MATTAMY (MILTON WEST) LTD.

## FRAMGARD NORTH AND SOUTH <br> BLOCKS

FUNCTIONAL SERVICING REPORT

JANUARY 19, 2024


# FRAMGARD NORTH AND SOUTH BLOCKS 

 FUNCTIONAL SERVICING REPORTMATTAMY (MILTON WEST) LTD.

FUNCTIONAL SERVICING REPORT

PROJECT NO.: 231-00962-00
DATE: JANUARY 19, 2024

```
WSP CANADA INC.
100 COMMERCE VALLEY DRIVE WEST
THORNHILL,ON
CANADA, L3T OAT
T: +1 905 882-1100
WSP.COM
```


## REVISION HISTORY

FIRST ISSUE


## SIGNATURES

PREPARED BY

## Lanxin Zhang

Lanxin Zhang, E.I.T.
Designer, Engineer-In-Training


Wendy Cheung, P.Eng
Senior Project Engineer

This report was prepared by WSP Canada Inc. for the account of MATTAMY (MILTON WEST) LTD., in accordance with the professional services agreement. The disclosure of any information contained in this report is the sole responsibility of the intended recipient. The material in it reflects WSP Canada Inc.'s best judgement in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. With the exception of the City of Pickering who can rely on this report for permitting and approvals, any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. WSP Canada Inc. accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report. This limitations statement is considered part of this report.

The original of the technology-based document sent herewith has been authenticated and will be retained by WSP for a minimum of ten years. Since the file transmitted is now out of WSP's control and its integrity can no longer be ensured, no guarantee may be given with regards to any modifications made to this document.
1 INTRODUCTION ..... 1
1.1 INTRODUCTION ..... 1
1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION ..... 2
1.3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ..... 2
2 WATER SUPPLY ..... 7
2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS ..... 7
2.2 DOMESTIC WATER DEMANDS ..... 7
2.3 PROPOSED WATER SERVICES ..... 9
2.4 HYDRANT FLOW TEST ..... 9
2.5 WATERMAIN APPURTENANCES ..... 10
3 SANITARY DRAINAGE ..... 12
3.1 EXISTING SEWER SYSTEM ..... 12
3.2 PRE- AND POST-DEVELOPMENT FLOWS ..... 12
3.3 PROPOSED SANITARY SERVICES ..... 14
4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ..... 17
4.1 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT ..... 17
4.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS ..... 17
4.3 MINOR STORM SYSTEM ..... 17
4.4 MAJOR STORM SYSTEM ..... 19
4.5 GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE. ..... 19
5 GRADING ..... 21
5.1 SITE GRADING ..... 21
5.2 ROAD GRADING ..... 21
6 CONCLUSIONS ..... 22
6.1 WATER ..... 22
6.2 SANITARY ..... 22
6.3 STORM ..... 22

## FIGURES

| FIGURE 1: | SITE LOCATION............................................................... 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| FIGURE 2: | PRE-DEVELOPMENT PLAN........................................ 5 |
| FIGURE 3: | PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN.......................... 6 |
| FIGURE 4: | PROPOSED WATER SERVICING PLAN.................... 11 |
| FIGURE 5: | PROPOSED SANITARY SERVICING PLAN............. 16 |
| FIGURE 6: | PROPOSED STORM SERVICING PLAN ................. 20 |

## APPENDICES

A WATER DEMAND, FIRE FLOW CALCULATIONS, AND HYDRANT FLOW TEST RESULTS

B WATER USAGE AND SANITARY DISCHARGE REPORT
C SANITARY DEMAND CALCULATIONS
D FRAMGARD SUBDIVISION SANITARY DESIGN SHEET AND DRAINAGE PLAN

E STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POND AND STORM SERVICING DRAWINGS

F GRADING PLANS AND CROSS-SECTIONS

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) has been retained by Mattamy (Milton West) Ltd. to prepare a Functional Servicing Report in support of the Zoning By-law Amendment Application for the proposed development of Framgard North and South Blocks located at the intersection of Regional Road 25 and Etheridge Avenue in the Town of Milton. This report provides the conceptual framework for water distribution, sanitary sewage and storm drainage for the proposed development blocks. A Stormwater Management Report outlining the proposed quality and quantity controls for stormwater within these development blocks has been prepared by WSP under separate cover.

The Site will be serviced by proposed local municipal sewers and watermains within the adjacent municipal and regional right-of-way. Service connections will be constructed and extended into the proposed Site. Coordination with the building and mechanical consultants will be required to determine the service connections to the building during detailed design.

In addition, WSP used the latest architectural plan prepared by Core Architects Inc. dated January 15, 2024, topographic survey for the Framgard North Block, dated April 23, 2018, and topographical survey for the Framgard South Block, dated February 5, 2018 and December 4, 2023, all prepared by RadyPentek \& Edward Surveying Ltd.

The following information was used to evaluate the servicing options for the Site:

- As-Built Submission Drawings for Mattamy Framgard Phase 1, by DSEL - David Schaeffer Engineering Ltd. dated April 2014;
- As-Constructed Submission Drawings for Mattamy Framgard Phase 3, by DSEL - David Schaeffer Engineering Ltd. dated July 2017;
- Issued for Construction Drawings for West Country Milton Properties Ltd. Phase 1, by TMIG The Municipal Infrastructure Group dated September 2016;
- Water and Wastewater Functional Servicing Report for the Framgard Development by DSEL - David Schaeffer Engineering Ltd. dated September 2014;
- Boyne Survey Block 2 Final Subwatershed Impact Study by MTE Consultants Inc. dated August 25, 2016; and,
- Preliminary Water Balance Assessment under separate cover prepared by McClymont and Rak, dated July 2023,
- Preliminary Hydrogeological Assessment under separate cover by MCR Engineers Inc. dated January 15, 2024.


### 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Site is comprised of two development blocks, namely the North Block and the South Block. The north and south development blocks are located at the southwest and northwest corner of Etheridge Avenue and Regional Road 25 (Ontario Street) in the Town of Milton, respectively. The nearest major intersection is Britannia Road and Regional Road 25.

The North Block is a 2.4 ha parcel of undeveloped land bounded by Regional Road 25 to the east, Etheridge Avenue to the south, tributary SWS-2-A of the Natural Heritage System (NHS) to the west and tributary SWS-2-A-1 to the north. A stormwater management block is located to the north of tributary SWS-2-A-7; part of the Gulfbeck Development Subdivision to the west. Thus, the North Block also includes a 0.60 ha existing stormwater pond dedication area. In the centre of the North, there is a 0.36 ha holdout land consisting of a single-family home fronting Regional Road 25. The South Block is a 2.4 ha vacant greenfield parcel bounded by Regional Road 25 to the east, Britannia Road to the south, tributary SWS-2-A of the Natural Heritage System (NHS) to the west and Etheridge Avenue to the north.

Both blocks fall within the Phase III West Tertiary Plan of the Boyne Survey Secondary Plan Area. There is an existing watercourse (drainage course); tributary SWS-2-A, that borders the west property limits of both blocks. The blocks are located within the Subwatershed Impact Study (SIS) - Block 2 Boundary of the Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed, which is under the jurisdiction of the Halton Region Conservation Authority (HRCA).

### 1.3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will be built in seven phases, with one phase for each building. The existing site area of the North Block is 2.4 ha, however, the lands adjacent to Regional Road 25 will be dedicated to the Region for future road widening purposes, resulting in a proposed site area of 2.35 ha. The North Block consists of three (3) proposed buildings; Buildings 5, 6 and 7. Building 5 is located adjacent to Etheridge Avenue and will contain fifteen (15) floors of residential units along with 490.3 $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ of retail space at ground level. Buildings 6 and 7 are located north of the holdout, fronting Regional Road 25 and will contain twelve (12) and fourteen (14) floors of residential units respectively. Site access for Building 5 is provided via a driveway entrance off Etheridge Avenue while site access for Buildings 6 and 7 is provided by a driveway entrance off Regional Road 25. Parking for the buildings within the North Block will be provided by an at-grade parking lot and a parking garage with two (2) levels of underground parking covering the majority of the North Block.

Under the ultimate condition, the holdout property will be developed to consist of a 12-level residential building and 2- level underground parking. Whether the holdout property is owned by Mattamy or sold to developers, the holdout property will remain self-contained and have its own servicing connections.

The existing and proposed site area of the South Block is 2.4 ha. The proposed development consists of four (4) buildings, Buildings 1-4. Building 4 is located at the intersection of Regional Road 25 and Britannia Road and will contain thirteen (13) floors of residential units. Buildings 2 and 3 are located north of Building 4 and will contain twelve (12) and ten (10) levels of residential units respectively.

Building 1 will front Etheridge Avenue and will consist of fifteen (15) floors and $437.3 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ of ground floor retail space. At-grade parking is provided and an underground parking garage, consisting of two (2) levels will cover the majority of the South Block. Access to the Site will be provided by two driveway entrances: one from Regional Road 25 and another from Etheridge Avenue.
Please refer to Figure $\mathbf{1}$ for the Location Map, Figure $\mathbf{2}$ for the Pre-Development Plan and Figure $\mathbf{3}$ for an illustration of the Proposed Development Plan.

## IS|)

| Checked |  | Wrawn | 10/12 Cad |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Date | JAN 2024 | 231-00962-00 |  |  |
| Scale | NTS | Figure No. |  |  |
|  | NTS |  |  |  |




## 2 WATER SUPPLY

### 2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Based on the As-Built Submission Drawings for Mattamy Framgard Phase 1, there is an existing 750 mm diameter watermain on Britannia Road, 900 mm diameter watermain on the west side of Regional Road 25 adjacent to the site, a 300 mm diameter watermain on the east side of Regional Road 25 and a 300mm diameter watermain on Etheridge Avenue. Refer to Figure 4 for the location of existing watermains and appurtenances in the area.

### 2.2 DOMESTIC WATER DEMANDS

The following table shows the water demand calculations prepared for the interim and ultimate buildout of the proposed development using the Halton Region Water and Wastewater Linear Design Manual dated October 2019:

Table 1: Domestic Water Demand - Interim Condition (without the holdout property been developed)

| Site | North Block | South Block | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Water Demand Rate | 275 L/cap/day |  |  |
| Equivalent Population Density | Light Commercial Areas: 90 persons/ha <br> Residential (Apartments over 6 stories high): 285 persons/ha Residential: 1.583 persons/unit |  |  |
| Commercial Gross Floor Area (GFA) | 437.3 m ${ }^{2}$ | 482.7 m ${ }^{2}$ | 920.0 m ${ }^{2}$ |
| Building Gross Floor Area (GFA) | 44,523.2 m² | 56,079.9 m² | 100,603.1 m² |
| Land Area (ha) | 2.39 | 1.75 | 4.14 |
| Equivalent Population | 1,006 ppl | 1,256 ppl | 2,262 ppl |
| Average Residential Demand | $3.20 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $4.00 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | 7.20 L/s |
| Average Light Commercial Demand | $0.1 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.1 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.2 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Max. Day Peaking Factor |  | 2.25 |  |
| Max. Day Demand | $7.24 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $9.02 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $16.26 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |


| Max. Hourly Peaking <br> Factor | 4.00 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Peak Hour Demand | $12.86 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $16.04 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $28.90 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |

Table 2: Domestic Water Demand - Ultimate Condition

| Site | North Block | South Block | Holdout Property (Building 8) | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Water Demand Rate | 275 L/cap/day |  |  |  |
| Equivalent Population Density | Light Commercial Areas: 90 persons/ha <br> Residential (Apartments over 6 stories high): 285 persons/ha Residential: 1.583 persons/unit |  |  |  |
| Commercial Gross Floor Area (GFA) | $437.3 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ | 482.7 m ${ }^{2}$ | $0 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ | 920.0 m ${ }^{2}$ |
| Building Gross Floor Area (GFA) | 44,523.2 m² | 56,079.9 m² | 10,614.0 m² | 111,217.0 m² |
| Land Area (ha) | 2.39 | 1.75 | 0.36 | 4.50 |
| Equivalent Population | 1,006 ppl | 1,256 ppl | 228 ppl | 2,490 ppl |
| Average Residential Demand | $3.20 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $4.00 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.73 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $7.93 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Average Light Commercial Demand | $0.1 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.1 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.0 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.2 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Max. Day Peaking Factor | 2.25 |  |  |  |
| Max. Day Demand | 7.24 L/s | $9.02 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $1.63 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $17.89 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Max. Hourly Peaking Factor | 4 |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour Demand | $12.86 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $16.04 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $2.90 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $31.81 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |

Since the Site is presently vacant, the average water demand under existing conditions is $0.00 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$. The total estimated average day water demand for the proposed development during the ultimate condition is $7.95 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ and the maximum daily and peak hour demand is $17.89 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ and $31.81 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ respectively. Therefore, the average day water demand will increase due to the proposed development.

A detailed fire flow calculation has been prepared using the recommendations of the Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, 2020 - Fire Underwriters Survey (FUS). The fire flow demand is governed by Building 1 within the South Block and Building 5 within the North Block and was calculated to be $13,000 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{min}$ (equal to $217 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ or 3,430 US GPM). The fire flow calculations have been prepared with the assumption that the buildings will be classified as ordinary construction and will be equipped without automatic sprinkler system. For detailed calculations, refer to Appendix A.

To estimate the water demand of the development, two (2) scenarios were compared: peak hour demand, and fire flow plus maximum day demand. The fire flow plus maximum day demand scenario generates a demand of $234.88 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ which is greater than the peak hour demand of $31.81 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$.

A Water Usage and Sanitary Discharge Report has been prepared by WSP per Region requirements and is included in Appendix B. It should be noted that the Water Usage and Sanitary Report references the Ontario Building Code (OBC) Table 8.2.1.3 for calculation of the water usage and sanitary discharge from the buildings as it is expected to be a more accurate assessment of the servicing requirements according to the proposed residential use. As such, there is a discrepancy between the results determined using the Region of Halton design criteria and OBC design criteria.

### 2.3 PROPOSED WATER SERVICES

New domestic and fire water services to the proposed development will be provided in compliance with the Region's standards. New water service connections will be provided for the proposed development in the form of 'h-style' combined domestic and fire services from the existing 300 mm watermain on Etheridge Avenue and existing 300 mm watermain on the east side of Regional Road 25. The fire service on the ' $h$-style' connection will be 200 mm diameter and the domestic service will be 150 mm diameter.

The connections are proposed to include valve and boxes at the property line. In addition, a water meter, backflow preventer and a double detector check valve will be installed in the mechanical room within the building in accordance with the Region standards. The mechanical room will need to be accessible by the Region and provide remote read-out locations for the Region's use in reading the meters. The on-site watermains within the proposed building will be designed by the site mechanical consultant. Refer to Figure 4 for proposed water servicing layout.

### 2.4 HYDRANT FLOW TEST

There are five (5) hydrants located adjacent to the Site, on Etheridge Avenue and Regional Road 25. Pressure and flow tests were conducted by WSP Canada Inc. on April 6, 2023 to confirm that the existing system has adequate flow available. The results indicate that at 20 psi, a fire flow of 11,600 GPM ( $732 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ ) is available from the hydrant on Regional Road 25, which is connected to the existing 300 mm watermain on Regional Road 25. The available fire flow exceeds the proposed demand and WSP therefore concludes that the watermain will provide sufficient fire flow for the proposed development. The results of the hydrant flow test can be found in Appendix A.

### 2.5 WATERMAIN APPURTENANCES

Building code requirements stipulate that each building be serviced by a fire hydrant which is located no more than 45 m away from the building's Siamese connections. There are five (5) existing fire hydrants adjacent to the Site on Etheridge Avenue and Regional Road 25. The location of the siamese connections will be coordinated with the mechanical consultant during detailed design and will comply with the code. Additional hydrant locations are to be proposed internal to the Site. Proposed hydrant locations will be confirmed by the mechanical consultant.

There are proposed underground parking structures below the entire footprint of the proposed buildings, for both blocks. The on-site watermains within the proposed parking structure will be designed by the mechanical consultant. In accordance with Region standards, a water meter and a backflow preventer valve will be installed on the domestic line within the mechanical room. A detector assembly will be installed on the fire service line in compliance with the OBC. The meter room will need to be accessible to the Region and provide remote read-out locations for the Region's use in reading the meters. Details of the room's layout will be provided by the mechanical engineer.


## 3 SANITARY DRAINAGE

### 3.1 EXISTING SEWER SYSTEM

According to the As-Built Submission Drawings for Mattamy Framgard Phase 1, there is a 200 mm diameter sanitary sewer on Etheridge Avenue which flows east and connects to the 1350 mm sanitary trunk sewer on Regional Road 25. From there, the 1350 mm diameter sanitary trunk sewer on Regional Road 25 flows southwest towards the intersection of Regional Road 25 and Britannia Road. On Britannia Road, there is a 675 mm diameter sanitary sewer which flows northeast and also connects to the 1350 mm sanitary trunk sewer on Regional Road 25. Additionally, on Britannia Road, there is a 1200 mm diameter sanitary trunk sewer that flows east past the Regional Road 25 and Britannia Road intersection. Refer to Figure $\mathbf{5}$ for the location of existing sanitary servicing in the area.

### 3.2 PRE- AND POST-DEVELOPMENT FLOWS

As mentioned in the previous sections, the Site is currently vacant and therefore no sewage flow is expected from the Site. In order to calculate the peak sanitary flows to the sanitary sewer system under ultimate condition, the following design criteria, based on the Halton Region Water and Wastewater Linear Design Manual dated October 2019:

Table 3: Sanitary Flows - Interim Condition (without the holdout property been developed)

| Site | North Block | South Block | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Sanitary Flow Rate | Residential: 275 L/cap/day Commercial: 0.02475 L/ha/day |  |  |
| Equivalent <br> Population Density | Light Commercial Areas: 90 persons/ha <br> Residential (Apartments over 6 stories high): 285 persons/ha Residential: 1.583 persons/unit |  |  |
| Commercial Gross Floor Area (GFA) | 437.3 m ${ }^{2}$ | 482.7 m ${ }^{2}$ | 920.0 m ${ }^{2}$ |
| Building Gross Floor Area (GFA) | 44,523.2 m² | 56,079.9 m² | 100,603.1 m² |
| Land Area (ha) | 2.39 | 1.75 | 4.14 |
| Equivalent Population | 1,006 ppl | 1,256 ppl | 2,262 ppl |
| Average Residential Sanitary Flow | $3.20 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $4.0 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | 7.20 L/s |


| Average Light <br> Commercial Sanitary <br> Flow | $0.1 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.1 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.2 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Peak Sanitary Flow | $13.04 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $16.31 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $29.35 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Infiltration | $0.50 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.68 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $1.18 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Total Sanitary Flow <br> (L/s) | $13.56 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $17.01 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $30.56 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Net Increase in Flow <br> to Sanitary Sewer | $\mathbf{3 0 . 5 6 ~ L / s}$ |  |  |

Table 4: Sanitary Flows - Ultimate Condition

| Site | North Block | South Block | Holdout Property (Building 8) | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Sanitary Flow Rate | Residential: 275 L/cap/day Commercial: 0.02475 L/ha/day |  |  |  |
| Equivalent <br> Population Density | Light Commercial Areas: 90 persons/ha <br> Residential (Apartments over 6 stories high): 285 persons/ha Residential: 1.583 persons/unit |  |  |  |
| Commercial Gross <br> Floor Area (GFA) | 437.3 m ${ }^{2}$ | 482.7 m² | $0 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ | 927.5m² |
| Building Gross Floor Area (GFA) | 44,523.2 m² | 56,079.9 m² | 10,614.0 m ${ }^{2}$ | 100,597.1m² |
| Land Area (ha) | 2.39 | 1.75 | 0.36 | 4.5 |
| Equivalent Population | 1,006 ppl | 1,256 ppl | 228 ppl | 2,490 ppl |
| Average Residential Sanitary Flow | $3.20 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $4.0 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.73 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | 7.93 L/s |
| Average Light <br> Commercial Sanitary Flow | $0.1 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.1 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.0 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.2 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Peak Sanitary Flow | $13.04 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $16.31 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $2.99 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $32.37 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Infiltration | $0.50 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.68 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $0.17 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $1.29 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |


| Total Sanitary Flow <br> (L/s) | $13.56 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $17.01 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $3.10 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ | $33.66 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Increase in Flow <br> to Sanitary Sewer | $33.66 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ |  |  |  |

The ultimate development will consist of two (2) mixed-use and six (6) residential buildings. Theoretical, estimated peak sanitary flows for the pre- and post-development are $0 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ and $33.66 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ respectively. Consequently, the approximate increase in peak sanitary design flow resulting from this development is $33.66 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$. An estimate of the post-development sanitary sewage flows has been calculated and is included in Appendix C.

As per the Water and Wastewater Functional Servicing Report for the Framgard Development prepared by DSEL, dated September 2014, sanitary flows from the North Block were considered in the design of the 200 mm sanitary sewer on Etheridge Avenue, which flows east to the existing 1350 mm sanitary trunk within Regional Road 25. A capacity analysis was completed for the existing 200 mm sanitary sewers on Etheridge Avenue, and it was determined that the existing sanitary sewers have sufficient capacity to accommodate the flows from Buildings 1 and 5 of the proposed development. Refer to Appendix D for sanitary design sheets and drainage areas for the Framgard Subdivision. All flows from the proposed development are ultimately conveyed to the existing 1350 mm diameter trunk sewer on Regional Road 25. It is expected that the existing trunk sewer has available capacity to allow for the increase in flow of $33.66 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$, to be confirmed by the Region.

A Water Usage and Sanitary Discharge Report has been prepared by WSP per Region requirements and is included in Appendix B. It should be noted that the Water Usage and Sanitary Report references the Ontario Building Code (OBC) Table 8.2.1.3 for calculation of the water usage and sanitary discharge from the buildings as it is expected to be a more accurate assessment of the servicing requirements according to the proposed residential use. As such, there is a discrepancy between the results determined using the Region of Halton design criteria and OBC design criteria.

### 3.3 PROPOSED SANITARY SERVICES

Under ultimate condition, it is proposed to service the proposed development with four (5) 200 mm diameter PVC sanitary services. The sanitary service for Building 5 will connect to existing control MHIA which connects to the existing 200 mm diameter sanitary sewer along Etheridge Avenue, 2 legs upstream of the 1350 mm diameter trunk sanitary sewer on Regional Road 25. Similarly, a sanitary service for Building 1 will connect to the existing 200 mm diameter sanitary sewer along Etheridge Avenue.

Buildings 2,3 and 4 and Buil of the South Block will connect to the existing 1350 mm diameter sanitary trunk sewer along Regional Road 25. A separate sanitary service connection will be provided directly to the 1350 mm diameter sanitary trunk sewer for Buildings 5 and 6 of the North Block.

Proposed sanitary sewers within the proposed buildings will be designed by the site mechanical consultant to meet Ontario Plumbing Code Standards. For each sanitary service, a sanitary control
manhole will be provided on private property close to the property line and will be accessible by the Region. The proposed sanitary servicing plan is shown on Figure 5.


# 4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT 

### 4.1 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT

A Stormwater Management Report for this development has been prepared under a separate cover. The Report is in compliance with the Town of Milton Design Criteria for Stormwater Management and Storm Drainage and identifies the Stormwater quantity and quality controls under which this Site will operate.

### 4.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

As per the As-Built Submission Drawings for Mattamy Framgard Phase 1, there are existing 300 mm - 450 mm storm sewers along the east side of Regional Road 25 that drains south. On the west side of Regional Road 25, adjacent to the site, there is an existing roadside ditch, draining south. On Britannia Road, there is an existing 300 mm storm sewer, draining across the existing culvert on Britannia Road.

There is an existing storm control manhole and storm outfall to Stormwater Management Pond I (SWM Pond I) within the North Block which were installed in the design and construction of the Gulfbeck Subdivision. Refer to Appendix E for the Stormwater Management Pond drawing by TMIG.

Under existing conditions, the North Block generally drains by sheet flow to the tributary SWS-2-A channel to the west, to the SWS-2A-1 tributary to the north and to the existing roadside ditch within the Regional Road 25 right-of-way to the east. The South Block generally drains to the SWS-2- A tributary to the west and the existing roadside ditch within the Regional Road 25 right-of-way to the east. Whether draining to SWS-2- A or the Regional Road 25 right-of-way, all runoff eventually discharges to the tributary SWS-2- A channel.

### 4.3 MINOR STORM SYSTEM

The proposed development incorporates hardscape and landscaped areas which will result in a higher average imperviousness in comparison to the existing condition. The onsite storm drainage system will be designed to capture and convey the runoff from site up to the 100-year storm event and the regional storm event, whichever is greater. This will ensure runoff from the controlled areas of the Site will be attenuated to the allowable release rates to either SWM Pond I located on the north side of the development, or the SWS-2-A channel located along the west side of the development.

For the North Block, flows were considered in the design of the SWM Pond I as part of the Gulfbeck Subdivision to provide necessary erosion control, water quality treatment and water quantity attenuation before it is ultimately discharge into the SWS-2-A channel. Runoff from Phases 5-7 and as well as the holdout property will be collected and directed to a storm sewer system built under the NHS Promenade, and eventually be discharged to the existing 825 mm outlet pipe connecting the site to the SWM Pond. For this storm sewer system in the North Block, as per Town requirements, a control manhole is proposed to be placed immediately inside the property line and a storm service
connection will direct flows to the existing manhole which connecting to the Pond. Outflow from the storm sewer system will be controlled to match the design release.

For the South Block, storm flows will be captured by proposed area drains at surface parking lot above the underground garages and the NHS Promenade and directed to two (2) stormwater cisterns and controlled to an allowable release rate. Cistern A will be constructed on the P1 and P2 level of Building 1 during Phase 1, to provide storage to both Phases 1 and 2 . Similarly, Cistern B will be constructed on the P1 and P2 level of Building 3 during Phase 3, to provide storage to both Phases 3 and 4. Both cisterns will have a footprint of $280 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$, a height of 5.5 m , and will be equipped with a pump system. For all cisterns in the South Block, as per Town requirements, a control manhole is proposed to be placed immediately inside the property line and a storm service connection will direct flows to tributary SWS-2-A of the NHS. The control manhole and cistern will be accessible at grade outside on top of the underground parking structure. An emergency overflow will be provided at the top of the cistern with discharge to grade to ensure flows will not back up into the building during major storm events.

Quality control for at-grade areas of the South Block will be provided by two (2) Jellyfish Units located upstream of the cisterns. Runoff from the roof areas is considered to be clean and will bypass the filter units. Infiltration trenches are proposed downstream of the two cisterns address the water balance criteria for the South Block. Similarly, a single infiltration trench is provided for the North Block to address its water balance criteria. Quality control for North Block will be provided by an OGS Unit located upstream of the infiltration trench. Considering the existing SWM Pond has been designed to provide water quality treatments for its receiving flows, an OGS unit is proposed to provide pretreatment prior to entering the proposed infiltration trench to improve the effectiveness of the facility.

Storm flows from both Blocks will be collected and directed to the proposed infiltration trench located within NHS Promenade along the western limits of the Site, to satisfy the water balance requirements set out in the Preliminary Water Balance Assessment prepared by McClymont and Rak, dated July 2023. The infiltration trenches will consist of 0.60 m clearstone with a perforated pipe running on top of the clearstone. The new on-site storm sewers, which will be located within the parking garage, will be designed by a mechanical engineer to meet the standards of the Ontario Building Code.

A summary of the proposed stormwater management facilities including the stormwater storage cisterns and infiltration trench can be found in the following tables:

Table 5: Summary of Stormwater Management Facilities - South Block

|  | Cistern <br> Footprint $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ | Cistern <br> Height <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ | Infiltration <br> Trench <br> Footprint $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ | Infiltration <br> Trench <br> Height $(\mathrm{m})$ | Maximum Pump <br> Rate (L/s) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phase 1 | 280 | 5.5 | 150 | 0.6 | 83.3 |
| Phase 3 | 280 | 5.5 | 150 | 0.6 | 84.8 |

Table 6: Summary of Stormwater Management Facilities - North Block

|  | Infiltration Trench Footprint $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ | Infiltration Trench Height (m) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phase 7 | 300 | 0.6 |

The proposed Storm Servicing is shown in Figure 6. For detailed storage and storm flow calculations, refer to the separate Stormwater Management Report prepared by WSP.

### 4.4 MAJOR STORM SYSTEM

The major storm system is a conveyance system for flows in excess of the minor system flows. The proposed storm sewer system is designed to capture and convey the 100-year storm event or the Regional storm event, whichever is greater to the respective SWM facilities for both blocks.

Stormwater runoff for South Block from events up to and including the 100-year storm event will be contained on-site and directed to the NHS. Stormwater runoff for North Block from events up to and including the 100-year storm event will be contained on-site and directed to the existing SWM Pond I.

For storms greater than the 100-year storm event or Regional storm event, flows will be directed to the Regional Road 25, the SWS-2-A channel and the SWS-2A-1 channel. Please refer to preliminary grading drawings SG1 and SG2 in Appendix F for further details.

### 4.5 GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE

A preliminary hydrogeological investigation prepared by McClymont \& Rak Engineers Inc., dated January 15,2024 , indicates the quality of the groundwater is within the acceptable Town of Milton standards for discharge to the storm sewer with no additional treatment and as such, groundwater flows can be discharged to the SWM Pond and the NHS. This flow has been accounted in the stormwater management strategy. Please refer to the Preliminary Geohydrology Assessment prepared and the Stormwater Management Report for further details.


## 5 GRADING

### 5.1 SITE GRADING

Under existing conditions, the South Block of the proposed development generally slopes from north to south, with elevations of approximately 188.00 masl near Etheridge to 183.50 masl near Britannia Road. The North Block is generally flat and mostly drains west towards the NHS.

The grading design of the proposed development will direct minor storm drainage (up to and including the 100-year storm event) to the on-site collection points where possible so that this drainage is self-contained. An overland flow route for the major storm drainage will be provided to direct drainage away from proposed and existing structures on-site and surrounding the Site to the proposed stormwater management pond. Site grading will also take into consideration into the following:

- Existing grades along all boundaries are to be matched so that there will be no impact to adjacent properties;
- Existing drainage patterns on adjacent properties shall not be altered and stormwater runoff from the subject development shall not be directed to drain onto adjacent properties. Minimize disruption to existing municipal rights-of-way containing existing utilities and services;
- Promote drainage into the minor storm sewer system;
- There may be runoff from rainstorms that exceeds the capacity of the Town's storm service connections. Therefore, the owner shall be responsible to provide flood protection or a safe overland flow route for the proposed development without causing damage to the proposed and adjacent public and private properties;
- Building floor level will be set to avoid building / property damage during all design storms; and,
- Entrance ramps into loading areas will be protected from major storm flows.

Refer to preliminary grading drawings SG1, SG2, and CS1 in Appendix F for further detail.
During construction, Erosion and Sediment Control measures will be provided to prevent sediment runoff to the municipal storm system. Fencing and hoarding will be erected surrounding the perimeter of the Site, and mud mats will be required at Site access points. In addition, municipal catchbasins on the adjacent rights-of-way will be protected with geotextile fabric. Please refer to the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for more information.

### 5.2 ROAD GRADING

As discussed in Section 1.3, it is expected that Regional Road 25 will be widened in the future. A portion of the lands adjacent to Regional Road 25 will be dedicated to the Region for future road widening purposes. It is proposed to raise the Site above existing grade to ensure positive drainage after the redevelopment and urbanization of Regional Road 25. For the proposed development, uncontrolled flows to the roadside ditch have been minimized and will not exceed the existing flow rate.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 WATER

The proposed water servicing for the Site will include new water service connections consisting of 'hstyle' combined domestic and fire service from the existing 300 mm diameter watermain on Etheridge Avenue and 300 mm diameter watermain on Regional Road 25. The fire service on the ' h style' connection will be 200 mm diameter and the domestic service will be 150 mm diameter. A domestic and fire flow calculation for the proposed development have been completed. A Hydrant Flow Test has been conducted and it has been determined that the watermain will provide sufficient fire flow for the proposed development.

### 6.2 SANITARY

The proposed sanitary servicing for the Buildings 2,3 and 4 of the South Block and Buildings 6 and 7 of the North Block will connect directly to the proposed sanitary trunk sewer on Regional Road 25. Buildings 1 and 5 will connect to the existing 200 mm diameter sanitary sewer on Etheridge Avenue, which ultimately flows to the trunk sewer on Regional Road 25 . The proposed development will result in an increase of sanitary flow of $33.66 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{s}$ when compared to the pre-development conditions. It is expected that the sanitary trunk sewer has available capacity to accommodate the proposed development, to be confirmed with the Region.

### 6.3 STORM

For the North Block, minor storm drainage will be collected by the site drainage system and directed to the existing SWM Pond I. Major flows will be conveyed by the overland flow route to the NHS along the west boundary of the Site, with the exception of Building 7 which will be directed to the existing Pond to the north.

For the South Block, minor storm drainage will be collected and directed to two cisterns in the underground parking garage, fitted with pump systems to control discharge to the allowable release rate. The cisterns will discharge to tributary SWS-2-A of the NHS via storm service connections. The Site will be graded to direct runoff in major storm events away from the proposed building toward the NHS, with the exception of Building 4 which will be directed to Britannia Road to the east. For details concerning stormwater management, refer to the Stormwater Management Report under a separate cover.

## APPENDIX

A waterdemand,
FIRE FLOW
CALCULATIONS, AND
HYDRANT FLOW TEST
RESULTS

APPENDIX A
DOMESTIC WATER DEMANDS

| Project: Job No.: Date: | Framgard North and South Blocks 231-00962 <br> 2024-01-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Block |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building | Unit Type | Land Area <br> (ha) | Total Units | $\begin{gathered} \text { Light } \\ \text { Commerial } \\ \text { Floor Area } \\ \text { (GFA) } \\ \text { (ha) } \end{gathered}$ | Equivalent <br> Population Density <br> (Persons/ha) | Equivalent <br> Population Density (Persons/unit) | Population by Land Area <br> (ppl) | Population by Units <br> (ppl) | Average Residential Demand Rate L/cap/d | Average <br> Residential <br> Demand <br> (L/s) | Average Light Commerical Demand Rate <br> L/ha/d | Average Light Commerical Demand (L/s) | Total Average Demand <br> (L/s) | Max Daily | Max Day Demand <br> (L/s) | Peak Hour Peaking Factor | Peak Hour Demand |
| Building 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Residential Areas } \\ (15 \text { stories) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0.69 | 231 | 0.04 | 285 | 1.583 | 196 | 366 | 275 | 1.16 | 24750 | 0.01 | 1.18 | 2.25 | 2.65 | 4.00 | 4.71 |
| Building 2 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Residential Areas } \\ \text { (12 stories) }}}{\text { (R) }}$ | 0.50 | 189 | 0.00 | 285 | 1.583 | 142 | 300 | 275 | 0.95 | 24750 | 0.00 | 0.95 | 2.25 | 2.15 | 4.00 | 3.82 |
| Building 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Residential Areas } \\ \text { (10 stories) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.50 | 155 | 0.00 | 285 | 1.583 | 143 | 246 | 275 | 0.78 | 24750 | 0.00 | 0.78 | 2.25 | 1.76 | 4.00 | 3.13 |
| Building 4 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Residential Areas } \\ \text { (13 stories) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0.70 | 217 | 0.00 | 285 | 1.583 | 200 | 344 | 275 | 1.09 | 24750 | 0.00 | 1.09 | 2.25 | 2.46 | 4.00 | 4.38 |
| Total |  | 2.39 | 792 | 0.04 |  |  | 681 | 1256 |  | 4.00 |  | 0.01 | 4.01 |  | 9.02 |  | 16.04 |
| North Block |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building | Unit Type | Land Area <br> (ha) | Total Units <br> (ppl) | Light Commercial Floor Area (GFA) (ha) | Equivalent Population Density (Persons/ha) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Equivalent } \\ \text { Population } \\ \text { Density } \\ \text { (Persons/unit) }\end{array}$ | Population by Land Area (ppl) | Population by Units (ppl) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Residential } \\ \text { Demand Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Average Residential Demand <br> (L/s) | Average Light Commerical Demand Rate L/ha/d | Average Light Commerical Demand <br> (L/s) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Total Average } \\ \text { Demand } \\ (L / s)\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Max Daily } \\ \text { Peaking Factor } \end{array}$ | Max Day Demand <br> (L/s) | Peak Hour Peaking Factor | Peak Hour Demand <br> (L/s) |
| Building 5 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Residential Areas } \\ (15 \text { stories) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0.63 | 238 | 0.05 | 285 | 1.583 | 178 | 377 | 275 | 1.20 | 24750 | 0.01 | 1.21 | 2.25 | 2.73 | 4.00 | 4.86 |
| Building 6 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Residential Areas } \\ (12 \text { stories }) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0.54 | 188 | 0.00 | 285 | 1.583 | 155 | 298 | 275 | 0.95 | 24750 | 0.00 | 0.95 | 2.25 | 2.13 | 4.00 | 3.79 |
| Building 7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Residential Areas } \\ \text { (14 stories) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.58 | 209 | 0.00 | 285 | 1.583 | 165 | 331 | 275 | 1.05 | 24750 | 0.00 | 1.05 | 2.25 | 2.37 | 4.00 | 4.21 |
| Total |  | 1.75 | 635 | 0.05 |  | 1.583 | 499 | 1006 |  | 3.20 |  | 0.01 | 3.22 |  | 7.24 |  | 12.86 |

Holdout Property

| Building | Unit Type | Land Area <br> (ha) | Total Units <br> (ppl) |  | Equivalent Population Density (Persons/ha) | Equivalent Population Density <br> (Persons/unit) | Population by Land Area <br> (ppl) | Population by Units <br> (ppl) | Average Residential Demand Rate <br> L/cap/d | Average Residential Demand <br> (L/s) | Average Light Commerical Demand Rate <br> L/ha/d <br> L/ha/d | Average Light Commerical Demand <br> (L/s) | Total Average Demand <br> (L/s) | Max Daily Peaking Factor | Max Day Demand <br> (L/s) | Peak Hour Peaking Factor | Peak Hour Demand <br> (L/s) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building 8 | Residential Areas (11 stories) | 0.36 | 144 | 0 | 285 | 1.583 | 104 | 228 | 275 | 0.73 | 24750 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 2.25 | 1.63 | 4.00 | 2.90 |


| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Summary (North and } \\ \text { South Block) }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Average Day } \\ \text { Demand (L/s) }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Max Day } \\ \text { Demand (L/s) }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Peak Hour } \\ \text { Demand }\end{array}$ | Land Area (ha) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | \(\begin{gathered}Total <br>

Population\end{gathered}\)
Proposed Fire Water Demands
Total Domestic + Fire Water Demand

| Summary (All Blocks) | Average Day | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max Day } \\ \text { Demand (L/s) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Peak Hour } \\ \text { Demand (L/s) } \end{gathered}$ | Land Area (ha) | Total Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 7.93 | 17.89 | 31.81 | 4.50 | 2490 |

Notes:
2. Equivalisics are based on the site plan information provided by Core Architects, dated January 19, 2024

Table $2-1$ Equivalent Population Density and Water Serice Demand was used for population calculations.

## APPENDIX A

## FIRE FLOW CALCULATIONS

| Project: | Framgard North and South Blocks (Bldg 1) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job No.: | $231-00962$ |

Fire Flow Calculation Procedure per Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, 2020 by Fire Underwriter Survey, p 20.

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

where
$F=$ Fire flow in Litres per minute $(\mathrm{Lpm})$
$C=$ coefficient related to the type of construction
$A=$ total floor area in square metres
A. Determine Type of Construction
=> Ordinary Construction
Therefore $\mathrm{C}=1$
B. Determine Ground Floor Area
=> Fire-resistive building with vertical openings and exterior vertical communications properly protected
Therefore $A=$ Largest Floor $+25 \%$ of 2 immediately adjoining floors

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A=1907.3+0.25^{*}(1126+1126) \\
& A=2,470 \mathrm{~m} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Determine the Fire Flow

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=220 \times 1 \times \sqrt{ } 2470 \\
& F=11,000 \mathrm{Lpm}
\end{aligned}
$$

D. Determine Increase or Decrease for Occupancy
=> Apartments are considered "Combustible"
Therefore $0 \%$ reduction

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { 0\% reduction of } 11000 \mathrm{Lpm}= & - & \mathrm{Lpm} \\
11000-0= & 11,000 & \mathrm{Lpm}
\end{array}
$$

Determine Decrease for Automatic Sprinkler Protection
=>No Automatic Sprinkler Protection (Per NFPA 13 Standards)
Therefore $0 \%$ reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $11000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
F. Determine the Total Increase For Exposures

| Face | Distance $(\mathrm{m})$ | Charge |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |
| East Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |
| North Side | 34 | $5 \%$ |  |
| South Side | 27 | $10 \%$ |  |
|  |  | Total | $15 \%$ of $\quad 11,000=1,650 \mathrm{Lpm}$ |

G.

> Req'd Fire Flow = D - F + G

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{F}=12,650 \mathrm{Lpm} \\
& \mathrm{~F}=13,000 \mathrm{Lpm} \quad(2,000 \mathrm{Lpm}<\mathrm{F}<45,000 \mathrm{Lpm} ; \mathrm{OK}) \\
& \mathrm{F}=3,430 \mathrm{US} \text { GPM } \\
& \mathrm{F}=\quad 217 \mathrm{LPS}
\end{aligned}
$$

## APPENDIX A

## FIRE FLOW CALCULATIONS

| Project: | Framgard North and South Blocks (Bldg 2) | => 12 Storeys |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Job No.: | $231-00962$ |  |

Fire Flow Calculation Procedure per Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, 2020 by Fire Underwriter Survey, p 20.

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

where
$F=$ Fire flow in Litres per minute $(\mathrm{Lpm})$
$C=$ coefficient related to the type of construction
$A=$ total floor area in square metres
A. Determine Type of Construction
=> Ordinary Construction
Therefore $\mathrm{C}=1$
B. Determine Ground Floor Area
=> Fire-resistive building with vertical openings and exterior vertical communications properly protected
Therefore $A=$ Largest Floor $+25 \%$ of 2 immediately adjoining floors

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A=1123.8+0.25^{*}(1116.7+1116.7) \\
& A=1,682 \mathrm{~m} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Determine the Fire Flow

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=220 \times 1 \times \sqrt{ } 1682 \\
& F=9,000 \mathrm{Lpm}
\end{aligned}
$$

D. Determine Increase or Decrease for Occupancy
=> Apartments are considered "Combustible"
Therefore $0 \%$ reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
9000-0 = 9,000 Lpm

Determine Decrease for Automatic Sprinkler Protection
=>No Automatic Sprinkler Protection (Per NFPA 13 Standards)
Therefore 0\% reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
F. Determine the Total Increase For Exposures

| Determine the Total increase For Exposures |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Face | Distance $(\mathrm{m})$ | Charge |  |  |
| West Side | 92 | $0 \%$ |  |  |
| East Side | 67 | $0 \%$ |  |  |
| North Side | 27 | $10 \%$ |  |  |
| South Side | 35 | $5 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  | Total | $15 \%$ of | $9,000=1,350 \mathrm{Lpm}$ |

G.

> Req'd Fire Flow = D - F + G

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=10,350 \mathrm{Lpm} \\
& F=10,000 \mathrm{Lpm} \quad(2,000 \mathrm{Lpm}<\mathrm{F}<45,000 \mathrm{Lpm} ; \mathrm{OK}) \\
& \mathrm{F}=2,639 \mathrm{US} \text { GPM } \\
& \mathrm{F}=\quad 167 \mathrm{LPS}
\end{aligned}
$$

## APPENDIX A

## FIRE FLOW CALCULATIONS

| Project: | Framgard North and South Blocks (Bldg 3) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job No.: | $231-00962$ |

Fire Flow Calculation Procedure per Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, 2020 by Fire Underwriter Survey, p 20.

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

where
$F=$ Fire flow in Litres per minute $(\mathrm{Lpm})$
$C=$ coefficient related to the type of construction
$A=$ total floor area in square metres
A. Determine Type of Construction
=> Ordinary Construction
Therefore $\mathrm{C}=1$
B. Determine Ground Floor Area
=> Fire-resistive building with vertical openings and exterior vertical communications properly protected
Therefore $A=$ Largest Floor $+25 \%$ of 2 immediately adjoining floors

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A=1123.8+0.25^{*}(1116.7+1116.7) \\
& A=1,682 \mathrm{~m} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Determine the Fire Flow

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=220 \times 1 \times \sqrt{ } 1682 \\
& F=9,000 \mathrm{Lpm}
\end{aligned}
$$

D. Determine Increase or Decrease for Occupancy
=> Apartments are considered "Combustible"
Therefore $0 \%$ reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
9000-0 = 9,000 Lpm

Determine Decrease for Automatic Sprinkler Protection
=>No Automatic Sprinkler Protection (Per NFPA 13 Standards)
Therefore 0\% reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
F. Determine the Total Increase For Exposures

| Determine the Total increase For Exposures |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Face | Distance $(\mathrm{m})$ | Charge |  |  |
| West Side | 92 | $0 \%$ |  |  |
| East Side | 67 | $0 \%$ |  |  |
| North Side | 35 | $5 \%$ |  |  |
| South Side | 24 | $10 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  | Total | $15 \%$ of | $9,000=1,350 \mathrm{Lpm}$ |

G.

> Req'd Fire Flow = D - F + G

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=10,350 \mathrm{Lpm} \\
& F=10,000 \mathrm{Lpm} \quad(2,000 \mathrm{Lpm}<\mathrm{F}<45,000 \mathrm{Lpm} ; \text { OK }) \\
& \mathrm{F}=2,639 \mathrm{US} \text { GPM } \\
& \mathrm{F}=\quad 167 \mathrm{LPS}
\end{aligned}
$$

## APPENDIX A

## FIRE FLOW CALCULATIONS

| Project: | Framgard North and South Blocks (Bldg 4) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job No.: | $231-00962$ |

Fire Flow Calculation Procedure per Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, 2020 by Fire Underwriter Survey, p 20.

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

where
$F=$ Fire flow in Litres per minute $(\mathrm{Lpm})$
$C=$ coefficient related to the type of construction
$A=$ total floor area in square metres
A. Determine Type of Construction
=> Ordinary Construction
Therefore $\mathrm{C}=1$
B. Determine Ground Floor Area
=> Fire-resistive building with vertical openings and exterior vertical communications properly protected
Therefore $A=$ Largest Floor $+25 \%$ of 2 immediately adjoining floors

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A=1130.7+0.25^{*}(1136.7+1136.7) \\
& A=1,699 \mathrm{~m} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Determine the Fire Flow

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=220 \times 1 \times \sqrt{ } 1699 \\
& F=9,000 \mathrm{Lpm}
\end{aligned}
$$

D. Determine Increase or Decrease for Occupancy
=> Apartments are considered "Combustible"
Therefore $0 \%$ reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
9000-0 = 9,000 Lpm

Determine Decrease for Automatic Sprinkler Protection
=>No Automatic Sprinkler Protection (Per NFPA 13 Standards)
Therefore 0\% reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
F. Determine the Total Increase For Exposures

| Determine the | Total increase For Exposures |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Face | Distance $(\mathrm{m})$ | Charge |  |  |
| West Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |  |
| East Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |  |
| North Side | 24 | $10 \%$ |  |  |
| South Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |  |
|  | Total | $10 \%$ | of | 9,000 |

G.

## Req'd Fire Flow = D - F + G

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=\quad 9,900 \mathrm{Lpm} \\
& F=\quad 10,000 \mathrm{Lpm} \quad(2,000 \mathrm{Lpm}<\mathrm{F}<45,000 \mathrm{Lpm} ; \mathrm{OK}) \\
& \mathrm{F}=2,639 \mathrm{US} \text { GPM } \\
& \mathrm{F}=\quad 167 \mathrm{LPS}
\end{aligned}
$$

## APPENDIX A

## FIRE FLOW CALCULATIONS

| Project: | Framgard North and South Blocks (BIdg 5) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job No.: | $231-00962$ |

Fire Flow Calculation Procedure per Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, 2020 by Fire Underwriter Survey, p 20.

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

where
$F=$ Fire flow in Litres per minute $(\mathrm{Lpm})$
$C=$ coefficient related to the type of construction
$A=$ total floor area in square metres
A. Determine Type of Construction
=> Ordinary Construction
Therefore $\mathrm{C}=1$
B. Determine Ground Floor Area
=> Fire-resistive building with vertical openings and exterior vertical communications properly protected
Therefore $A=$ Largest Floor $+25 \%$ of 2 immediately adjoining floors

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A=1766.9+0.25^{*}(1250+1092.8) \\
& A=2,353 \mathrm{~m} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Determine the Fire Flow

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=220 \times 1 \times \sqrt{ } 2353 \\
& F=11,000 L p m
\end{aligned}
$$

D. Determine Increase or Decrease for Occupancy
=> Apartments are considered "Combustible"
Therefore $0 \%$ reduction

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 \% \text { reduction of } 11000 \mathrm{Lpm}= & - & \mathrm{Lpm} \\
11000-0= & 11,000 & \mathrm{Lpm}
\end{array}
$$

Determine Decrease for Automatic Sprinkler Protection
=>No Automatic Sprinkler Protection (Per NFPA 13 Standards)
Therefore 0\% reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $11000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
F. Determine the Total Increase For Exposures

| Face | Distance $(\mathrm{m})$ | Charge |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |
| East Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |
| North Side | 29 | $10 \%$ |  |
| South Side | 34 | $5 \%$ |  |
|  |  | Total | $15 \%$ of $11,000=1,650 \mathrm{Lpm}$ |

G.

## Req'd Fire Flow = D - F + G

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{F}=12,650 \mathrm{Lpm} \\
& \mathrm{~F}=13,000 \mathrm{Lpm} \quad(2,000 \mathrm{Lpm}<\mathrm{F}<45,000 \mathrm{Lpm} ; \text { OK }) \\
& \mathrm{F}=3,430 \mathrm{US} \text { GPM } \\
& \mathrm{F}=\quad 217 \mathrm{LPS}
\end{aligned}
$$

## APPENDIX A

## FIRE FLOW CALCULATIONS

| Project: | Framgard North and South Blocks (Bldg 6) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job No.: | $231-00962$ |

Fire Flow Calculation Procedure per Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, 2020 by Fire Underwriter Survey, p 20.

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

where
$F=$ Fire flow in Litres per minute $(\mathrm{Lpm})$
$C=$ coefficient related to the type of construction
$A=$ total floor area in square metres
A. Determine Type of Construction
=> Ordinary Construction
Therefore $\mathrm{C}=1$
B. Determine Ground Floor Area
=> Fire-resistive building with vertical openings and exterior vertical communications properly protected
Therefore $A=$ Largest Floor $+25 \%$ of 2 immediately adjoining floors

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A=1123.6+0.25^{*}(1116.7+1116.7) \\
& A=1,682 \mathrm{~m} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Determine the Fire Flow

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=220 \times 1 \times \sqrt{ } 1682 \\
& F=9,000 L p m
\end{aligned}
$$

D. Determine Increase or Decrease for Occupancy
=> Apartments are considered "Combustible"
Therefore 0\% reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
$9000-0=9,000 \mathrm{Lpm}$

Determine Decrease for Automatic Sprinkler Protection
=>No Automatic Sprinkler Protection (Per NFPA 13 Standards)
Therefore 0\% reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
F. Determine the Total Increase For Exposures

| Face | Distance $(\mathrm{m})$ | Charge |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West Side | 97 | $0 \%$ |  |
| East Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |
| North Side | 43 | $5 \%$ |  |
| South Side | 20 | $15 \%$ |  |
|  |  | Total | $20 \%$ of |

G.

Req'd Fire Flow = D - F + G

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=10,800 \mathrm{Lpm} \\
& F=11,000 \mathrm{Lpm} \quad(2,000 \mathrm{Lpm}<\mathrm{F}<45,000 \mathrm{Lpm} ; \mathrm{OK}) \\
& \mathrm{F}=2,902 \mathrm{US} \text { GPM } \\
& \mathrm{F}=\quad 183 \mathrm{LPS}
\end{aligned}
$$

## APPENDIX A

## FIRE FLOW CALCULATIONS

| Project: | Framgard North and South Blocks (Bldg 7) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job No.: | $231-00962$ |

Fire Flow Calculation Procedure per Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, 2020 by Fire Underwriter Survey, p 20.

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

where
$F=$ Fire flow in Litres per minute $(\mathrm{Lpm})$
$C=$ coefficient related to the type of construction
$A=$ total floor area in square metres
A. Determine Type of Construction
=> Ordinary Construction
Therefore $\mathrm{C}=1$
B. Determine Ground Floor Area
=> Fire-resistive building with vertical openings and exterior vertical communications properly protected
Therefore $A=$ Largest Floor $+25 \%$ of 2 immediately adjoining floors

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A=1123.6+0.25^{*}(1116.7+1116.7) \\
& A=1,682 \mathrm{~m} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Determine the Fire Flow

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=220 \times 1 \times \sqrt{ } 1682 \\
& F=9,000 \mathrm{Lpm}
\end{aligned}
$$

D. Determine Increase or Decrease for Occupancy
=> Apartments are considered "Combustible"
Therefore $0 \%$ reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
9000-0 = 9,000 Lpm

Determine Decrease for Automatic Sprinkler Protection
=>No Automatic Sprinkler Protection (Per NFPA 13 Standards)
Therefore 0\% reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
F. Determine the Total Increase For Exposures

| Determine the | Total increase For Exposures |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Face | Distance $(\mathrm{m})$ | Charge |  |  |
| West Side | 97 | $0 \%$ |  |  |
| East Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |  |
| North Side | 43 | $5 \%$ |  |  |
| South Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |  |
|  | Total | $5 \%$ | of | 9,000 |

G.

> Req'd Fire Flow = D - F + G

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{F}=9,450 \mathrm{Lpm} \\
& \mathrm{~F}=9,000 \mathrm{Lpm} \quad(2,000 \mathrm{Lpm}<\mathrm{F}<45,000 \mathrm{Lpm} ; \text { OK }) \\
& \mathrm{F}=2,375 \mathrm{US} \text { GPM } \\
& \mathrm{F}=\quad 150 \mathrm{LPS}
\end{aligned}
$$

## APPENDIX A

## FIRE FLOW CALCULATIONS

| Project: | Framgard North and South Blocks (BIdg 8) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Job No.: | $231-00962$ |

Fire Flow Calculation Procedure per Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, 2020 by Fire Underwriter Survey, p 20.

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

where
$F=$ Fire flow in Litres per minute $(\mathrm{Lpm})$
$C=$ coefficient related to the type of construction
$A=$ total floor area in square metres
A. Determine Type of Construction
=> Ordinary Construction
Therefore $\mathrm{C}=1$
B. Determine Ground Floor Area
=> Fire-resistive building with vertical openings and exterior vertical communications properly protected
Therefore $A=$ Largest Floor $+25 \%$ of 2 immediately adjoining floors

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A=1101.7+0.25^{*}(985.7+985.7) \\
& A=1,595 \mathrm{~m} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Determine the Fire Flow

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=220 \times 1 \times \sqrt{ } 1595 \\
& F=9,000 L p m
\end{aligned}
$$

D. Determine Increase or Decrease for Occupancy
=> Apartments are considered "Combustible"
Therefore $0 \%$ reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
$9000-0=9,000 \mathrm{Lpm}$

Determine Decrease for Automatic Sprinkler Protection
=>No Automatic Sprinkler Protection (Per NFPA 13 Standards)
Therefore 0\% reduction
$0 \%$ reduction of $9000 \mathrm{Lpm}=\quad-\quad \mathrm{Lpm}$
F. Determine the Total Increase For Exposures

| Face | Distance $(\mathrm{m})$ | Charge |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |
| East Side | 100 | $0 \%$ |  |
| North Side | 20 | $15 \%$ |  |
| South Side | 29 | $10 \%$ |  |
|  |  | Total | $25 \%$ of |

G.

## Req'd Fire Flow = D - F + G

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=11,250 \mathrm{Lpm} \\
& F=11,000 \mathrm{Lpm} \quad(2,000 \mathrm{Lpm}<\mathrm{F}<45,000 \mathrm{Lpm} ; \mathrm{OK}) \\
& \mathrm{F}=2,902 \mathrm{US} \text { GPM } \\
& \mathrm{F}=\quad 183 \mathrm{LPS}
\end{aligned}
$$



| Subject Watermain Details |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diameter: | 300 mm | Material: | PVC |
| Area: | 0.071 m 2 |  |  |

Subject Hydrant \& Valve Details
Residual Hydrant:
Flow Hydrant 1:
Flow Hydrant 2:
Flow Hydrant 3:
-
TABLE A: TESTED PRESSURES AND FLOWS



## APPENDIX



WATER USAGE AND
SANITARY DISCHARGE
REPORT

The Regional Municipality of Halton
1151 Bronte Road
Oakville ON L6M 3L1
Dear Sir/Madam:

## Re: Water Usage and Sanitary Discharge Report for Framgard North and South Blocks

## Background

Mattamy (Milton West) Ltd. proposes to construct six (6) residential and two (2) mixeduse buildings with a total gross floor area of $111,217 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ at the northwest corner of Regional Road 5 and Britannia Road intersection in the Town of Milton. The site is currently vacant.

The site has an area of 4.8 ha. The property will be developed in eight (8) phases.
Table 8.2.1.3 of the Ontario Building Code has been used to calculate water usage and sanitary discharge for occupant loadings. The proposed residential and mixed-use development does not require water in the process and cooling water will not be required.

## Water Usage

- Occupant Load
- Residential
$275 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{d} /$ person $\times 2,490$ persons
$=684.8 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}$
- Commercial

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{d} / 1.0 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \text { of floor area } \mathrm{x} 920 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \\
& =4.6 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d} \\
& 0 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d} \\
& 0 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Total water usage } & =684.8 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}+4.6 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}+0 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}+0 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d} \\
& =689.4 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Sanitary Discharge

- Occupant Load
- Residential
$275 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{d} /$ person $\times 2,490$ persons
$=684.8 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}$
- Commercial
$5 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{d} / 1.0 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ of floor area $\mathrm{x} 920 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
$=4.6 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}$
$0 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}$
$0 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}$

Total sanitary discharge $=684.8 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}+4.6 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}+0 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}+0 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}$ $=689.4 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{d}$

Yours truly,


Wendy Cheung, P.Eng., PMP
Senior Project Engineer
Land Development Ontario

## APPENDIX

## APPENDIX C SANITARY FLOW GENERATIO

| ${ }^{\text {Projecti }}$ | Framgard North and Souts Block |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proposed Flow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buldung | Unit Type | Land Area (ha) | Total Units <br> (ppl) | Light Commercial Floor Area $(\mathrm{GFA})^{1}$ <br> (ha) | Equivalent Population Density <br> (285 Person/Land ha) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Equivialen Popopation by } \\ \text { Units } \\ \text { (1.5s3 Personsusumit) } \end{array}$ | Equivalent Total Population (ppl) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Avorage oay Dayemand } \\ \text { Rate } \\ \text { Lcapld } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | Peaking Factor <br> (Harmon) | Peak Sanitary Flow <br> (Ls) | Infiltration $(0.286 \mathrm{~L}$ Lha/s) <br> (L/s) | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Total santary } \\ \text { flow } \\ \text { (LSs) }} \end{gathered}$ |
| Bulding 5 |  | ${ }_{0} .63$ | ${ }^{238}$ | 0.05 | ${ }_{178}$ | 37 | ${ }^{37}$ | 275 | ${ }_{120}$ | 0.01 | 4.03 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 5.99 |
| Buluing 6 |  | ${ }^{0.54}$ | ${ }^{188}$ | 0.00 | 155 | ${ }^{298}$ | ${ }^{298}$ | 275 | ${ }_{0} 95$ | 0.00 | 4.08 | ${ }^{3.9}$ | ${ }^{0.2}$ | ${ }_{4} 03$ |
| Buliding 7 |  | ${ }^{0.58}$ | ${ }^{209}$ | 0.00 | 165 | ${ }^{331}$ | ${ }^{331}$ | 275 | 1.05 | 0.00 | 4.06 | ${ }^{4.3}$ | 0.2 | ${ }^{4.44}$ |
| Toat |  | 1.75 | ${ }^{635}$ |  | 499 | 1006 | 1006 |  | ${ }^{320}$ | 0.01 |  | 13.04 | 0.50 | ${ }_{13.56}$ |


| Bulung | Unit Type | Land Area <br> (ha) | Toat Units | Light Commercial Floor Area (GFA) <br> (ha) | Equivalent Population by Land Area (285 Person/ Land ha) | Equivalent Population by Units (1.583 Persons/unit) | Equivalent Total Population <br> (ppl) | Average Day Demand Rate <br> L/cap/d | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average Residential } \\ & \text { Sanitary Flow } \\ & (275 \text { L/cap/d) } \end{aligned}$ <br> (L/s) |  | ${ }_{\text {Paexing fator }}^{\text {(Hamon) }}$ | Peak Sanitary Flow <br> (L/s) | Infiltration $(0.286 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{ha} / \mathrm{s})$ <br> (Ls) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buliding 1 | $\underbrace{\text { Aeasasisential }}_{\text {Reaial }}$ | ${ }_{0} .69$ | 231 | 0.04 | ${ }^{196}$ | ${ }_{366}$ | ${ }^{366}$ | 275 | ${ }_{1.16}$ | 0.01 | 4.04 | ${ }^{4.8}$ | 0.2 | 4.97 |
| Bulding 2 |  | 0.50 | ${ }^{189}$ | 0 | 142 | 300 | 300 | 275 | ${ }^{0.95}$ | 0.00 | 4.08 | ${ }^{3.9}$ | 0.1 | 4.04 |
| Bulding 3 |  | 0.50 | 155 | 0.00 | ${ }^{143}$ | ${ }^{246}$ | ${ }^{246}$ | 275 | ${ }^{0.78}$ | 0.00 | 4.11 | ${ }^{3.2}$ | 0.1 | ${ }^{3.36}$ |
| Buluing 4 | Residential Areas (13 stories) | 0.70 | 217 | 0.00 | 200 | ${ }^{34}$ | 34 | 275 | 1.09 | 0.00 | 4.05 | ${ }_{4}^{4.4}$ | 0.2 | 4.64 |
| Toat |  | 239 | ${ }^{792}$ |  | ${ }_{681}$ | ${ }_{1256}$ | ${ }_{1256}$ |  | 4.00 | 0.01 |  | 16.31 | ${ }_{0} .68$ | 17.01 |


| Bululing | Unit Type | Land Area <br> (ha) | Total Units (ppl) | Light Commercial Floor Area $(\mathrm{GFA})^{1}$ <br> (ha) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Equivalent Population by } \\ & \text { Land Area } \\ & \text { (285 Person/ Land ha) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Equivalent Total <br> Population <br> (ppl) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Avorago oay oameand } \\ \text { Rate } \\ \text { Lcappdd } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Average Residential Sanitary Flow $(275 \mathrm{~L} / \text { cap/d })^{2}$ <br> (L/s) |  | ${ }_{\text {Paexing factor }}^{\text {(hammon) }}$ | Peak Sanitary Flow <br> (L/s) | Infiltration $(0.286 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{ha} / \mathrm{s})$ <br> (L/s) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Santaray } \\ \text { foow } \\ \text { (LSs) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bulling 8 |  | ${ }_{0} .37$ | 144 | 0.00 | ${ }^{105}$ | ${ }^{228}$ | ${ }^{228}$ | 275 | 0.73 | 0.00 | ${ }_{4} 413$ | 299 | 0.11 | 3.10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Summary (North Block and South Block) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AverageSanitary } \\ & \text { Flow (L/s) } \end{aligned}$ | Paak Santay Fiow (Ls) | Infitraton (LS) | Toat Santaray Fow (LLs) | Toal Population (pap) |  | Sumax (All Biocks) | $\begin{gathered} \text { AverageSanitary Flow } \\ (\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{s}) \end{gathered}$ | Pakk santax Flow (LLs) | Infltatoon (LIS) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Sanitary Flow } \\ \text { (L/s) } \end{gathered}$ | Total Population (pop) |  |  |
| Total | 720 | ${ }^{29,35}$ | 1.18 | 30.56 | 2262 |  | Toal | 7.95 | 3237 | 129 | ${ }_{33.66}$ | 2490 |  |  |


| San Plug (Bulung gand) | $\underbrace{\text { Szo }}_{\substack{\text { Nominarat prose } \\(m \mathrm{~m})}}$ | Pipe Araa (m) | Slope (\%) | Full fiow Capacity (LS) | Fall fow Velocity (ms) | \% Full |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 200 | ${ }^{0.03}$ | 1.0\%\% | 3280 | 1.04 | \% |
| Ex. SaNMH1A (Buldrngs 5) |  | Pipe Araa $\left(m^{2}\right)$ | Stopeo (\%) | Full fow Capacty (Ls) | Full fow Volocoly (ms) | \% Full |
|  | 200 | 0.03 | 1.00\% | 3280 | 1.04 | 15.5\% |
| San Plug 1 (Bululing 1) | Nominal Pipe Size <br> (mm) <br> 200 | Pipe Araa ( $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) | Stopo (\%) | Fulf Fiow Capactiy (LS) | Full fow Voloctit (ms) | \% Ful |
|  |  | 0.03 | 1.00\% | 3280 | 1.04 | 15.1\% |
| San Pug 2 (Eulutang 2-4) | Nominal Pipe Size <br> (mm) <br> 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Pipe Ara }}\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{\text {Stope }}$ (\%) | Full fow Copacily (Ls) | Full Fow Volocty (ms) | \% Full |
|  |  | 0.03 | 1.00\% | 3280 | 1.04 | 36.7\% |

Notes




REGION OF HALTON
SANITARY SEWER DESIGN


## APPENDIX



FRAMGARD
SUBDIVISION
SANITARY DESIGN
SHEET AND DRAINAGE
PLAN




## APPENDIX

## $\square$ <br> STORMWATER <br> MANAGEMENT POND <br> AND STORM <br> SERVICING DRAWINGS



## APPENDIX



## GRADING PLANS AND

CROSS-SECTIONS



ULTIMATE GRADING SECTIONS FOR SOUTH AND NORTH BLOCKS


SECTION A-A
HORIZ 1:500
VERT 1:100


SECTION B-B
HORIZ 1:500
VERT 1:100


SECTION C-C
HORIZ 1:500 VERT 1:100


SECTION D-D
HORIZ 1:500
VERT 1:100


SECTION E-E
HORIZ 1:500
VERT 1:100


FRAMGARD NORTH AND SOUTH BLOCKS
TOWN OF MILTON

ROAD CROSS SECTION | Municipal Drawing No | Regional Drawing № |
| :--- | :--- |

| WSP File No |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $231-00962$ | Drawing No |

