193	1,193	0.03		0.028	0.119	1440	1,440	24.0
Freeboard	206.80	3.10	3,301	0	1,193	0.03	0.00	0.028	0.119	0	1,440	24.0
	206.90	3.20	3,464	338	1,531	0.03	0.28	0.311	0.153	33	1,473	24.6
	207.00	3.30	3,629	355	1,886	0.04	0.79	0.827	0.189	10	1,484	24.7
	207.10	3.40	3,728	368	2,254	0.04	1.45	1.492	0.225	5	1,489	24.8
	207.20	3.50	3,828	378	2,632	0.04	2.24	2.280	0.263	3	1,492	24.9
	207.45	3.75	4,081	989	3,620	0.05	4.64	4.686	0.362	5	1,497	24.9
	207.70	4.00	4,337	1,052	4,673	0.05	7.56	7.610	0.467	3	1,500	25.0
208.00	4.30	4,649	1,348	6,021	0.06	11.63	11.693	0.602	2	1,502	25.0	

	Required	Provided	Orifice 1 Size	Overflow Weir
Permanent Pool Volume (m ³)	3,360	3,368	Dia (m) = 0.149	Crest (m) = 5
Extended Detention Volume (m ³)	1,180	1,193	Area (m ²) = 0.02 Invert (m) = 206.40	Invert (m) = 206.80

Main Cell (Forebay) Sizing			
1. Check Main Cell (Forebay) Settling Length			
Qp	=	0.99 m ³ /s	Peak release rate from forebay (25mm storm)
Vs	=	0.0003 m/s	Particle settling velocity
Length	=	125 m	Forebay flow path length
Avg. Width	=	29 m	Average width
Distance	=	$\left \frac{r * Qp}{Vs} \right ^{0.5}$	$r = \frac{\text{Length (flow path)}}{\text{Average Width}}$
Distance	=	$\left \frac{4.31 * 0.987}{0.0003} \right ^{0.5}$	$r = \frac{125}{29}$
Distance	=	119.1 m	$r = 4.31$
Actual Length	=	125.0 m	
Since actual length is larger than forebay settling length, length is ok.			
2. Check Dispersion Settling Length			
Vf	=	0.50 m/s	Desired velocity in the forebay
Q	=	2.31 m ³ /s	Minor storm system inlet flowrate (2 year)
d	=	2.70 m	Depth of permanent pool in forebay
Distance	=	$\frac{8 * Q}{d * Vf}$	
Distance	=	$\frac{8 * 2.31}{2.70 * 0.50}$	
Distance	=	13.7 m	
Actual Length	=	125.0 m	
Since actual length is larger than dispersion settling length, length is ok.			
3. Check Main Cell (Forebay) Velocity			
A	=	50.0 m ²	Average cross sectional area
Q	=	1.63 m ³ /s	Inlet flow rate (25mm storm)
Velocity	=	$\frac{Q}{A}$	
Velocity	=	$\frac{1.63}{50.0}$	
Velocity	=	0.033 m/s	
Since the velocity is equal to or less than 0.15m/s, forebay velocity is ok.			
4. Check Minimum Main Cell (Forebay) Bottom Width			
Actual Width	=	16.0 m	Actual Bottom Width
Width	=	$\frac{\text{Distance}}{8} = \frac{125}{8}$	
Width	=	15.6 m	
Actual Width	=	16.0 m	
Since the actual bottom width is more than the minimum width required, width is ok.			

RIP RAP SIZING

$$525 \phi @ 0.38 \% \quad V = 1.25 \text{ m/sec.}$$

$$375 \phi @ 0.40 \% \quad V = 1.01 \text{ m/sec.}$$

$$450 \phi @ 0.18 \% \quad V = 0.79 \text{ m/sec.}$$

$$1200 \phi @ 0.24 \% \quad V = 1.71 \text{ m/sec.}$$

$$1850 \phi @ 0.30 \% \quad V = 2.06 \text{ m/sec.}$$

Stone ϕ

$$d_s = 0.25 \times D_o \times F_o$$

d_s = rip rap ϕ (m)

D_o = pipe ϕ (m)

F_o = Froude number = $V / (g \times d_p)^{0.5}$ $g = 9.8 \text{ m/sec}^2$

d_p = depth of flow in pipe (m)

V = velocity of flow in pipe (m/sec.)

$$\therefore d_s = 0.25 \times 1.35 \times 0.566 = 0.191 \text{ m} \quad F_o = \frac{V = 2.06 \text{ m/sec.}}{(9.8 \text{ m/sec}^2 \times 1.35)^{0.5}} = 0.566$$

$0.191 < 0.30$ used

2 layers of 0.30 m Rip Rap used

Height of rip rap is 0.3 m above pipe invert

- Also - in accordance with Table 5.1 Guide to Bridge Hydraulics,
 'class 1' rip rap is suitable for velocities $< 3 \text{ m/s}$.
 'class 1' rip rap = nominal 300 mm

Length of outfall protection

$$\begin{aligned}L_a &= D_o (8 + [17 \times \text{Log } F_o]^{(0.566)}) \\&= 1.35 (8 + [17 \times -0.247]) \\&= 1.35 (8 + (-4.20)) \\&= 1.35 (3.8) \\&= 5.13 \text{ m} \quad \text{USE } 10.0 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Main Cell (Forebay) Cleanout Frequency

It is difficult to estimate the frequency of cleaning due to other influences, such as the efficiency of street sweepings, the intensity of building activities, effectiveness of at-source sediment and erosion control measures, etc. Table 1 below provides a theoretical approximation as to when the pond's ability to settle suspended solids is reduced by 5% as outlined in section 6.4.1 of the MOE SWM Planning & Design Manual. The accumulated sediments should theoretically be removed every 9 years based on a maximum reduction in TSS removal efficiency of 5% from 70% down to 65%. This will be subject to refinement as a result of on-going operational monitoring of the established benchmarks.

Table 1

Year	%TSS Removal	Storage Volume	Erosion	Quality	Minor Area	Quality Volume	% Imp	Annual Loading*	Annual Loading	Retained Loading	Reduced Quality Volume
		(m ³ /ha)	(m ³ /ha)	(m ³ /ha)	(ha)	(m ³)		(m ³ /ha)	(m ³)	(m ³)	(m ³)
1	70.0%	154	40	114	29.4	3363	90	4.10	120	84.3	3279
2	69.5%	151	40	111	29.4	3269	90	4.10	120	83.7	3186
3	68.5%	146	40	106	29.4	3105	90	4.10	120	82.5	3022
4	67.5%	140	40	100	29.4	2940	90	4.10	120	81.3	2859
5	67.0%	137	40	97	29.4	2858	90	4.10	120	80.7	2777
6	66.5%	134	40	94	29.4	2775	90	4.10	120	80.1	2695
7	66.0%	132	40	92	29.4	2693	90	4.10	120	79.5	2614
8	65.5%	129	40	89	29.4	2611	90	4.10	120	78.9	2532
9	65.0%	126	40	86	29.4	2528	90	4.10	120	78.3	2450
10	64.5%	123	40	83	29.4	2446	90	4.10	120	77.7	2368
11	64.0%	120	40	80	29.4	2364	90	4.10	120	77.1	2287

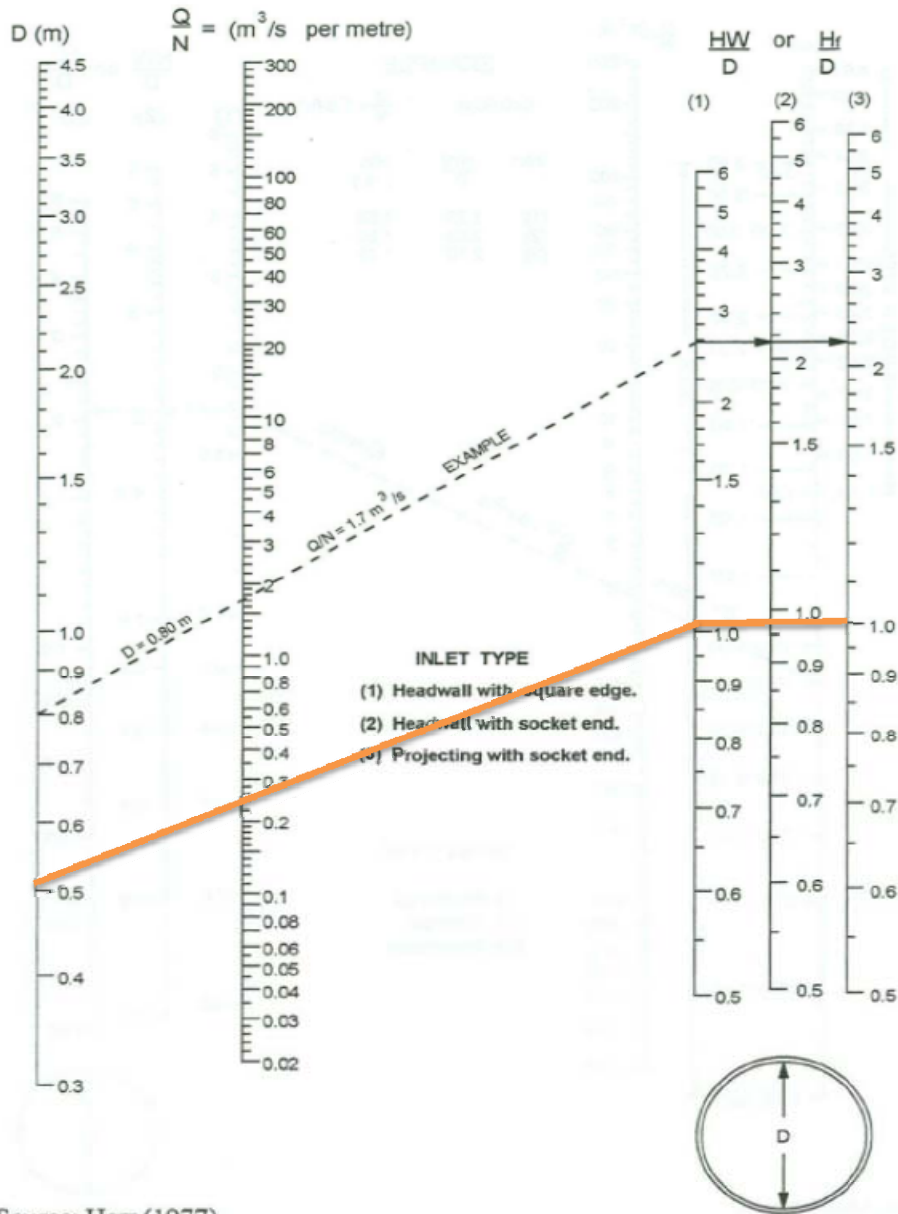
*Table 6.3 - MOE SWM Planning & Design Manual

Storm Event	Flow (m ³ /s)
50 Year (24 Hour)	0.23

Suggested Size	600 mm
-----------------------	--------

Design Charts

Design Chart 2.31: Inlet Control: Circular Pipes



Source: Herr (1977)

Drainage Channel HEC-RAS Results - SERNAS ASSOCIATES - Mississauga Fire and Emergency Services Training Center (July 2009)

HEC-RAS Plan: Prop 20090708 River: Channel Reach: Main (Continued)

Reach	River Sta.	Profile	Q Total (m3/s)	Min Ch El (m)	W.S. Elev (m)	Crit.W.S. (m)	E.G. Elev (m)	E.G. Slope (m/m)	Vel Chnl (m/s)	Flow Area (m2)	Top Width (m)	Froude # Chl
Main	1500	2 yr	0.66	204.60	204.95	204.79	204.97	0.006025	0.74	0.89	2.75	0.41
Main	1500	5 yr	2.03	204.60	205.70	205.08	205.70	0.000134	0.24	9.44	55.80	0.07
Main	1500	10 yr	4.77	204.60	206.21	205.20	206.22	0.000141	0.32	15.58	59.89	0.08
Main	1500	25 yr	6.06	204.60	206.32	205.26	206.33	0.000174	0.37	16.88	60.76	0.09
Main	1500	50 yr	8.34	204.60	206.38	205.31	206.40	0.000284	0.49	17.66	61.28	0.12
Main	1500	100 yr	10.75	204.60	206.45	205.38	206.46	0.000413	0.60	18.38	61.76	0.14
Main	1500	Regional	24.14	204.60	206.67	205.67	206.74	0.001319	1.17	21.10	63.57	0.26
Main	1520	Culvert										
Main	1540	2 yr	0.66	204.72	204.92	204.92	205.01	0.039461	1.36	0.49	2.59	1.00
Main	1540	5 yr	2.03	204.72	205.70	205.20	205.71	0.000230	0.29	8.00	54.89	0.10
Main	1540	10 yr	4.77	204.72	206.22	205.32	206.23	0.000190	0.36	14.23	59.08	0.09
Main	1540	25 yr	6.06	204.72	206.34	205.37	206.35	0.000226	0.41	15.61	60.01	0.10
Main	1540	50 yr	8.34	204.72	206.42	205.43	206.43	0.000351	0.53	16.58	60.66	0.13
Main	1540	100 yr	10.75	204.72	206.50	205.49	206.52	0.000481	0.63	17.56	61.32	0.15
Main	1540	Regional	24.14	204.72	206.97	205.80	207.03	0.000957	1.05	23.22	65.13	0.22

Appendix C

SWMHYMO

Input Files

```

2 Metric units
*****
# Project Name: [PROLOGIS PARK MEADOWVALE] Project Number: [60142982]
# Date : 01-03-2012
# Modeller : [DPG]
# Revision : 02-15-2012
# Revised by : [dgp]
# Company : Earth Tech Canada
# License # : 2649264
*****
# Phase 1
START TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0]
#
# 5-year design storm, City of Mississauga standards
CHICAGO STORM IUNITS=[2], TD=[24](hrs), TPRAT=[0.4], CSSTD=[10](min),
ICASECS=[1],
A=[820], B=[4.6], and C=[0.78],
# Future North Site Development
CALIB STANDHYD ID=1 NHYD=102 DT=2.0 AREA=17.3
XIMP=0.90 TIMP=0.90 DWF=0.00 LOSS=2
CN=70.0
DPSF=5.0 mm SLPF=2.0 LGP=50 MNP=0.250 SCP=0
DPSI=2.0 mm SLPi=0.5 LGI=340 MNP=0.013 SCI=0
-1
ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[2], NHYD=["NORTH"], IDin=[1],
RDT=[2.0](min),
TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
(cms) - (ha-m)
[ 0.0 , 0.00 ]
[ 1.3 , 0.30 ]
[ -1 , -1 ] (max twenty pts)
Idovf=[3], NHYDovf=["OVRFM"]
ADD HYD IDaume=[4], NHYD=["M1"], IDs to add=[2+3]
#
# Split out 10 year flow
COMPUTE DUALHYD IDin=[4], CINLET=[3.649](cms), NINLET=[1],
MAJID=[5], MAJNHYD=["103M"],
MINID=[6], MINNHYD=["103MN"],
TMJSTO=[0](cu-m)
#
# Split out 2 year flow
COMPUTE DUALHYD IDin=[6], CINLET=[0.928](cms), NINLET=[1],
MAJID=[7], MAJNHYD=["103CH"],
MINID=[8], MINNHYD=["103PD"],
TMJSTO=[0](cu-m)
#
# Prologis Park Development
CALIB STANDHYD ID=9 NHYD=101 DT=2.0 AREA=10.8
XIMP=0.89 TIMP=0.89 DWF=0.00 LOSS=2
CN=70.0
DPSF=5.0 mm SLPF=2.0 LGP=50 MNP=0.250 SCP=0
DPSI=2.0 mm SLPi=0.5 LGI=260 MNP=0.013 SCI=0
-1
# Route Reservoir placed as a holder if needed, otherwise leave empty
ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[10], NHYD=["SOUTH"], IDin=[9],
RDT=[2.0](min),
TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
(cms) - (ha-m)
[ 0.0 , 0.0 ]
[ 0.0 , 0.0 ]
[ -1 , -1 ] (max twenty pts)
Idovf=[1], NHYDovf=["OVRFM"]
ADD HYD IDaume=[2], NHYD=["S1"], IDs to add=[10+1]
#
# Split out 10 year flow
COMPUTE DUALHYD IDin=[2], CINLET=[2.762](cms), NINLET=[1],
MAJID=[3], MAJNHYD=["101M"],
MINID=[4], MINNHYD=["101MN"],
TMJSTO=[0](cu-m)
#
# Split out 2 year flow
COMPUTE DUALHYD IDin=[4], CINLET=[1.557](cms), NINLET=[1],
MAJID=[6], MAJNHYD=["101CH"],
MINID=[9], MINNHYD=["101PD"],
TMJSTO=[0](cu-m)
ADD HYD IDaume=[10], NHYD=["MJ1"], IDs to add=[5+3]
ADD HYD IDaume=[1], NHYD=["CH1"], IDs to add=[7+6]
ADD HYD IDaume=[2], NHYD=["PD1"], IDs to add=[8+9]
#
# East Roof
CALIB STANDHYD ID=3 NHYD=105 DT=2.0 AREA=3.5
XIMP=0.99 TIMP=0.99 DWF=0.00 LOSS=2
CN=99.0
DPSF=5.0 mm SLPF=2.0 LGP=50 MNP=0.250 SCP=0
DPSI=2.0 mm SLPi=0.5 LGI=150 MNP=0.013 SCI=0
-1
ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[4], NHYD=["EASTRF"], IDin=[3],
RDT=[2.0](min),
TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
(cms) - (ha-m)
[ 0.0 , 0.0 ]
[ 0.060 , 0.28 ]
[ -1 , -1 ] (max twenty pts)
Idovf=[5], NHYDovf=["OVRFM"]
ADD HYD IDaume=[6], NHYD=["E1"], IDs to add=[4+5]
#
# West Roof
CALIB STANDHYD ID=7 NHYD=104 DT=2.0 AREA=5.0
XIMP=0.99 TIMP=0.99 DWF=0.00 LOSS=2
CN=99.0
DPSF=5.0 mm SLPF=2.0 LGP=50 MNP=0.250 SCP=0
DPSI=2.0 mm SLPi=0.5 LGI=180 MNP=0.013 SCI=0
-1
ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[8], NHYD=["WESTRF"], IDin=[7],
RDT=[2.0](min),
TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
(cms) - (ha-m)
[ 0.0 , 0.0 ]
[ 0.080 , 0.39 ]
[ -1 , -1 ] (max twenty pts)
Idovf=[9], NHYDovf=["OVRFM"]
ADD HYD IDaume=[3], NHYD=["W1"], IDs to add=[8+9]
ADD HYD IDaume=[4], NHYD=["EMROOF"], IDs to add=[6+3]
#
# Argentia Road Extension

```

```

#%-----|-----|
CALIB STANDHYD ID=5 NHYD=102 DT=2.0 AREA=1.3
XIMP=0.85 TIMP=0.85 DWF=0.00 LOSS=2
CN=70.0
DPSF=5.0 mm SLPF=2.0 LGP=50 MNP=0.250 SCP=0
DPSI=2.0 mm SLPi=0.5 LGI=90 MNP=0.013 SCI=0
-1
#%-----|-----|
# Split out 10 year flow
COMPUTE DUALHYD IDin=[5], CINLET=[0.383](cms), NINLET=[1],
MAJID=[6], MAJNHYD=["102MJ"],
MINID=[7], MINNHYD=["102MN"],
TMJSTO=[0](cu-m)
#%-----|-----|
# Split out 2 year flow
COMPUTE DUALHYD IDin=[7], CINLET=[0.220](cms), NINLET=[1],
MAJID=[8], MAJNHYD=["102CH"],
MINID=[9], MINNHYD=["102PD"],
TMJSTO=[0](cu-m)
#%-----|-----|
ADD HYD IDaume=[5], NHYD=["CH2"], IDs to add=[1+4+8]
ADD HYD IDaume=[6], NHYD=["PD2"], IDs to add=[2+9]
ROUTE RESERVOIR IDout=[7], NHYD=["POND"], IDin=[6],
RDT=[2.0](min),
TABLE of ( OUTFLOW-STORAGE ) values
(cms) - (ha-m)
[ 0.000 , 0.000 ]
[ 0.028 , 0.119 ]
[ 0.311 , 0.153 ]
[ 0.827 , 0.189 ]
[ 1.492 , 0.225 ]
[ 2.280 , 0.263 ]
[ 4.686 , 0.362 ]
[ 7.610 , 0.467 ]
[ 11.693 , 0.602 ]
[ -1 , -1 ] (max twenty pts)
Idovf=[ 8 ], NHYDovf=["OVRFM"]
#%-----|-----|
ADD HYD IDaume=[9], NHYD=["PNDOUT"], IDs to add=[7+8]
#%-----|-----|
# SYROUT must be 2.84 m3/s or less for 5 year event based on 75 l/s/ha for
# 37.9 total site hectares.
ADD HYD IDaume=[10], NHYD=["5YROUT"], IDs to add=[9+5]
#%-----|-----|
# TOTAL is all flows from development site and argentia road
ADD HYD IDaume=[1], NHYD=["TOTAL"], IDs to add=[3+10]
#%-----|-----|
CALIB NASHYD ID=2 NHYD=["100"], DT=[12.0]min, AREA=[4.8](ha),
DWF=[0](cms), CN/C=[70], IA=[8](mm),
N=[3], TP=[0.7]hrs,
RAINFALL=[ , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1
#%-----|-----|
FINISH

```

Output Files

```

SSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 999 999 *****
S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9
SSSS W W M M M H H H Y Y M M M O O # 9 9 9 9 Ver. 4.02
S W W M M H H H Y Y M M O O O 9999 9999 July 1999
SSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9 *****
StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 *****

```

```

***** SWMHYMO-99 Ver.4.02 *****
***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
***** OTTRYMO-83 and OTTRYMO-89 *****
***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 727-5199 *****
***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfasa.com *****

```

```

***** Licensed user: Earth Tech Canada *****
***** London SERIAL#:2649264 *****

```

```

***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
***** Max. number of rainfall points: 15000 *****
***** Max. number of flow points: 15000 *****

```

```

***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
***** DATE: 2012-05-16 TIME: 14:53:59 RUN COUNTER: 002777 *****
***** Input filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO25mmHz. *****
***** Output filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO25mmHz. *****
***** Summary filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO25mmHz. *****
***** User comments: *****
***** 1: *****
***** 2: *****
***** 3: *****

```

```

001:0001-----
# Project Name: [PROLOGIS PARK MEADOWVALE] Project Number: [60142982]
# Date : 01-03-2012
# Modeller : [DPG]
# Revision : 02-15-2012
# Revised by : [dgp]
# Company : Earth Tech Canada
# License # : 2649264
# Phase 1

```

```

START | Project dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
Rainfall dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
TZERO = 00 hrs on
METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
NRUN = 001
NSTORM= 1
# 1-25mm_4hr.stm

```

```

001:0002-----
HEAD STORM | File name: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\S
Ptotal= 25.00 mm | Comments: 25 mm - derived from 4 hr Chicago distri

```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
.08	1.400	1.08	4.100	2.08	5.700	3.08	2.000
.17	1.400	1.17	4.100	2.17	5.700	3.17	2.000
.25	1.600	1.25	6.300	2.25	4.300	3.25	1.900
.33	1.600	1.33	6.300	2.33	4.300	3.33	1.900
.42	1.800	1.42	14.500	2.42	3.500	3.42	1.700
.50	1.800	1.50	14.500	2.50	3.500	3.50	1.700
.58	2.100	1.58	55.900	2.58	3.000	3.58	1.600
.67	2.100	1.67	55.900	2.67	3.000	3.67	1.600
.75	2.400	1.75	17.100	2.75	2.500	3.75	1.500
.83	2.400	1.83	17.100	2.83	2.500	3.83	1.500
.92	3.000	1.92	8.500	2.92	2.200	3.92	1.400
1.00	3.000	2.00	8.500	3.00	2.200	4.00	1.400

```

001:0003-----
Future North Site Development

```

```

CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 17.30
01:000103 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 90.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 90.00

```

Surface Area	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
(ha)=	15.57	1.73
Dep. Storage	(mm)=	2.00
Average Slope	(%)=	50
Length	(m)=	340.00
Mannings n	=	.013 .250

```

Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 55.90 2.85
over (min) = 7.50 42.50
Storage Coeff. (min)= 8.27 (ii) 41.77 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 7.50 42.50
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .14 .03

```

PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	1.69	.01	1.691 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	1.71	2.46	1.708
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	23.00	3.10	21.010
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	25.00	25.00	25.000
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	=	.92	.12	.840

```

(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

```

001:0004-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN>01:(000103)
OUT<02:(NORTH )

```

```

***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .000E+00 | 1.300 .300E+00

```

ROUTING RESULTS	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
INFLW >01: (000103)	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
OUTFLOW <02: (NORTH)	17.30	1.691	1.708	21.010
OVERFLOW <03: (OVRFLW)	.00	.000	.000	.000

```

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 39.263

```

```

TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 17.50
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 1533E+00

```

```

001:0005-----
ADD HYD (N1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 02:NORTH 17.30 .664 2.00 21.01 .000
+ID2 03:OVRFLW .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
SUM 04:N1 17.30 .664 2.00 21.01 .000

```

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

```

001:0006-----
Split out 10 year flow

```

```

COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 3.649 (cms)
TotalHyd 04:N1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
Total minor system capacity = 3.649 (cms)
Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)

```

ID: NHYD	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	DMF	
04:N1	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	(cms)	
TOTAL HYD.	04:N1	17.30	.664	2.000	21.010	.000
MAJOR SYST	05:103MJ	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000
MINOR SYST	06:103MN	17.30	.664	2.000	21.010	.000

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

```

001:0007-----
Split out 2 year flow

```

```

COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .928 (cms)
TotalHyd 06:103MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
Total minor system capacity = .928 (cms)
Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)

```

ID: NHYD	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	DMF	
06:103MN	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	(cms)	
TOTAL HYD.	06:103MN	17.30	.664	2.000	21.010	.000
MAJOR SYST	07:103CH	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000
MINOR SYST	08:103PD	17.30	.664	2.000	21.010	.000

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

```

001:0008-----
Prologis Park Development

```

```

CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 10.80
09:000101 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 89.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 89.00

```

Surface Area	(ha)=	9.61	1.19
Dep. Storage	(mm)=	2.00	5.00
Average Slope	(%)=	.50	2.00
Length	(m)=	260.00	50.00
Mannings n	=	.013	.250

```

Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 55.90 2.96
over (min) = 7.50 40.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 7.04 (ii) 40.02 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 7.50 40.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .16 .03

```

PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	1.10	.01	1.105 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	1.71	2.42	1.708
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	23.00	3.10	20.811
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	25.00	25.00	25.000
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	=	.92	.12	.832

```

(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

```

001:0009-----
Route Reservoir placed as a holder if needed, otherwise leave empty

```

```

ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN>09:(000101)
OUT<10:(SOUTH )

```

```

***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .000E+00 | .000 .000E+00

```

```

ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLW >09: (000101) 10.80 1.105 1.708 20.811
OUTFLOW <10: (SOUTH ) .00 .000 .000 .000
OVERFLOW <01: (OVRFLW) 10.80 1.079 1.708 20.811

```

```

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 1
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= 9.71
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= 82.92

```

```

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= .000
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -102.50
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= .4874E-09

```

```

*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.

```

```

001:0010-----
ADD HYD (S1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 10:SOUTH .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
+ID2 01:OVRFLW 10.80 1.079 1.71 20.81 .000
SUM 02:S1 10.80 1.079 1.71 20.81 .000

```

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

```

001:0011-----
Split out 10 year flow

```

```

COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 2.762 (cms)
TotalHyd 02:S1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
Total minor system capacity = 2.762 (cms)
Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)

```

ID: NHYD	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	DMF	
02:S1	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	(cms)	
TOTAL HYD.	02:S1	10.80	1.079	1.708	20.811	.000
MAJOR SYST	03:101MJ	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000
MINOR SYST	04:101MN	10.80	1.079	1.708	20.811	.000

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

```

001:0012-----
Split out 2 year flow

```

COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 1.557 (cms)
 TotalHyd 04:101MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
 Total minor system capacity = 1.557 (cms)
 Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)

ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 04:101MN	10.80	1.079	1.708	20.811	.000
MAJOR SYST 06:101CH	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000
MINOR SYST 09:101PD	10.80	1.079	1.708	20.811	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0013-
 ADD HYD (M1) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
 ID1 05:103MJ .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
 +ID2 03:101MJ .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
 SUM 10:M1 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**

001:0014-
 ADD HYD (CH1) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
 ID1 07:103CH .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
 +ID2 06:101CH .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
 SUM 01:CH1 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**

001:0015-
 ADD HYD (PD1) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
 ID1 08:103PD 17.30 .664 2.00 21.01 .000
 +ID2 09:101PD 10.80 1.079 1.71 20.81 .000
 SUM 02:PD1 28.10 1.546 1.75 20.93 .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0016-
 * East Roof

CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.50 Dir. Conn.(%) = 99.00
 03:000105 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%) = 99.00

IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
 Surface Area (ha)= 3.46 .03
 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
 Average Slope (%) = .50 2.00
 Length (m)= 150.00 50.00
 Mannings n = .013 .250

Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 55.90 34.76
 over (min) 5.00 17.50
 Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.06 (ii) 17.38 (iii)
 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 17.50
 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .22 .07

PEAK FLOW (cms)= .46 .00 *TOTALS*
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.67 1.92 1.667 (iii)
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.00 17.73 22.947
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 25.00 25.00 25.000
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .92 .71 .918

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
 CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

001:0017-
 ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
 IN>03:(000105) |
 OUT<04:(EASTRF) |

OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms)	OUTFLOW STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms)	OUTFLOW STORAGE (ha.m.)
.000	.0000E+00	.060	.2800E+00

ROUTING RESULTS	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
INFLW 03: (000105)	3.50	.461	1.667	22.947	.000
OUTFLOW=04: (EASTRF)	3.50	.015	3.875	22.946	.000
OVERFLOW=05: (OVRFLW)	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 3.168
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 132.50
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .6811E-01

001:0018-
 ADD HYD (E1) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
 ID1 04:EASTRF 3.50 .015 3.88 22.95 .000
 +ID2 05:OVRFLW .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
 SUM 06:E1 3.50 .015 3.88 22.95 .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0019-
 * West Roof

CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.00 Dir. Conn.(%) = 99.00
 07:000104 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%) = 99.00

IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
 Surface Area (ha)= 4.95 .05
 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
 Average Slope (%) = .50 2.00
 Length (m)= 180.00 50.00
 Mannings n = .013 .250

Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 55.90 34.76
 over (min) 5.00 17.50
 Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.65 (ii) 17.96 (iii)
 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 17.50
 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .21 .06

PEAK FLOW (cms)= .64 .00 *TOTALS*
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.67 1.92 1.667 (iii)
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.00 17.73 22.947
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 25.00 25.00 25.000
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .92 .71 .918

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
 CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL

- THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

001:0020-
 ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
 IN>07:(000104) |
 OUT<08:(WESTRF) |

OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms)	OUTFLOW STORAGE (ha.m.)	OUTFLOW STORAGE (cms)	OUTFLOW STORAGE (ha.m.)
.000	.0000E+00	.080	.3900E+00

ROUTING RESULTS	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
INFLW >07: (000104)	5.00	.637	1.667	22.947	.000
OUTFLOW=08: (WESTRF)	5.00	.020	3.958	22.946	.000
OVERFLOW=09: (OVRFLW)	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 3.153
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 137.50
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .9793E-01

001:0021-
 ADD HYD (W1) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
 ID1 08:WESTRF 5.00 .020 3.96 22.95 .000
 +ID2 09:OVRFLW .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
 SUM 03:W1 5.00 .020 3.96 22.95 .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0022-
 ADD HYD (EWROOF) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
 ID1 06:E1 3.50 .015 3.88 22.95 .000
 +ID2 03:W1 5.00 .020 3.96 22.95 .000
 SUM 04:EWROOF 8.50 .035 3.92 22.95 .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0023-
 * Argentinia Road Extension

CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.30 Dir. Conn.(%) = 85.00
 05:000102 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%) = 85.00

IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
 Surface Area (ha)= 1.11 .19
 Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
 Average Slope (%) = .50 2.00
 Length (m)= 90.00 50.00
 Mannings n = .013 .250

Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 55.90 3.19
 over (min) 2.50 35.00
 Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.73 (ii) 35.72 (iii)
 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.50 35.00
 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .33 .03

PEAK FLOW (cms)= .16 .00 *TOTALS*
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.67 2.33 1.667 (iii)
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 23.00 3.10 20.016
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 25.00 25.00 25.000
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .92 .12 .801

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
 CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

001:0024-
 * Split out 10 year flow

COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .383 (cms)
 TotalHyd 05:000102 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
 Total minor system capacity = .383 (cms)
 Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)

ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 05:000102	1.30	.163	1.667	20.016	.000
MAJOR SYST 06:102MJ	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000
MINOR SYST 07:102MN	1.30	.163	1.667	20.016	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0025-
 * Split out 2 year flow

COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .220 (cms)
 TotalHyd 07:102MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
 Total minor system capacity = .220 (cms)
 Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)

ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 07:102MN	1.30	.163	1.667	20.016	.000
MAJOR SYST 08:102CH	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000
MINOR SYST 09:102PD	1.30	.163	1.667	20.016	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0026-
 ADD HYD (M2) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
 ID1 10:M1 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
 +ID2 06:102MJ .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
 SUM 03:M2 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**

001:0027-
 ADD HYD (CH2) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
 (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
 ID1 01:CH1 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
 +ID2 04:EWROOF 8.50 .035 3.92 22.95 .000
 +ID3 08:102CH .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
 SUM 05:CH2 8.50 .035 3.92 22.95 .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0028-----
| ADD HYD (PD2 ) | ID: NHVD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DWF
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
| ID1 02:PD1    | 28.10  1.546  1.75  20.93  .000
|+ID 09:1D2PD  | 1.30   .163  1.67  20.02  .000
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| SUM 06:PD2    | 29.40  1.628  1.75  20.89  .000

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0029-----
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>06:(PD2 )   |
| OUT<07:(POND ) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE |
| (cms) (ha.m.)  | (cms) (ha.m.)  |
| .000 .0000E+00 | 2.280 .2630E+00
| .028 .1190E+00 | 4.686 .3620E+00
| .311 .1530E+00 | 7.610 .4670E+00
| .827 .1890E+00 | 11.693 .6020E+00
| 1.492 .2250E+00 | .000 .0000E+00

```

```

ROUTING RESULTS----- AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.
| (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
| INFLOW>06:(PD2 ) | 29.40  1.628  1.750  20.893
| OUTFLOW<07:(POND ) | 29.40  .987  2.083  20.893
| OVERFLOW>08:(OVRFW)| .00    .000  .000  .000

```

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 60.613
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 20.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .1977E+00

```

001:0030-----
| ADD HYD (PNDOUT) | ID: NHVD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DWF
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ID1 07:POND      | 29.40  .987  2.08  20.89  .000
|+ID 08:OVRFW     | .00    .000  .00  .00    .000 **DRY**
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| SUM 09:PNDOUT   | 29.40  .987  2.08  20.89  .000

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0031-----
| ADD HYD (5YROUT) | ID: NHVD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DWF
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ID1 09:PNDOUT   | 29.40  .987  2.08  20.89  .000
|+ID 05:CH2      | 8.50   .035  3.92  22.95  .000
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| SUM 10:5YROUT   | 37.90  1.016  2.08  21.35  .000

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0032-----
| ADD HYD (TOTAL) | ID: NHVD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DWF
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ID1 03:MT2      | .00    .000  .00  .00    .000 **DRY**
|+ID 10:5YROUT   | 37.90  1.016  2.08  21.35  .000
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| SUM 01:TOTAL    | 37.90  1.016  2.08  21.35  .000

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0033-----
| CALIB NASHYD    | Area (ha)= 4.80  Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 02:100 DT= 2.00 | Ia (mm)= 8.000  # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
|                  | t.I. Tp(hrs)= .700

```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = .262

PEAK FLOW (cms) = .014 (i)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 2.708
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 2.296
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 25.000
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .092

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

001:0034-----
** END OF RUN : 100

```

```

| START | Project dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
|-----|-----|
| TZERO = .00 hrs on 0
| METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
| NRUN = 101
| NSTORM = 1
| # 1=HAZEL.stm

```

```

101:0002-----
** Project Name: [PROLOGIS PARK MEADOWVALE] Project Number: [60142982]
** Date : 01-03-2012
** Modeller : [DPG]
** Revision : 02-15-2012
** Revised by : [dpg]
** Company : Earth Tech Canada
** License # : 2649264
** Phase 1

```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
.17	2.000	15.17	2.000	30.17	2.000	45.17	2.000
.33	2.000	15.33	2.000	30.33	2.000	45.33	2.000
.50	2.000	15.50	2.000	30.50	2.000	45.50	2.000
.67	2.000	15.67	2.000	30.67	2.000	45.67	2.000
.83	2.000	15.83	2.000	30.83	2.000	45.83	2.000
1.00	2.000	16.00	2.000	31.00	2.000	46.00	2.000
1.17	2.000	16.17	2.000	31.17	2.000	46.17	2.000
1.33	2.000	16.33	2.000	31.33	2.000	46.33	2.000
1.50	2.000	16.50	2.000	31.50	2.000	46.50	2.000

```

101:0003-----
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 17.30  Total Imp(%)= 90.00  Dir. Conn.(%)= 90.00
| 01:000103 DT= 2.00 |

```

* Future North Site Development

Surface Area (ha)	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
15.57	1.73	
2.00	5.00	
2.00	2.00	
340.00	50.00	
.013	.250	

Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr) = 53.00 47.93
 over (min) = 8.00 20.00
 Storage Coeff. (min) = 8.45 (ii) 19.28 (iii)
 Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) = 8.00 20.00
 Unit Hyd. peak (cms) = .14 .06

TOTALS
 PEAK FLOW (cms) = 2.29 2.22 2.505 (iii)
 TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 58.00 58.07 58.000
 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 305.99 222.90 297.692
 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 308.00 308.00 308.000
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .72 .967

```

101:0004-----
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>01:(000103) |
| OUT<02:(NORTH ) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE |
| (cms) (ha.m.)  | (cms) (ha.m.)  |
| .000 .0000E+00 | 1.300 .3000E+00

```

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 1
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = 1.63
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 2.37

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 51.902
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 28.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .2992E+00

```

101:0005-----
| ADD HYD (N1 ) | ID: NHVD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DWF

```

	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	(cms)
02:NORTH	15.74	1.300	57.53	297.69	.000
+ID 03:OVRFLW	1.56	1.204	58.00	297.69	.000
SUM 04:N1	17.30	2.504	58.000	297.69	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

101:0006-----
*Split out 10 year flow

COMPUTE DUALHYD	Average inlet capacities [CINLET]	Number of inlets in system [NINLET]	Total minor system capacity	Total major system storage [TMAJSTO]
TotalHyd 04:N1	= 3.649 (cms)	= 1	= 3.649 (cms)	= 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 04:N1	17.30	2.504	58.000	297.692	.000
MAJOR SYST 05:103MJ	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000
MINOR SYST 06:103MN	17.30	2.504	58.000	297.692	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

101:0007-----
*Split out 2 year flow

COMPUTE DUALHYD	Average inlet capacities [CINLET]	Number of inlets in system [NINLET]	Total minor system capacity	Total major system storage [TMAJSTO]
TotalHyd 06:103MN	= .928 (cms)	= 1	= .928 (cms)	= 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 06:103MN	17.30	2.504	58.000	297.692	.000
MAJOR SYST 07:103CH	2.53	1.576	58.000	297.692	.000
MINOR SYST 08:103PD	14.77	.928	54.933	297.691	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

101:0008-----
* Prologis Park Development

CALIB STANDHYD	Area (ha)	Total Imp(%)	Dir. Conn.(%)
09:000101 DT= 2.00	10.80	89.00	89.00

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)	9.61	1.19
Dep. Storage (mm)	2.00	5.00
Average Slope (%)	.50	2.00
Length (m)	260.00	50.00
Mannings n	.013	.250

	Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)	over (min)	Storage Coeff. (min)	Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)	Unit Hyd. peak (cms)
	53.00	47.95	7.19 (ii)	18.02 (ii)	
PEAK FLOW (cms)	1.41	.15			1.564 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)	58.00	58.07			58.000
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)	305.98	222.90			296.861
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)	308.00	308.00			308.000
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	.99	.72			.964

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

101:0009-----
*Route Reservoir placed as a holder if needed, otherwise leave empty

ROUTE RESERVOIR	Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN>09:(000101)	
OUT<10:(SOUTH)	

ROUTING RESULTS	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW>09:(000101)	10.80	1.564	58.000	296.861
OUTFLOW<10:(SOUTH)	.00	.000	.000	.000
OVERFLOW<01:(OVRFLW)	10.80	1.564	58.000	296.861

	TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS	CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)	PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)
	= 1	= 63.03	= 98.44

	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)	TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)
	= .000	= -3480.00	= -.4061E-08

*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.

101:0010-----

ADD HYD (S1)	ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
	ID1 10:SOUTH	.00	.000	.00	.00	.000
	+ID2 01:OVRFLW	10.80	1.564	58.00	296.86	.000
	SUM 02:S1	10.80	1.564	58.00	296.86	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

101:0011-----
*Split out 10 year flow

COMPUTE DUALHYD	Average inlet capacities [CINLET]	Number of inlets in system [NINLET]	Total minor system capacity	Total major system storage [TMAJSTO]
TotalHyd 02:S1	= 2.762 (cms)	= 1	= 2.762 (cms)	= 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 02:S1	10.80	1.564	58.000	296.861	.000
MAJOR SYST 03:101MJ	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000
MINOR SYST 04:101MN	10.80	1.564	58.000	296.861	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

101:0012-----
*Split out 2 year flow

COMPUTE DUALHYD	Average inlet capacities [CINLET]	Number of inlets in system [NINLET]	Total minor system capacity	Total major system storage [TMAJSTO]
TotalHyd 04:101MN	= 1.557 (cms)	= 1	= 1.557 (cms)	= 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------

	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	(cms)
TOTAL HYD. 04:101MN	10.80	1.564	58.000	296.861	.000
MAJOR SYST 06:101CH	.00	.007	58.000	296.861	.000
MINOR SYST 09:101PD	10.80	1.557	57.867	296.861	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

101:0013-----

ADD HYD (M1)	ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
	ID1 05:103MJ	.00	.000	.00	.00	.000
	+ID2 03:101MJ	.00	.000	.00	.00	.000
	SUM 10:M1	.00	.000	.00	.00	.000

101:0014-----

ADD HYD (CH1)	ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
	ID1 07:103CH	2.53	1.576	58.000	297.69	.000
	+ID2 06:101CH	.00	.007	58.000	296.86	.000
	SUM 01:CH1	2.53	1.582	58.000	297.69	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

101:0015-----

ADD HYD (PD1)	ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
	ID1 08:103PD	14.77	.928	54.933	297.69	.000
	+ID2 09:101PD	10.80	1.557	57.87	296.86	.000
	SUM 02:PD1	25.57	2.485	57.87	297.34	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

101:0016-----
* Flat Roof

CALIB STANDHYD	Area (ha)	Total Imp(%)	Dir. Conn.(%)
03:000105 DT= 2.00	3.50	99.00	99.00

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)	3.46	.03
Dep. Storage (mm)	2.00	5.00
Average Slope (%)	.50	2.00
Length (m)	150.00	50.00
Mannings n	.013	.250

	Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)	over (min)	Storage Coeff. (min)	Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)	Unit Hyd. peak (cms)
	53.00	6.00	5.17 (ii)	15.57 (ii)	
PEAK FLOW (cms)	.51	.01			.515 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)	58.00	58.03			58.000
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)	306.00	306.44			305.948
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)	308.00	308.00			308.000
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	.99	.98			.993

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

101:0017-----
*Route Reservoir placed as a holder if needed, otherwise leave empty

ROUTE RESERVOIR	Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN>03:(000105)	
OUT<04:(EASTRF)	

ROUTING RESULTS	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
INFLOW>03:(000105)	3.50	.515	58.000	305.948
OUTFLOW<04:(EASTRF)	2.34	.060	54.967	305.938
OVERFLOW<05:(OVRFLW)	1.16	.455	58.000	305.948

	TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS	CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)	PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)
	= 2	= 5.13	= 2.53

	PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)	TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)	MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)
	= 11.648	= -182.00	= .2799E+00

101:0018-----

ADD HYD (E1)	ID: NHYD	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)	DWF (cms)
	ID1 04:EASTRF	2.34	.060	54.97	305.94	.000
	+ID2 05:OVRFLW	1.16	.455	58.00	305.95	.000
	SUM 06:E1	3.50	.515	58.00	305.94	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

101:0019-----
* Flat Roof

CALIB STANDHYD	Area (ha)	Total Imp(%)	Dir. Conn.(%)
07:000104 DT= 2.00	5.00	99.00	99.00

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)	4.95	.05
Dep. Storage (mm)	2.00	5.00
Average Slope (%)	.50	2.00
Length (m)	180.00	50.00
Mannings n	.013	.250

	Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)	over (min)	Storage Coeff. (min)	Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)	Unit Hyd. peak (cms)
	53.00	6.00	5.77 (ii)	16.17 (ii)	
PEAK FLOW (cms)	.73	.01			.736 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)	58.00	58.03			58.000
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)	305.99	300.44			305.948
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)	308.00	308.00			308.000
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	.99	.98			.993

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

101:0020-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR      Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN>07:(000104)
OUT<08:(WESTRF)
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
  (cms)          | (cms)          |
  (ha.m.)        | (ha.m.)        |
=====
.000 .0000E+00 | .080 .3900E+00

ROUTING RESULTS      AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
INFLW >07: (000104) 5.00   .736   58.000  305.948
OUTFLOW<08: (WESTRF) 3.25   .080   54.767  305.941
OVERFLOW<09: (OVRFLW) 1.75   .656   58.000  305.948

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 2
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= 5.37
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= 2.52

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 10.872
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -194.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.3899E+00
    
```

```

ID1 02:PD1          25.57  2.485  57.87  297.34  .000
+ID2 09:102PD      1.30    .188  58.00  293.54  .000
=====
SUM 06:PD2         26.87  2.673  58.00  297.16  .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

101:0029-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR      Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN>06:(PD2 )
OUT<07:(POND )
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
  (cms)          | (cms)          |
  (ha.m.)        | (ha.m.)        |
=====
.000 .0000E+00 | 2.280 .2630E+00
.028 .1190E+00 | 4.686 .3620E+00
.311 .1530E+00 | 7.610 .4670E+00
.827 .1890E+00 | 11.693 .6020E+00
1.492 .2250E+00 | .000 .0000E+00

ROUTING RESULTS      AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)
INFLW >06: (PD2 ) 26.87  2.673  58.000  297.157
OUTFLOW<07: (POND) 26.87  2.667  58.033  297.154
OVERFLOW<08: (OVRFLW) .00    .000    .000    .000

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 99.788
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 2.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2790E+00
    
```

```

101:0021-----
| ADD HYD (W1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
ID1 08:WESTRF  3.25   .080   54.77  305.94  .000
+ID2 09:OVRFLW 1.75   .656   58.00  305.95  .000
=====
SUM 03:W1      5.00   .736   58.00  305.94  .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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101:0022-----
| ADD HYD (EWROOF) | ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
ID1 06:E1      3.50   .515   58.00  305.94  .000
+ID2 03:W1     5.00   .736   58.00  305.94  .000
=====
SUM 04:EWROOF 8.50   1.251  58.00  305.94  .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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101:0030-----
| ADD HYD (PNDOUT) | ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
ID1 07:POND    26.87  2.667  58.03  297.15  .000
+ID2 08:OVRFLW .00    .000    .00    .00    .000
=====
SUM 09:PNDOUT 26.87  2.667  58.03  297.15  .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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101:0023-----
* Argentia Road Extension
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.30
| 05:000102 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 85.00

IMPERVIOUS   PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)= 1.11 .19
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (%)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 90.00 50.00
Manning's n = .013 .250

Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 53.00 48.01
OVR (min)= 4.00 14.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.81 (ii) 14.63 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 14.00
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (cms)= .29 .08

PEAK FLOW (cms)= .16 .03
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 57.97 58.00
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 305.99 222.91
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 308.00 308.00
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .99 .72

(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
    THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

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101:0031-----
* SYROUT must be 2.84 m3/s or less for 5 year event based on 75 l/s/ha for
* 37.9 total site hectares.
| ADD HYD (SYROUT) | ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
ID1 09:PNDOUT  26.87  2.667  58.03  297.15  .000
+ID2 05:CH2    11.03  2.833  58.00  304.05  .000
=====
SUM 10:SYROUT 37.90  5.500  58.00  299.16  .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

101:0024-----
* Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .383 (cms)
| TotalHyd 05:000102 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| | Total minor system capacity = .383 (cms)
| | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
TOTAL HYD. 05:000102 1.30   .188  58.000  293.537  .000
=====
MAJOR SYST 06:102MJ .00   .000   .000   .000   .000
MINOR SYST 07:102MN 1.30   .188  58.000  293.537  .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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101:0032-----
* TOTAL is all flows from development site and argentia road
| ADD HYD (TOTAL) | ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
ID1 03:MJ2    .00   .000   .00   .00   .000
+ID2 10:SYROUT 37.90  5.500  58.00  299.16  .000
=====
SUM 01:TOTAL  37.90  5.500  58.00  299.16  .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

101:0025-----
* Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .220 (cms)
| TotalHyd 07:102MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| | Total minor system capacity = .220 (cms)
| | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
TOTAL HYD. 07:102MN 1.30   .188  58.000  293.537  .000
=====
MAJOR SYST 08:102CH .00   .000   .000   .000   .000
MINOR SYST 09:102PD 1.30   .188  58.000  293.537  .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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101:0033-----
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.80 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 02:100 DT= 2.00 | Ia (mm)= 8.000 # of Linear Res. (N)= 3.00
| | T.H. Tp(hrs)= .700

Unit Hyd Tpeak (cms)= .262

PEAK FLOW (cms)= .511 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 58.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 220.126
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 308.000
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .715

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

101:0026-----
| ADD HYD (MJ2 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
ID1 10:MJ1    .00   .000   .00   .00   .000
+ID2 06:102MJ .00   .000   .00   .00   .000
=====
SUM 03:MJ2    .00   .000   .00   .00   .000

101:0027-----
| ADD HYD (CH2 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
ID1 01:CH1    2.53  1.582  58.00  297.69  .000
+ID2 04:EWROOF 8.50  1.251  58.00  305.94  .000
+ID3 08:102CH .00   .000   .00   .00   .000
=====
SUM 05:CH2    11.03  2.833  58.00  304.05  .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

101:0034-----
101:0002-----
FINISH

WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
001:0009 ROUTE RESERVOIR
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
Simulation ended on 2012-05-16 at 14:54:00
    
```

```

101:0028-----
| ADD HYD (PD2 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
ID1 10:MJ1    .00   .000   .00   .00   .000
+ID2 06:102MJ .00   .000   .00   .00   .000
=====
SUM 03:MJ2    .00   .000   .00   .00   .000
    
```

```

101:0027-----
| ADD HYD (CH2 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
ID1 01:CH1    2.53  1.582  58.00  297.69  .000
+ID2 04:EWROOF 8.50  1.251  58.00  305.94  .000
+ID3 08:102CH .00   .000   .00   .00   .000
=====
SUM 05:CH2    11.03  2.833  58.00  304.05  .000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

101:0028-----
| ADD HYD (PD2 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA   QPEAK   TPEAK   R.V.   DWF
                   (ha)   (cms)   (hrs)   (mm)   (cms)
-----
    
```

```

SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 999 999 *****
S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9
SSSSS W W M M M H H H Y Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver. 4.02
S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9999 9999 July 1999
SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9 *****
StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 *****
    
```

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***** SWMHYMO-99 Ver/4.02 *****
***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 727-5199 *****
***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfasa.com *****
    
```

```

***** Licensed user: Earth Tech Canada *****
***** London SERIAL#:2649264 *****
***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
***** Max. number of rainfall points: 15000 *****
***** Max. number of flow points: 15000 *****
    
```

```

***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
***** DATE: 2012-05-16 TIME: 14:58:07 RUN COUNTER: 002781 *****
***** Input filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\2YR.DAT *****
***** Output filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\2YR.out *****
***** Summary filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\2YR.sum *****
***** User comments: *****
***** 1: *****
***** 2: *****
***** 3: *****
    
```

```

001:0001-----
***** Project Name: [PROLOGIS PARK MEADOWVALE] Project Number: [60142982] *****
***** Date : 01-03-2012 *****
***** Modeller : [DPG] *****
***** Revision : 02-15-2012 *****
***** Revised by : [dgp] *****
***** Company : Earth Tech Canada *****
***** License # : 2649264 *****
***** Phase 1 *****
    
```

```

| START | Project dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
| TZERO | Rainfall dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
| METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
| NRUN = 001
| NSTORM = 0
    
```

```

001:0002-----
***** # 2-year design storm, City of Mississauga standards *****
***** CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A= 610.000
| Ptotal= 50.23 mm | B= 4.600
| | C= 780
| used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
| Duration of storm = 24.00 hrs
| Storm time step = 10.00 min
| Time to peak ratio = 1.40
    
```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
.17	.470	6.17	1.042	12.17	1.888	18.17	.706
.33	.477	6.33	1.084	12.33	1.790	18.33	.695
.50	.484	6.50	1.130	12.50	1.704	18.50	.684
.67	.491	6.67	1.181	12.67	1.626	18.67	.674
.83	.498	6.83	1.237	12.83	1.556	18.83	.665
1.00	.506	7.00	1.299	13.00	1.493	19.00	.655
1.17	.513	7.17	1.370	13.17	1.435	19.17	.646
1.33	.521	7.33	1.449	13.33	1.382	19.33	.637
1.50	.530	7.50	1.540	13.50	1.333	19.50	.629
1.67	.539	7.67	1.645	13.67	1.288	19.67	.620
1.83	.548	7.83	1.768	13.83	1.247	19.83	.612
2.00	.557	8.00	1.914	14.00	1.208	20.00	.604
2.17	.567	8.17	2.091	14.17	1.172	20.17	.597
2.33	.577	8.33	2.310	14.33	1.138	20.33	.589
2.50	.588	8.50	2.588	14.50	1.106	20.50	.582
2.67	.599	8.67	2.957	14.67	1.077	20.67	.575
2.83	.610	8.83	3.469	14.83	1.049	20.83	.569
3.00	.622	9.00	4.238	15.00	1.023	21.00	.562
3.17	.635	9.17	5.243	15.17	.998	21.17	.555
3.33	.648	9.33	6.251	15.33	.974	21.33	.549
3.50	.662	9.50	7.502	15.50	.952	21.50	.543
3.67	.677	9.67	9.059	15.67	.931	21.67	.537
3.83	.692	9.83	11.000	15.83	.911	21.83	.531
4.00	.708	10.00	13.447	16.00	.891	22.00	.526
4.17	.725	10.17	16.427	16.17	.873	22.17	.520
4.33	.743	10.33	20.000	16.33	.856	22.33	.515
4.50	.762	10.50	24.222	16.50	.839	22.50	.509
4.67	.783	10.67	29.111	16.67	.823	22.67	.504
4.83	.804	10.83	34.669	16.83	.808	22.83	.499
5.00	.827	11.00	41.000	17.00	.793	23.00	.494
5.17	.852	11.17	48.222	17.17	.779	23.17	.489
5.33	.878	11.33	56.444	17.33	.766	23.33	.485
5.50	.906	11.50	65.778	17.50	.753	23.50	.480
5.67	.936	11.67	76.222	17.67	.740	23.67	.476
5.83	.969	11.83	87.778	17.83	.728	23.83	.471
6.00	1.004	12.00	100.000	18.00	.717	24.00	.467

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001:0003-----
***** Future North Site Development *****
***** CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 17.30
| 01:000103 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 90.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 90.00
| IMPERVIOUS | PERVIOUS (i)
| Surface Area (ha)= 15.57 | 1.73
| Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 | 5.00
| Average Slope (%)= .50 | 2.00
| Length (m)= 340.00 | 50.00
| Mannings n = .013 | .250
| Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 75.36 | 10.17
| over (min)= 8.00 | 28.00
| Storage Coeff. (min)= 7.34 (ii) | 27.48 (iii)
| Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 8.00 | 28.00
| Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .15 | .04
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= 2.32 | .03
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.70 | 10.10
    
```

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RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 48.22 13.27 44.732
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.23 50.23 50.227
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .26 .891
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
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001:0004-----
***** ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN<01:(000103) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
| OUT<02:(NORTH) | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
| .000 .0000E+00 | 1.300 .3000E+00
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V.
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| INFLOW<01: (000103) | 17.30 | .928 | 10.00 | 44.732
| OUTFLOW<02: (NORTH) | 17.30 | .928 | 10.00 | 44.732
| OUTFLOW<03: (OVRFLW) | .00 | .000 | .000 | .000
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 39.931
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 18.00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .2145E+00
    
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001:0005-----
| ADD HYD (N1) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| ID1 02:NORTH | 17.30 | .928 | 10.00 | 44.73 | .000
| +ID2 03:OVRFLW | .00 | .000 | .00 | .00 | .000 **DRY**
| *****
| SUM 04:N1 | 17.30 | .928 | 10.00 | 44.73 | .000
| NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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001:0006-----
***** Split out 10 year flow *****
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 3.649 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:N1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = 3.649 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
| ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| TOTAL HYD. 04:N1 | 17.30 | .928 | 10.00 | 44.732 | .000
| MAJOR SYST 05:103MJ | .00 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000
| MINOR SYST 06:103MN | 17.30 | .928 | 10.00 | 44.732 | .000
| NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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001:0007-----
***** Split out 2 year flow *****
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .928 (cms)
| TotalHyd 06:103MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = .928 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
| ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| TOTAL HYD. 06:103MN | 17.30 | .928 | 10.00 | 44.732 | .000
| MAJOR SYST 07:103CH | .00 | .000 | 10.00 | 44.732 | .000
| MINOR SYST 08:103PD | 17.30 | .928 | 10.00 | 44.732 | .000
| NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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001:0008-----
***** Prologis Park Development *****
***** CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 10.80
| 09:000101 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 89.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 89.00
| IMPERVIOUS | PERVIOUS (i)
| Surface Area (ha)= 9.61 | 1.19
| Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 | 5.00
| Average Slope (%)= .50 | 2.00
| Length (m)= 260.00 | 50.00
| Mannings n = .013 | .250
| Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 75.36 | 10.64
| over (min)= 6.00 | 26.00
| Storage Coeff. (min)= 6.25 (ii) | 26.02 (iii)
| Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 | 26.00
| Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .18 | .04
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.56 | .02
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.70 | 10.07
| RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 48.23 | 13.27
| TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.23 | 50.23
| RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .26 .884
| (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROVIOUS LOSSES:
| CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
| (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
| THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
| (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
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001:0009-----
***** Route Reservoir placed as a holder if needed, otherwise leave empty *****
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN<09:(000101) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
| OUT<10:(SOUTH) | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
| .000 .0000E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V.
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| INFLOW<09: (000101) | 10.80 | 1.571 | 9.700 | 44.382
| OUTFLOW<10: (SOUTH) | .00 | .000 | .000 | .000
| OUTFLOW<01: (OVRFLW) | 10.80 | 1.557 | 9.700 | 44.382
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 1
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = 25.27
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = 87.53
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = .000
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = -582.00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .3540E-09
| *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
    
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001:0010-----
| ADD HYD (S1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 10:0SOUTH .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
+ID2 01:OVRFWM 10.80 1.557 9.70 44.38 .000
SUM 02:S1 10.80 1.557 9.70 44.38 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
+ID2 05:OVRFWM .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
SUM 06:E1 3.50 .023 11.53 48.17 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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001:0011-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 2.762 (cms)
| TotalHyd 02:S1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = 2.762 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 02:S1 10.80 1.557 9.70 44.382 .000
MAJOR SYST 03:101MJ .00 .000 .000 .000 .000
MINOR SYST 04:101MN 10.80 1.557 9.70 44.382 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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001:0019-----
* West Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.00
| 07:000104 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
    
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Surface Area (ha)= 4.95 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (%)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 180.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 75.36 54.06
over (min) 6.00 16.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.01 (ii) 15.33 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 16.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .21 .07
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .85 .00 *TOTALS*
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.87 9.667 (iii)
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 48.23 42.80 48.173
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.23 50.23 50.227
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .85 .959
    
```

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001:0012-----
*Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 1.557 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:101MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = 1.557 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 04:101MN 10.80 1.557 9.70 44.382 .000
MAJOR SYST 06:101CH .00 .000 .000 .000 .000
MINOR SYST 09:101PD 10.80 1.557 9.70 44.382 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
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001:0020-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN:07:(000104) |
OUT:08:(WESTRF) |
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .0000E+00 | .080 .3900E+00
    
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ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
INFLOW=07:(000104) 5.00 .856 9.667 48.173
OUTFLOW=08:(WESTRF) 5.00 .032 11.667 48.172
OVERFLOW=09:(OVRFWM) .00 .000 .000 .000
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
    
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001:0013-----
| ADD HYD (M1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 05:103MJ .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
+ID2 03:101MJ .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
SUM 10:M1 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
001:0014-----
| ADD HYD (CH1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 07:103CH .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
+ID2 06:101CH .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
SUM 01:CH1 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

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PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.774
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 120.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1576E+00
    
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001:0021-----
| ADD HYD (W1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 08:WESTRF 5.00 .032 11.67 48.17 .000
+ID2 09:OVRFWM .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
SUM 03:W1 5.00 .032 11.67 48.17 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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001:0015-----
| ADD HYD (PD1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 08:103PD 17.30 .928 10.00 44.73 .000
+ID2 09:101PD 10.80 1.557 9.70 44.38 .000
SUM 02:PD1 28.10 2.162 9.73 44.60 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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001:0022-----
| ADD HYD (EWROOF) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 06:E1 3.50 .023 11.53 48.17 .000
+ID2 03:W1 5.00 .032 11.67 48.17 .000
SUM 04:EWROOF 8.50 .056 11.60 48.17 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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001:0016-----
* East Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.50
| 03:000105 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
Surface Area (ha)= 3.46 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (%)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 150.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 75.36 58.75
over (min) 4.00 14.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.49 (ii) 14.47 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 14.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .26 .08
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .65 .00 *TOTALS*
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.83 9.667 (iii)
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 48.23 42.80 48.173
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.23 50.23 50.227
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .85 .959
    
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001:0023-----
* Argenta Road Extension
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.30
| 05:000102 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 85.00
    
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Surface Area (ha)= 1.11 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (%)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 90.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 75.36 11.87
over (min) 4.00 22.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.31 (ii) 22.23 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 22.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .31 .05
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .22 .00 *TOTALS*
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 10.00 9.667 (iii)
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 48.23 13.27 42.984
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.23 50.23 50.227
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .96 .26 .856
    
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001:0017-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN:03:(000105) |
OUT:04:(EASTRF) |
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .0000E+00 | .060 .2800E+00
ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
INFLOW=03:(000105) 3.50 .648 9.667 48.173
OUTFLOW=04:(EASTRF) 3.50 .023 11.533 48.171
OVERFLOW=05:(OVRFWM) .00 .000 .000 .000
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.624
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 112.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1095E+00
    
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(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
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001:0018-----
| ADD HYD (E1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 04:EASTRF 3.50 .023 11.53 48.17 .000
    
```

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001:0024-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .383 (cms)
| TotalHyd 05:000102 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = .383 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 05:000102 1.30 .220 9.667 42.984 .000
MAJOR SYST 06:102M 10.80 .000 .000 .000 .000
MINOR SYST 07:102MN 1.30 .220 9.667 42.984 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
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```

001:0025-----
*Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .220 (cms)
| TotalHyd 07:102MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
    
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Total minor system capacity = .220 (cms)
Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 07:102MN 1.30 .220 9.667 42.984 .000
-----
MAJOR SYST 08:102CH .00 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000
MINOR SYST 09:102PD 1.30 .220 9.667 42.984 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

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001:0026-----
| ADD HYD (MJ2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 10:MJ1 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
+ID2 06:102MJ .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
-----
SUM 03:MJ2 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
    
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001:0027-----
| ADD HYD (CH2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 01:CH1 .00 .000 10.00 44.73 .000
+ID2 04:EWROOF 8.50 .056 11.60 48.17 .000
+ID3 08:102CH .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
-----
SUM 05:CH2 8.50 .056 11.60 48.17 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

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001:0028-----
| ADD HYD (PD2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 02:PD1 29.40 2.162 9.73 44.60 .000
+ID2 09:102PD 1.30 .220 9.67 42.98 .000
-----
SUM 06:PD2 29.40 2.309 9.70 44.53 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

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001:0029-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN=06:(PD2 ) |
OUT=07:(POND ) |
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
      (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
-----
.000 .000E+00 | 2.280 .2630E+00
.028 .1190E+00 | 4.686 .3520E+00
.311 .1530E+00 | 7.610 .4670E+00
.827 .1890E+00 | 11.693 .6020E+00
1.492 .2250E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
-----
ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
INFLOW >06:(PD2 ) 29.40 2.309 9.700 44.526
OUTFLOW<07:(POND ) 29.40 1.803 9.867 44.526
OVERFLOW<08:(OVRFLW) .00 .000 .000 .000 .000
-----
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
SIMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 78.088
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 10.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2401E+00
    
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-----
001:0030-----
| ADD HYD (PNDOUT) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 07:POND 29.40 1.803 9.87 44.53 .000
+ID2 08:OVRFLW .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
-----
SUM 09:PNDOUT 29.40 1.803 9.87 44.53 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
001:0031-----
* SYROUT must be 2.84 m3/s or less for 5 year event based on 75 l/s/ha for
* 37.9 total site hectares.
    
```

```

-----
| ADD HYD (SYROUT) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 09:PNDOUT 29.40 1.803 9.87 44.53 .000
+ID2 05:CH2 8.50 .056 11.60 48.17 .000
-----
SUM 10:SYROUT 37.90 1.847 9.87 45.34 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
001:0032-----
* TOTAL is all flows from development site and argentia road
-----
| ADD HYD (TOTAL ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 03:MJ2 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
+ID2 10:SYROUT 37.90 1.847 9.87 45.34 .000
-----
SUM 01:TOTAL 37.90 1.847 9.87 45.34 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
001:0033-----
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.80 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 02:100 DT= 2.00 | Ia (mm)= 8.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
-----
U.H. Tp(hrs)= .700

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .262

PEAK FLOW (cms)= .050 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 10.500
RINOFF VOLUME (mm)= 11.802
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 50.227
RINOFF COEFFICIENT = .235

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

-----
001:0034-----
FINISH
-----
WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
-----
001:0009 ROUTE RESERVOIR
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
Simulation ended on 2012-05-16 at 14:58:07
-----
    
```

```

SSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 999 999 =====
S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9
SSSS W W M M M H H H Y Y M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver. 4.02
S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 July 1999
SSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9 =====
StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
    
```

```

***** SWMHYMO-99 Ver/4.02 *****
***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 727-5199 *****
***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfasa.com *****
    
```

```

***** Licensed user: Earth Tech Canada *****
***** London SERIAL#:2649264 *****
***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
***** Max. number of rainfall points: 15000 *****
***** Max. number of flow points : 15000 *****
    
```

```

***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
***** DATE: 2012-05-16 TIME: 14:58:49 RUN COUNTER: 002782 *****
***** Input filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO5YR.DAT *****
***** Output filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO5YR.OUT *****
***** Summary filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO5YR.SUM *****
***** User comments: *****
***** 1: *****
***** 2: *****
***** 3: *****
    
```

```

001:0001-----
# Project Name: [PROLOGIS PARK MEADOWVALE] Project Number: [60142982]
# Date : 01-03-2012
# Modeller : [DPG]
# Revision : 02-15-2012
# Revised by : [dgp]
# Company : Earth Tech Canada
# License # : 2649264
# Phase 1
    
```

```

START | Project dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
Rainfall dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
TZRO = 00 hrs on
METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
NRUN = 001
NSTORM = 0
    
```

```

001:0002-----
# 5-year design storm, City of Mississauga standards
#
# CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A= 820.000
# Ptotal= 67.52 mm | B= 4.600
# C= 780
    
```

```

used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
Duration of storm = 24.00 hrs
Storm time step = 10.00 min
Time to peak ratio = 1.40
    
```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
.17	.632	6.17	1.401	12.17	2.537	18.17	3.948
.33	.641	6.33	1.457	12.33	2.407	18.33	3.934
.50	.650	6.50	1.519	12.50	2.290	18.50	3.920
.67	.660	6.67	1.597	12.67	2.186	18.67	3.906
.83	.669	6.83	1.663	12.83	2.092	18.83	3.893
1.00	.680	7.00	1.747	13.00	2.007	19.00	3.881
1.17	.690	7.17	1.841	13.17	1.929	19.17	3.868
1.33	.701	7.33	1.948	13.33	1.858	19.33	3.857
1.50	.715	7.50	2.073	13.50	1.792	19.50	3.845
1.67	.724	7.67	2.212	13.67	1.732	19.67	3.834
1.83	.736	7.83	2.377	13.83	1.676	19.83	3.823
2.00	.749	8.00	2.573	14.00	1.624	20.00	3.813
2.17	.762	8.17	2.811	14.17	1.575	20.17	3.802
2.33	.776	8.33	3.105	14.33	1.530	20.33	3.792
2.50	.790	8.50	3.479	14.50	1.487	20.50	3.783
2.67	.805	8.67	3.974	14.67	1.448	20.67	3.773
2.83	.820	8.83	4.663	14.83	1.410	20.83	3.764
3.00	.837	9.00	5.697	15.00	1.375	21.00	3.755
3.17	.854	9.17	7.440	15.17	1.341	21.17	3.747
3.33	.871	9.33	11.092	15.33	1.310	21.33	3.738
3.50	.890	9.50	24.603	15.50	1.280	21.50	3.730
3.67	.910	9.67	101.302	15.67	1.251	21.67	3.722
3.83	.930	9.83	28.708	15.83	1.224	21.83	3.714
4.00	.952	10.00	14.716	16.00	1.198	22.00	3.707
4.17	.975	10.17	10.118	16.17	1.174	22.17	3.699
4.33	.999	10.33	7.812	16.33	1.150	22.33	3.692
4.50	1.025	10.50	6.416	16.50	1.128	22.50	3.685
4.67	1.052	10.67	5.476	16.67	1.107	22.67	3.678
4.83	1.081	10.83	4.797	16.83	1.086	22.83	3.671
5.00	1.112	11.00	4.282	17.00	1.066	23.00	3.664
5.17	1.145	11.17	3.877	17.17	1.047	23.17	3.658
5.33	1.180	11.33	3.549	17.33	1.029	23.33	3.652
5.50	1.218	11.50	3.278	17.50	1.012	23.50	3.645
5.67	1.258	11.67	3.049	17.67	.995	23.67	3.639
5.83	1.302	11.83	2.854	17.83	.979	23.83	3.633
6.00	1.349	12.00	2.685	18.00	.963	24.00	3.628

```

001:0003-----
# Future North Site Development
# CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 17.30
# 01:000103 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 90.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 90.00
    
```

```

Surface Area (ha)= 15.57 IMPERVIOUS (i) 1.73
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (%)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 340.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 101.30 20.97
over (min)= 6.00 22.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 6.52 (ii) 21.59 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 22.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .18 .05
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 3.36 .06 3.388 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.70 10.00 9.700
    
```

```

RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 65.52 22.80 61.247
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 67.52 67.52 67.518
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .34 .907
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0004-----
ROUTING RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN<01:(000103) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
OUT<02:(NORTH) | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .0000E+00 | 1.300 .3000E+00
ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLOW<01: (000103) 17.30 3.388 9.700 61.247
OUTFLOW<02: (NORTH) 17.30 1.274 9.933 61.247
OVERFLOW<03: (OVRFLW) .00 .000 .000 .000
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 37.608
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 14.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2945E+00
    
```

```

001:0005-----
ADD HYD (N1) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 02:NORTH 17.30 1.274 9.93 61.25 .000
+ID2 03:OVRFLW .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
SUM 04:N1 17.30 1.274 9.93 61.25 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0006-----
Split out 10 year flow
COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 3.649 (cms)
TotalHyd 04:N1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
Total minor system capacity = 3.649 (cms)
Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 04:N1 17.30 1.274 9.933 61.247 .000
MAJOR SYST 05:103MJ .00 .000 .000 .000 .000
MINOR SYST 06:103MN 17.30 1.274 9.933 61.247 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0007-----
Split out 2 year flow
COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .928 (cms)
TotalHyd 06:103MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
Total minor system capacity = .928 (cms)
Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 06:103MN 17.30 1.274 9.933 61.247 .000
MAJOR SYST 07:103CH .90 .346 9.933 61.247 .000
MINOR SYST 08:103PD 16.40 .928 9.733 61.247 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0008-----
# Prologis Park Development
# CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 10.80
# 09:000101 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 89.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 89.00
Surface Area (ha)= 9.61 IMPERVIOUS (i) 1.19
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (%)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 260.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 101.30 22.42
over (min)= 6.00 20.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.55 (ii) 20.23 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 20.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .20 .06
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 2.17 .04 2.192 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.70 9.97 9.700
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 65.52 22.80 60.820
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 67.52 67.52 67.518
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .34 .901
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0009-----
#Route Reservoir placed as a holder if needed, otherwise leave empty
ROUTING RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN<09:(000101) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
OUT<10:(SOUTH) | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .0000E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLOW<09: (000101) 10.80 2.192 9.700 60.820
OUTFLOW<10: (SOUTH) .00 .000 .000 .000 .000
OVERFLOW<01: (OVRFLW) 10.80 2.182 9.700 60.820
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 1
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= 25.17
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= 89.99
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= .000
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -582.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.0000E+00
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
    
```

```

001:0010-----
| ADD HYD (S1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 10:South .00 .000 .00 .00 .000
+ID2 01:OVRFWM 10.80 2.182 9.70 60.82 .000
SUM 02:S1 10.80 2.182 9.70 60.82 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
+ID2 05:OVRFWM .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
SUM 06:E1 3.50 .032 11.53 65.46 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0011-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 2.762 (cms)
| TotalHyd 02:S1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = 2.762 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 02:S1 10.80 2.182 9.700 60.820 .000
MAJOR SYST 03:101MJ .00 .000 .000 .000 .000
MINOR SYST 04:101MN 10.80 2.182 9.700 60.820 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0019-----
* West Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.00
| 07:000104 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
Surface Area (ha)= IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (%)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 180.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 101.30 79.75
over (min) 4.00 14.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.45 (ii) 12.29 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 14.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .26 .08
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.24 .01 *TOTALS*
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.83 1.247 (iii)
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 65.52 60.05 65.464
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 67.52 67.52 67.518
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .89 .970
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0012-----
*Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 1.557 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:101MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = 1.557 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 04:101MN 10.80 2.182 9.700 60.820 .000
MAJOR SYST 06:101CH .42 .625 9.700 60.820 .000
MINOR SYST 09:101PD 10.38 1.557 9.633 60.820 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0020-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN:07:(000104) |
OUT:08:(WESTRF) |
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .0000E+00 | .080 .3900E+00
ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
INFLOW=07:(000104) 5.00 1.247 9.667 65.464
OUTFLOW=08:(WESTRF) 5.00 .044 11.600 65.463
OVERFLOW=09:(OVRFWM) .00 .000 .000 .000
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.517
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 116.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2138E+00
    
```

```

001:0013-----
| ADD HYD (M1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 05:103MJ .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
+ID2 03:101MJ .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
SUM 10:M1 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
001:0014-----
| ADD HYD (CH1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 07:103CH .90 .346 9.93 61.25 .000
+ID2 06:101CH .42 .625 9.70 60.82 .000
SUM 01:CH1 1.32 .625 9.70 61.11 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0021-----
| ADD HYD (W1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 08:WESTRF 5.00 .044 11.60 65.46 .000
+ID2 09:OVRFWM .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
SUM 03:W1 5.00 .044 11.60 65.46 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
001:0022-----
| ADD HYD (EWROOF) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 06:E1 3.50 .032 11.53 65.46 .000
+ID2 03:W1 5.00 .044 11.60 65.46 .000
SUM 04:EWROOF 8.50 .076 11.57 65.46 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
001:0023-----
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.30
| 05:000102 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 85.00
Surface Area (ha)= IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 1.11 .19
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 5.00
Length (m)= 90.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 101.30 23.51
over (min) 2.00 18.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.94 (ii) 17.34 (ii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 18.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .42 .06
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .30 .01 *TOTALS*
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.90 9.667 (iii)
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 65.52 22.81 59.112
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 67.52 67.52 67.518
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .34 .875
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0015-----
| ADD HYD (PD1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 08:103PD 16.40 .928 9.73 61.25 .000
+ID2 09:101PD 10.38 1.557 9.63 60.82 .000
SUM 02:PD1 26.78 2.485 9.73 61.08 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0024-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .383 (cms)
| TotalHyd 05:000102 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = .383 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 05:000102 1.30 .306 9.667 59.112 .000
MAJOR SYST 06:102M .00 .000 .000 .000 .000
MINOR SYST 07:102MN 1.30 .306 9.667 59.112 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0016-----
* East Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.50
| 03:000105 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
Surface Area (ha)= IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 3.46 .03
Average Slope (%)= 2.00 5.00
Length (m)= 150.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 101.30 88.28
over (min) 4.00 12.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.99 (ii) 12.47 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 12.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .28 .09
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .89 .01 *TOTALS*
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.80 9.667 (iii)
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 65.52 60.05 65.464
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 67.52 67.52 67.518
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .97 .89 .970
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
001:0017-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN:03:(000105) |
OUT:04:(EASTRF) |
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .0000E+00 | .060 .2800E+00
ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
INFLOW=03:(000105) 3.50 .895 9.667 65.464
OUTFLOW=04:(EASTRF) 3.50 .032 11.533 65.463
OVERFLOW=05:(OVRFWM) .00 .000 .000 .000
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.559
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 112.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1486E+00
    
```

```

001:0025-----
*Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .220 (cms)
| TotalHyd 07:102MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 07:102MN 1.30 .306 9.667 59.112 .000
    
```

```

001:0018-----
| ADD HYD (E1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 04:EASTRF 3.50 .032 11.53 65.46 .000
    
```

```

001:0026-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .383 (cms)
| TotalHyd 05:000102 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = .383 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 05:000102 1.30 .306 9.667 59.112 .000
MAJOR SYST 06:102M .00 .000 .000 .000 .000
MINOR SYST 07:102MN 1.30 .306 9.667 59.112 .000
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

-----
Total minor system capacity = .220 (cms)
Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 07:102MN 1.30 .306 9.667 59.112 .000
-----
MAJOR SYST 08:102CH .05 .086 9.667 59.112 .000
MINOR SYST 09:102PD 1.25 .220 9.567 59.112 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
001:0026-----
| ADD HYD (MJ2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 10:MJ1 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
+ID2 06:102MJ .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
-----
SUM 03:MJ2 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
    
```

```

-----
001:0027-----
| ADD HYD (CH2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 01:CH1 1.32 .625 9.70 61.11 .000
+ID2 04:EWROOF 8.50 .076 11.57 65.46 .000
+ID3 08:102CH .05 .086 9.67 59.11 .000
-----
SUM 05:CH2 9.88 .673 9.70 64.85 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
001:0028-----
| ADD HYD (PD2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 02:PD1 26.78 2.485 9.73 61.08 .000
+ID2 09:102PD 1.25 .220 9.57 59.11 .000
-----
SUM 06:PD2 28.02 2.633 9.73 60.99 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
001:0029-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
IN>06:(PD2 ) |
OUT<07:(POND ) |
-----
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
      (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
-----
.000 .000E+00 | 2.280 .2630E+00
.028 .1190E+00 | 4.686 .3520E+00
.311 .1530E+00 | 7.610 .4670E+00
.827 .1890E+00 | 11.693 .6020E+00
1.492 .2250E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
-----
ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
INFLOW >06:(PD2 ) 28.02 2.633 9.733 60.994
OUTFLOW<07:(POND ) 28.02 2.239 9.867 60.993
OVERFLOW<08:(OVRFW) .00 .000 .000 .000
-----
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
SIMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 85.029
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 8.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2616E+00
    
```

```

-----
001:0030-----
| ADD HYD (PNDOUT) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 07:POND 28.02 2.239 9.87 60.99 .000
+ID2 08:OVRFW .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
-----
SUM 09:PNDOUT 28.02 2.239 9.87 60.99 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
001:0031-----
* SYROUT must be 2.84 m3/s or less for 5 year event based on 75 l/s/ha for
* 37.9 total site hectares.
| ADD HYD (SYROUT) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 09:PNDOUT 28.02 2.239 9.87 60.99 .000
+ID2 05:CH2 9.88 .673 9.70 64.85 .000
-----
SUM 10:SYROUT 37.90 2.614 9.87 62.00 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
001:0032-----
* TOTAL is all flows from development site and argentia road
| ADD HYD (TOTAL ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
-----
      (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 03:MJ2 .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
+ID2 10:SYROUT 37.90 2.614 9.87 62.00 .000
-----
SUM 01:TOTAL 37.90 2.614 9.87 62.00 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
001:0033-----
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.80 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
02:100 DT= 2.00 | Ia (mm)= 8.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
      U.H. Tp(hrs)= .700

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .262

PEAK FLOW (cms)= .095 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 10.467
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 21.039
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 67.518
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .312

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

-----
001:0034-----
FINISH
-----
WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES
-----
001:0009 ROUTE RESERVOIR
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
Simulation ended on 2012-05-16 at 14:58:49
-----
    
```

```

SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 999 999 *****
S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9
SSSSS W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver. 4.02
S W W M M H H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 July 1999
SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O 9 9 9 9 *****
StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 *****
    
```

```

***** SWMHYMO-99 Ver/4.02 *****
***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 727-5199 *****
***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfasa.com *****
    
```

```

***** Licensed user: Earth Tech Canada *****
***** London SERIAL#:2649264 *****
***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
***** Max. number of rainfall points: 15000 *****
***** Max. number of flow points: 15000 *****
    
```

```

***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
***** DATE: 2012-05-16 TIME: 14:53:09 RUN COUNTER: 002776 *****
***** Input filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\10YR.DA*
***** Output filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\10YR.OU*
***** Summary filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\10YR.SU*
***** User comments: *****
***** 1: *****
***** 2: *****
***** 3: *****
    
```

```

001:0001-----
***** Project Name: [PROLOGIS PARK MEADOWVALE] Project Number: [60142982]
***** Date : 01-03-2012
***** Modeller : [DPG]
***** Revision : 02-15-2012
***** Revised by : [dgp]
***** Company : Earth Tech Canada
***** License # : 2649264
***** Phase 1
    
```

```

| START | Project dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
| Rainfall dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
| TZERO = 00 hrs on
| METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
| NRUN = 001
| NSTORM = 0
    
```

```

001:0002-----
***** # 10-year design storm, City of Mississauga standards
***** #
| CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A=1010.000
| Ptotal= 83.16 mm | B= 4.600
| | C= 780
    
```

```

used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
Duration of storm = 24.00 hrs
Storm time step = 10.00 min
Time to peak ratio = 1.40
    
```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
.17	.778	6.17	1.725	12.17	3.125	18.17	1.168
.33	.789	6.33	1.795	12.33	2.964	18.33	1.150
.50	.801	6.50	1.871	12.50	2.821	18.50	1.133
.67	.812	6.67	1.955	12.67	2.593	18.67	1.116
.83	.825	6.83	2.048	12.83	2.577	18.83	1.100
1.00	.837	7.00	2.151	13.00	2.472	19.00	1.085
1.17	.850	7.17	2.268	13.17	2.376	19.17	1.070
1.33	.863	7.33	2.400	13.33	2.288	19.33	1.055
1.50	.877	7.50	2.550	13.50	2.208	19.50	1.041
1.67	.892	7.67	2.724	13.67	2.133	19.67	1.027
1.83	.907	7.83	2.928	13.83	2.064	19.83	1.014
2.00	.922	8.00	3.170	14.00	2.000	20.00	1.001
2.17	.939	8.17	3.462	14.17	1.940	20.17	.988
2.33	.955	8.33	3.824	14.33	1.884	20.33	.976
2.50	.973	8.50	4.286	14.50	1.832	20.50	.964
2.67	.991	8.67	4.895	14.67	1.783	20.67	.953
2.83	1.011	8.83	5.744	14.83	1.737	20.83	.941
3.00	1.031	9.00	7.016	15.00	1.693	21.00	.930
3.17	1.051	9.17	9.163	15.17	1.652	21.17	.920
3.33	1.073	9.33	13.662	15.33	1.613	21.33	.909
3.50	1.096	9.50	20.304	15.50	1.576	21.50	.899
3.67	1.121	9.67	124.775	15.67	1.541	21.67	.889
3.83	1.146	9.83	35.360	15.83	1.508	21.83	.880
4.00	1.173	10.00	18.126	16.00	1.476	22.00	.870
4.17	1.201	10.17	12.462	16.17	1.446	22.17	.861
4.33	1.231	10.33	9.622	16.33	1.417	22.33	.852
4.50	1.262	10.50	7.903	16.50	1.389	22.50	.843
4.67	1.296	10.67	6.745	16.67	1.363	22.67	.835
4.83	1.332	10.83	5.909	16.83	1.338	22.83	.827
5.00	1.369	11.00	5.274	17.00	1.313	23.00	.818
5.17	1.410	11.17	4.775	17.17	1.290	23.17	.810
5.33	1.453	11.33	4.371	17.33	1.268	23.33	.803
5.50	1.500	11.50	4.037	17.50	1.246	23.50	.795
5.67	1.550	11.67	3.756	17.67	1.226	23.67	.788
5.83	1.604	11.83	3.516	17.83	1.206	23.83	.780
6.00	1.662	12.00	3.307	18.00	1.187	24.00	.773

```

001:0003-----
***** Future North Site Development
***** #
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 17.30
| 01:000103 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 90.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 90.00
    
```

```

| IMPERVIOUS | PERVIOUS (i)
| Surface Area (ha)= 15.57 | 1.73
| Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 | 5.00
| Average Slope (%)= .50 | 2.00
| Length (m)= 340.00 | 50.00
| Mannings n = .013 | .250
| Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 124.77 | 34.32
| over (min)= 6.00 | 18.00
| Storage Coeff. (min)= 6.00 (ii) | 18.38 (iii)
| Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 | 18.00
| Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .19 | .06
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= 4.24 | .10 | 4.296 (iii)
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.70 | 9.90 | 9.700
    
```

```

RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 81.16 32.66 76.313
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 83.16 83.16 83.163
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .39 .918
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0004-----
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN<01:(000103) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
| OUT<02:(NORTH) | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
| .000 .0000E+00 | 1.300 .3000E+00
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V.
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| INFLOW<01: (000103) | 17.30 | 4.296 | 9.700 | 76.313
| OUTFLOW<02: (NORTH) | 16.16 | 1.300 | 9.767 | 76.313
| OVERFLOW<03: (OVRFLW) | 1.14 | 2.349 | 9.767 | 76.313
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 2
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .20
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .65
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 30.258
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 4.00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2982E+00
    
```

```

001:0005-----
| ADD HYD (N1) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| ID1 02:NORTH | 16.16 | 1.300 | 9.77 | 76.31 | .000
| ID2 03:OVRFLW | 1.14 | 2.349 | 9.77 | 76.31 | .000
| *****
| SUM 04:N1 | 17.30 | 3.649 | 9.77 | 76.31 | .000
| NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0006-----
| Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 3.649 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:N1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = 3.649 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
| ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| TOTAL HYD. 04:N1 | 17.30 | 3.649 | 9.767 | 76.313 | .000
| MAJOR SYST 05:103MJ | .00 | .000 | 9.767 | 76.313 | .000
| MINOR SYST 06:103MN | 17.30 | 3.649 | 9.767 | 76.313 | .000
| NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0007-----
| Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .928 (cms)
| TotalHyd 06:103MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = .928 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
| ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| TOTAL HYD. 06:103MN | 17.30 | 3.649 | 9.767 | 76.313 | .000
| MAJOR SYST 07:103CH | 2.15 | 2.721 | 9.767 | 76.313 | .000
| MINOR SYST 08:103PD | 15.15 | .928 | 9.700 | 76.313 | .000
| NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0008-----
***** Prologis Park Development
***** #
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 10.80
| 09:000101 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 89.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 89.00
| IMPERVIOUS | PERVIOUS (i)
| Surface Area (ha)= 9.61 | 1.19
| Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 | 5.00
| Average Slope (%)= .50 | 2.00
| Length (m)= 260.00 | 50.00
| Mannings n = .013 | .250
| Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 124.77 | 34.32
| over (min)= 6.00 | 18.00
| Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.11 (ii) | 17.48 (iii)
| Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 | 18.00
| Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .21 | .06
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= 2.73 | .07 | 2.766 (iii)
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.70 | 9.90 | 9.700
| RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 81.16 | 32.66 | 75.828
| TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 83.16 | 83.16 | 83.163
| RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .39 .912
| (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
| CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
| (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
| THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
| (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0009-----
***** Route Reservoir placed as a holder if needed, otherwise leave empty
***** #
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN<09:(000101) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
| OUT<10:(SOUTH) | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
| .000 .0000E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V.
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| INFLOW<09: (000101) | 10.80 | 2.766 | 9.700 | 75.828
| OUTFLOW<10: (SOUTH) | .00 | .000 | .000 | .000
| OVERFLOW<01: (OVRFLW) | 10.80 | 2.762 | 9.700 | 75.828
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 1
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= 25.23
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= 91.54
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= .000
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -582.00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1421E-09
| *** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
    
```

```

001:0010-----
| ADD HYD (S1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 10:SOUTH  .00  .0000  .00  .00  .0000
|              | +ID2 01:OVRFLW 10.80  2.762  9.70  75.83  .0000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 02:S1  10.80  2.762  9.70  75.83  .0000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0011-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 2.762 (cms)
| TotalHyd 02:S1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|              | Total minor system capacity = 2.762 (cms)
|              | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | TOTAL HYD.  02:S1  10.80  2.762  9.700  75.828  .000
|              | MAJOR SYST  03:101MJ  .00  .000  9.700  75.828  .000
|              | MINOR SYST  04:101MN  10.80  2.762  9.700  75.828  .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0012-----
*Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 1.557 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:101MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|              | Total minor system capacity = 1.557 (cms)
|              | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | TOTAL HYD.  04:101MN  10.80  2.762  9.700  75.828  .000
|              | MAJOR SYST  06:101CH  .83  1.205  9.700  75.828  .000
|              | MINOR SYST  09:101PD  9.97  1.557  9.600  75.828  .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0013-----
| ADD HYD (M1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 05:103MJ  .00  .0000  9.77  76.31  .000
|              | +ID2 03:101MJ  .00  .0000  9.70  75.83  .000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 10:M1  .00  .000  9.77  76.17  .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0014-----
| ADD HYD (CH1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 07:103CH  2.15  2.721  9.77  76.31  .000
|              | +ID2 06:101CH  .83  1.205  9.70  75.83  .000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 01:CH1  2.98  3.436  9.77  76.18  .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0015-----
| ADD HYD (PD1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 08:103PD  15.15  .928  9.70  76.31  .000
|              | +ID2 09:101PD  9.97  1.557  9.60  75.83  .000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 02:PD1  25.12  2.485  9.70  76.12  .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0016-----
* East Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.50
| 03:000105 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
    
```

```

Surface Area (ha)= 3.46 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 (cms) 5.00 (cms)
Average Slope (s)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 150.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 124.77 109.15
over (min)= 4.00 12.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.67 (ii) 11.46 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 12.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .29 .10
*TOTALS*
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.11 .01 1.120 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.80 9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 81.16 75.68 81.108
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 83.16 83.16 83.163
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .91 .975
    
```

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

001:0017-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>03:(000105) |
| OUT<04:(EASTRF) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE |
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.) |
| .000 .0000E+00 | .060 .2800E+00 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLW >03: (000105) 3.50 1.120 9.667 81.108
OUTFLOW<04: (EASTRF) 3.50 .039 11.500 81.107
OVERFLOW<05: (OVRFLW) .00 0.000 0.000 0.000
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.518
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 110.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.1839E+00
    
```

001:0018-----

```

| ADD HYD (E1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 04:EASTRF  3.50  .039  11.50  81.11  .000
|              | +ID2 05:OVRFLW  .00  .0000  .00  .00  .0000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 06:E1  3.50  .039  11.50  81.11  .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0019-----
* West Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.00
| 07:000104 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
    
```

```

IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)= 4.95 .05
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (s)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 180.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 124.77 109.15
over (min)= 4.00 12.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.10 (ii) 11.89 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 12.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .28 .09
*TOTALS*
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.56 .01 1.566 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.80 9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 81.16 75.68 81.108
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 83.16 83.16 83.163
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .91 .975
    
```

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

001:0020-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>07:(000104) |
| OUT<08:(WESTRF) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE |
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.) |
| .000 .0000E+00 | .080 .3900E+00 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLW >07: (000104) 5.00 1.566 9.667 81.108
OUTFLOW<08: (WESTRF) 5.00 .054 11.567 81.107
OVERFLOW<09: (OVRFLW) .00 0.000 0.000 0.000
    
```

```

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.466
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 114.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2645E+00
    
```

```

001:0021-----
| ADD HYD (W1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 08:WESTRF  5.00  .054  11.57  81.11  .000
|              | +ID2 09:OVRFLW  .00  .0000  .00  .00  .0000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 03:W1  5.00  .054  11.57  81.11  .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0022-----
| ADD HYD (EWROOF) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 06:E1  3.50  .039  11.50  81.11  .000
|              | +ID2 03:W1  5.00  .054  11.57  81.11  .000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 04:EWROOF  8.50  .094  11.53  81.11  .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0023-----
* Argencia Road Extension
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.30
| 05:000102 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 85.00
    
```

```

IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)= 1.11 .19
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (s)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 90.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 124.77 39.13
over (min)= 2.00 14.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.70 (ii) 14.45 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 14.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .44 .08
*TOTALS*
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .38 .01 .383 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.83 9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 81.16 32.67 73.888
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 83.16 83.16 83.163
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .39 .888
    
```

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

001:0024-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .383 (cms)
| TotalHyd 05:000102 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|              | Total minor system capacity = .383 (cms)
|              | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | TOTAL HYD.  05:000102  1.30  .383  9.667  73.888  .000
|              | MAJOR SYST  06:102MJ  .00  .000  .000  .000  .000
|              | MINOR SYST  07:102MN  1.30  .383  9.667  73.888  .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0025-----

*Split out 2 year flow

```

-----
| COMPUTE DUALRES | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .220 (cms)
| TotalHyd 07:102M | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
-----
|                   | Total minor system capacity = .220 (cms)
|                   | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
-----

```

```

-----
001:0009 ROUTE RESERVOIR
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
Simulation ended on 2012-05-16 at 14:53:09
-----

```

ID:	NHYD	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	DWF
		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	(cms)
TOTAL HYD.	07:102M	1.30	.383	9.667	73.888	.000
MAJOR SYST	08:102CH	.10	.163	9.667	73.888	.000
MINOR SYST	09:102PD	1.20	.220	9.533	73.888	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0026

```

-----
| ADD HYD (M2 ) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
-----
|                   | (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms)
-----
| ID1 10:M11 | .00 | .000 | 9.77 | 76.17 | .000
|+ID2 06:102M2 | .00 | .000 | .00 | .00 | .000 **DRY**
-----
| SUM 03:M12 | .00 | .000 | 9.77 | 76.17 | .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0027

```

-----
| ADD HYD (CH2 ) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
-----
|                   | (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms)
-----
| ID1 01:CH1 | 2.98 | 3.436 | 9.77 | 76.18 | .000
|+ID2 04:PWROOF | 8.50 | .094 | 11.53 | 81.11 | .000
|+ID3 08:102CH | .10 | .163 | 9.67 | 73.89 | .000
-----
| SUM 05:CH2 | 11.58 | 3.506 | 9.77 | 79.78 | .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0028

```

-----
| ADD HYD (PD2 ) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
-----
|                   | (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms)
-----
| ID1 02:PD1 | 25.12 | 2.485 | 9.70 | 76.12 | .000
|+ID2 09:102PD | 1.20 | .220 | 9.53 | 73.89 | .000
-----
| SUM 06:PD2 | 26.32 | 2.705 | 9.70 | 76.02 | .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0029

ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.

```

-----
| IN>06:(PD2 ) |
| OUT<07:(POND ) |
-----
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
| OUTFLOW | STORAGE | OUTFLOW | STORAGE
| (cms) | (ha.m.) | (cms) | (ha.m.)
-----
| .000 | .0000E+00 | 2.280 | .2630E+00
| .028 | .1190E+00 | 4.686 | .3620E+00
| .311 | .1530E+00 | 7.610 | .4670E+00
| .827 | .1890E+00 | 11.693 | .6020E+00
| 1.492 | .2250E+00 | .000 | .0000E+00
-----

```

```

-----
ROUTING RESULTS
| AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V.
| (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm)
-----
| INFLOW >06:(PD2 ) | 26.32 | 2.705 | 9.700 | 76.019
| OUTFLOW <07:(POND ) | 26.32 | 2.428 | 9.867 | 76.018
| OVERFLOW<08:(OVRFLW) | .00 | .000 | .000 | .000
-----
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
-----

```

```

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 89.774
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 10.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2692E+00
-----

```

001:0030

```

-----
| ADD HYD (PNDOUT) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
-----
|                   | (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms)
-----
| ID1 07:POND | 26.32 | 2.428 | 9.87 | 76.02 | .000
|+ID2 08:OVRFLW | .00 | .000 | .00 | .00 | .000 **DRY**
-----
| SUM 09:PNDOUT | 26.32 | 2.428 | 9.87 | 76.02 | .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0031

* SYROUT must be 2.84 m3/s or less for 5 year event based on 75 l/s/ha for * 37.9 total site hectares.

```

-----
| ADD HYD (SYROUT) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
-----
|                   | (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms)
-----
| ID1 09:PNDOUT | 26.32 | 2.428 | 9.87 | 76.02 | .000
|+ID2 05:CH2 | 11.58 | 3.506 | 9.77 | 79.78 | .000
-----
| SUM 10:SYROUT | 37.90 | 5.738 | 9.77 | 77.17 | .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0032

* TOTAL is all flows from development site and argentia road

```

-----
| ADD HYD (TOTAL) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
-----
|                   | (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms)
-----
| ID1 03:M12 | .00 | .000 | 9.77 | 76.17 | .000
|+ID2 10:SYROUT | 37.90 | 5.738 | 9.77 | 77.17 | .000
-----
| SUM 01:TOTAL | 37.90 | 5.738 | 9.77 | 77.17 | .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0033

```

| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.80 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 02:100 DF= 2.00 | Ia (mm)= 8.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
|                   | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .700
-----

```

```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .262
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .142 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 10.467
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 30.700
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 83.163
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .369
-----

```

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

001:0034
FINISH

WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES

```

SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 999 999 =====
S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9
SSSSS W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver. 4.02
S W W M M H H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 July 1999
SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9 =====
StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
    
```

```

***** SWMHYMO-99 Ver/4.02 *****
***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
*****
***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 727-5199 *****
***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfasa.com *****
    
```

```

***** Licensed user: Earth Tech Canada *****
***** London SERIAL#:2649264 *****
*****
***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
***** Max. number of rainfall points: 15000 *****
***** Max. number of flow points: 15000 *****
    
```

```

***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
*****
***** DATE: 2012-05-16 TIME: 14:57:13 RUN COUNTER: 002780 *****
*****
***** Input filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO25YR.DA*
***** Output filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO25YR.OU*
***** Summary filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO25YR.SU*
***** User comments: *****
***** 1: *****
***** 2: *****
***** 3: *****
    
```

```

001:0001-----
*****
***** Project Name: [PROLOGIS PARK MEADOWVALE] Project Number: [60142982]
***** Date : 01-03-2012
***** Modeller : [DPG]
***** Revision : 02-15-2012
***** Revised by : [dgp]
***** Company : Earth Tech Canada
***** License # : 2649264
*****
***** Phase 1
    
```

```

| START | Project dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
| TZERO | Rainfall dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
| METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
| NRUN = 001
| NSTORM = 0
    
```

```

001:0002-----
*****
***** # 25-year design storm, City of Mississauga standards
*****
| CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A=1160.000
| Ptotal= 95.51 mm | B= 4.600
| | C= 780
| | used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
| |
| Duration of storm = 24.00 hrs
| Storm time step = 10.00 min
| Time to peak ratio = 1.40
    
```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
.17	.894	6.17	1.982	12.17	3.589	18.17	1.342
.33	.907	6.33	2.062	12.33	3.405	18.33	1.321
.50	.920	6.50	2.149	12.50	3.240	18.50	1.301
.67	.933	6.67	2.245	12.67	3.093	18.67	1.282
.83	.947	6.83	2.352	12.83	2.960	18.83	1.264
1.00	.961	7.00	2.471	13.00	2.839	19.00	1.246
1.17	.976	7.17	2.605	13.17	2.729	19.17	1.229
1.33	.992	7.33	2.756	13.33	2.628	19.33	1.212
1.50	1.008	7.50	2.929	13.50	2.535	19.50	1.195
1.67	1.024	7.67	3.129	13.67	2.450	19.67	1.180
1.83	1.041	7.83	3.363	13.83	2.371	19.83	1.164
2.00	1.059	8.00	3.641	14.00	2.297	20.00	1.149
2.17	1.078	8.17	3.977	14.17	2.228	20.17	1.135
2.33	1.097	8.33	4.392	14.33	2.164	20.33	1.121
2.50	1.118	8.50	4.922	14.50	2.104	20.50	1.107
2.67	1.139	8.67	5.622	14.67	2.048	20.67	1.094
2.83	1.161	8.83	6.597	14.83	1.995	20.83	1.081
3.00	1.184	9.00	8.058	15.00	1.945	21.00	1.069
3.17	1.208	9.17	10.524	15.17	1.897	21.17	1.056
3.33	1.233	9.33	15.691	15.33	1.853	21.33	1.044
3.50	1.259	9.50	24.804	15.50	1.810	21.50	1.033
3.67	1.287	9.67	43.305	15.67	1.770	21.67	1.021
3.83	1.316	9.83	40.611	15.83	1.732	21.83	1.010
4.00	1.347	10.00	20.818	16.00	1.695	22.00	1.000
4.17	1.379	10.17	14.313	16.17	1.660	22.17	.989
4.33	1.414	10.33	11.051	16.33	1.627	22.33	.979
4.50	1.450	10.50	9.077	16.50	1.596	22.50	.969
4.67	1.488	10.67	7.747	16.67	1.565	22.67	.959
4.83	1.529	10.83	6.786	16.83	1.536	22.83	.949
5.00	1.573	11.00	6.058	17.00	1.509	23.00	.940
5.17	1.619	11.17	5.484	17.17	1.482	23.17	.931
5.33	1.669	11.33	5.021	17.33	1.456	23.33	.922
5.50	1.722	11.50	4.637	17.50	1.431	23.50	.913
5.67	1.780	11.67	4.314	17.67	1.408	23.67	.904
5.83	1.842	11.83	4.038	17.83	1.385	23.83	.896
6.00	1.909	12.00	3.799	18.00	1.363	24.00	.888

```

001:0003-----
*****
***** Future North Site Development
*****
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 17.30
| 01:000103 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 90.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 90.00
*****
| IMPERVIOUS | PEROUVIOUS (i)
| Surface Area (ha)= 15.57 | 1.73
| Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 | 5.00
| Average Slope (%)= .50 | 2.00
| Length (m)= 340.00 | 50.00
| Mannings n = .013 | .250
*****
| Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 143.31 | 46.37
| over (min)= 6.00 | 16.00
| Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.68 (ii) | 16.65 (iii)
| Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 | 16.00
| Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .19 | .07
*****
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= 4.95 | .14 | 5.028 (iii)
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.70 | 9.87 | 9.700
    
```

```

RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 93.51 41.09 88.272
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 95.51 43 95.514
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .43 .924
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROUVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0004-----
*****
***** Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
*****
| IN<01:(000103) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
| OUT<02:(NORTH) | *****
*****
| OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
| .000 .0000E+00 | 1.300 .3000E+00
*****
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| INFLOW<01: (000103) | 17.30 5.028 9.700 88.272
| OUTFLOW<02: (NORTH) | 15.40 1.300 9.733 88.272
| OVERFLOW<03: (OVRFLW) | 1.90 3.532 9.733 88.272
*****
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 1
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .27
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .86
*****
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 25.855
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 2.00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= .2991E+00
    
```

```

001:0005-----
*****
***** ADD HYD (N1) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
*****
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| ID1 02:NORTH 15.40 1.300 9.73 88.27 .000
| ID2 03:OVRFLW 1.90 3.532 9.73 88.27 .000
*****
| SUM 04:N1 17.30 4.832 9.73 88.27 .000
*****
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0006-----
*****
***** Split out 10 year flow
*****
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 3.649 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:N1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
*****
| Total minor system capacity = 3.649 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
*****
| ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| TOTAL HYD. 04:N1 17.30 4.832 9.733 88.271 .000
*****
| MAJOR SYST 05:103MJ .24 1.183 9.733 88.271 .000
| MINOR SYST 06:103MN 17.06 3.649 9.733 88.271 .000
*****
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0007-----
*****
***** Split out 2 year flow
*****
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .928 (cms)
| TotalHyd 06:103MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
*****
| Total minor system capacity = .928 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
*****
| ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| TOTAL HYD. 06:103MN 17.06 3.649 9.733 88.271 .000
*****
| MAJOR SYST 07:103CH 2.67 2.721 9.733 88.271 .000
| MINOR SYST 08:103PD 14.39 .928 9.667 88.272 .000
*****
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0008-----
*****
***** Prologis Park Development
*****
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 10.80
| 09:000101 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 89.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 89.00
*****
| IMPERVIOUS | PEROUVIOUS (i)
| Surface Area (ha)= 9.61 | 1.19
| Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 | 5.00
| Average Slope (%)= .50 | 2.00
| Length (m)= 260.00 | 50.00
| Mannings n = .013 | .250
*****
| Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 143.31 | 46.37
| over (min)= 4.00 | 16.00
| Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.83 (ii) | 15.81 (iii)
| Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 | 16.00
| Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .25 | .07
*****
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= 3.34 | .10 | 3.389 (iii)
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 | 9.87 | 9.667
| RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 93.51 41.09 87.747
| TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 95.51 43 95.514
| RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .43 .919
*****
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROUVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0009-----
*****
***** Route Reservoir placed as a holder if needed, otherwise leave empty
*****
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN<09:(000101) | *****
| OUT<10:(SOUTH) | *****
*****
| OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
| .000 .0000E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
*****
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| INFLOW<09: (000101) | 10.80 3.389 9.667 87.747
| OUTFLOW<10: (SOUTH) | 0.00 0.000 0.000 .000
| OVERFLOW<01: (OVRFLW) | 10.80 3.278 9.700 87.747
*****
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 1
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= 25.20
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= 92.42
*****
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= .000
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -580.00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= .0000E+00
*****
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
    
```

```
001:0010-----
| ADD HYD (S1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 10:SOUTH .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
+ID2 01:OVRFLW 10.80 3.278 9.70 87.75 .000
=====
SUM 02:S1 10.80 3.278 9.70 87.75 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
001:0011-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 2.762 (cms)
| TotalHyd 02:S1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = 2.762 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 02:S1 10.80 3.278 9.700 87.747 .000
MAJOR SYST 03:101MJ .17 .516 9.700 87.747 .000
MINOR SYST 04:101MN 10.63 2.762 9.633 87.747 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
001:0012-----
*Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 1.557 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:101MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = 1.557 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 04:101MN 10.63 2.762 9.633 87.747 .000
MAJOR SYST 06:101CH .97 1.205 9.633 87.747 .000
MINOR SYST 09:101PD 9.66 1.557 9.567 87.747 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
001:0013-----
| ADD HYD (M1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 05:103MJ .24 1.183 9.73 88.27 .000
+ID2 03:101MJ .17 .516 9.70 87.75 .000
=====
SUM 10:M1 .41 1.250 9.73 88.05 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
001:0014-----
| ADD HYD (CH1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 07:103CH 2.67 2.721 9.73 88.27 .000
+ID2 06:101CH .97 1.205 9.63 87.75 .000
=====
SUM 01:CH1 3.64 3.926 9.73 88.13 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
001:0015-----
| ADD HYD (PD1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 08:103PD 14.39 .928 9.67 88.27 .000
+ID2 09:101PD 9.66 1.557 9.57 87.75 .000
=====
SUM 02:PD1 24.05 2.485 9.67 88.06 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
001:0016-----
* East Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.50
| 03:000105 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
```

```

Surface Area (ha)= 3.46 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 (cms) 5.00
Average Slope (s)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 150.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 143.31 142.59
over (min)= 4.00 10.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.47 (ii) 10.48 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 10.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .31 .11 *TOTALS*
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.29 .01 1.300 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.77 9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 93.51 88.02 93.459
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 95.51 95.51 95.514
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .92 .978
```

(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```
001:0017-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>03:(000105) |
| OUT<04:(EASTRF) |
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .0000E+00 | .060 .2800E+00

ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLW >03: (000105) 3.50 1.300 9.667 93.459
OUTFLOW<04: (EASTRF) 3.50 .045 11.500 93.457
OVERFLOW<05: (OVRFLW) .00 0.000 0.000 0.000

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.490
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 110.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2117E+00
```

```
001:0018-----
*Split out 2 year flow
```

```
| ADD HYD (E1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 04:EASTRF 3.50 .045 11.50 93.46 .000
+ID2 05:OVRFLW .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
=====
SUM 06:E1 3.50 .045 11.50 93.46 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
001:0019-----
* West Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.00
| 07:000104 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
```

```

Surface Area (ha)= 4.95 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (s)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 180.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 143.31 125.57
over (min)= 4.00 12.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.88 (ii) 11.24 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 12.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .29 .10 *TOTALS*
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.81 .01 1.819 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.80 9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 93.51 88.02 93.459
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 95.51 95.51 95.514
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .92 .978
```

(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```
001:0020-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>07:(000104) |
| OUT<08:(WESTRF) |
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .0000E+00 | .080 .3900E+00
```

```

ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLW >07: (000104) 5.00 1.819 9.667 93.459
OUTFLOW<08: (WESTRF) 5.00 .062 11.567 93.457
OVERFLOW<09: (OVRFLW) .00 0.000 0.000 0.000
```

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.435
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 114.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.3046E+00

```
001:0021-----
| ADD HYD (W1 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 08:WESTRF 5.00 .062 11.57 93.46 .000
+ID2 09:OVRFLW .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
=====
SUM 03:W1 5.00 .062 11.57 93.46 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
001:0022-----
| ADD HYD (EWROOF) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
ID1 06:E1 3.50 .045 11.50 93.46 .000
+ID2 03:W1 5.00 .062 11.57 93.46 .000
=====
SUM 04:EWROOF 8.50 .108 11.53 93.46 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
001:0023-----
* Argentia Road Extension
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.30
| 05:000102 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 85.00
```

```

Surface Area (ha)= 1.11 IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 5.00
Average Slope (s)= .50 2.00
Length (m)= 90.00 50.00
Mannings n = .013 .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 143.31 49.88
over (min)= 2.00 14.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.56 (ii) 13.21 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00 14.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .46 .08 *TOTALS*
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .43 .02 .443 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 9.83 9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 93.51 41.09 85.651
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 95.51 95.51 95.514
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .43 .897
```

(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```
001:0024-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .383 (cms)
| TotalHyd 05:000102 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| Total minor system capacity = .383 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)

ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DMF
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 05:000102 1.30 .443 9.667 85.651 .000
MAJOR SYST 06:102MJ .02 .060 9.667 85.651 .000
MINOR SYST 07:102MN 1.28 .383 9.600 85.650 .000
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
001:0025-----
*Split out 2 year flow
```

```

-----
| COMPUTE DUALRES | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .220 (cms)
| TotalHyd 07:102MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
-----
| Total minor system capacity [TMJSTO] = .220 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
-----

```

```

-----
001:0009 ROUTE RESERVOIR
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
Simulation ended on 2012-05-16 at 14:57:13
-----

```

ID:	NHYD	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	DWF
		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	(cms)
TOTAL HYD.	07:102MN	1.28	.383	9.600	85.650	.000
MAJOR SYST	08:102CH	.11	.163	9.600	85.650	.000
MINOR SYST	09:102PD	1.17	.220	9.533	85.651	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0026

```

| ADD HYD (M2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 10:MJ1 .41 1.250 9.73 88.05 .000
| +ID2 06:102MJ .02 .060 9.67 85.65 .000
| *****
| SUM 03:MJ2 .43 1.250 9.73 87.94 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0027

```

| ADD HYD (CH2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 01:CH1 3.64 3.926 9.73 88.13 .000
| +ID2 04:PWROOF 8.50 .108 11.53 93.46 .000
| +ID3 08:102CH .11 .163 9.60 85.65 .000
| *****
| SUM 05:CH2 12.25 4.003 9.73 91.81 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0028

```

| ADD HYD (PD2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 02:PD1 24.05 2.485 9.67 88.06 .000
| +ID2 09:102PD 1.17 .220 9.53 85.65 .000
| *****
| SUM 06:PD2 25.22 2.705 9.67 87.95 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0029

```

-----
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>06:(PD2 ) |
| OUT<07:(POND ) |
-----
| ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
| OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
|-----|-----|
| .000 .0000E+00 | 2.280 .2630E+00
| .028 .1190E+00 | 4.686 .3620E+00
| .311 .1530E+00 | 7.610 .4670E+00
| .827 .1890E+00 | 11.693 .6020E+00
| 1.492 .2250E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
|-----|-----|
ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLOW >06:(PD2 ) 25.22 2.705 9.667 87.949
OUTFLOW <07:(POND ) 25.22 2.502 9.867 87.948
OVERFLOW<08:(OVRFLW) .00 .000 .000 .000
-----
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00
-----
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 92.489
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 12.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2721E+00
-----

```

001:0030

```

| ADD HYD (PNDOUT) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 07:POND 25.22 2.502 9.87 87.95 .000
| +ID2 08:OVRFLW .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
| *****
| SUM 09:PNDOUT 25.22 2.502 9.87 87.95 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0031

* SYROUT must be 2.84 m3/s or less for 5 year event based on 75 l/s/ha for * 37.9 total site hectares.

```

| ADD HYD (SYROUT) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 09:PNDOUT 25.22 2.502 9.87 87.95 .000
| +ID2 05:CH2 12.25 4.003 9.73 91.81 .000
| *****
| SUM 10:SYROUT 37.47 6.249 9.73 89.21 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0032

* TOTAL is all flows from development site and argentia road

```

| ADD HYD (TOTAL ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 03:MJ2 .43 1.250 9.73 87.94 .000
| +ID2 10:SYROUT 37.47 6.249 9.73 89.21 .000
| *****
| SUM 01:TOTAL 37.90 7.499 9.73 89.19 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0033

```

| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.80 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 02:100 DF= 2.00 | Ia (mm)= 8.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .700
-----
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .262
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .184 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 10.433
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 39.001
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 95.514
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .408
-----
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
-----

```

001:0034
FINISH

WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES

```

SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 999 999 =====
S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9
SSSSS W W M M M H H H H Y Y M M M O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver. 4.02
S W W M M H H H Y Y M M O O 9999 9999 July 1999
SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9 =====
StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
    
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***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
***** E-Mail: swmhyo@jfas.com *****
    
```

```

***** Licensed user: Earth Tech Canada *****
***** London SERIAL#:2649264 *****
*****
***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
***** Max. number of rainfall points: 15000 *****
***** Max. number of flow points: 15000 *****
    
```

```

***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
*****
***** DATE: 2012-05-16 TIME: 14:56:40 RUN COUNTER: 002779 *****
*****
***** Input filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\50YR.DA*
***** Output filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\50YR.OU*
***** Summary filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\50YR.SU*
***** User comments: *****
***** 1: *****
***** 2: *****
***** 3: *****
    
```

```

001:0001-----
# Project Name: [PROLOGIS PARK MEADOWVALE] Project Number: [60142982]
# Date : 01-03-2012
# Modeller : [DPG]
# Revision : 02-15-2012
# Revised by : [dgp]
# Company : Earth Tech Canada
# License # : 2649264
# Phase 1
    
```

```

| START | Project dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
| Rainfall dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
| TZERO = 00 hrs on
| METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
| NRUN = 001
| NSTORM = 0
    
```

```

001:0002-----
# 50-year design storm, City of Mississauga standards
#
| CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A=1300.000
| Ptotal=107.04 mm | B= 4.700
| | C= 78.0
    
```

```

used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
Duration of storm = 24.00 hrs
Storm time step = 10.00 min
Time to peak ratio = 1.40
    
```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
.17	1.002	6.17	2.222	12.17	4.026	18.17	1.504
.33	1.016	6.33	2.312	12.33	3.819	18.33	1.481
.50	1.031	6.50	2.410	12.50	3.634	18.50	1.459
.67	1.046	6.67	2.518	12.67	3.469	18.67	1.437
.83	1.061	6.83	2.637	12.83	3.320	18.83	1.417
1.00	1.078	7.00	2.771	13.00	3.184	19.00	1.397
1.17	1.094	7.17	2.921	13.17	3.061	19.17	1.377
1.33	1.112	7.33	3.091	13.33	2.947	19.33	1.358
1.50	1.129	7.50	3.285	13.50	2.843	19.50	1.340
1.67	1.148	7.67	3.509	13.67	2.747	19.67	1.322
1.83	1.167	7.83	3.772	13.83	2.658	19.83	1.305
2.00	1.187	8.00	4.084	14.00	2.576	20.00	1.289
2.17	1.208	8.17	4.461	14.17	2.499	20.17	1.272
2.33	1.230	8.33	4.928	14.33	2.427	20.33	1.257
2.50	1.253	8.50	5.523	14.50	2.359	20.50	1.241
2.67	1.276	8.67	6.310	14.67	2.296	20.67	1.226
2.83	1.301	8.83	7.406	14.83	2.236	20.83	1.212
3.00	1.327	9.00	9.050	15.00	2.180	21.00	1.198
3.17	1.354	9.17	11.825	15.17	2.127	21.17	1.184
3.33	1.382	9.33	17.642	15.33	2.077	21.33	1.171
3.50	1.412	9.50	29.143	15.50	2.030	21.50	1.158
3.67	1.443	9.67	45.748	15.67	1.984	21.67	1.145
3.83	1.476	9.83	65.671	15.83	1.941	21.83	1.133
4.00	1.510	10.00	93.415	16.00	1.901	22.00	1.120
4.17	1.546	10.17	126.091	16.17	1.862	22.17	1.109
4.33	1.585	10.33	164.17	16.33	1.824	22.33	1.097
4.50	1.626	10.50	207.196	16.50	1.789	22.50	1.086
4.67	1.669	10.67	255.700	16.67	1.755	22.67	1.075
4.83	1.715	10.83	309.119	16.83	1.722	22.83	1.064
5.00	1.763	11.00	367.800	17.00	1.691	23.00	1.054
5.17	1.816	11.17	431.156	17.17	1.661	23.17	1.043
5.33	1.871	11.33	5.634	17.33	1.632	23.33	1.033
5.50	1.931	11.50	5.203	17.50	1.605	23.50	1.023
5.67	1.996	11.67	4.840	17.67	1.578	23.67	1.014
5.83	2.065	11.83	4.530	17.83	1.553	23.83	1.004
6.00	2.140	12.00	4.261	18.00	1.528	24.00	.995

```

001:0003-----
# Future North Site Development
#
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 17.30
| 01:000103 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 90.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 90.00
#
| IMPERVIOUS | PEROUVIOUS (i)
| Surface Area (ha)= 15.57 | 1.73
| Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 | 5.00
| Average Slope (%)= .50 | 2.00
| Length (m)= 340.00 | 50.00
| Mannings n = .013 | .250
#
| Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 159.75 | 56.00
| over (min)= 6.00 | 16.00
| Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.43 (ii) | 15.61 (iii)
| Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 | 16.00
| Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .20 | .07
#
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= 5.58 | .17 | 5.683 (iii)
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.70 | 9.87 | 9.700
#
    
```

```

RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 105.03 49.36 99.469
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 107.04 107.04 107.035
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .46 .929
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROUVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0004-----
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN<01:(000103) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
| OUT<02:(NORTH) | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
| .000 .0000E+00 | 1.300 .3000E+00
#
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V.
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| INFLOW<01: (000103) | 17.30 | 5.683 | 9.700 | 99.469
| OUTFLOW<02: (NORTH) | 14.81 | 1.300 | 9.700 | 99.468
| OVERFLOW<03: (OVRFLW) | 2.49 | 4.357 | 9.700 | 99.469
#
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 2
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .30
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .96
#
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 22.877
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= .00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= .2989E+00
    
```

```

001:0005-----
| ADD HYD (N1) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| ID1 02:NORTH | 14.81 | 1.300 | 9.70 | 99.47 | .000
| +ID2 03:OVRFLW | 2.49 | 4.357 | 9.70 | 99.47 | .000
| *****
| SUM 04:N1 | 17.30 | 5.657 | 9.70 | 99.47 | .000
#
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0006-----
# Split out 10 year flow
#
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 3.649 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:N1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| | Total minor system capacity = 3.649 (cms)
| | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
#
| ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| TOTAL HYD. 04:N1 | 17.30 | 5.657 | 9.700 | 99.469 | .000
| MAJOR SYST 05:103MJ | .63 | 2.008 | 9.700 | 99.469 | .000
| MINOR SYST 06:103MN | 16.67 | 3.649 | 9.700 | 99.468 | .000
#
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0007-----
# Split out 2 year flow
#
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .928 (cms)
| TotalHyd 06:103MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
| | Total minor system capacity = .928 (cms)
| | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
#
| ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| TOTAL HYD. 06:103MN | 16.67 | 3.649 | 9.700 | 99.468 | .000
| MAJOR SYST 07:103CH | 2.84 | 2.721 | 9.700 | 99.468 | .000
| MINOR SYST 08:103PD | 13.83 | .928 | 9.633 | 99.469 | .000
#
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0008-----
# Prologis Park Development
#
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 10.80
| 09:000101 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 89.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 89.00
#
| IMPERVIOUS | PEROUVIOUS (i)
| Surface Area (ha)= 9.61 | 1.19
| Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 | 5.00
| Average Slope (%)= .50 | 2.00
| Length (m)= 260.00 | 50.00
| Mannings n = .013 | .250
#
| Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 159.75 | 60.27
| over (min)= 4.00 | 14.00
| Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.63 (ii) | 14.51 (iii)
| Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 | 14.00
| Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .25 | .08
#
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= 3.77 | .12 | 3.836 (iii)
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 | 9.83 | 9.667
| RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 105.03 | 49.36 | 98.912
| TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 107.04 | 107.04 | 107.035
| RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .46 .924
#
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROUVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0009-----
# Route Reservoir placed as a holder if needed, otherwise leave empty
#
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN<09:(000101) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
| OUT<10:(SOUTH) | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
| .000 .0000E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
#
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V.
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| INFLOW<09: (000101) | 10.80 | 3.836 | 9.667 | 98.912
| OUTFLOW<10: (SOUTH) | .00 | .000 | .000 | .000
| OVERFLOW<01: (OVRFLW) | 10.80 | 3.704 | 9.700 | 98.912
#
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 1
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= 25.20
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= 93.10
#
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= .000
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -580.00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= .4736E-09
#
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
    
```

```

001:0010-----
| ADD HYD (S1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 10:SOUTH  .00  .000  .00  .00  .000
|              | +ID2 01:OVRFLM 10.80 3.704 9.70 98.91 .000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 02:S1  10.80 3.704 9.70 98.91 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0011-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 2.762 (cms)
| TotalHyd 02:S1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|              | Total minor system capacity = 2.762 (cms)
|              | Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | TOTAL HYD. 02:S1  10.80 3.704 9.700 98.912 .000
|              | MAJOR SYST 03:101MJ  .35  .942  9.700 98.912 .000
|              | MINOR SYST 04:101MN 10.45 2.762 9.600 98.912 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0012-----
*Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 1.557 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:101MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|              | Total minor system capacity = 1.557 (cms)
|              | Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | TOTAL HYD. 04:101MN 10.45 2.762 9.600 98.912 .000
|              | MAJOR SYST 06:101CH 1.02 1.205 9.600 98.912 .000
|              | MINOR SYST 09:101PD 9.43 1.557 9.567 98.912 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0013-----
| ADD HYD (M1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 05:103MJ  .63  2.008  9.70 99.47 .000
|              | +ID2 03:101MJ  .35  .942  9.70 98.91 .000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 10:M1  .98  2.950  9.70 99.27 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0014-----
| ADD HYD (CH1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 07:103CH  2.84  2.721  9.70 99.47 .000
|              | +ID2 06:101CH  1.02  1.205  9.60 98.91 .000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 01:CH1  3.86  3.926  9.70 99.32 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0015-----
| ADD HYD (PD1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 08:103PD 13.83  .928  9.63 99.47 .000
|              | +ID2 09:101PD 9.43  1.557  9.57 98.91 .000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 02:PD1  23.26 2.485 9.63 99.24 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0016-----
* East Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.50
| 03:000105 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
    
```

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)	3.46	.03
Dep. Storage (mm)	2.00	5.00
Average Slope (%)	.50	2.00
Length (m)	150.00	50.00
Mannings n	.013	.250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)	159.75	159.12
over (min)	4.00	10.00
Storage Coeff. (min)	3.33 (ii)	10.03 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)	4.00	10.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)	.31	.11
		TOTALS
PEAK FLOW (cms)	1.45	.01 1.459 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)	9.67	9.77 9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)	105.03	99.53 104.980
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)	107.04	107.04 107.035
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	.98	.93 .981

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

001:0017-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR
| IN>03:(000105) | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| OUT<04:(EASTRF) |
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
|              | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | .000 .0000E+00 | .060 .2800E+00
    
```

	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
ROUTING RESULTS	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLW >03: (000105)	3.50	1.459	9.667	104.980
OUTFLOW<04: (EASTRF)	.00	.000	.000	.000
OVERFLOW<05: (OVRFLM)	.00	.000	.000	.000
TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS	= 0			
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)	= .00			
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)	= .00			
PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)	= 3.489			
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)	= 110.00			
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)	= .2376E+00			

001:0018-----

```

| ADD HYD (E1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 04:EASTRF  3.50  .051 11.50 104.98 .000
|              | +ID2 05:OVRFLM  .00  .000  .00  .00  .000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 06:E1  3.50  .051 11.50 104.98 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0019-----
* West Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.00
| 07:000104 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
    
```

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)	4.95	.05
Dep. Storage (mm)	2.00	5.00
Average Slope (%)	.50	2.00
Length (m)	180.00	50.00
Mannings n	.013	.250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)	159.75	159.12
over (min)	4.00	10.00
Storage Coeff. (min)	3.71 (ii)	10.41 (iii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)	4.00	10.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)	.29	.11
		TOTALS
PEAK FLOW (cms)	2.04	.01 2.047 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)	9.67	9.77 9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)	105.03	99.53 104.980
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)	107.04	107.04 107.035
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	.98	.93 .981

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

001:0020-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR
| IN>07:(000104) | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| OUT<08:(WESTRF) |
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
|              | (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | .000 .0000E+00 | .080 .3900E+00
    
```

	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
ROUTING RESULTS	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
INFLW >07: (000104)	5.00	2.047	9.667	104.980
OUTFLOW<08: (WESTRF)	5.00	.070	11.567	104.979
OVERFLOW<09: (OVRFLM)	.00	.000	.000	.000

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours) = .00
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 3.427
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 114.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .3419E+00

```

001:0021-----
| ADD HYD (W1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID1 08:WESTRF  5.00  .070 11.57 104.98 .000
|              | +ID2 09:OVRFLM  .00  .000  .00  .00  .000
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | SUM 03:W1  5.00  .070 11.57 104.98 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0022-----
* Argentia Road Extension
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.30
| 05:000102 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 85.00
    
```

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)	1.11	.19
Dep. Storage (mm)	2.00	5.00
Average Slope (%)	.50	2.00
Length (m)	90.00	50.00
Mannings n	.013	.250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)	159.75	66.02
over (min)	2.00	12.00
Storage Coeff. (min)	2.45 (ii)	11.97 (ii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)	2.00	12.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)	.47	.09
		TOTALS
PEAK FLOW (cms)	.48	.02 .498 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)	9.67	9.80 9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)	105.03	49.37 96.685
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)	107.04	107.04 107.035
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	.98	.46 .903

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

001:0024-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .383 (cms)
| TotalHyd 05:000102 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|              | Total minor system capacity = .383 (cms)
|              | Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | TOTAL HYD. 05:000102 1.30  .498  9.667 96.685 .000
|              | MAJOR SYST 06:102MJ  .04  .115  9.667 96.685 .000
|              | MINOR SYST 07:102MN 1.26  .383  9.567 96.685 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0025-----
*Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .383 (cms)
| TotalHyd 05:000102 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|              | Total minor system capacity = .383 (cms)
|              | Total major system storage [TMAJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)  (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
|              |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|              | TOTAL HYD. 05:000102 1.30  .498  9.667 96.685 .000
|              | MAJOR SYST 06:102MJ  .04  .115  9.667 96.685 .000
|              | MINOR SYST 07:102MN 1.26  .383  9.567 96.685 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

-----
| COMPUTE DUALRES | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .220 (cms)
| TotalHyd 07:102MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
-----
| Total minor system capacity | = .220 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
-----

```

```

-----
001:0009 ROUTE RESERVOIR
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
Simulation ended on 2012-05-16 at 14:56:41
-----

```

ID:	NHYD	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	DWF
		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	(cms)
TOTAL HYD.	07:102MN	1.26	.383	9.567	96.685	.000
MAJOR SYST	08:102CH	.11	.163	9.567	96.685	.000
MINOR SYST	09:102PD	1.15	.220	9.533	96.685	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0026

```

| ADD HYD (M2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 10:M11 | .98 2.950 9.70 99.27 .000
| +ID2 06:102MJ | .04 .115 9.67 96.69 .000
| ***** | *****
| SUM 03:M12 | 1.02 2.950 9.70 99.16 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0027

```

| ADD HYD (CH2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 01:CH1 | 3.86 3.926 9.70 99.32 .000
| +ID2 04:PWROOF | 8.50 .121 11.53 104.98 .000
| +ID3 08:102CH | .11 .163 9.57 96.69 .000
| ***** | *****
| SUM 05:CH2 | 12.47 4.096 9.70 103.16 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0028

```

| ADD HYD (PD2 ) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 02:PD1 | 23.26 2.485 9.63 99.24 .000
| +ID2 09:102PD | 1.15 .220 9.53 96.69 .000
| ***** | *****
| SUM 06:PD2 | 24.41 2.705 9.63 99.12 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0029

```

-----
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>06:(PD2 ) |
| OUT<07:(POND ) |
-----
| ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE ***** |
| OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE |
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.) |
|-----|-----|
| .000 .0000E+00 | 2.280 .2630E+00 |
| .028 .1190E+00 | 4.686 .3620E+00 |
| .311 .1530E+00 | 7.610 .4670E+00 |
| .827 .1890E+00 | 11.693 .6020E+00 |
| 1.492 .2250E+00 | .000 .0000E+00 |
|-----|-----|
-----
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. |
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) |
|-----|-----|
| INFLOW >06: (PD2 ) | 24.41 2.705 9.633 99.122 |
| OUTFLOW <07: (POND ) | 24.41 2.553 9.867 99.121 |
| OVERFLOW<08: (OVRFLW) | .00 .000 .000 .000 |
|-----|-----|
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0 |
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00 |
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00 |
|-----|-----|
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 94.365 |
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 14.00 |
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2746E+00 |
|-----|-----|

```

001:0030

```

| ADD HYD (PNDOUT) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 07:POND | 24.41 2.553 9.87 99.12 .000
| +ID2 08:OVRFLW | .00 .000 .00 .00 .000 **DRY**
| ***** | *****
| SUM 09:PNDOUT | 24.41 2.553 9.87 99.12 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0031

* SYROUT must be 2.84 m3/s or less for 5 year event based on 75 l/s/ha for * 37.9 total site hectares.

```

| ADD HYD (SYROUT) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 09:PNDOUT | 24.41 2.553 9.87 99.12 .000
| +ID2 05:CH2 | 12.47 4.096 9.70 103.16 .000
| ***** | *****
| SUM 10:SYROUT | 36.88 6.343 9.73 100.49 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0032

* TOTAL is all flows from development site and argentia road

```

| ADD HYD (TOTAL) | ID: NHYD AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V. DWF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
-----
| ID1 03:M12 | 1.02 2.950 9.70 99.16 .000
| +ID2 10:SYROUT | 36.88 6.343 9.73 100.49 .000
| ***** | *****
| SUM 01:TOTAL | 37.90 9.252 9.70 100.45 .000
-----

```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0033

```

| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.80 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 02:100 DF= 2.00 | Ia (mm)= 8.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
| | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .700
-----
| Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .262
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= .225 (i)
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 10.433
| RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 47.178
| TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 107.035
| RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .441
-----
| (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
-----

```

001:0034
FINISH

WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES

```

SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 999 999 =====
S W W M M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9
SSSSS W W M M M H H H Y Y M M O O O ## 9 9 9 9 Ver. 4.02
S W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9999 9999 July 1999
SSSSS W W M M H H Y Y M M O O O 9 9 9 9 =====
StormWater Management Hydrologic Model 999 999 =====
    
```

```

***** SWMHYMO-99 Ver/4.02 *****
***** A single event and continuous hydrologic simulation model *****
***** based on the principles of HYMO and its successors *****
*****
***** Distributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc. *****
***** Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 727-5199 *****
***** Gatineau, Quebec: (819) 243-6858 *****
***** E-Mail: swmhymo@jfasa.com *****
    
```

```

***** Licensed user: Earth Tech Canada *****
***** London SERIAL#:2649264 *****
*****
***** PROGRAM ARRAY DIMENSIONS *****
***** Maximum value for ID numbers : 10 *****
***** Max. number of rainfall points: 15000 *****
***** Max. number of flow points: 15000 *****
    
```

```

***** DETAILED OUTPUT *****
*****
***** DATE: 2012-05-16 TIME: 14:52:11 RUN COUNTER: 002775 *****
*****
***** Input filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\100YR.D *****
***** Output filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\100YR.O *****
***** Summary filename: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\100YR.S *****
***** User comments: *****
***** 1: *****
***** 2: *****
***** 3: *****
    
```

```

001:0001-----
*****
***** Project Name: [PROLOGIS PARK MEADOWVALE] Project Number: [60142982] *****
***** Date : 01-03-2012 *****
***** Modeller : [DPG] *****
***** Revision : 02-15-2012 *****
***** Revised by : [dgp] *****
***** Company : Earth Tech Canada *****
***** License # : 2649264 *****
*****
***** Phase 1 *****
    
```

```

| START | Project dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
| Rainfall dir.: O:\PROJECTS\601429-1\GENCOR-1\LONDON-2\SWMHYMO\
| TZERO = 00 hrs on
| METOUT= 2 (output = METRIC)
| NRUN = 001
| NSTORM = 0
    
```

```

001:0002-----
*****
***** # 100-year design storm, City of Mississauga standards *****
*****
| CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A=1450.000
| Ptotal=119.37 mm | B= 4.900
| | C= 78.0
    
```

```

used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
Duration of storm = 24.00 hrs
Storm time step = 10.00 min
Time to peak ratio = 1.40
    
```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
.17	1.118	6.17	2.481	12.17	4.500	18.17	1.678
.33	1.134	6.33	2.581	12.33	4.268	18.33	1.653
.50	1.150	6.50	2.691	12.50	4.061	18.50	1.628
.67	1.167	6.67	2.811	12.67	3.875	18.67	1.604
.83	1.184	6.83	2.945	12.83	3.708	18.83	1.581
1.00	1.202	7.00	3.095	13.00	3.557	19.00	1.559
1.17	1.221	7.17	3.263	13.17	3.419	19.17	1.537
1.33	1.240	7.33	3.453	13.33	3.292	19.33	1.516
1.50	1.260	7.50	3.670	13.50	3.176	19.50	1.496
1.67	1.281	7.67	3.921	13.67	3.068	19.67	1.476
1.83	1.303	7.83	4.215	13.83	2.969	19.83	1.457
2.00	1.325	8.00	4.564	14.00	2.876	20.00	1.438
2.17	1.348	8.17	4.967	14.17	2.790	20.17	1.420
2.33	1.373	8.33	5.510	14.33	2.710	20.33	1.402
2.50	1.398	8.50	6.177	14.50	2.634	20.50	1.385
2.67	1.424	8.67	7.060	14.67	2.564	20.67	1.369
2.83	1.452	8.83	8.290	14.83	2.497	20.83	1.352
3.00	1.481	9.00	10.136	15.00	2.434	21.00	1.337
3.17	1.511	9.17	13.256	15.17	2.375	21.17	1.321
3.33	1.542	9.33	19.803	15.33	2.319	21.33	1.306
3.50	1.575	9.50	43.957	15.50	2.266	21.50	1.292
3.67	1.610	9.67	176.312	15.67	2.215	21.67	1.278
3.83	1.647	9.83	51.281	15.83	2.167	21.83	1.264
4.00	1.685	10.00	26.302	16.00	2.122	22.00	1.250
4.17	1.726	10.17	18.057	16.17	2.078	22.17	1.237
4.33	1.769	10.33	13.923	16.33	2.037	22.33	1.224
4.50	1.814	10.50	11.424	16.50	1.997	22.50	1.212
4.67	1.863	10.67	9.743	16.67	1.959	22.67	1.199
4.83	1.914	10.83	8.529	16.83	1.923	22.83	1.187
5.00	1.968	11.00	7.609	17.00	1.888	23.00	1.176
5.17	2.027	11.17	6.886	17.17	1.854	23.17	1.164
5.33	2.089	11.33	6.302	17.33	1.822	23.33	1.153
5.50	2.156	11.50	5.818	17.50	1.791	23.50	1.142
5.67	2.228	11.67	5.411	17.67	1.761	23.67	1.131
5.83	2.305	11.83	5.064	17.83	1.733	23.83	1.121
6.00	2.390	12.00	4.763	18.00	1.705	24.00	1.110

```

001:0003-----
*****
***** Future North Site Development *****
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 17.30
| 01:000103 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 90.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 90.00
*****
| IMPERVIOUS | PEROUVIOUS (i)
| Surface Area (ha)= 15.57 | 1.73
| Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 | 5.00
| Average Slope (%)= .50 | 2.00
| Length (m)= 340.00 | 50.00
| Mannings n = .013 | .250
*****
| Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 176.31 | 71.56
| over (min)= 6.00 | 14.00
| Storage Coeff. (min)= 5.22 (ii) | 14.45 (iii)
| Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 6.00 | 14.00
| Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .21 | .08
*****
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= 6.23 | .22 | 6.371 (iii)
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.70 | 9.83 | 9.700
    
```

```

RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 117.37 58.59 111.495
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 119.37 119.37 119.373
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .49 .934
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROUVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0004-----
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN<01:(000103) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
| OUT<02:(NORTH) | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
| .000 .0000E+00 | 1.300 .3000E+00
*****
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V.
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| INFLOW<01: (000103) | 17.30 | 6.371 | 9.700 | 111.495
| OUTFLOW<02: (NORTH) | 14.30 | 1.300 | 9.667 | 111.495
| OVFLOW<03: (OVFLW) | 3.00 | 5.050 | 9.700 | 111.495
*****
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 3
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .37
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= 1.18
*****
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 20.406
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -2.00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.3001E+00
    
```

```

001:0005-----
| ADD HYD (N) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| ID1 02:NORTH | 14.30 | 1.300 | 9.67 | 111.50 | .000
| ID2 03:OVFLW | 3.00 | 5.050 | 9.70 | 111.50 | .000
*****
| SUM 04:N1 | 17.30 | 6.350 | 9.70 | 111.50 | .000
*****
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0006-----
| Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET]= 3.649 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:N1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET]= 1
| | Total minor system capacity = 3.649 (cms)
| | Total major system storage [TMJSTO]= 0.(cu.m.)
*****
| ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| TOTAL HYD. 04:N1 | 17.30 | 6.350 | 9.700 | 111.495 | .000
*****
| MAJOR SYST 05:103MJ | 1.06 | 2.701 | 9.700 | 111.495 | .000
| MINOR SYST 06:103MN | 16.24 | 3.649 | 9.667 | 111.495 | .000
*****
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0007-----
| Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET]= .928 (cms)
| TotalHyd 06:103MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET]= 1
| | Total minor system capacity = .928 (cms)
| | Total major system storage [TMJSTO]= 0.(cu.m.)
*****
| ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DMF
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm) (cms)
| TOTAL HYD. 06:103MN | 16.24 | 3.649 | 9.667 | 111.495 | .000
*****
| MAJOR SYST 07:103CH | 2.90 | 2.721 | 9.667 | 111.495 | .000
| MINOR SYST 08:103PD | 13.34 | .928 | 9.600 | 111.495 | .000
*****
NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0008-----
*****
***** Prologis Park Development *****
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 10.80
| 09:000101 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 89.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 89.00
*****
| IMPERVIOUS | PEROUVIOUS (i)
| Surface Area (ha)= 9.61 | 1.19
| Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00 | 5.00
| Average Slope (%)= .50 | 2.00
| Length (m)= 260.00 | 50.00
| Mannings n = .013 | .250
*****
| Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 176.31 | 71.56
| over (min)= 4.00 | 14.00
| Storage Coeff. (min)= 4.45 (ii) | 13.67 (iii)
| Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00 | 14.00
| Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .26 | .08
*****
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= 4.20 | .15 | 4.287 (iii)
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67 | 9.83 | 9.667
| RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 117.37 | 58.59 | 110.908
| TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 119.37 | 119.37 | 119.373
| RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .49 .929
*****
(i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROUVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
(ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL
THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
(iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
    
```

```

001:0009-----
*****
***** Route Reservoir placed as a holder if needed, otherwise leave empty *****
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN<09:(000101) | ***** OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE *****
| OUT<10:(SOUTH) | OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
| (cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
| .000 .0000E+00 | .000 .0000E+00
*****
| ROUTING RESULTS | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V.
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
| INFLOW<09: (000101) | 10.80 | 4.287 | 9.667 | 110.908
| OUTFLOW<10: (SOUTH) | .00 | 0.000 | 0.000 | .000
| OVFLOW<01: (OVFLW) | 10.80 | 4.134 | 9.667 | 110.908
*****
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 1
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= 25.23
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= 93.69
*****
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= .000
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= -580.00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.0000E+00
*****
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
    
```

```

001:0010-----
| ADD HYD (S1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)    (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
ID1 10:SOUTH   .00    .000    .00    .00    .000
+ID2 01:OVRFLM 10.80   4.134   9.67  110.91 .000
=====
SUM 02:S1     10.80   4.134   9.67  110.91 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0011-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 2.762 (cms)
| TotalHyd 02:S1 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|              | Total minor system capacity = 2.762 (cms)
|              | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
(ha)    (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 02:S1 10.80 4.134 9.667 110.908 .000
MAJOR SYST 03:101MJ .53 1.372 9.667 110.908 .000
MINOR SYST 04:101MN 10.27 2.762 9.600 110.908 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0012-----
*Split out 2 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = 1.557 (cms)
| TotalHyd 04:101MN | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|              | Total minor system capacity = 1.557 (cms)
|              | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
(ha)    (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 04:101MN 10.27 2.762 9.600 110.908 .000
MAJOR SYST 06:101CH 1.02 1.205 9.600 110.908 .000
MINOR SYST 09:101PD 9.24 1.557 9.567 110.908 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0013-----
| ADD HYD (M1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)    (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
ID1 05:103MJ   1.06   2.701   9.70  111.50 .000
+ID2 03:101MJ   .53   1.372   9.67  110.91 .000
=====
SUM 10:M1     1.60   4.070   9.70  111.30 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0014-----
| ADD HYD (CH1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)    (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
ID1 07:103CH   2.90   2.721   9.67  111.50 .000
+ID2 06:101CH   1.02   1.205   9.60  110.91 .000
=====
SUM 01:CH1    3.92   3.926   9.67  111.34 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0015-----
| ADD HYD (PD1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)    (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
ID1 08:103PD   13.34   .928   9.60  111.50 .000
+ID2 09:101PD   9.24   1.557   9.57  110.91 .000
=====
SUM 02:PD1    22.58   2.485   9.60  111.25 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0016-----
* East Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 3.50
| 03:000105 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
    
```

```

Surface Area (ha)= 3.46      IMPERVIOUS  PEROVIOUS (i)
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00     (cms)      (hrs)      (mm)      (cms)
Average Slope (%)= .50      5.00
Length (m)= 150.00          50.00
Mannings n = .013          .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 176.31 175.76
over (min)= 4.00           10.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.20 (ii) 9.64 (ii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00    10.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .32     .12
*TOTALS*
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 1.61        .01        1.621 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67     9.77     9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 117.37   111.86   117.318
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 119.37  119.37   119.373
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98     .94     .983
    
```

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

001:0017-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>03:(000105) |
| OUT>04:(EASTRF) |
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .0000E+00 | .060 .2800E+00

ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLOW >03: (000105) 3.50 1.621 9.667 117.318
OUTFLOW<04: (EASTRF) 3.50 .057 11.500 117.316
OVERFLOW<05: (OVRFLM) .00 0.000 0.000 0.000

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.508
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 110.00
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.2653E+00
    
```

001:0018-----

```

| ADD HYD (E1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)    (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
ID1 04:EASTRF   3.50   .057   11.50  117.32 .000
+ID2 05:OVRFLM .00    .000    .00    .00    .000 **DRY**
=====
SUM 06:E1     3.50   .057   11.50  117.32 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0019-----
* West Roof
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 5.00
| 07:000104 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 99.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 99.00
    
```

```

IMPERVIOUS  PEROVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)= 4.95      .05
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00     5.00
Average Slope (%)= .50      2.00
Length (m)= 180.00          50.00
Mannings n = .013          .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 176.31 175.76
over (min)= 4.00           10.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 3.57 (ii) 10.01 (ii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 4.00    10.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .30     .11
*TOTALS*
PEAK FLOW (cms)= 2.26        .02        2.276 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67     9.77     9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 117.37   111.86   117.318
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 119.37  119.37   119.373
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98     .94     .983
    
```

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 99.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

001:0020-----
ROUTE RESERVOIR Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>07:(000104) |
| OUT>08:(WESTRF) |
===== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====
OUTFLOW STORAGE | OUTFLOW STORAGE
(cms) (ha.m.) | (cms) (ha.m.)
.000 .0000E+00 | .080 .3900E+00
    
```

```

ROUTING RESULTS AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
INFLOW >07: (000104) 5.00 2.276 9.667 117.318
OUTFLOW<08: (WESTRF) 5.00 .078 11.567 117.316
OVERFLOW<09: (OVRFLM) .00 0.000 0.000 0.000
    
```

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
 CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
 PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%)= .00

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 3.441
 TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)= 114.00
 MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)=.3818E+00

```

001:0021-----
| ADD HYD (W1 ) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)    (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
ID1 08:WESTRF   5.00   .078   11.57  117.32 .000
+ID2 09:OVRFLM .00    .000    .00    .00    .000 **DRY**
=====
SUM 03:W1     5.00   .078   11.57  117.32 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0022-----
| ADD HYD (EWROOF) | ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
|              | (ha)    (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
ID1 06:E1      3.50   .057   11.50  117.32 .000
+ID2 03:W1     5.00   .078   11.57  117.32 .000
=====
SUM 04:EWROOF 8.50   .135   11.53  117.32 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```

001:0023-----
* Argentia Road Extension
| CALIB STANDHYD | Area (ha)= 1.30
| 05:000102 DT= 2.00 | Total Imp(%)= 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 85.00
    
```

```

IMPERVIOUS  PEROVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)= 1.11      .19
Dep. Storage (mm)= 2.00     5.00
Average Slope (%)= .50      2.00
Length (m)= 90.00           50.00
Mannings n = .013          .250
Max. eff. Inten. (mm/hr)= 176.31 78.37
over (min)= 2.00           12.00
Storage Coeff. (min)= 2.35 (ii) 11.25 (ii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 2.00    12.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .49     .10
*TOTALS*
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .54         .03         .553 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 9.67     9.80     9.667
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 117.37   58.60   108.556
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 119.37  119.37   119.373
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98     .49     .909
    
```

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PEROVIOUS LOSSES: CN* = 70.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

```

001:0024-----
*Split out 10 year flow
| COMPUTE DUALHYD | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .383 (cms)
| TotalHyd 05:000102 | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|              | Total minor system capacity = .383 (cms)
|              | Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0.(cu.m.)
ID: NHYD  AREA  QPEAK  TPEAK  R.V.  DMF
(ha)    (cms)  (hrs)  (mm)  (cms)
TOTAL HYD. 05:000102 1.30 .553 9.667 108.556 .000
MAJOR SYST 06:102MJ .06 .170 9.667 108.556 .000
MINOR SYST 07:102MN 1.24 .383 9.567 108.557 .000
    
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0025-----

*Split out 2 year flow

```
-----
| COMPUTE DUALRES | Average inlet capacities [CINLET] = .220 (cms)
| TotalHyd 07:102M | Number of inlets in system [NINLET] = 1
|-----|-----|
| Total minor system capacity | = .220 (cms)
| Total major system storage [TMJSTO] = 0. (cu.m.)
|-----|-----|
```

```
-----
001:0009 ROUTE RESERVOIR
*** WARNING: Outflow volume is less than inflow volume.
Simulation ended on 2012-05-16 at 14:52:12
|-----|-----|
```

ID:	NHYD	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	DWF
		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	(cms)
TOTAL HYD.	07:102M	1.24	.383	9.567	108.557	.000
MAJOR SYST	08:102CH	.11	.163	9.567	108.557	.000
MINOR SYST	09:102PD	1.13	.220	9.533	108.557	.000

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0026

```
-----
| ADD HYD (M2 ) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
|-----|-----|
| (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms) |
|-----|-----|
| ID1 10:M1 | 1.60 | 4.070 | 9.70 | 111.30 | .000
|+ID2 06:102M | .06 | .170 | 9.67 | 108.56 | .000
|-----|-----|
| SUM 03:M12 | 1.66 | 4.070 | 9.70 | 111.20 | .000
|-----|-----|
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0027

```
-----
| ADD HYD (CH2 ) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
|-----|-----|
| (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms) |
|-----|-----|
| ID1 01:CH1 | 3.92 | 3.926 | 9.67 | 111.34 | .000
|+ID2 04:PWROOF | 8.50 | .135 | 11.53 | 117.32 | .000
|+ID3 08:102CH | .11 | .163 | 9.57 | 108.56 | .000
|-----|-----|
| SUM 05:CH2 | 12.53 | 4.170 | 9.67 | 115.37 | .000
|-----|-----|
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0028

```
-----
| ADD HYD (PD2 ) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
|-----|-----|
| (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms) |
|-----|-----|
| ID1 02:PD1 | 22.58 | 2.485 | 9.60 | 111.25 | .000
|+ID2 09:102PD | 1.13 | .220 | 9.53 | 108.56 | .000
|-----|-----|
| SUM 06:PD2 | 23.71 | 2.705 | 9.60 | 111.13 | .000
|-----|-----|
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0029

```
-----
| ROUTE RESERVOIR | Requested routing time step = 2.0 min.
| IN>06:(PD2 ) |
| OUT<07:(POND ) |
|-----|-----|
|==== OUTFLOW STORAGE TABLE =====|
| OUTFLOW | STORAGE | OUTFLOW | STORAGE |
| (cms) | (ha.m.) | (cms) | (ha.m.) |
|-----|-----|
| .000 | .0000E+00 | 2.280 | .2630E+00 |
| .028 | .1190E+00 | 4.686 | .3620E+00 |
| .311 | .1530E+00 | 7.610 | .4670E+00 |
| .827 | .1890E+00 | 11.693 | .6020E+00 |
| 1.492 | .2250E+00 | .000 | .0000E+00 |
|-----|-----|
```

```
-----
ROUTING RESULTS | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V.
|-----|-----|
| (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) |
|-----|-----|
| INFLOW >06: (PD2 ) | 23.71 | 2.705 | 9.600 | 111.126
| OUTFLOW <07: (POND ) | 23.71 | 2.592 | 9.900 | 111.125
| OVERFLOW <08: (OVRFLW) | .00 | .000 | .000 | .000
|-----|-----|
| TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED OVERFLOWS = 0
| CUMULATIVE TIME OF OVERFLOWS (hours)= .00
| PERCENTAGE OF TIME OVERFLOWING (%) = .00
|-----|-----|
| PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%) = 95.841
| TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min) = 18.00
| MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.) = .2760E+00
|-----|-----|
```

001:0030

```
-----
| ADD HYD (PNDOUT) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
|-----|-----|
| (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms) |
|-----|-----|
| ID1 07:POND | 23.71 | 2.592 | 9.90 | 111.12 | .000
|+ID2 08:OVRFLW | .00 | .000 | .00 | .00 | .000 **DRY**
|-----|-----|
| SUM 09:PNDOUT | 23.71 | 2.592 | 9.90 | 111.12 | .000
|-----|-----|
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0031

* SYROUT must be 2.84 m3/s or less for 5 year event based on 75 l/s/ha for * 37.9 total site hectares.

```
-----
| ADD HYD (SYROUT) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
|-----|-----|
| (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms) |
|-----|-----|
| ID1 09:PNDOUT | 23.71 | 2.592 | 9.90 | 111.12 | .000
|+ID2 05:CH2 | 12.53 | 4.170 | 9.67 | 115.37 | .000
|-----|-----|
| SUM 10:SYROUT | 36.24 | 6.506 | 9.77 | 112.59 | .000
|-----|-----|
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0032

* TOTAL is all flows from development site and argentia road

```
-----
| ADD HYD (TOTAL) | ID: NHYD | AREA | QPEAK | TPEAK | R.V. | DWF
|-----|-----|
| (ha) | (cms) | (hrs) | (mm) | (cms) |
|-----|-----|
| ID1 03:M12 | 1.66 | 4.070 | 9.70 | 111.20 | .000
|+ID2 10:SYROUT | 36.24 | 6.506 | 9.77 | 112.59 | .000
|-----|-----|
| SUM 01:TOTAL | 37.90 | 10.503 | 9.70 | 112.53 | .000
|-----|-----|
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

001:0033

```
-----
| CALIB NASHYD | Area (ha)= 4.80 Curve Number (CN)=70.00
| 02:100 DF= 2.00 | Ia (mm)= 8.000 # of Linear Res.(N)= 3.00
| | U.H. Tp(hrs)= .700
|-----|-----|
| Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .262
| PEAK FLOW (cms)= .271 (i)
| TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 10.433
| RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 56.322
| TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 119.373
| RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .472
|-----|-----|
| (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.
|-----|-----|
```

001:0034
FINISH

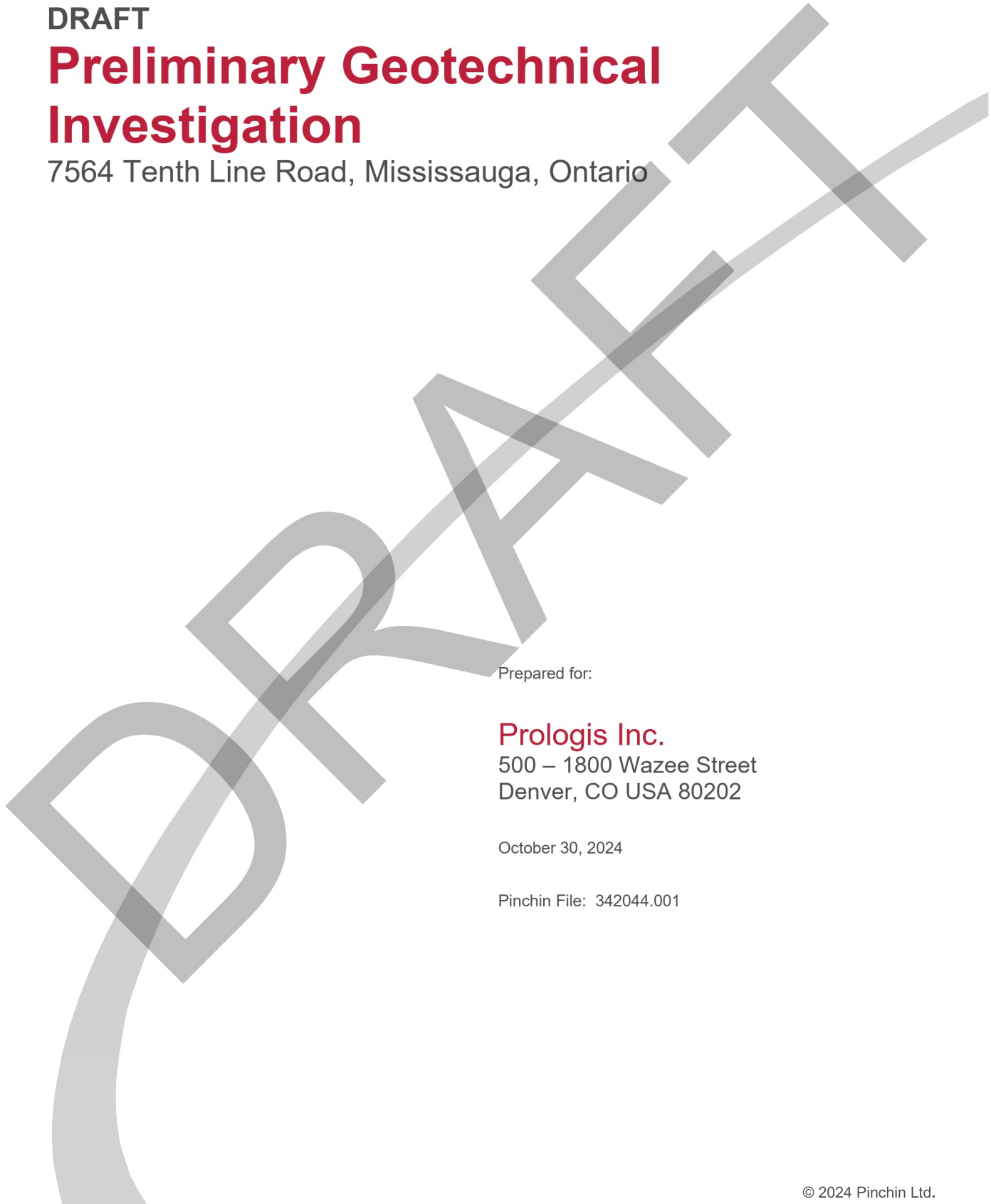
WARNINGS / ERRORS / NOTES



DRAFT

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga, Ontario



Prepared for:

Prologis Inc.

500 – 1800 Wazee Street
Denver, CO USA 80202

October 30, 2024

Pinchin File: 342044.001



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DRAFT



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FIGURES

Figure 1– Borehole Location Plan

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I	Abbreviations, Terminology and Principle Symbols used in Report and Borehole Logs
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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

Pinchin Ltd. (Pinchin) was retained by Prologis Inc. (Client) to conduct a Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation and provide subsequent geotechnical design recommendations as part of due diligence requirements for potential acquisition of 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga, Ontario (Site).

Based on information provided by the Client, the current plans for development consist of three one-storey industrial buildings, with no basement levels, and associated access roadways and parking. Proposed final grades were not known at the time of this report's preparation.

Pinchin's geotechnical comments and recommendations are based on the results of the Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation and our understanding of the project scope.

The purpose of the Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation was to delineate the subsurface conditions and soil engineering characteristics by advancing a total of thirty (30) sampled boreholes (Boreholes BH1 to BH30), at the Site.

Based on a desk top review and the results of the Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation, the following geotechnical data and engineering design recommendations are provided herein:

- A detailed description of the soil and groundwater conditions;
- Site preparation recommendations;
- Open cut excavations;
- Anticipated groundwater management;
- Site service trench design;
- Preliminary foundation design recommendations including soil bearing resistances at Ultimate Limit States (ULS) and Serviceability Limit States (SLS) design;
- Potential total and differential settlements;
- Foundation frost protection and engineered fill specifications and installation;
- Seismic Site classification for seismic Site response;
- Concrete floor slab-on-grade support recommendations; and,
- Potential construction concerns.

Abbreviations terminology and principle symbols commonly used throughout the report, borehole logs and appendices are enclosed in Appendix I.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Site is located at 7564 Tenth Line Road in Mississauga, Ontario. The Site is currently undeveloped and used for agricultural purposes. The site is adjacent to Highway 401 right-of-way to the north and industrial buildings to the south.

Data obtained from the Ontario Geological Survey Maps, as published by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, indicates that the Site is located on glaciolacustrine deposits generally comprising silty clay or clay cohesive till. The underlying bedrock at this Site is of the Queenston Formation consisting of shale, limestone, dolostone and siltstone (Ontario Geological Survey Map 1972, published 1978).

3.0 GEOTECHNICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION AND METHODOLOGY

Pinchin completed field investigations at the Site between September 26th and October 2nd, 2024 by advancing a total of thirty (30) sampled boreholes throughout the Site. The boreholes were advanced to depths of approximately 6.4 metres below existing ground surface (mbgs). The approximate spatial locations of the boreholes advanced at the Site are shown on the sketch in Figure 1. A drafted borehole location plan will be provided in the final version of this report.

The boreholes were advanced with the use of a CME 55 track-mounted rotary drill rig which was equipped with standard soil sampling equipment. Soil samples were collected at 0.75 and 1.5 m intervals using a 51 mm outside diameter (OD) split spoon barrel in conjunction with Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) "N" values (ASTM D1586). The SPT "N" values were used to assess the compactness condition of the non-cohesive soils and estimate the consistency of cohesive soils.

Monitoring wells were installed in two boreholes to allow measurement of stabilized groundwater levels. The monitoring wells were constructed using flush-threaded 50 mm diameter Trilock pipe with 3.0 meter long 10-slot well screens, delivered to the Site in pre-cleaned individually sealed plastic bags. The screen and riser pipes were not allowed to come into contact with the ground or drilling equipment prior to installation.

A completed well record was submitted to the property owner and the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for Ontario (MECP) as per Ontario Regulation 903, as amended. A licensed well technician must properly decommission the monitoring wells prior to construction according to Regulation 903 of the Ontario Water Resources Act.

Groundwater observations and measurements were obtained from the open boreholes during and upon completion of drilling. Groundwater levels were not measured at the time of the draft version of this report, but will be included in the final report. The groundwater observations and measurements recorded are included on the appended borehole logs.

The borehole locations were not surveyed at the time of the draft version of this report. Surveyed borehole locations and ground surface elevations will be provided in the final version of this report.

The field investigation was monitored by experienced Pinchin personnel. Pinchin logged the drilling operations and identified the soil samples as they were retrieved. The recovered soil samples were sealed into plastic bags and carefully transported to Pinchin's accredited materials testing laboratory for detailed analysis and testing. All soil samples were classified according to visual and index properties by the project engineer.

The field logging of the soil and groundwater conditions was performed to collect geotechnical engineering design information. The borehole logs include textural descriptions of the subsoil in accordance with a modified Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) and indicate the soil boundaries inferred from non-continuous sampling and observations made during the borehole advancement. These boundaries reflect approximate transition zones for the purpose of geotechnical design and should not be interpreted as exact planes of geological change. The modified USCS classification is explained in further detail in Appendix I. Details of the soil and groundwater conditions encountered within the boreholes are included on the Borehole Logs within Appendix II.

Select soil samples collected from the boreholes were submitted to Pinchin's material testing laboratory to determine the grain size distribution and plasticity characteristics of the soil. At the time of writing this report, the laboratory results are not yet available, and will be included in the final version of this report.

4.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

4.1 Borehole Soil Stratigraphy

In general, the soil stratigraphy at the Site comprises topsoil underlain with a layer of sandy silt, underlain by glacial till deposits. The upper layer of glacial till typically comprises cohesive silty clay or sandy silt and clay, which overlies sandy silt till silty sand till. The appended borehole logs provide detailed soil descriptions and stratigraphies, results of SPTs, moisture content profiles, details of monitoring well installations, and groundwater measurements.

4.1.1 Topsoil

All borehole on site encountered topsoil at surface, ranging in thickness from 100 mm to 300 mm.

4.1.2 Sandy Silt

A 0.4 to 0.6 m thick layer of sandy silt was found beneath the topsoil in most boreholes on site, extending to depths of 0.8 mbgs. This sandy silt layer contained trace gravel, was brown in colour and was described as moist.

SPT 'N'-values within this sandy silt layer ranged between 4 and 10 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a loose stat of compactness.

4.1.3 Silty Clay to Sandy Silty Clay Till

Underlying the topsoil in all boreholes, a 4.0 to 6.5 m thick deposit of silty clay was encountered, extending to depths between about 4.2 to 6.7 mbgs. Boreholes BH9, BH21, BH27 and BH28 were terminated in this deposit. The silty clay was described as sandy to containing some sand, trace to some gravel and brown in colour. The moisture content of this deposit was generally described as being about the plastic limit (APL) to drier than the plastic limit (DTPL).

SPT 'N'-values within the silty clay deposit ranged between 5 and greater than 50 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, suggesting a firm to hard consistency. The majority of this glacial till deposit more than 1.5 m below existing grade was very stiff to hard.

4.1.4 Sandy Silt to Silty Sand to Silty Sand and Gravel Till

Underlying the upper cohesive glacial till in all boreholes except Boreholes BH9, BH21, BH27 and BH28, a deposit of sandy silt to silty sand to silty sand and gravel till was encountered. This lower non-cohesive glacial till deposit extended to the termination depth of all boreholes in which it was encountered. This non-cohesive deposit was generally described as grey, wet, and containing trace rock fragments.

SPT 'N'-values within this deposit ranged from 13 to greater than 50 blow per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a compact to very dense state of compactness.

4.2 Groundwater Conditions

Groundwater observations and measurements were obtained in the open boreholes at the completion of drilling and are summarized on the appended borehole logs. Groundwater levels in the open boreholes generally ranged from 5.0 to 6.7 mbgs. Groundwater had not been measured in the monitoring wells installed for this investigation at the time of the draft version of this report.

Typically, the grey colour of the soils noted in the boreholes between 5.0 to 5.5 mbgs is indicative of permanent saturated conditions, and therefore, the fluctuations of the long-term groundwater should not be expected to drop below this depth. Perched groundwater may occur above these depths particularly following heavy rainfall or snowmelt.

Seasonal variations in the water table should be expected, with higher levels occurring during wet weather conditions in the spring and fall and lower levels occurring during dry weather conditions.

5.0 PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 General Information

The recommendations presented in the following sections of this report are based on the information available regarding the proposed construction, the results obtained from the preliminary geotechnical investigation, and Pinchin's experience with similar projects. Since the investigation only represents a portion of the subsurface conditions, it is possible that conditions may be encountered during construction that are substantially different than those encountered during the investigation. If these situations are encountered, adjustments to the design may be necessary. A qualified geotechnical engineer should be on-Site during the foundation preparation to ensure the subsurface conditions are the same/similar to what was observed during the investigation.

It is Pinchin's understanding that the development will consist of a three one-storey slab-on-grade (i.e. no basement level) industrial buildings and associated parking areas and access roadways. Information on proposed finished grades was not available at the time of this report's preparation.

5.2 Site Preparation

The existing topsoil is not considered suitable to remain below the proposed buildings, driveways and parking areas and will need to be removed. In calculating the approximate quantity of topsoil to be stripped, we recommend that the topsoil thicknesses provided on the individual borehole logs be increased by 50 mm to account for variations and some stripping of the mineral soil below.

Pinchin recommends that any engineered fill required at the Site be compacted in accordance with the criteria stated in the following table:

Type of Engineered Fill	Maximum Loose Lift Thickness (mm)	Compaction Requirements	Moisture Content (Percent of Optimum)
Structural fill to support foundations and floor slabs	200	100% SPMDD	Plus 2 to minus 4
Subgrade fill beneath parking lots and access roadways	300	98% SPMDD	Plus 2 to minus 4

Prior to placing any fill material at the Site, the subgrade should be inspected by a qualified geotechnical engineer, and loosened/soft pockets should be sub excavated and replaced with engineered fill.

Engineered structural fill must extend at least 1 m beyond the edge of proposed footings, and then downwards and outwards to competent subgrade at 1 horizontal to 1 vertical. It is also recommended that engineered structural fill be overbuilt at least 300 mm above the design underside of footing elevations.



The native sandy silty clay to silty clay till should be suitable for use as engineered fill and subgrade fill provided the grading work is carried out during periods of time with warmer weather and limited precipitation. Any wet portions of the native soils may need to be placed in thin lifts over large areas and allowed to dry. Placement in thin lifts is also important to ensure that any drier blocky portions of the native soils are properly broken down such that there are no air voids left in the fill. Use of heavy sheepsfoot packers will help to properly compact the fill.

It is recommended that any additional material imported to Site to raise grades below the proposed buildings comprise imported Ontario Provincial Standard Specification (OPSS) 1010 Granular 'B' Type I material. It is noted that Granular 'B' Type I material may consist of up to 100% Reclaimed Concrete Materials (RCM). RCM used as Granular 'B' shall not contain any loose reinforcing material. It is also noted that RCM will tend to increase the pH level of the Site and potentially contain environmental contaminants. The presence of thick RCM fills could affect the environmental conditions of the Site and become an issue in the future should the Site be sold or redeveloped.

If the work is carried out during very dry weather, water may have to be added to the material to improve compaction. Other types of imported soil may be suitable for use on Site but should be approved by a geotechnical engineer prior to import. A qualified geotechnical engineering technician should be on site to observe fill placement operations and perform field density tests at random locations throughout each lift, to indicate the specified compaction is being achieved.

5.3 Open Cut Excavations

It is anticipated that the foundations will be constructed at conventional frost depths, approximately 1.5 metres below finished floor elevation. Excavations for site services are expected at conventional depths of 2 to 3 mbgs.

Based on the subsurface information obtained from within the boreholes, it is anticipated that the excavated material will predominately consist of topsoil, sandy silt and native silty clay material. Groundwater was generally encountered at depths between 5.0 and 6.7 mbgs.

Where workers must enter trench excavations deeper than 1.2 m, the trench excavations should be suitably sloped and/or braced in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), Ontario Regulation 213/91, Construction Projects, July 1, 2011, Part III - Excavations, Section 226. Alternatively, the excavation walls may be supported by either closed shoring, bracing, or trench boxes complying with sections 235 to 239 and 241 under O. Reg. 231/91, s. 234(1). The use of trench boxes can most likely be used for temporary support of vertical side walls. The appropriate trench should be designed/confirmed for use in this soil deposit.



Based on the OHSA, the silty clay soils would be classified as Type 2 soil and temporary excavations in these soils may be cut vertical in the bottom 1.2 m and must be sloped back at an inclination of 1 horizontal to 1 vertical (H to V) above this. The sandy silt soils would be classified as Type 3 soil and temporary excavations in these soils must be sloped back at an inclination of 1 horizontal to 1 vertical (H to V) from the base of the excavation. Excavations extending below the groundwater table would be classified as a Type 4 soil and temporary excavations will have to be sloped back at 3 horizontal to 1 vertical from the base of the excavation. Excavations through more than one soil type must be sloped as per the requirements of the soil type with the highest number.

In addition to compliance with the OHSA, the excavation procedures must also be in compliance to any potential other regulatory authorities, such as federal and municipal safety standards.

Alternatively, the excavation walls may be supported by either closed shoring, or bracing, complying with sections 235 to 239 and 241 under O. Reg. 231/91, s. 234(1). Pinchin would be pleased to provide further recommendations on shoring design once the building plans have been completed.

Seasonal variations in the water table should be expected, with higher levels occurring during wet weather conditions in the spring and fall and lower levels occurring during dry weather conditions. If construction commences during wet periods (typically spring or fall), there is a greater potential that the groundwater elevation could be higher and/or perched groundwater may be present. Any potential precipitation or perched groundwater should be able to be controlled from pumping from filtered sumps.

Prior to commencing excavations, it is critical that all existing surface water and potential surface water is controlled and diverted away from the Site to prevent infiltration and subgrade softening. At no time should excavations be left open for a period of time that will expose them to precipitation and cause subgrade softening.

All collected water is to discharge a sufficient distance away from the excavation to prevent re-entry. Sediment control measures, such as a silt fence should be installed at the discharge point of the dewatering system. The utmost care should be taken to avoid any potential impacts on the environment.

It is the responsibility of the contractor to propose a suitable dewatering system based on the groundwater elevation at the time of construction. The method used should not adversely impact any nearby structures. Excavations to conventional design depths for the building foundations are not expected to require a Permit to Take Water or a submission to the Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR). It is the responsibility of the contractor to make this application if required.

As previously mentioned, above average seasonal variations in the groundwater table should be expected, with higher levels occurring during wet weather conditions in the spring and fall and lower levels occurring during dry weather conditions. As such, depending on the groundwater at the time of the excavation works, a more involved dewatering system may be required.

5.4 Site Servicing

5.4.1 Pipe Bedding and Cover Materials for Flexible and Rigid Pipes

The subgrade soil conditions beneath the site services will likely comprise natural glacial till soils. Any organic or excessively loose/soft soil encountered below the pipe inverts should be removed and replaced with additional pipe bedding. No support problems are anticipated for flexible or rigid pipes founded in the natural mineral soils. It is critical that the pipe subgrade is inspected by a geotechnical engineer prior to placement of pipe bedding material to ensure adequate support is available for the services.

Service pipes require an adequate base to ensure proper pipe connection and positive flow is maintained post construction. As such, pipe bedding should be placed to be of uniform thickness and compactness. The pipe bedding and cover material should conform to OPSD 802.010 and 802.013 specifications for flexible pipes and to OPSD 802.031 to 802.033 with Class “B” bedding for rigid pipes. The pipe bedding material should consist of a minimum thickness of 150 mm Granular “A” (OPSS 1010) below the pipe and extend up the sides to the spring line. However, the bedding thickness may have to be increased depending on the pipe diameter or if wet or weak subgrade conditions are encountered. The pipe cover material from the spring line should consist of a Granular “B” Type I (OPSS 1010) and should extend to a minimum of 300 mm above the top of the pipe. All granular fill material is to be placed in maximum 200 mm thick loose lifts compacted to a minimum of 98% SPMDD.

The bedding material, pipe and cover material should be installed as soon as practically possible after the excavation subgrade is exposed. The longer the excavated subgrade soil remains open to weather conditions and groundwater seepage, the greater the chance for construction problems to occur. Where it is difficult to stabilize the subgrade due to groundwater or the material is higher than the optimum moisture content, a Granular “B” Type II material may be required. Alternatively, if constant groundwater infiltration becomes an issue, then an approximate 150 mm granular pad consisting of 19 mm clear stone gravel (OPSS 1004) wrapped in a non-woven geotextile should be considered to maintain the integrity of the natural subgrade soil.

The clear stone should contain a minimum of 50% crushed particles. Water collected within the stone should be controlled through sumps and filtered pumps.

5.4.2 Trench Backfill

Following placement of the pipe bedding cover the trench shall be backfilled. The on-Site glacial till soils from above the groundwater table will be suitable for use at trench backfill. Portions of the material may be too wet and will require drying prior to placing as backfill. The natural clayey soils will have a blocky/lumpy texture, and a sheepsfoot roller is recommended in order to achieve proper compaction and ensure that all air voids are removed to avoid long term softening and settlement.

The soil should be placed to the design subgrade level, and be compacted in maximum 200 mm thick lifts to 98% SPMDD within 4% of the optimum moisture content for hardscaped areas and 95% SPMDD within 4% of the optimum moisture content for landscaped areas. The natural material must be free of organics or other deleterious material.

All stockpiled material should be protected from deleterious materials, additional moisture and be kept from freezing.

Quality control will be the utmost importance when selecting the material to use as backfill whether natural material or imported granular. The selection of the material should be done as early in the contract as possible to allow sufficient time for gradation and proctor testing on representative samples to ensure it meets the projects specifications.

Where the natural soil will be exposed, adequate compaction may prove difficult if the material becomes wet (i.e., above the optimum moisture content). Depending on the moisture content of the natural materials at the time of construction, they may either require moisture to be added or stockpiled and left to dry to achieve moisture content within plus 2% to minus 4% of optimum.

Depending on weather conditions at the time of construction, an imported material may be required regardless to achieve adequate compaction. If the imported material is not the same/similar to the soil observed on the side walls of the excavation, then a horizontal transition between the materials should be sloped as per frost heave taper OPSD 205.060.

Any natural material is to be placed in maximum 200 mm thick lifts compacted to 98% SPMDD within plus 2% to minus 4% optimum moisture content. Imported material should consist of a Granular "A", Granular "B" Type I, or Select Subgrade Material (OPSS 1010). Heavy construction equipment and truck traffic should not cross any pipe until at least 1 m of compacted soil is placed above the top of the pipe.

Post compaction settlement of finer grained soil can be expected, even when placed to compaction specifications. As such, fill materials should be installed as far in advance as possible before finishing the roadway in order to mitigate post compaction settlements.

5.5 Foundation Design

5.5.1 Shallow Foundations Bearing on Engineered Fill or Undisturbed Native Soils

The existing glacial till deposits is considered suitable to support the proposed building, provided all of the topsoil and any previously disturbed native material is removed, and the subgrade prepared as above. In the event that design underside of footing elevations are above the level of undisturbed native soils, the engineered structural fill must be placed as described in Section 5.2 of this report.



Conventional shallow strip or spread footings between 0.5 m and 3.0 in width, established on properly placed engineered structural fill or on the upper inorganic undisturbed native soils, may be designed using a bearing resistance for 25 mm of settlement at Serviceability Limit States of 150 kPa, and a factored geotechnical bearing resistance of 225 kPa at Ultimate Limit States (ULS).

Conventional shallow strip or spread footings between 0.5 m and 3.0 in width, established on the inorganic glacial till more than 1.5 m below existing grade, may be designed using a bearing resistance for 25 mm of settlement at Serviceability Limit States of 200 kPa, and a factored geotechnical bearing resistance of 225 kPa at Ultimate Limit States (ULS).

Higher bearing resistances may be available for deeper footings; however, as the actual building designs are unknown, Pinchin should be consulted to confirm the design bearing resistances provided are suitable for the design footing elevations.

As the actual service loads were not known at the time of this report, these should be reviewed by the project structural engineer to determine if SLS or ULS governs the footing design.

It is noted that there is a likelihood of weaker subgrade soil to be encountered between the investigation locations. Pinchin presumes that any areas of weaker subgrade soil will consist of small pockets of soft/loose natural soil which can be compacted to match the density of the remainder of the Site. As such, the material must be compacted to a minimum of 100% Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (SPMDD) prior to installing the concrete formwork. Any soft/loose areas which are not able to achieve the recommended 100% SPMDD are to be removed and replaced with a low strength concrete.

Pinchin notes that a qualified geotechnical engineering consultant should be on-Site during the proof roll and foundation preparation activities to verify the recommended level of compaction is achieved and to verify the design assumptions and recommendations. This is especially critical with respect to the recommended soil bearing pressures. If variations occur in the soil conditions between the borehole locations, site verification and site review by Pinchin is recommended to provide appropriate recommendations at that time.

The natural subgrade soil is sensitive to change in moisture content and can become loose/soft if subjected to additional water or precipitation. As well, it could be easily disturbed if travelled on during construction. Once it becomes disturbed it is no longer considered adequate to support the recommended design bearing pressures. It is recommended that a working slab of lean concrete (mud slab) be placed in the footing areas immediately after excavation and inspection to protect the founding soils during placement of formwork and reinforcing steel.

In addition, to ensure and protect the integrity of the subgrade soil during construction operations, the following is recommended:

- Prior to commencing excavations, it is critical that all existing surface water, potential surface water and perched groundwater are controlled and diverted away from the work Site to prevent infiltration and subgrade softening. At no time should excavations be left open for a period of time that will expose them to inclement weather conditions and cause subgrade softening;
- The subgrade should be sloped to a sump outside the excavation to promote surface drainage and the collected water pumped out of the excavation. Any potential precipitation or seepage entering the excavations should be pumped away immediately (not allowed to pond);
- The footing areas should be cleaned of all deleterious materials such as topsoil, organics, fill, disturbed, or caved material;
- Any potential large cobbles or boulders (i.e. greater than 200 mm in diameter) within the subgrade material are to be removed and replaced with a similar soil type not containing particles greater than 200 mm in diameter. It is critical that particles greater than 200 mm in diameter are not in contact with the foundation to prevent point loading and overstressing; and,
- If the excavated subgrade soil remains open to weather conditions and groundwater seepage, sidewall stability and suitability of the subgrade soil will need to be verified prior to construction.

If construction proceeds during freezing weather conditions, adequate temporary frost protection for the footing bases and concrete must be provided and maintained above freezing at all times.

5.5.2 Cast-in-place Concrete Caissons

Bored piles (drilled shafts) may be considered as an alternative for the building foundations. Bored piles typically involve drilling a vertical hole into the ground, and filling the hole with structural concrete and reinforcing steel. Once additional information on proposed grades and proposed building loads is available, further assessment on the potential use of caisson foundations can be provided.

5.5.3 Earth Pressure Parameters

The following parameters (un-factored) should be used for the design of structural elements subject to unbalanced earth pressures.

Soil Layer	Bulk Unit Weight (kN/m ³)	Angle of Internal Friction	Active Earth Pressure Coefficient	At-Rest Earth Pressure Coefficient	Passive Earth Pressure Coefficient
Glacial Till	21	30°	0.33	0.50	3.00

5.5.4 Site Classification for Seismic Site Response & Soil Behaviour

The following information has been provided to assist the building designer from a geotechnical perspective only. These geotechnical seismic design parameters should be reviewed in detail by the structural engineer and be incorporated into the design as required.

The seismic site classification has been based on the 2012 OBC. The parameters for determination of Site Classification for Seismic Site Response are set out in Table 4.1.8.4.A of the OBC. The site classification is based on the average shear wave velocity in the top 30 m of the site stratigraphy. If the average shear wave velocity is not known, the site class can be estimated from energy corrected Standard Penetration Resistance (N60) and/or the average undrained shear strength of the soil in the top 30 m.

The boreholes advanced at this Site extended to approximately 6.4 mbgs and were terminated in the glacial till deposit. SPT "N" values within this soil deposit ranged between 10 and greater than 50 blows per 300 mm. As such, based on Table 4.1.8.4.A of the OBC, this Site has been classified as Class D. A Site Class D has an average shear wave velocity (V_s) of between 180 and 360 m/s. It is recommended that shear wave velocity soundings be completed at the Site once final design and depths of foundations are known as a higher Site Classification may be available for deeper foundations at the Site.

5.5.5 Foundation Transition Zones

Excessive differential settlements can occur where the subgrade support material types differ below the underside of continuous strip footings, (i.e., structural fill to native silty clay). As such, where strip footings transition from one material to another the transition between the materials should be suitably sloped or benched to mitigate differential settlements.

Pinchin also recommends the following transition precautions to mitigate/accommodate potential differential settlements:

- For strip footings, the transition zones should be adequately reinforced with additional reinforced steel lap lengths or widened footings;
- Steel reinforced poured concrete foundation walls; and
- Control joints throughout the transition zone(s).

The above recommendations should be reviewed by the structural engineer and incorporated into the design as necessary.

Where strip footings are founded at different elevations, the subgrade soil is to have a maximum slope of 2 H to 1 V, with the concrete footing having a maximum rise of 600 mm and a minimum run of 600 mm between each step, as detailed in the 2012 Ontario Building Code (OBC). The lower footing should be installed first to mitigate the risk of undermining the upper footing.

Individual spread footings are to be spaced a minimum distance of one and a half times the largest footing width apart from each other to avoid stress bulb interaction between footings. This assumes the footings are at the same elevation.

Foundations may be placed at a higher elevation relative to one another provided that the slope between the outside face of the foundations are separated at a minimum slope of 2H: 1V with an imaginary line drawn from the underside of the foundations. The lower footing should be installed first to mitigate the risk of undermining the upper footing.

5.5.6 Estimated Settlement

All individual spread footings should be founded on uniform subgrade soils, reviewed and approved by a licensed geotechnical engineer.

Foundations installed in accordance with the recommendations outlined in the preceding sections are not expected to exceed total settlements of 25 mm and differential settlements of 19 mm.

All foundations are to be designed and constructed to the minimum widths as detailed in the 2012 OBC.

5.5.7 Building Drainage

To assist in maintaining the buildings dry from surface water seepage, it is recommended that exterior grades around the buildings be sloped away at a 2% gradient or more, for a distance of at least 2.0 m. Roof drains should discharge a minimum of 1.5 m away from the structure to a drainage swale or appropriate storm drainage system.



Exterior perimeter foundations drains are not required, where the finished floor elevation is established a minimum of 150 mm above the exterior final grades or that the exterior gradient is properly sloped to divert surface water away from the buildings.

5.5.8 Shallow Foundations Frost Protection & Foundation Backfill

In the Mississauga, Ontario area, exterior perimeter foundations for heated buildings require a minimum of 1.2 m of soil cover above the underside of the footing to provide soil cover for frost protection.

Where the foundations for heated buildings do not have the minimum 1.2 m of soil cover frost protection, they should be protected from frost with a combination of soil cover and rigid polystyrene insulation, such as Dow Styrofoam or equivalent product. If required, Pinchin can provide appropriate foundation frost protection recommendations as part of the design review.

To minimize potential frost movements from soil frost adhesion, the perimeter foundation backfill should consist of a free draining granular material, such as a Granular 'B' Type I (OPSS 1010) or an approved sand fill, extending a minimum lateral distance of 600 mm beyond the foundation. The existing glacial till soils are not considered suitable for reuse as foundation wall backfill due to poor hydraulic conductivity. Backfill must be brought up evenly on both sides of walls not designed to resist lateral earth pressure. All backfill material is to be placed in maximum 300 mm thick lifts compacted to a minimum of 100% SPMDD below the interior of building and exterior hard landscaping areas; and, 95% SPMDD below exterior soft landscaping areas. It is recommended that inspection and testing be carried out during construction to confirm backfill quality, thickness and to ensure compaction requirements are achieved.

5.6 Floor Slabs

Prior to the installation of the engineered fill material, all organics and deleterious materials should be removed to the underlying organic free in-situ soil. The natural subgrade soil is to be proof roll compacted with a minimum 10 tonne non-vibratory steel drum roller to observe for weak/soft spots. It is noted that some locations will not be accessible by the steel drum roller; as such, these locations can be proof roll compacted with a minimum 450 kg vibratory plate compactor.

The in-situ inorganic glacial till material encountered within the boreholes is considered adequate for the support of the concrete floor slabs provided it is proof roll compacted as outlined above. Any soft area(s) encountered during proof rolling should be excavated and replaced with a similar soil type.

Once the subgrade soil is exposed it is to be inspected and approved by a qualified geotechnical engineering consultant to ensure that the material conforms to the soil type and consistency observed during the subsurface investigation work.

Based on the in-situ soil conditions, it is recommended to establish the concrete floor slab on a minimum 300 mm thick layer of Granular “A” (OPSS 1010) compacted to 100% SPMDD. To create a better draining working pad within the building prior to floor slab placement, consideration can be given to placing a 300 mm thick layer of crusher run Granular ‘B’ with a maximum particle size of 50 mm, compacted to 100% SPMDD, with an underlying subdrain system Any required up-fill should consist of a Granular “B” Type I or Type II (OPSS 1010).

The installation of a vapour barrier may be required under the floor slab. If required, the vapour barrier should conform to the flooring manufacturer’s and designer’s requirements. Consideration may be given to carrying out moisture emission and/or relative humidity testing of the slab to determine the concrete condition prior to flooring installation. To minimize the potential for excess moisture in the floor slab, a concrete mixture with a low water-to-cement ratio (i.e. 0.5 to 0.55) should be used.

The following table provides the unfactored modulus of subgrade reaction values:

Material Type	Modulus of Subgrade Reaction (kN/m³)
Granular A (OPSS 1010)	85,000
Granular “B” Type I (OPSS 1010)	75,000
Granular “B” Type II (OPSS 1010)	85,000
Native Glacial Till or Engineered Fill	20,000

5.7 Asphaltic Concrete Pavement Structure Design for Parking Lot and Driveways

5.7.1 Discussion

Parking areas and driveway access will be constructed around the proposed buildings. The in-situ glacial till deposit is considered a sufficient bearing material for an asphaltic concrete pavement structure provided all organics, deleterious materials and areas of disturbed native soil are removed prior to installing the engineered fill material.

At this time Pinchin is unaware of the proposed final grades for the parking lot and access roadways. As such, provided the pavement structure overlies the in-situ silty clay material, the following pavement structure is recommended.

5.7.2 Pavement Structure

The following table presents the minimum specifications for a flexible asphaltic concrete pavement structure:

Pavement Layer	Compaction Requirements	Parking Areas	Driveways
Surface Course Asphaltic Concrete HL-3 (OPSS 1150)	92% MRD as per OPSS 310	35 mm	35 mm



Pavement Layer	Compaction Requirements	Parking Areas	Driveways
Binder Course Asphaltic Concrete HL-8 (OPSS 1150)	92 % MRD as per OPSS 310	55 mm	80 mm
Base Course: Granular "A" (OPSS 1010)	100% Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (ASTM-D698)	150 mm	150 mm
Subbase Course: Granular "B" Type I (OPSS 1010)	100% Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (ASTM D698)	400 mm	450 mm

Notes:

- I. Prior to placing the pavement structure, the subgrade soil is to be proof rolled with a smooth drum roller without vibration to observe weak spots and the deflection of the soil; and
- II. The recommended pavement structure may have to be adjusted according to Region of Peel standards. Also, if construction takes place during times of substantial precipitation and the subgrade soil becomes wet and disturbed, the granular thickness may have to be increased to compensate for the weaker subgrade soil. In addition, the granular fill material thickness may have to be temporarily increased to allow heavy construction equipment access the Site, in order to avoid the subgrade from "pumping" up into the granular material.
- III. Performance grade PG 58-28 asphaltic concrete should be specified for Marshall mixes. Consideration should be given to increasing the grade to 64-28 in areas designed for heavy truck traffic.

It is understood that consideration may be given to using asphalt reinforcement or granular reinforcement to optimize the pavement design. It is also understood that the Client has previous experience utilizing FORTA-FI asphalt reinforcement on other projects. As the native subgrade soils at this Site are silty, they may have frost susceptibility. As such, a significant reduction in the overall pavement structure thickness may result in increased potential for pavement distress due to frost heave. As such, it is recommended that the optimization be limited to asphalt reinforcement, subject to reassessment once additional information is available on proposed grades and engineered fill type if the pavement structure will be supported on engineered fill. The following optimized pavement structure utilizing FORTA-FI asphalt reinforcement could be considered:

Pavement Layer	Compaction Requirements	Light Duty Traffic and Parking Areas	Heavy Duty Traffic Areas and Access Roads
Surface Course: Asphaltic Concrete HL-3 (OPSS 1150) FORTA-FI Reinforced	92% MRD as per OPSS.MUNI 310	35 mm	35 mm
Binder Course: Asphaltic Concrete FORTA-FI Reinforced	92% MRD as per OPSS.MUNI 310	45 mm HL-4	55 mm HL-8
Base Course: Granular "A" (OPSS 1010)	100% Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (ASTM-D698)	150 mm	150 mm



Pavement Layer	Compaction Requirements	Light Duty Traffic and Parking Areas	Heavy Duty Traffic Areas and Access Roads
Subbase Course: Granular "B" Type II (OPSS 1010)	100% Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (ASTM D698)	350 mm	400 mm

Notes:

- i) Prior to placing the pavement structure, the subgrade soil is to be proof rolled with a smooth drum roller without vibration to observe weak spots and the deflection of the soil; and
- ii) The recommended pavement structure may have to be adjusted according to the Town of Caledon municipal standards. Also, if construction takes place during times of substantial precipitation and the subgrade soil becomes wet and disturbed, the granular thickness may have to be increased to compensate for the weaker subgrade soil. In addition, the granular fill material thickness may have to be temporarily increased to allow heavy construction equipment to access the Site, in order to avoid the subgrade from "pumping" up into the granular material.
- iii) Performance grade PG 58-28 asphaltic concrete should be specified for Marshall mixes. Consideration should be given to increasing the grade to 64-28 in areas designed for heavy truck traffic.

The FORTA-FI reinforcement must be introduced into the asphalt mixes as per the manufacturer's instructions, ensuring a homogenous asphalt mix with no clumps of reinforcement fibres. It is understood that the typical dosing of FORTA-FI reinforcement is 0.5 kg per metric tonne.

It is also noted that there is potential that significant amounts of soil may be imported during site preparation. There may be potential for additional pavement structure optimization for areas where pavement overly fill that has low frost susceptibility, such as imported clean sand or sand and gravel.

It is also noted that the subbase thicknesses provided in these pavement designs are expected to be suitable to support gravel truck traffic (assumed 60 t, five axle gravel trucks) and crane loads (outriggers on 2.1 m by 2.7 m pads with bearing pressures up to 125 kPa), prior to placement of Granular 'A' base and asphalt. Some re-grading and recompaction of the surface of the Granular 'B' may be required, particularly in any areas where trucks have turning movements.

5.7.3 Rigid Pavement Structure

Alternatively, consideration may also be given to the use of Portland cement concrete pavement where there is intense truck use and turning of transport vehicles in conjunction with the waste handling, loading docks or delivery facilities. Dolly pads are also to comprise concrete pavement.



The following table provides the minimum recommended rigid pavement structures:

Pavement Layer	Compaction Requirements	Light Duty Pavement	Heavy Duty Pavement
Portland Cement Concrete, CAN/CSA A23.1- Class C-2	CAN/CSA A23.1	150 mm	200 mm
Base Course, OPSS MUNI 1010 Granular A	100% Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (ASTM- D698)	200 mm	200 mm

Note:

- I. Prior to installation of the concrete pavement structure, in addition to the granular base course, it is recommended to install a granular subbase consisting of OPSS 1010 Granular "B", with a minimum thickness of 400 mm for the heavy duty apron slab areas. The purpose of the Granular "B" is to provide a stable working base for construction equipment, as well as providing a free-draining layer and added frost protection beneath the concrete.

All concrete pavement and dolly pads at this Site are to be rebar reinforced.

5.7.4 Pavement Structure Subgrade Preparation and Granular up Fill

The proper placement of base and subbase fill materials becomes very important in addressing the proper load distribution to provide a durable pavement structure.

The pavement subgrade materials should be thoroughly proof-rolled prior to placement of the Granular 'B' subbase course. If any unstable areas are noted, then the Granular 'B' thickness may need to be increased to support pavement construction traffic. This should be left as a field decision by a qualified geotechnical engineer at the time of construction, but it is recommended that additional Granular 'B' be carried as a provisional item under the construction contract.

Where fill material is required to increase the grade to the underside of the pavement structure it should consist of Granular 'B' Type I (OPSS 1010). The up fill material is to be placed in maximum 300 mm thick lifts compacted to 98% SPMDD within 4% of the optimum moisture content.

It is noted that as per OPSS.MUNI 1010, Granular 'A' and Granular 'B' Type I may consist of up to 100% Reclaimed Concrete Material (RCM). It is noted that RCM must not include any loose reinforcing materials, and reclaimed materials must be homogeneously blended.

Samples of both the Granular 'A' and Granular 'B' Type I aggregates should be tested for conformance to OPSS 1010 prior to utilization on Site and during construction. All stockpiled material should be protected from deleterious materials, additional moisture and be kept from freezing.

Post compaction settlement of fine grained soil can be expected, even when placed to compaction specifications. As such, fill material should be installed as far in advance as possible before finishing the parking lot and access roadways for best grade integrity.

Where the subgrade material types differ below the underside of the pavement structure, the transition between the materials should be sloped as per frost heave taper OPSD 205.60.

5.7.5 Drainage

Control of surface water is a critical factor in achieving good pavement structure life. The pavement thickness designs are based on a drained pavement subgrade via sub-drains or ditches.

The glacial till soils have poor natural drainage and therefore it is recommended that pavement subdrains be installed in the lower areas and be connected to the catch basins. Subdrains should comprise 150 mm diameter perforated pipe infiltrator sock, bedded in concrete sand. The upper limit of the concrete sand bedding should be at the lower limit of the pavement subbase, with the subgrade below the subbase sloped towards the subdrain.

The surface of the roadways should be free of depressions and be sloped at a minimum grade of 1% in order to drain to appropriate drainage areas. Subgrade soil should slope a minimum of 3% toward stormwater collection points. Positive slopes are very important for the proper performance of the drainage system. The granular base and subbase materials should extend horizontally to any potential ditches or swales.

In addition, routine maintenance of the drainage systems will assist with the longevity of the pavement structure. Ditches, culverts, sewers and catch basins should be regularly cleared of debris and vegetation.

6.0 SITE SUPERVISION & QUALITY CONTROL

It is recommended that all geotechnical aspects of the project be reviewed and confirmed under the appropriate geotechnical supervision, to routinely check such items. This includes but is not limited to inspection and confirmation of the undisturbed natural subgrade material prior to subgrade preparation, pouring any foundations or footings, backfilling, or engineered fill installation to ensure that the actual conditions are not markedly different than what was observed at the borehole locations and geotechnical components are constructed as per Pinchin's recommendations. Compaction quality control of engineered fill material (full-time monitoring) is recommended as standard practice, as well as regular sampling and testing of aggregates and concrete, to ensure that physical characteristics of materials for compliance during installation and satisfies all specifications presented within this report.

7.0 TERMS AND LIMITATIONS

This Geotechnical Investigation was performed for the exclusive use of Prologis Inc. (Client) in order to evaluate the subsurface conditions at 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga, Ontario. Within the limitations of scope, schedule and budget, our services have been executed in accordance with generally accepted practices in the field of geotechnical engineering for the Site.



Classification and identification of soil, and geologic units have been based upon commonly accepted methods employed in professional geotechnical practice. No warranty or other conditions, expressed or implied, should be understood. Conclusions derived are specific to the immediate area of study and cannot be extrapolated extensively away from sample locations.

Performance of this Geotechnical Investigation to the standards established by Pinchin is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the subgrade soil at the Site, and recognizes reasonable limits on time and cost.

Regardless how exhaustive a Geotechnical Investigation is performed, the investigation cannot identify all the subsurface conditions. Therefore, no warranty is expressed or implied that the entire Site is representative of the subsurface information obtained at the specific locations of our investigation. If during construction, subsurface conditions differ from then what was encountered within our test location and the additional subsurface information provided to us, Pinchin should be contacted to review our recommendations. This report does not alleviate the contractor, owner, or any other parties of their respective responsibilities.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the Client and their authorized agents. 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 the third parties. If additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from Pinchin will be required. Pinchin disclaims responsibility of consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs. No other warranties are implied or expressed. Furthermore, this report should not be construed as legal advice.

The liability of Pinchin or our officers, directors, shareholders or staff will be limited to the lesser of the fees paid or actual damages incurred by the Client. Pinchin will not be responsible for any consequential or indirect damages. Pinchin will only be liable for damages resulting from the negligence of Pinchin. Pinchin will not be liable for any losses or damage if the Client has failed, within a period of two years following the date upon which the claim is discovered (Claim Period), to commence legal proceedings against Pinchin to recover such losses or damage unless the laws of the jurisdiction which governs the Claim Period which is applicable to such claim provides that the applicable Claim Period is greater than two years and cannot be abridged by the contract between the Client and Pinchin, in which case the Claim Period shall be deemed to be extended by the shortest additional period which results in this provision being legally enforceable.

Pinchin makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation and these interpretations may change over time.



Please refer to Appendix IV, Report Limitations and Guidelines for Use, which pertains to this report.

Specific limitations related to the legal and financial and limitations to the scope of the current work are outlined in our proposal, the attached Methodology and the Authorization to Proceed, Limitation of Liability and Terms of Engagement which accompanied the proposal.

Information provided by Pinchin is intended for Client use only. Pinchin will not provide results or information to any party unless disclosure by Pinchin is required by law. Any use by a third party of reports or documents authored by Pinchin or any reliance by a third party on or decisions made by a third party based on the findings described in said documents, is the sole responsibility of such third parties. Pinchin accepts no responsibility for damages suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions conducted. No other warranties are implied or expressed.

342044.001 DRAFT Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation 7564 Tenth Line Mississauga ON Oct 30 2024

Template: Master Geotechnical Investigation Report – Ontario, GEO, September 2, 2021

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FIGURES



LEGEND

● BOREHOLE

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PROJECT NAME:
GEO TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

CLIENT NAME:
PROLOGIS

PROJECT LOCATION:
7564 TENTH LINE ROAD,
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO

FIGURE NAME:
BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER:
342044.000

SCALE:

DRAWN BY:
EN

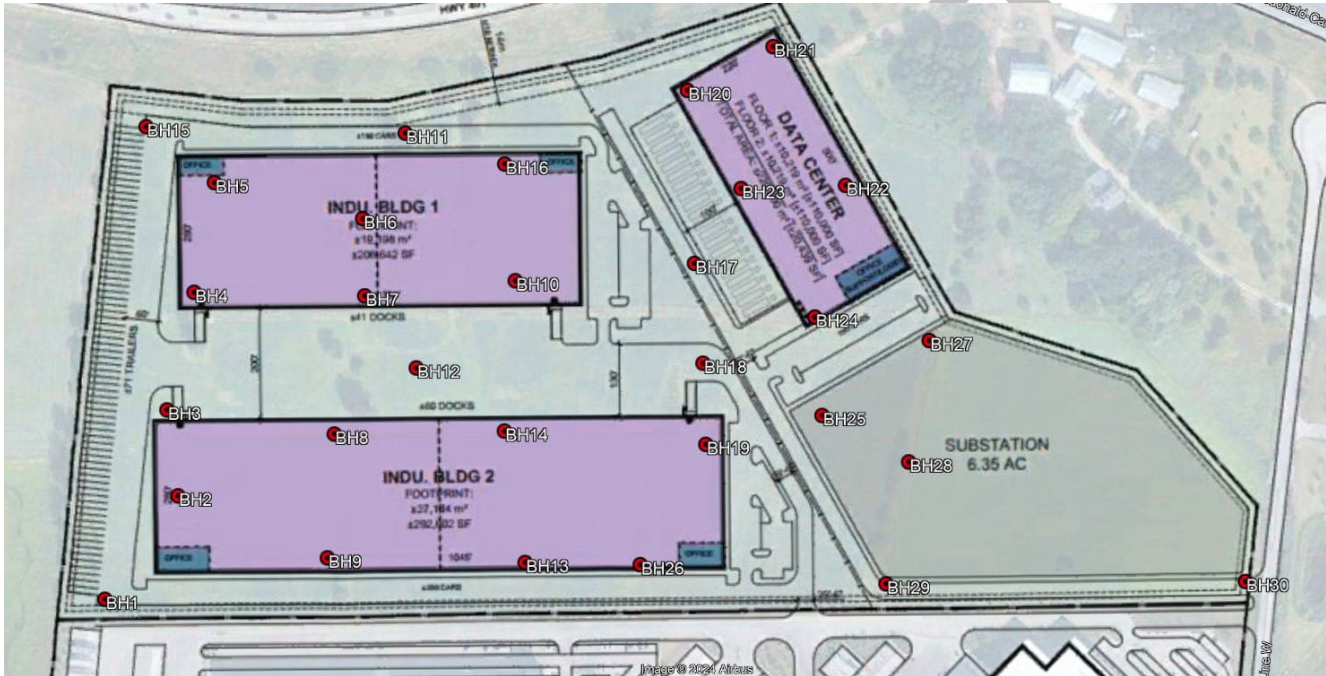
REVIEWED BY:
EN

DATE:
OCT 2024

FIGURE NUMBER:
1



INFERRED GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION



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Abbreviations, Terminology and Principle Symbols used in Report and

APPENDIX I
Borehole Logs

ABBREVIATIONS, TERMINOLOGY & PRINCIPAL SYMBOLS USED

Sampling Method

AS	Auger Sample	w	Washed Sample
SS	Split Spoon Sample	HQ	Rock Core (63.5 mm diam.)
ST	Thin Walled Shelby Tube	NQ	Rock Core (47.5 mm diam.)
BS	Block Sample	BQ	Rock Core (36.5 mm diam.)

In-Situ Soil Testing

Standard Penetration Test (SPT), “N” value is the number of blows required to drive a 51 mm outside diameter split barrel sampler into the soil a distance of 300 mm with a 63.5 kg weight free falling a distance of 760 mm after an initial penetration of 150 mm has been achieved. The SPT, “N” value is a qualitative term used to interpret the compactness condition of cohesionless soils and is used only as a very approximation to estimate the consistency and undrained shear strength of cohesive soils.

Dynamic Cone Penetration Test (DCPT) is the number of blows required to drive a cone with a 60 degree apex attached to “A” size drill rods continuously into the soil for each 300 mm penetration with a 63.5 kg weight free falling a distance of 760 mm.

Cone Penetration Test (CPT) is an electronic cone point with a 10 cm² base area with a 60 degree apex pushed through the soil at a penetration rate of 2 cm/s.

Field Vane Test (FVT) consists of a vane blade, a set of rods and torque measuring apparatus used to determine the undrained shear strength of cohesive soils.

Soil Descriptions

The soil descriptions and classifications are based on an expanded Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). The USCS classifies soils on the basis of engineering properties. The system divides soils into three major categories; coarse grained, fine grained and highly organic soils. The soil is then subdivided based on either gradation or plasticity characteristics. The classification excludes particles larger than 75 mm. To aid in quantifying material amounts by weight within the respective grain size fractions the following terms have been included to expand the USCS:

Soil Classification		Terminology	Proportion
Clay	< 0.002 mm		
Silt	0.002 to 0.06 mm	“trace”, trace sand, etc.	1 to 10%
Sand	0.075 to 4.75 mm	“some”, some sand, etc.	10 to 20%
Gravel	4.75 to 75 mm	Adjective, sandy, gravelly, etc.	20 to 35%
Cobbles	75 to 200 mm	And, and gravel, and silt, etc.	>35%
Boulders	>200 mm	Noun, Sand, Gravel, Silt, etc.	>35% and main fraction

Notes:

- Soil properties, such as strength, gradation, plasticity, structure, etcetera, dictate the soils engineering behaviour over grain size fractions; and
- With the exception of soil samples tested for grain size distribution or plasticity, all soil samples have been classified based on visual and tactile observations. The accuracy of visual and tactile observation is not sufficient to differentiate between changes in soil classification or precise grain size and is therefore an approximate description.

The following table outlines the qualitative terms used to describe the compactness condition of cohesionless soil:

Cohesionless Soil	
Compactness Condition	SPT N-Index (blows per 300 mm)
Very Loose	0 to 4
Loose	4 to 10
Compact	10 to 30
Dense	30 to 50
Very Dense	> 50

The following table outlines the qualitative terms used to describe the consistency of cohesive soils related to undrained shear strength and SPT, N-Index:

Cohesive Soil		
Consistency	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa)	SPT N-Index (blows per 300 mm)
Very Soft	<12	<2
Soft	12 to 25	2 to 4
Firm	25 to 50	4 to 8
Stiff	50 to 100	8 to 15
Very Stiff	100 to 200	15 to 30
Hard	>200	>30

Note: Utilizing the SPT, N-Index value to correlate the consistency and undrained shear strength of cohesive soils is only very approximate and needs to be used with caution.

Soil & Rock Physical Properties

General

W	Natural water content or moisture content within soil sample
γ	Unit weight
γ'	Effective unit weight
γ_d	Dry unit weight
γ_{sat}	Saturated unit weight
ρ	Density
ρ_s	Density of solid particles
ρ_w	Density of Water
ρ_d	Dry density
ρ_{sat}	Saturated density
e	Void ratio
n	Porosity
S_r	Degree of saturation
E_{50}	Strain at 50% maximum stress (cohesive soil)

Consistency

W_L	Liquid limit
W_P	Plastic Limit
I_P	Plasticity Index
W_S	Shrinkage Limit
I_L	Liquidity Index
I_C	Consistency Index
e_{max}	Void ratio in loosest state
e_{min}	Void ratio in densest state
I_D	Density Index (formerly relative density)

Shear Strength

C_u, S_u	Undrained shear strength parameter (total stress)
C'_d	Drained shear strength parameter (effective stress)
r	Remolded shear strength
τ_p	Peak residual shear strength
τ_r	Residual shear strength
ϕ'	Angle of interface friction, coefficient of friction = $\tan \phi'$

Consolidation (One Dimensional)

C_c	Compression index (normally consolidated range)
C_r	Recompression index (over consolidated range)
C_s	Swelling index
m_v	Coefficient of volume change
c_v	Coefficient of consolidation
T_v	Time factor (vertical direction)
U	Degree of consolidation
σ'_o	Overburden pressure
σ'_p	Preconsolidation pressure (most probable)
OCR	Overconsolidation ratio

Permeability

The following table outlines the terms used to describe the degree of permeability of soil and common soil types associated with the permeability rates:

Permeability (k cm/s)	Degree of Permeability	Common Associated Soil Type
$> 10^{-1}$	Very High	Clean gravel
10^{-1} to 10^{-3}	High	Clean sand, Clean sand and gravel
10^{-3} to 10^{-5}	Medium	Fine sand to silty sand
10^{-5} to 10^{-7}	Low	Silt and clayey silt (low plasticity)
$>10^{-7}$	Practically Impermeable	Silty clay (medium to high plasticity)

Rock Coring

Rock Quality Designation (RQD) is an indirect measure of the number of fractures within a rock mass, Deere et al. (1967). It is the sum of sound pieces of rock core equal to or greater than 100 mm recovered from the core run, divided by the total length of the core run, expressed as a percentage. If the core section is broken due to mechanical or handling, the pieces are fitted together and if 100 mm or greater included in the total sum.

RQD is calculated as follows:

$$\text{RQD (\%)} = \frac{\sum \text{Length of core pieces} > 100 \text{ mm} \times 100}{\text{Total length of core run}}$$

The following is the Classification of Rock with Respect to RQD Value:

RQD Classification	RQD Value (%)
Very poor quality	<25
Poor quality	25 to 50
Fair quality	50 to 75
Good quality	75 to 90
Excellent quality	90 to 100

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APPENDIX II
Pinchin's Borehole Logs



Log of Borehole: BH2

Project #: 342044.000

Logged By: CG

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 26, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE													
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value			Shear Strength kPa		Water Content			
									20	40	60	50	100	150	200	10	20
0		Ground Surface	0.00	No Monitoring Well Installed													
		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	100	5									
1		Silty Clay brown silty clay, some sand to sandy, trace gravel, stiff, DTPL			SS	2	100	13									
		very stiff	-1.52		SS	3	100	19									
2					SS	4	100	28									
3		hard	-2.90		SS	5	100	31									
4			-4.11		SS	6	100	8									
5		Silty Sand grey silty sand, trace gravel, wet, loose															
6		trace rock fragments, moist, very dense	-6.10														
		End of Borehole	-6.48		SS	7	50	>50									
7																	
8																	
9																	

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH3

Project #: 342044.000

Logged By: CG

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 26, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE													
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value			Shear Strength kPa		Water Content			
									20	40	60	50	100	150	200	10	20
0		Ground Surface	0.00	No Monitoring Well Installed													
		Topsoil Approximately 200 mm	-0.21		SS	1	75	7									
1		Silty Clay brown silty clay, some sand, trace gravel, firm, DTPL	-0.76		SS	2	85	12									
		stiff	-1.52		SS	3	85	21									
2		very stiff	-2.29		SS	4	90	34									
		hard	-4.11		SS	5	85	51									
4		stiff	-5.64		SS	6	100	12									
6		Sandy Silt grey sandy silt, some gravel, wet, very dense	-6.71	SS	7	65	50										
7		End of Borehole															

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH4

Project #: 342044.000

Logged By: CG

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 26, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									<input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 40 <input type="checkbox"/> 60	<input type="checkbox"/> 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 100 <input type="checkbox"/> 150 <input type="checkbox"/> 200	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
		Topsoil Approximately 300 mm brown silty clay, some sand to sandy, trace gravel, very stiff, DTPL	-0.30		SS	1	100	12			
1					SS	2	100	22			
2					SS	3	100	25			
3		hard	-2.90		SS	4	100	29			
4					SS	5	100	35			
5		Sandy Silt grey sandy silt, trace gravel, moist, compact	-4.11		SS	6	100	22			
6											
6		Silty Sand grey silty sand, trace gravel and rock fragments, moist, very dense	-6.10		SS	7	50	>50			
6			-6.40								
7		End of Borehole									
8											
9											

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH5

Project #: 342044.000

Logged By: EN/TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 27, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
-0.30		Topsoil Approximately 300 mm			SS	1	100	12			
1		Silty Clay brown silty clay, some sand to sandy, trace gravel, very stiff, DTPL			SS	2	100	22			
2					SS	3	100	25			
3		hard	-2.90		SS	4	100	29			
4					SS	5	100	35			
4.11		Sandy Silt grey sandy silt, trace gravel, moist, compact			SS	6	100	22			
5											
6		Silty Sand grey silty sand, trace gravel and rock fragments, moist, very dense	-6.10		SS	7	50	>50			
6.40											
7		End of Borehole									

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH6

Project #: 342044.000

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: Sept 27, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
-0.30		Topsoil Approximately 300 mm			SS	1	100	6			
-0.76		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose			SS	3	100	23			
-1.52		Silty Clay sandy silty clay, trace gravel, APL, very stiff			SS	3	21	34			
-2.90		some sand, hard very stiff			SS	4	100	34			
-4.11		Sandy Silt trace gravel, wet, dense			SS	5	100	18			
-6.10		Sand and Gravel Sand and gravel, brown, wet compact			SS	6	83	42			
-6.40		End of Borehole			SS	7	50	26			

Contractor: GEO-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH7

Project #: 342044.000

Logged By: EN/TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 27, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
0		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	67	5			
1		Silty Clay sandy silty clay, trace gravel, APL, firm			SS	2	100	18			
2		some sand, DTPL, hard	-2.13		SS	3	100	19			
3		Brown to grey	-2.90		SS	4	100	41			
4			-4.11		SS	5	100	33			
5		Silty Sand Silty sand, some gravel, brown, wet, compact			SS	6	71	15			
6			-6.10								
6		Sand and Gravel Sand and gravel, brown, wet, very dense	-6.40		SS	7	75	57			
7		End of Borehole									
8											
9											

Contractor: Geo-Enviromental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH8

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 27, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm	-0.30		SS	1	67	6			
1		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, firm to very stiff			SS	2	100	28			
2		Hard	-2.13		SS	3	100	25			
3		trace rock fragments	-2.90		SS	4	100	33			
4		some sand, brown to grey, APL, stiff	-4.11		SS	5	25	58			
5					SS	6	83	8			
6		Sandy Silt trace gravel, brown, moist, very dense	-6.10 -6.40		SS	7	67	79			
7		End of Borehole									

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH9

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: EN/TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 27, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
		Topsoil Approximately 200 mm	-0.30		SS	1	100	5			
1		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, firm to very stiff			SS	2	100	20			
2			-2.13		SS	3	100	21			
		Hard			SS	4	100	36			
3					SS	5	100	38			
4		some sand, brown to grey, APL, stiff	-4.11								
5					SS	6	83	12			
6		Sandy, DTPL, hard	-6.10								
		End of Borehole	-6.40		SS	7	75	50			
7											
8											
9											

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH10

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: EN/TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 27, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	62	4			
1		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	17			
2		Silty Clay sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff	-2.13		SS	3	100	24			
		hard			SS	4	100	33			
3		some sand, very stiff	-3.05		SS	5	100	22			
4											
5		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel, brown moist, very dense	-4.57		SS	6	83	66			
6					SS	7	12	50			
		End of Borehole	-6.40								
7											
8											
9											

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH11

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: EN/TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 27, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE												
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value			Shear Strength kPa		Water Content		
									20	40	60	50	100	150	200	10
0		Ground Surface	0.00													
		Topsoil Approximately 250 mm	-0.30		SS	1	100	7								
		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	92	14								
		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown DTPL, stiff	-1.52		SS	3	100	24								
		very stiff			SS	4	100	23								
		stiff	-3.05		SS	5	100	14								
			-4.57													
		Silty Sand Silty sand, some gravel, brown, wet, very dense			SS	6	50	84								
		gravelly	-6.10													
			-6.40		SS	7	50	93								
		End of Borehole														
7		Groundwater in open borehole measured at 5.6 mbgs upon completion of drilling.														
8																
9																

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH12

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: EN/TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 27, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
		Topsoil Approximately 200 mm	-0.21		SS	1	67	7			
1		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, firm to very stiff			SS	2	100	17			
2					SS	3	100	24			
3					SS	4	100	25			
4					SS	5	100	30			
4		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel, brown, moist, compact	-4.11		SS	6	75	17			
5											
6											
6		Sand and Gravel Silty sand and gravel, brown, wet, very dense	-6.10		SS	7	75	59			
6			-6.71								
7		End of Borehole									
8											
9											

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH13

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 27, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
		Topsoil Approximately 200 mm	-0.30		SS	1	83	6			
1		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, firm to very stiff			SS	2	96	16			
2					SS	3	100	20			
3					SS	4	100	24			
4					SS	5	100	30			
5					SS	6	100	19			
6			-6.10								
		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel, brown, wet, very dense	-6.40		SS	7	33	50			
7		End of Borehole									

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH14

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 27, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE														
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value			Shear Strength kPa			Water Content			
									20	40	60	50	100	150	200	10	20	30
0		Ground Surface	0.00															
		Topsoil Approximately 200 mm	-0.30		SS	1	96	6										
1		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, stiff			SS	2	96	12										
		Very stiff	-1.37															
2		Hard	-2.13		SS	3	100	22										
					SS	4	100	36										
3					SS	5	100	32										
4		Very stiff	-4.11															
5					SS	6	100	16										
6		No recovery	-6.10															
		No recovery	-6.40		SS	7	0	10										
		End of Borehole																
7		Groundwater level at 4.9 mbgs in open borehole upon completion of drilling.																
8																		
9																		

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH15

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 30, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	92	7			
		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	92	19			
		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff			SS	3	100	29			
					SS	4	100	28			
		Hard	-2.90		SS	5	100	34			
		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel, rock fragments, moist, brown, very dense	-4.11		SS	6	50	68			
		Wet	-6.10		SS	7	17	50			
			-6.40								
		End of Borehole									
7											
8											
9											

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH16

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 30, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
0		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	92	6			
1		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	19			
2		Silty Clay sandy Silty Clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff			SS	3	100	23			
3					SS	4	100	24			
4					SS	5	92	24			
4		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel, brown, wet, dense	-4.11		SS	6	83	36			
6		Grey, very dense	-6.10		SS	7	38	87			
6.55		End of Borehole	-6.55								

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH17

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 30, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE												
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value			Shear Strength kPa		Water Content		
									20	40	60	50	100	150	200	10
0		Ground Surface	0.00													
0		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	75	5								
1		Sandy Silt sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	16								
2		Silty Clay sandy silty clay, trace gravel, DTPL, very stiff			SS	3	100	22								
2		Hard	-2.13													
3					SS	4	100	42								
4					SS	5	100	42								
4		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown to grey, moist, compact	-4.11													
5					SS	6	100	15								
6																
6		very dense, some rock fragments	-6.10													
7		End of Borehole Open borehole dry upon completion of drilling.	-6.71		SS	7	100	53								
8																
9																

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH18

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 30, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE												
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value			Shear Strength kPa		Water Content		
									20	40	60	50	100	150	200	10
0		Ground Surface	0.00													
		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	92	7								
		Sandy Silt sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76													
1		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff			SS	2	100	16								
2		hard	-2.13		SS	3	200	19								
		very stiff	-3.05		SS	4	100	35								
3					SS	5	100	29								
4		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown to grey, moist, compact	-4.11													
5					SS	6	100	13								
6		Wet, very dense	-6.10													
		End of Borehole	-6.55		SS	7	75	74								
7																
8																
9																

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH19

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 30, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	75	5			
		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	19			
		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff			SS	3	92	19			
					SS	4	100	26			
		trace rock fragments, APL	-2.90		SS	5	42	25			
		grey, hard	-4.11		SS	6	75	42			
		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel, brown, wet, compact	-5.49		SS	7	100	24			
		End of Borehole	-6.71								
		Groundwater level in open borehole at 5.5 mbgs upon completion of drilling.									

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH20

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: September 30, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE														
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value			Shear Strength kPa			Water Content			
									20	40	60	50	100	150	200	10	20	30
0		Ground Surface	0.00															
		Topsoil Approximately 200 mm	-0.21		SS	1	92	6										
1		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	83	14										
2		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, stiff	-1.37		SS	3	50	44										
		Hard Very stiff	-2.13		SS	4	100	30										
3					SS	5	100	21										
4		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel, brown, moist, dense	-4.11		SS	6	96	33										
5																		
6		No Recovery	-6.10			7		50										
7		End of Borehole Open borehole dry upon completion of drilling.	-6.86			8		50										
8																		
9																		

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH21

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: October 1, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
		Topsoil Approximately 100 mm			SS	1	18	8			
1		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	18			
2		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff	-1.37		SS	3	100	32			
		Hard trace rock fragments	-2.13		SS	4	83	76			
3					SS	5	92	69			
4											
5					SS	6	100	50			
6											
6			-6.40		SS	7	75	50			
7		End of Borehole Open Borehole dry upon completion of drilling.									
8											
9											

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH22

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: October 1, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE														
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value			Shear Strength kPa			Water Content			
									20	40	60	50	100	150	200	10	20	30
0		Ground Surface	0.00															
		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	92	9										
1		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76															
		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff	-1.37		SS	2	100	28										
2		trace rock fragments, hard	-2.13		SS	3	62	49										
		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel, brown, moist, very dense			SS	4	42	50										
3					SS	5	42	50										
4																		
5					SS	6	42	50										
6			-6.10															
		Grey, wet	-6.71		SS	7	58	76										
7		End of Borehole Open borehole dry upon completion of drilling.																
8																		
9																		

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH23

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: October 1, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
0		Topsoil Approximately 130 mm			SS	1	88	7			
0.76		Sandy Silt sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	21			
1.90		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff			SS	3	100	25			
2.90			-2.90		SS	4	100	27			
3.00		hard			SS	5	13	88			
4.11			-4.11								
4.11		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel and rock fragments, brown, very dense			SS	6	100	88			
6.10			-6.10								
6.10		Grey, wet, dense			SS	7	75	44			
6.71			-6.71								
6.71		End of Borehole									

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH24

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: October 1, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
		Topsoil Approximately 130 mm			SS	1	83	7			
		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, moist, loose	-0.76								
1					SS	2	100	25			
		Sandy Silty clay Sandy silt and clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff hard	-1.37								
2					SS	3	100	31			
			-2.90		SS	4	100	31			
3		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, very dense			SS	5	92	72			
4		grey	-4.11								
5					SS	6	100	78			
6		Wet, dense	-6.10								
			-6.71		SS	7	33	41			
7		End of Borehole									

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH25

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: October 1, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
0		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	92	7			
0.76		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	22			
1.90		Sandy Silty clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff			SS	3	100	29			
2.90			-2.90		SS	4	100	25			
3.00		Hard			SS	5	88	32			
4.11			-4.11		SS	6	75	64			
4.11		Sandy silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, very dense									
6.10			-6.10		SS	7	92	23			
6.10		Grey, wet, compact									
6.71			-6.71								
6.71		End of Borehole									

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH26

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: EN/TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: October 1, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									□ 20 40 60 □	□ 50 100 150 200 □	■ 10 20 30 40 ■
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
0		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	85	8			
0.76		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	24			
1.5		Silty Clay sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff			SS	3	100	28			
2.9		hard	-2.90		SS	4	100	28			
3.0					SS	5	100	30			
4.9					SS	6	100	51			
6.1		Sand Sand, trace gravel, grey, wet, very loose	-6.10		SS	7	75	WH			
6.71		End of Borehole	-6.71								

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH27

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: October 2, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									□ 20 40 60 □	□ 50 100 150 200 □	■ 10 20 30 40 ■
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
0		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	83	8			
0.76		Sandy Silt sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	34			
1.5		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, hard			SS	3	100	51			
2.5					SS	4	100	39			
3.5					SS	5	67	50			
4.11		Grey	-4.11								
5.0					SS	6	83	38			
6.10		APL	-6.10								
6.71		End of Borehole	-6.71		SS	7	42	34			

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH28

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: EN/TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: October 2, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
0		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	88	10			
0.76		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	42			
1.76		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, hard			SS	3	100	34			
2.76					SS	4	100	34			
3.76					SS	5	33	50			
4.11		Grey, APL	-4.11		SS	6	88	47			
6.71			-6.71		SS	7	88	36			
7		End of Borehole Open Borehole dry upon completion of drilling.									

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH29

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: October 2, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									20 40 60	50 100 150 200	10 20 30 40
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
0		Topsoil Approximately 150 mm			SS	1	67	10			
0.76		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	28			
1.13		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff			SS	3	100	22			
2.13		hard	-2.13		SS	4	29	50			
3.11					SS	5	100	72			
4.11		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel, grey, wet, very dense	-4.11		SS	6	75	68			
6.71		End of Borehole	-6.71		SS	7	75	53			

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1



Log of Borehole: BH30

Project #: 342044.00

Logged By: TV

Project: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Client: Prologis

Location: 7564 Tenth Line Road, Mississauga

Drill Date: October 2, 2024

Project Manager: EN

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							
Depth (m)	Symbol	Description	Elevation (m)	Monitoring Well Details	Sample Type	Sampler #	Recovery (%)	SPT N-Value	Standard Penetration N-Value	Shear Strength kPa	Water Content
									□ 20 40 60 □	□ 50 100 150 200 □	■ 10 20 30 40 ■
0		Ground Surface	0.00								
0		Topsoil Aproximately 150 mm			SS	1	71	8			
1		Sandy Silt Sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose	-0.76		SS	2	100	24			
2		Silty Clay Sandy silty clay, trace gravel, brown, DTPL, very stiff	-2.13		SS	3	100	29			
2		Hard	-2.13		SS	4	65	50			
3		Silty Sand Silty sand, trace gravel, gray, wet, dense	-2.90		SS	5	75	38			
4											
5					SS	6	75	38			
6											
6					SS	7	100	34			
7		End of Borehole	-6.71								
8											
9											

Contractor: Geo-Environmental

Grade Elevation: TBD

Drilling Method: 200 mm OD Hollow Stem Augers

Top of Casing Elevation: N/A

Well Casing Size: N/A

Sheet: 1 of 1

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APPENDIX III
Report Limitations and Guidelines for Use

REPORT LIMITATIONS & GUIDELINES FOR USE

This information has been provided to help manage risks with respect to the use of this report.

GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES ARE PERFORMED FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES, PERSONS AND PROJECTS

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Client and their authorized agents, subject to the conditions and limitations contained within the duly authorized work plan. 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 the third parties. If additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from Pinchin will be required. Pinchin disclaims responsibility of consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs. No other warranties are implied or expressed. Furthermore, this report should not be construed as legal advice.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS CAN CHANGE

This geotechnical report is based on the existing conditions at the time the study was performed, and Pinchin's opinion of soil conditions are strictly based on soil samples collected at specific test hole locations. The findings and conclusions of Pinchin's reports may be affected by the passage of time, by manmade events such as construction on or adjacent to the Site, or by natural events such as floods, earthquakes, slope instability or groundwater fluctuations.

LIMITATIONS TO PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS

Interpretations of subsurface conditions are based on field observations from test holes that were spaced to capture a 'representative' snap shot of subsurface conditions. Site exploration identifies subsurface conditions only at points of sampling. Pinchin reviews field and laboratory data and then applies professional judgment to formulate an opinion of subsurface conditions throughout the Site. Actual subsurface conditions may differ, between sampling locations, from those indicated in this report.

LIMITATIONS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Subsurface soil conditions should be verified by a qualified geotechnical engineer during construction. Pinchin should be notified if any discrepancies to this report or unusual conditions are found during construction.

Sufficient monitoring, testing and consultation should be provided by Pinchin during construction and/or excavation activities, to confirm that the conditions encountered are consistent with those indicated by the test hole investigation, and to provide recommendations for design changes should the conditions revealed during the work differ from those anticipated. In addition, monitoring, testing and consultation by Pinchin should be completed to evaluate whether or not earthwork activities are completed in

accordance with our recommendations. Retaining Pinchin for construction observation for this project is the most effective method of managing the risks associated with unanticipated conditions. However, please be advised that any construction/excavation observations by Pinchin is over and above the mandate of this geotechnical evaluation and therefore, additional fees would apply.

MISINTERPRETATION OF GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT

Misinterpretation of this report by other design team members can result in costly problems. You could lower that risk by having Pinchin confer with appropriate members of the design team after submitting the report. Also retain Pinchin to review pertinent elements of the design team's plans and specifications. Contractors can also misinterpret a geotechnical engineering or geologic report. Reduce that risk by having Pinchin participate in pre-bid and preconstruction conferences, and by providing construction observation. Please be advised that retaining Pinchin to participation in any 'other' activities associated with this project is over and above the mandate of this geotechnical investigation and therefore, additional fees would apply.

CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SITE SAFETY

This geotechnical report is not intended to direct the contractor's procedures, methods, schedule or management of the work Site. The contractor is solely responsible for job Site safety and for managing construction operations to minimize risks to on-Site personnel and to adjacent properties. It is ultimately the contractor's responsibility that the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act is adhered to, and Site conditions satisfy all 'other' acts, regulations and/or legislation that may be mandated by federal, provincial and/or municipal authorities.

SUBSURFACE SOIL AND/OR GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

This report is geotechnical in nature and was not performed in accordance with any environmental guidelines. As such, any environmental comments are very preliminary in nature and based solely on field observations. Accordingly, the scope of services do not include any interpretations, recommendations, findings, or conclusions regarding the, assessment, prevention or abatement of contaminants, and no conclusions or inferences should be drawn regarding contamination, as they may relate to this project. The term "contamination" includes, but is not limited to, molds, fungi, spores, bacteria, viruses, PCBs, petroleum hydrocarbons, inorganics, pesticides/insecticides, volatile organic compounds, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and/or any of their by-products.

Pinchin will not be responsible for any consequential or indirect damages. Pinchin will only be held liable for damages resulting from the negligence of Pinchin. Pinchin will not be liable for any losses or damage if the Client has failed, within a period of two years following the date upon which the claim is discovered within the meaning of the Limitations Act, 2002 (Ontario), to commence legal proceedings against Pinchin to recover such losses or damage.