

**Appendix E:
Stormwater Management Analysis**



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**BAYVIEW DRIVE/BIG BAY POINT
ROAD CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT
City of Barrie**

**Drainage and Stormwater Management Technical
Memorandum**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| 1 | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 | Objectives | 1 |
| 1.2 | Guidelines & Background Reports | 1 |
| 2 | Existing Drainage Conditions | 3 |
| 2.1 | Existing Storm Drainage Infrastructure | 3 |
| 2.1.1 | Bayview Drive | 3 |
| 2.1.2 | Big Bay Point Road | 3 |
| 2.2 | Assessment of Existing Drainage Infrastructure | 5 |
| 2.2.1 | Hydrologic Analysis | 5 |
| 2.2.2 | Existing Storm Sewer Capacity | 6 |
| 2.2.3 | Capacity of Downstream Receivers | 6 |
| 3 | Future Drainage Conditions | 8 |
| 3.1 | Proposed Road Improvements | 8 |
| 3.1.1 | Big Bay Point Road | 8 |
| 3.1.2 | Bayview Drive | 8 |
| 3.2 | Design Criteria | 8 |
| 3.3 | Assessment of Proposed Drainage Infrastructure | 9 |
| 3.3.1 | Minor System – Storm Sewer | 9 |
| 3.3.2 | Major System – Overland Flow in ROW | 9 |

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 4 | SWM Plan Alternatives | 12 |
| 4.1 | SWM Quality Controls | 12 |
| 4.1.1 | Perforated Storm Sewer System (Exfiltration) | 12 |
| 4.1.2 | Oil Grit Separators (OGS) | 13 |
| 4.1.3 | Sand Filters | 13 |
| 4.1.4 | Enhanced Low Impact Development (LID) Road Cross Section (Bioretention) | 13 |
| 4.2 | Water Balance/Infiltration | 14 |
| 4.3 | Peak Flow Control | 14 |
| 4.3.1 | Previously Identified Future Retrofit Opportunities | 14 |
| 5 | Proposed SWM Plan | 16 |
| 5.1.1 | Enhanced Low Impact Development (LID) Road Cross Section (Bioretention) | 16 |
| 5.1.2 | OGS Units | 17 |
| 5.1.3 | Oversized Storm Sewers | 18 |
| 6 | Conclusion | 22 |

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Existing Hydrologic Conditions

Appendix B: Proposed Hydrologic Conditions

Appendix C: Storm Sewer Design Sheets

Appendix D: Water Quality Control Design Calculations

Appendix E: Retrofit Opportunities

Appendix F: Overland Flow Calculations

Appendix G: Water Quality Control Sizing

Appendix H: Culvert Assessments

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: Summary of Existing Culvert Structures | 4 |
| Table 2: Existing Conditions Peak Flow Summary | 5 |
| Table 3: Big Bay Point/Huron Road Existing Storm Sewer Summary | 6 |
| Table 4: Overland Flow Conveyance Summary | 10 |
| Table 5: Recommended Actions for Existing Culvert Structures | 11 |
| Table 6: Summary of Required OGS Units | 17 |
| Table 7: Summary of Required Quantity Control Volumes for Bayview Drive Alternatives | 18 |
| Table 8: Summary of Required Quantity Control Volumes for Big Bay Point Road Alternatives | 19 |
| Table 9: Summary of Required Quantity Control Storage Volumes if Infiltration Controls Implemented | 20 |
| Table 10: Summary of Proposed Water Quantity Controls | 20 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1: Bayview Drive Study Area | 23 |
| Figure 2: Big Bay Point Road Study Area | 24 |
| Figure 3: Existing Storm Sewer on Big Bay Point Road | 25 |

1 Introduction

The following technical memorandum summarizes work completed for the Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Road Class EA project with respect to storm drainage and stormwater management (SWM). The study area consists of Big Bay Point Road from Bayview Drive to Huronia Road and Bayview Drive from Big Bay Point Road to Little Avenue, in the City of Barrie.

1.1 Objectives

The purpose of this memorandum is to:

- Identify existing drainage conditions;
- Assess existing drainage infrastructure and identify functional deficiencies;
- Identify drainage/SWM criteria to be applied to proposed road improvements; and
- Evaluate alternative SWM approaches and recommend feasible options.

1.2 Guidelines & Background Reports

This report was prepared recognizing provincial guidelines on water resources and the environment, including the following publications:

- City of Barrie, Storm Drainage and Stormwater Management Policies and Design Guidelines (2009);
- Ministry of Environment [now Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC)] Stormwater Management Practices Planning and Design Manual (2003);
- Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Natural Hazards Training Manual: Provincial Policy Statement, Public Health and Safety Policies 3.1 (1997);
- Lake Simcoe Regional Conservation Authority (LSRCA) Technical Guidelines for Stormwater Management Submissions (April 26, 2013); and
- MOECC Lake Simcoe Protection Plan (LSPP) (2009).

In addition, the following relevant background reports were considered in the development of this report.

The Whiskey Creek Master Drainage Plan (AECOM, 2009) documents existing drainage conditions in the Whiskey Creek subwatershed and identifies future improvements that should be undertaken to address existing deficiencies and/or allow for future planned development. The Master Drainage Plan (MDP) was relied upon for background information and served as a guidance document, as all proposed drainage and SWM works should demonstrate conformance to the plan. However, the Whiskey Creek MDP did not use the updated Intensity Duration Frequency (IDF) curves that are available from the City, resulting in some variation between calculated peak flows in MDP and those in this technical memorandum.

The City's Comprehensive SWM Master Plan (Phase 1) for the Annexation Lands and the Barrie Creeks Study Area (CCTA, 2015) was also reviewed and referenced in the development of this report.

2 Existing Drainage Conditions

2.1 Existing Storm Drainage Infrastructure

2.1.1 Bayview Drive

There are two major watercourse crossings and three minor crossings that convey flow across the two lane municipal road and to tributaries of Whiskey Creek. Bayview Drive is categorized as a major collector road, and culvert crossings must convey the 50-year storm per City standards. The approved Whiskey Creek MDP has established that 100-year conveyance criteria should apply for the two major watercourse crossings (Culverts 3 and 5, as identified on **Table 1**).

There are no specific water quality controls in place for the runoff that is generated from the existing road surface; however, the roadside ditches do provide some measure of water quality control through filtration/settling mechanisms. Existing drainage features for Bayview Drive are shown on the attached **Figure 1**.

2.1.2 Big Bay Point Road

The subject section of Big Bay Point Road has a rural road cross section with two lanes, gravel shoulders and grass ditches. Big Bay Point Road is categorized as an arterial road, and culvert crossings must convey the 100-year storm without overtopping the crown of the road.

There is one culvert crossing (Culvert 6, as identified in **Table 1**) that conveys drainage from an external drainage catchment on the north side of Big Bay Point Road under the adjacent railway line to the ditch on the north side of Big Bay Point Road. Although the external catchment is a substantial drainage area for the outlet on the north side of Big Bay Point Road (approximately 15 ha), the railway line acts as a berm, causing drainage to back up on the north side. The ditch system on Big Bay Point Road between Bayview Drive and Welham Road drains to a low point located on the south side of the road near 131 Big Bay Point Road. A second culvert crossing (Culvert 7, as identified in **Table 1**) conveys drainage from the ditch on the north side of Big Bay Point Road across to the low point, where it is diverted via a drainage channel to the Ellis Natural Area, which discharges into a SWM pond (LV-2) before entering a tributary of Lovers Creek.

Along Big Bay Point Road east of Welham Road, the ditch system is connected to the existing storm sewer system at Huronia Road, which proceeds 180 m eastwards along Big Bay Point Road, where it turns northwards and is routed through Huronia North Park to Whiskey Creek. Existing drainage features for Big Bay Point Road are shown on the attached **Figure 2**. The existing storm sewer is shown on the attached **Figure 3**.

Table 1: Summary of Existing Culvert Structures

| Crossing No. | Road | Location | Data Source | Culvert Description | Current Condition |
|--------------|--------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 1 | Bayview Drive | Adjacent to Tamarack Woods Townhomes | Field Investigation | No invert located on west side of Bayview Drive, flow is assumed to travel overland to a catchbasin manhole (CBMH) on the east side. An obvert was discovered downstream of the CBMH approximately 0.15 m underground. No outlet was located. | Unknown. |
| 2 | Bayview Drive | Across from the Allandale Recreation Centre | Topographic Survey | 20 m – 450 mm diameter CSP culvert that outlets to a manhole on the east side of Bayview Drive. 64 m – 600 mm CSP diameter culvert provides conveyance from the manhole to Lackie's Bush. | West 450mm diameter culvert end in poor condition. Insufficient to convey the 25-year peak flow. East end of 600mm diameter culvert in good condition. Erosion noted on east side of road during topographic survey. |
| 3 | Bayview Drive | North of Mollard Court at West Tributary Crossing | Whiskey Creek MDP, Topographic Survey, Field Investigation | 35 m – 1200 mm diameter CSP culvert. | East culvert end in poor condition. Insufficient to convey the 25-year peak flow per MDP. |
| 4 | Bayview Drive | 250 Bayview Drive, North of Mollard Court | Topographic Survey | 25.9 m – 300 mm diameter CSP culvert. | Insufficient to convey the 25-year peak flow and appears to have been implemented to provide conveyance for the more-recently developed parking lot. |
| 5 | Bayview Drive | 315 Bayview Drive | Whiskey Creek MDP, Topographic Survey, Field Investigation | Twin 32.7 m – 1600 x 1100 mm Corrugated Steel Pipe Arch (CSPA) culvert that transitions below grade to a 20.7 m – 3600 x 1800 mm open bottom cast in place box culvert | Recently replaced per MDP recommendation and in excellent condition. Able to convey the 100-year peak flow. Open bottom structure for naturalized channel bottom. Condition assessment report included in Appendix H . |
| 6 | Big Bay Point Road | Under Railway Berm at approximately 131 Big Bay Point Road | Record Drawing | 450 mm diameter CSP culvert of unknown length. | Unknown – unable to locate during topographic survey and follow-up site visit. City records indicate culvert is still in operation. |
| 7 | Big Bay Point Road | Under Big Bay Point Road at approximately 131 Big Bay Point Road | Field Investigation, Record Drawing | 600 mm diameter CSP culvert of unknown length. | North end in good condition, unable to locate south end during topographic survey and follow-up site visit. City records indicate culvert is still in operation. |
| 8 | Mollard Court | Bayview Drive ROW, under Mollard Court | Topographic Survey | 25 m – 600 mm diameter CSP culvert. | North end in good condition, south end in poor condition. |
| 9 | Welham Road | North Side of Big Bay Point Rd ROW, under Welham Road | Record Drawing | 15.2 m – 450 mm diameter CSP culvert | |

Note: Driveway culverts have not been included in this summary

2.2 Assessment of Existing Drainage Infrastructure

2.2.1 Hydrologic Analysis

For the purposes of hydrologic modelling and based on the Ontario Soil Survey, the soils in the study area have been classified as Tioga sand loam (Type A). For the purpose of this assessment, the study area has been divided into 5 drainage outlet locations, which are shown on **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**. The existing site conditions have been modelled using the Visual OTTHYMO (VO2) hydrologic modelling software for the 4-hour Chicago (CHI), 6-hour Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Type II, 12-hour SCS storm Type II distributions and the historical Hurricane Hazel storm. Detailed model results are provided in **Appendix A**. A summary of the existing peak flow rates is provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Existing Conditions Peak Flow Summary

| Storm Event | Catchment 101 (Bayview South) | Catchment 102 (Bayview Central) | Catchment 103 (Bayview North) | Catchment 105 (Big Bay West) | Catchment 107 (Big Bay East) |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6-hour SCS Type II Distribution | | | | | |
| 2-year | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.24 | 0.16 |
| 5-year | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.24 |
| 10-year | 0.18 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.43 | 0.30 |
| 25-year | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.55 | 0.37 |
| 50-year | 0.25 | 0.38 | 0.33 | 0.63 | 0.43 |
| 100-year | 0.28 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.71 | 0.48 |
| 12-hour SCS Type II Distribution | | | | | |
| 2-year | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 0.15 |
| 5-year | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.33 | 0.22 |
| 10-year | 0.16 | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.39 | 0.27 |
| 25-year | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.50 | 0.34 |
| 50-year | 0.23 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.57 | 0.39 |
| 100-year | 0.26 | 0.39 | 0.34 | 0.64 | 0.44 |
| 4-hour Chicago Distribution | | | | | |
| 2-year | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.23 | 0.17 |

| Storm Event | Catchment 101 (Bayview South) | Catchment 102 (Bayview Central) | Catchment 103 (Bayview North) | Catchment 105 (Big Bay West) | Catchment 107 (Big Bay East) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5-year | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.37 | 0.26 |
| 10-year | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.46 | 0.32 |
| 25-year | 0.22 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.52 | 0.36 |
| 50-year | 0.24 | 0.36 | 0.31 | 0.59 | 0.40 |
| 100-year | 0.27 | 0.41 | 0.35 | 0.67 | 0.45 |
| Hurricane Hazel | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.12 | 0.31 | 0.22 |

2.2.2 Existing Storm Sewer Capacity

As noted in Section 2.1.1 above, drainage from Big Bay Point Road east of Welham Road is collected by an existing storm sewer system that runs easterly along Big Bay Point Road and then turns north at Willow Landing Elementary School and outlets into a channel in North Huronia Park. The location and general alignment of the storm sewer system are shown on **Figure 3**. The capacity of the existing storm sewer has been calculated from record drawings provided by the City. A brief summary of the existing storm sewer system capacity at key locations is provided in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Big Bay Point/Huronia Road Existing Storm Sewer Summary

| Pipe Location | Contributing Drainage Area (ha) | Ex. Pipe Size (mm) | Ex. 5-year flow (m ³ /s) | Ex. Pipe Capacity (m ³ /s) |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| East of Huronia Road to Junction Manhole | 1.85 | 858x1016* | 0.28 | 1.60 |
| Willow Landing Elementary Property Line to Junction Manhole | 0.53 | 750 | 0.08 | 0.66 |
| Junction Manhole to North Huronia Park Swale | 4.14 | 1350 | 0.50 | 3.94 |

*Elliptical Pipe (Rise x Span)

2.2.3 Capacity of Downstream Receivers

Drainage from the majority of the existing study area (approximately 6.3 ha) discharges to Whiskey Creek, which is known to be a constrained receiver. Sections of Whiskey Creek downstream of Lackie's Bush are known to experience flooding under frequent storm events due to undersized existing infrastructure. Whiskey Creek also experiences erosion of open channel sections through its downstream reaches due to the highly urbanized catchment area. As a result, the SWM controls

required for the Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive expansion must ensure that proposed Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive improvements result in no adverse impact on this already constrained receiver, both in terms of water quality and water quantity.

The remaining 3.4 ha of drainage from the study area discharges to Lovers Creek through a set of naturalized stormwater conveyance channels and a stormwater detention pond. The rating curve for the stormwater detention pond SWMF LV-2 (appended) demonstrates that the runoff received from the study area is adequately controlled for quantity. The SWM controls that are required for the increased runoff that would result from the Big Bay Point Road expansion must ensure that proposed improvements cause no adverse water quality or quantity impacts on Lovers Creek.

3 Future Drainage Conditions

3.1 Proposed Road Improvements

Post development hydrologic modelling results are included in **Appendix B** for reference.

3.1.1 Big Bay Point Road

Four alternatives have been identified for improvements to Big Bay Point Road, all of which include urbanizing the road section to replace the roadside ditches with curb and gutter and a storm sewer system. The first two alternatives feature an expanded right-of-way (ROW) and widening of asphalt surface to accommodate 7 lanes of traffic to an approximate width of 40 m. The other two alternatives feature a configuration with 5 traffic lanes that could potentially be expanded to 7 lanes. The proposed alternatives for Big Bay Point Road also feature bike lane infrastructure, boulevards and sidewalks. The City has indicated that the preferred alternative for Big Bay Point Road is Alternative 4, which features 5 traffic lanes that could potentially be expanded to 7 lanes in the future.

3.1.2 Bayview Drive

Three alternatives have been identified as potential Bayview Drive configurations, all of which include urbanizing the road section to replace the roadside ditches with curb and gutter and a storm sewer system. Two of the alternatives involve widening of asphalt to accommodate 3 lanes of traffic, while the third alternative features 5 lanes of traffic. Each of the proposed alternatives will widen the ROW from its existing footprint and incorporate bike lane infrastructure and sidewalks. The City has indicated that the preferred alternative for Bayview Drive is Alternative 1, which features 3 traffic lanes.

3.2 Design Criteria

The proposed road improvements should satisfy the following criteria with respect to water quantity and water quality control:

- Provide Enhanced level water quality protection, which corresponds to 80% long term suspended solids removal for all impervious surfaces (existing and proposed) in the ROW;
- Post-development peak flow rates must be controlled to pre-development rates for any additional impervious surfaces that are proposed as part of the road improvements to ensure no adverse impacts for downstream landowners and City infrastructure;
- Storm sewer to provide conveyance for minor (5-year) flows;

- Address safe conveyance of runoff from the regulatory storm event (i.e. greater of the 100-year storm and Hurricane Hazel) from the road allowance to SWM facilities or open channels without flooding adjacent private properties;
- Major collector road culvert crossings should be designed to convey the 50-year design storm under the road and the 100-year event with a maximum overtopping depth of 0.1 m; and
- Arterial road culvert crossings should be designed to convey the 100-year design storm under the road.

The LSRCA has released new Technical Guidelines for SWM Submissions which came into effect on September 1, 2016. The guidelines include new volume control criteria for linear infrastructure projects, where the runoff from the greater of the 12.5 mm storm event on the entire reconstructed surface, or the 25 mm storm event on net increase in impervious area on the site must be infiltrated. Based on discussions with LSRCA, we understand that the implementation of the linear infrastructure criteria will happen through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) developed with each member municipality and it is expected that projects that are currently going through Class EA process will be exempt from the new criteria and instead subject to the old guideline plus best efforts to meet the new guidelines.

3.3 Assessment of Proposed Drainage Infrastructure

3.3.1 Minor System – Storm Sewer

An analysis of proposed condition peak flows has been completed for the most constrained alternatives that have been proposed for Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive to develop a 5-year storm sewer design sheet. The runoff coefficients for each catchment have been adjusted to account for the increased impervious areas resulting from Alternative 2 for Big Bay Point Road and Alternative 3 for Bayview Drive. A storm sewer design sheet was created to determine the most critical downstream pipe sizes on Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive and also to confirm that the existing storm sewer at Huronia Road has capacity to receive additional flow generated from Welham Road to Huronia Road under the proposed development scenario. The storm sewer design sheets have been provided in **Appendix C**. At the detailed design stage, a more discrete analysis of the contributing drainage areas should be performed to further assess increase in peak flows, and provide a more detailed storm sewer design.

3.3.2 Major System – Overland Flow in ROW

The overland flow conveyance capacity of the proposed ROW options for Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive have been modelled using the Hydraulic Express Extension for Autodesk AutoCAD Civil 3D design software to determine the maximum flow capacity within the proposed typical ROW cross sections. The overland flow capacities have been compared against the most constrained 100-year overland design flows (100-year flows under fully blocked conditions) obtained from VO2. A summary

is provided in **Table 4** for cross sections on Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive. A full summary of conveyance calculations has been included in **Appendix F**.

City of Barrie guidelines state that roads may be used for major system overland flow conveyance during the Regulatory event (100-year storm, in this case) provided that the depth of ponding on the road does not exceed 0.10 m above the crown of the road on collector roads and that one lane remains open on arterial roads. These standards were used to evaluate the overland flow conveyance of each of the proposed road configurations. Conveyance calculations have been completed using the uncontrolled peak flow rates obtained from the 100-year 6-hour SCS design storm in VO2. It was assumed that the proposed storm sewer systems were completely blocked and that the full 100-year peak flow would be conveyed overland.

Table 4: Overland Flow Conveyance Summary

| ROW Configuration | Typical Cross Section (allowing for City of Barrie standard) | | 100-year Flow (from VO2) | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Capacity (m ³ /s) | Depth (m) | Peak Flow (m ³ /s) | Depth (m) |
| 7 Lane Configuration (Arterial Road) | 3.93 | 0.22* | 1.45 | 0.14 |
| 5 Lane Configuration (Arterial Road) | 2.78 | 0.19* | 1.21 | 0.13 |
| 5 Lane Configuration (Major Collector Road) | 4.08 | 0.26 (0.03 above crown) | 0.90 | 0.13 (0.00 above crown) |
| 3 Lane Configuration (Major Collector Road) | 3.09 | 0.25 (0.10 above crown) | 0.63 | 0.12 (0.00 above crown) |

*One lane width remains open

The proposed 7 lane and 5 lane options meet this criterion, as they are able to maintain one lane open at a maximum flow of 3.93 m³/s and 2.78 m³/s respectively. The 3 lane and 5 lane options for Bayview Drive are also able to meet the City of Barrie standard, as the corresponding flow depths do not overtop the crown of the road under 100-year peak flow conditions.

3.4 Watercourse Crossing Replacement

The proposed urbanization of Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive limits the opportunity for the continued use of the watercourse crossings that currently receive drainage from the existing ditch system. As the ditch system is to be removed, it is expected that the minor drainage that was previously conveyed through the ditch system and minor crossings will be conveyed through the proposed storm sewer system. However, three watercourse crossings will be maintained, as to not disturb the function of the watercourses.

At the detailed design stage, a feature based water balance and/or geomorphological assessment may be required if it is determined that the collection of minor drainage in the storm sewer will pose impacts to the study area's natural heritage features.

The following actions, as summarized in **Table 5** below, are recommended for the existing watercourse crossings on Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive. Supporting culvert sizing calculations are included in **Appendix H**.

Table 5: Recommended Actions for Existing Culvert Structures

| Crossing No. | Road | Location | Recommended Action |
|--------------|--------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Bayview Drive | Adjacent to Tamarack Woods Townhomes | If culvert is within ROW, remove |
| 2 | Bayview Drive | Across from the Allandale Rec Centre | Remove |
| 3 | Bayview Drive | North of Mollard Court at West Tributary Crossing | Replace with 1 – 2400 x 1200 mm Hy-Span per MDP* |
| 4 | Bayview Drive | 250 Bayview Drive, North of Mollard Court | Remove |
| 5 | Bayview Drive | 315 Bayview Drive | Keep existing structure in place |
| 6 | Big Bay Point Road | Under Railway Berm at approximately 131 Big Bay Point Road | Remove |
| 7 | Big Bay Point Road | Approximately 131 Big Bay Point Road | Replace with 2 – 45 m long 800 mm diameter CSP culverts |
| 8 | Mollard Court | Bayview Drive ROW, under Mollard Court | Assess condition in field and replace if necessary |
| 9 | Welham Road | North Side of Big Bay Point Rd ROW, under Welham Road | Assess condition in field and replace if necessary |

* If fill is proposed within the area of the replacement culvert, an incremental cut/fill analysis will be required at the detailed design stage.

At the detailed design stage, a full hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of each culvert, including HEC-RAS modelling analysis for culverts at water crossings will be required to satisfy LSRCA requirements. The flows used to confirm the sizing of these structures will need to conform to the results of the City-wide hydrologic model and Master Drainage Plan Updates scheduled to be completed in 2017 and 2018 respectively. In the interim, contributing peak flows should be determined using the City of Barrie's latest IDF curves.

4 SWM Plan Alternatives

A number of quantity and quality control measures are available and are identified here for consideration. Opportunities and constraints for maximizing the effective use of the control measures are discussed in this section.

4.1 SWM Quality Controls

The existing stormwater quality controls provided for the runoff discharging into Whiskey Creek (approximate drainage area of 6.3 ha within the study limits) consist of the ditch system adjacent on both sides of each roadway. The existing stormwater quality controls provided for the runoff discharging into Lovers Creek consist of the natural area storm water conveyance channels and the Lovers Creek SWMF LV-2. The City's Part 1 Comprehensive Stormwater Management Report recommends retrofits to provide water quality control for previously uncontrolled areas to be included as part of road reconstruction projects where possible. This practice is consistent with the City's typical approach and the requirements of Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA).

4.1.1 Perforated Storm Sewer System (Exfiltration)

A perforated pipe storm sewer system could be implemented within the proposed road section in order to provide quality control via infiltration for the contributing runoff. Perforated pipe systems are essentially long infiltration trenches or linear soakaways that are designed for both conveyance and infiltration of stormwater runoff. They are underground stormwater conveyance systems designed to attenuate runoff volume and, thereby, reduce contaminant loads to receiving waters. They are composed of perforated pipes installed in gently sloping granular stone beds that are lined with geotextile fabric that allow infiltration of runoff into the gravel bed and underlying native soil while it is being conveyed from source areas to an end-of-pipe facility or receiving waterbody. Perforated pipe systems can be used in place of conventional storm sewer pipes, where topography, water table depth, and runoff quality conditions are suitable. They are suitable for treating runoff from roofs, walkways, parking lots and low to medium traffic roads, with adequate pretreatment. A design variation can include perforated catch basins where the catch basin sump is perforated to allow runoff to infiltrate into the underlying native soil. The implementation of this option may be feasible as the storm sewer system will be entirely new construction, with details to be resolved at the final design stage.

The benefit of these systems is that they promote water balance as well as water quality control. The soils in the area consist of sandy loam, which is suitable for infiltration practices. However, this type of system may be difficult to co-ordinate with utilities. Detailed design of this system would be required at the final design stage. For more information, please refer to the Chapter 4.10 of the Credit Valley Conservation/Toronto Region Conservation Authority (CVC/TRCA) Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide.

4.1.2 Oil Grit Separators (OGS)

OGS units are typically placed in-line in storm sewer systems to provide sediment removal, screen debris and separate oil from stormwater runoff before it discharges from the storm sewer system. LSRCA notes that OGS units can be used effectively as part of a treatment train to reduce the amount of oil and grit in stormwater in their draft Technical Guidelines for Stormwater Management Submissions (2016).

LSRCA credits a TSS removal rate of 50% for units that have been sized for “Enhanced” protection under the MOE SWM Manual. Therefore, to attain the “Enhanced” protection level for stormwater quality controls, OGS units must be considered in combination with other LID practices during the detailed design stage.

4.1.3 Sand Filters

Sand filter structures could be implemented in place of OGS units to provide TSS removal for stormwater runoff prior to discharging into the natural system. Sand filters typically consist of a sedimentation basin and a filtration basin. The sedimentation basin typically removes floating debris and heavy particles from runoff before it passes through a trash rack and perforated riser into the filtration basin. The filtration basin removes additional pollutants by filtering the runoff through a sand bed to a perforated underdrain which conveys the filtered discharge to the system outlet. Sand filters are well suited for treating runoff that contains oil and grease from drainage areas with heavy vehicle usage.

Sand filters are often preferred over infiltration practices because they can be constructed with impermeable bottoms that help to collect, treat and release runoff to the system outlet with no contact between the contaminated runoff and groundwater. This eliminates concerns associated with de-icing salts and the mobilization of heavy metals in soil.

LSRCA lists sand filters as an end-of-pipe control that may be used to address SWM requirements. Sand filters are also credited with 45% removal rate of phosphorus by the LSRCA.

For more information, please refer to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Sand Filters Storm Water Technology Fact Sheet that has been included in **Appendix G**.

4.1.4 Enhanced Low Impact Development (LID) Road Cross Section (Bioretention)

Increasingly in many urban centres, stormwater quality controls are being provided with the implementation of bioretention practices within the ROW. These practices include enhanced swales, enhanced curb extensions, tree pits and planters which act as a stormwater management filtration and infiltration practice. The primary component of a bioretention practice is the filter media which is a mixture of sand, fines, organic material, mulch ground cover and plants adapted to the conditions of a stormwater practice. Bioretention is designed to capture runoff from frequent storm events. An overflow or bypass is necessary to convey large storm events. The benefit of the bioretention system is that it

promotes water balance as well as providing water quality control. The soils in the area consist of sandy loam, which is suitable for infiltration practices.

4.2 Water Balance/Infiltration

As identified in Section 3.2, LSRCA's new guidelines include volume control requirements for linear infrastructure projects. Linear projects that create 0.5 ha of new and/or fully reconstructed impervious surfaces are required to capture and retain the greater of the 12.5 mm storm event runoff from the fully reconstructed surface or the 25 mm storm event runoff from the net increase of impervious surface. This volume control is to be facilitated via infiltration, reuse & rainwater harvesting, canopy interception, evapotranspiration and or other low impact development techniques that include volume reduction.

Each of the volume control options noted above have been evaluated with respect to their feasibility in the setting of a linear development. Due to the nature of the proposed roadway expansions, infiltration controls were determined to be the only feasible option, as rainwater harvesting has no appropriate use in a roadway, and literature defining canopy interception and evapotranspiration techniques are not currently available for roadway settings. The available infiltration practices include linear bioretention cells located in the proposed boulevards or exfiltration storm sewers.

4.3 Peak Flow Control

Options for providing peak flow control in a ROW are very limited, as there isn't space available for SWM ponds. The use of underground storage will be required in the form of oversized storm sewer pipes. This linear storage can be accommodated into the alignment of other services in the ROW, as opposed to underground storage chambers, which would likely conflict with other pipe alignments.

An oversized storm sewer system typically consists of up-sized pipes that provide underground storage to reduce peak flows to allowable rates. Orifice plates are fitted to the outlet pipes at the downstream end of each pipe run to control peak flows to the allowable release rates.

4.3.1 Previously Identified Future Retrofit Opportunities

Through our review of the City's Comprehensive SWM Master Plan (Phase 1) for the Annexation Lands and the Barrie Creeks Study Area, the Whiskey Creek Master Drainage Plan (MDP) and vacant industrial lands adjacent to the study area, we have identified a number of proposed stormwater detention facilities located downstream of the proposed storm sewer outlets that could provide quantity control for the proposed development and reduce flood conditions downstream. A brief description of each proposed stormwater control option is provided below. Excerpts from the Whiskey Creek MDP and the Comprehensive SWM Master Plan concerning the design of each noted facility have been appended to this memorandum in **Appendix E**.

- **Vacant Industrial Land across from 131 Big Bay Point Road** - the vacant lot across from 131 Big Bay Point Road backs onto Whiskey Creek at the rear of the lot. The north end of this 10.22 ha land parcel could be acquired by the City for the purpose of implementing an offline stormwater facility to provide water quantity controls for the South Bayview catchment. This facility would also have the potential to reduce erosion conditions that have been noted for Lackie's Bush in the Comprehensive SWM Master Plan.

- **North of Big Bay Point Road and between Huronia Road and Pickett Crescent (Huron North Park)** - proposed under the Comprehensive SWM Master Plan, identified as retrofit opportunity No. 26. This wet pond would receive the drainage that is currently routed to Huronia North Park via an existing storm sewer from the East Big Bay catchment in addition to the additional drainage resulting from the Big Bay Point Road expansion.

- **Vacant Industrial Land at 131 Big Bay Point Road (Cowden Woods)** - the vacant lot at 131 Big Bay Point Road is already partially used for stormwater conveyance, as a storm drainage channel runs across it. This 1.28 ha land parcel could be acquired by the City for the purpose of implementing a stormwater facility to provide water quantity controls for the West Big Bay catchment.

- **Drainage Easement South of Ellis Drive** - proposed under Comprehensive SWM Master Plan, identified as Retrofit Opportunity No. 67. This wet pond could provide additional storage to what is already provided by SWMF LV-2 for the West Big Bay catchment.

- **SWMF LV-2** - located to the east of Welham Road on the west side of the Canadian National Railway line, LV-2 was approved by the Environmental Approvals and Land Use Planning Branch of the Ministry of the Environment (now the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change) in 1987. The facility was approved as per its original design which is documented in the "Storm Servicing Report for South Barrie Business Park" (January 1984), which the City does not have on file. The pond was originally designed with a minimum storage capacity of 77,200 m³ to control the South Barrie Business Park Phase 2 post development runoff to pre development levels during design storms up to and including the regional return storm event. LV-2 has not been recommended for improvements or expansion in recent reports such as the "Comprehensive SWM Master Plan, Part 1" (CCTA, 2014) and Aquafor Beech's subsequent "City of Barrie Comprehensive Stormwater Management Master Plan Interim Draft Report" dated December, 2015. Through the CCTA City Wide Minor / Major SWM Model Development, stage-storage-discharge curves have been developed using GIS and field investigation data. While it is unlikely that LV-2 has capacity to accommodate increased flows from future Big Bay Point Road expansions in addition to the increased upstream development in the 32 years following its design, there is potential for additional available storage within this SWM facility through pond modifications. Therefore, LV-2 could possibly provide quantity controls for the West Big Bay Catchment, depending on its condition. If use of this facility is to be pursued, a thorough investigation of the pond's drainage area must be completed to ensure that there is adequate storage to provide quantity control for the West Big Bay Point Road catchment.

Each of these facilities could provide additional storage to reduce the oversized storm sewer pipe sizes and/or provide additional control to reduce flows to floodprone areas.

5 Proposed SWM Plan

From the alternative quantity and quality control measures identified in the previous section, a SWM plan that includes bio-swales and oversized storm sewers is proposed. Design information has been provided to demonstrate the feasibility of each of the proposed controls for the preferred road cross section alternatives.

5.1.1 Enhanced Low Impact Development (LID) Road Cross Section (Bioretention)

Bio-swales are recommended to meet water quality and infiltration criteria. The proposed bio-swales have been designed to provide water quality storage volumes as specified in Table 3.2 of the MOECC SWM Practices Planning and Design Manual (2003). The corresponding storage volumes for infiltration based practices are 35.1 m³/ha for Bayview Drive and 38.1 m³/ha for Big Bay Point Road to achieve Enhanced water quality control, corresponding to 80% TSS removal. Therefore, the total required storage volume for the bio-swales are 144.4 m³ on Bayview Drive and 171.0 m³ on Big Bay Point Road. The water quality calculations for the bio-swales are provided in **Appendix G**.

In addition, LSRCA's infiltration criteria have been considered to demonstrate that best efforts have been made towards meeting the criteria. An infiltration volume of 334 m³ for the Bayview Drive preferred alternative and 414 m³ for the Big Bay Point Road preferred alternative would be required for full compliance with the new standard. Detailed calculations for the infiltration control volumes are provided in **Appendix D**.

Bio-swales consisting of a trapezoidal channel with a bottom width of 0.1 m, a top width of 1.0 m and 3:1 side slopes overlaying a 1.5 m deep filter bed with 1 m depth of filter media and 0.5 m depth of gravel wrapped in filter fabric have been sized for the Bayview Drive ROW. This bio-swale configuration requires a total length of 806 m to provide the control volume required for Bayview Drive. The width of the bio-swale (1 m) corresponds to half of the ROW width, allowing space for utility corridors.

On Big Bay Point Road, the north ROW is the only available area for the implementation of bio-swales, due to the proposed sidewalk located in the south ROW of the preferred option. Bio-swales consisting of a triangular channel with a top width of 1.2 m and 3:1 side slopes overlaying a 1.5 m deep filter bed with 1m depth of filter media and 0.5 m depth of gravel wrapped in filter fabric have been sized for the Big Bay Point Road ROW. This bio-swale configuration requires a total length of 730 m to provide the control volume required for Big Bay Point Road. The width of the bio-swale (1.2 m) corresponds to less than half of the available ROW width, allowing space for a utility corridor.

The infiltration volumes provided by the conceptual bio-swales (339 m³ and 416 m³ for Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Road respectively) satisfy both the Enhanced level water quality volumes and LSRCA's volume control requirement for linear developments, demonstrating that it appears to be feasible to meet the requirements.

For more information, please refer to the Chapter 4.5 of the CVC/TRCA Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Planning and Design Guide.

Given that both roads may undergo widening in two stages (i.e. expand to 3 lanes and later 5, or expand to 5 lanes and later 7), and that bio-swales would need to be relocated to accommodate the future widening, bioswales may be less desirable. The exfiltration pipe system would not require relocation under a future widening scenario and may be preferred for this reason. A hydrogeological investigation will also be required at the detailed design stage to confirm the infiltration capacity of native site soils.

5.1.2 OGS Units

The inclusion of OGS units as part of a treatment train is recommended based on the untested nature of LID facilities in the ROW in Barrie, however, the use of both OGS units and LID facilities is not required on Bayview Drive if the LID facilities perform adequately. On Big Bay Point Road, the LID facilities are located on the north side of the ROW, and will only capture half of the drainage from the ROW, therefore the use of OGS units is recommended to provide water quality control for drainage from the opposite side of the road. This can be resolved at the detail design stage.

Preliminary sizing for two OGS units on Big Bay Point Road and three OGS units on Bayview Drive to provide 80% Total Suspended Solids (TSS) removal and treat at least 90% of the total site runoff has been completed using PCSWMM for Stormceptor sizing software for each alternative. As noted previously, LSRCA credits OGS units that have been designed to provide 80% TSS removal with 50% TSS removal, therefore OGS units cannot provide standalone water quality control. The Stormceptor OGS unit has been registered by the Canadian ETV program and currently has a “Renewal in Progress” status. The external areas on Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Road have not been provided with OGS units due to the large external drainage area and the fact that these drainage areas are outside of the study area limits. A summary of the sizing is provided in **Table 6** below and sizing details have been provided in **Appendix G**.

Table 6: Summary of Required OGS Units

| Catchment Name | Catchment ID | Stormceptor Unit Required to Provide 80% TSS Removal |
|-----------------|--------------|--|
| Bayview South | 201 | STC 2000 |
| Bayview Central | 202 | STC 4000 |
| Bayview North | 203 | STC 4000 |
| Big Bay West | 505 | STC 6000 |
| Big Bay East | 507 | STC 4000 |

5.1.3 Oversized Storm Sewers

The required storage to control the runoff from the 100-year storm post-development peak flow rates to the existing conditions flow rates was determined using Visual OTTHYMO (VO2) hydrologic modelling software for each alternative. The required storage volumes are identified below in **Tables 7 and 8**.

Table 7: Summary of Required Quantity Control Volumes for Bayview Drive Alternatives

| Catchment Name | Catchment ID | Catchment Area | % Impervious | Uncontrolled 100-yr 12 hr. SCS Design Storm Peak Flow (m ³ /s) | 100-yr 12hr. SCS Design Storm Required Storage (m ³) |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|---|--|
| EXISTING CONDITIONS | | | | | |
| Bayview South | 101 | 0.96 | 62% | 0.26 | N/A |
| Bayview Central | 102 | 1.67 | 50% | 0.39 | N/A |
| Bayview North | 103 | 1.37 | 54% | 0.34 | N/A |
| ALTERNATIVE 1 - 3 LANE CONFIGURATION | | | | | |
| Bayview South | 201 | 1.06 | 68% | 0.38 | 234 |
| Bayview Central | 202 | 1.68 | 65% | 0.54 | 282 |
| Bayview North | 203 | 1.38 | 80% | 0.45 | 234 |
| ALTERNATIVE 2 - 3 LANE CONFIGURATION | | | | | |
| Bayview South | 301 | 1.06 | 72% | 0.38 | 232 |
| Bayview Central | 302 | 1.68 | 69% | 0.55 | 308 |
| Bayview North | 303 | 1.38 | 85% | 0.47 | 263 |
| ALTERNATIVE 3 - 5 LANE CONFIGURATION | | | | | |
| Bayview South | 401 | 1.21 | 87% | 0.46 | 357 |
| Bayview Central | 402 | 2.15 | 80% | 0.77 | 639 |
| Bayview North | 403 | 1.70 | 79% | 0.61 | 467 |

Table 8: Summary of Required Quantity Control Volumes for Big Bay Point Road Alternatives

| Catchment Name | Catchment ID | Catchment Area | % Impervious | Uncontrolled 100-yr 12 hr. SCS Design Storm Peak Flow (m ³ /s) | 100-yr 12hr. SCS Design Storm Required Storage (m ³) |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|---|--|
| EXISTING CONDITIONS | | | | | |
| Big Bay West | 105 | 2.62 | 54% | 0.64 | N/A |
| Big Bay East | 107 | 1.85 | 51% | 0.44 | N/A |
| ALTERNATIVE 1 - 7 LANE CONFIGURATION | | | | | |
| Big Bay West | 205 | 3.38 | 84% | 1.25 | 1021 |
| Big Bay East | 207 | 2.20 | 81% | 0.80 | 615 |
| ALTERNATIVE 2 - 7 LANE CONFIGURATION | | | | | |
| Big Bay West | 305 | 3.11 | 85% | 1.16 | 888 |
| Big Bay East | 307 | 1.98 | 86% | 0.74 | 538 |
| ALTERNATIVE 3 - 5 LANE CONFIGURATION | | | | | |
| Big Bay West | 405 | 2.88 | 81% | 1.04 | 707 |
| Big Bay East | 407 | 1.91 | 78% | 0.68 | 407 |
| ALTERNATIVE 4 - 5 LANE CONFIGURATION | | | | | |
| Big Bay West | 505 | 2.63 | 81% | 0.95 | 573 |
| Big Bay East | 507 | 1.86 | 77% | 0.65 | 401 |

LSRCA allows for the infiltration volume provided to be included as part of the peak flow control calculation. To determine the reduction in water quantity control volume that will be required in the outside pipe system, we applied an initial abstraction value to each catchment in VO2 to represent the infiltration storage volume. **Table 9** summarizes the required quantity control volumes to provide post-to-pre peak flow matching with the implementation of bio-swale volume controls for the preferred alternatives. Detailed calculations have been included in **Appendix D**.

Table 9: Summary of Required Quantity Control Storage Volumes if Infiltration Controls Implemented

| Catchment Name | Catchment ID | Required Storage Volume with no Infiltration Controls (m ³) | Required Storage Volume with Infiltration Controls (m ³) |
|-----------------|--------------|---|--|
| Bayview South | 201 | 234 | 230 |
| Bayview Central | 202 | 282 | 270 |
| Bayview North | 203 | 234 | 227 |
| Big Bay West | 505 | 573 | 561 |
| Big Bay East | 507 | 401 | 395 |
| Big Bay East | 507 | 401 | 395 |

An Excel spreadsheet was developed to calculate the storage that could be made available through the implementation of an oversized pipe system of 5 sections, with each section discharging to an existing outlet. Outlet elevations obtained during topographic survey were used to verify the feasibility of the system. The oversized pipe system will use an orifice to control peak flows to pre-development flow rates. Peak flow rates have also been calculated for the preferred alternatives using VO2. A summary of the oversized pipe system capacity and peak flow rate calculations is provided in **Table 10**. Supporting design calculations for the oversized pipe system are provided in **Appendix D**.

Table 10: Summary of Proposed Water Quantity Controls

| Catchment Name | Catchment ID | Provided Storage (m ³) | Existing Condition Peak Flow (m ³ /s) | Proposed Condition Peak Flow (m ³ /s) | Percent Difference (%) |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| Bayview South | 201 | 242 | 0.26 | 0.24 | - |
| Bayview Central | 202 | 532 | 0.39 | 0.29 | - |
| Bayview North | 203 | 240 | 0.34 | 0.32 | - |
| Big Bay West | 505 | 486 | 0.64 | 0.66 | 3% |
| Big Bay East | 507 | 401 | 0.44 | 0.42 | - |

As shown, the storage that is provided by the oversized pipe system is generally sufficient to provide quantity controls for the preferred alternative. We note that the peak flow from Catchment 505 is slightly

higher than under existing conditions (an increase of 3%) but this increase is very minor and it is expected that it can be resolved at the detailed design stage.

5.1.4 Previously Identified Retrofit Options

The previously identified retrofit options described in Section 4.3.1 can be given further consideration at the detailed design stage. We understand that over the next two years, the City will be updating the Master Drainage Plans for all watercourses and more definitive direction on proposed watershed improvements will be available at that time.

6 Conclusion

The existing rural road cross section along Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive will be converted to urbanized road sections complete with storm sewer, curb and gutter as part of the proposed road improvements. Water quantity control is required to attenuate the increase in runoff that would result from the construction of additional impervious surface, to ensure no negative impacts are caused to the receiving watercourses. Water quality controls should be provided for both the new impervious area as well as the existing, uncontrolled road surface.

During the detailed design phase of the Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive improvement project, a complete storm sewer design should be performed to confirm all required storm pipe sizes throughout the project limits. Water quantity controls should be provided through a combination of pipe storage, LID bioretention storage and pond retrofit opportunities. Water quality controls should be provided using a combination of OGS units with upstream LID controls and/or perforated pipe systems to provide additional water quality control and promote infiltration. The portions of the proposed development that extend into LSRCA regulated area will require a permit from LSRCA prior to construction. Environmental Compliance Approval from MOECC will be required for all components of the stormwater system.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.



Authoried by: Nicole Foris, B.A.Sc., EIT
Intern Engineer

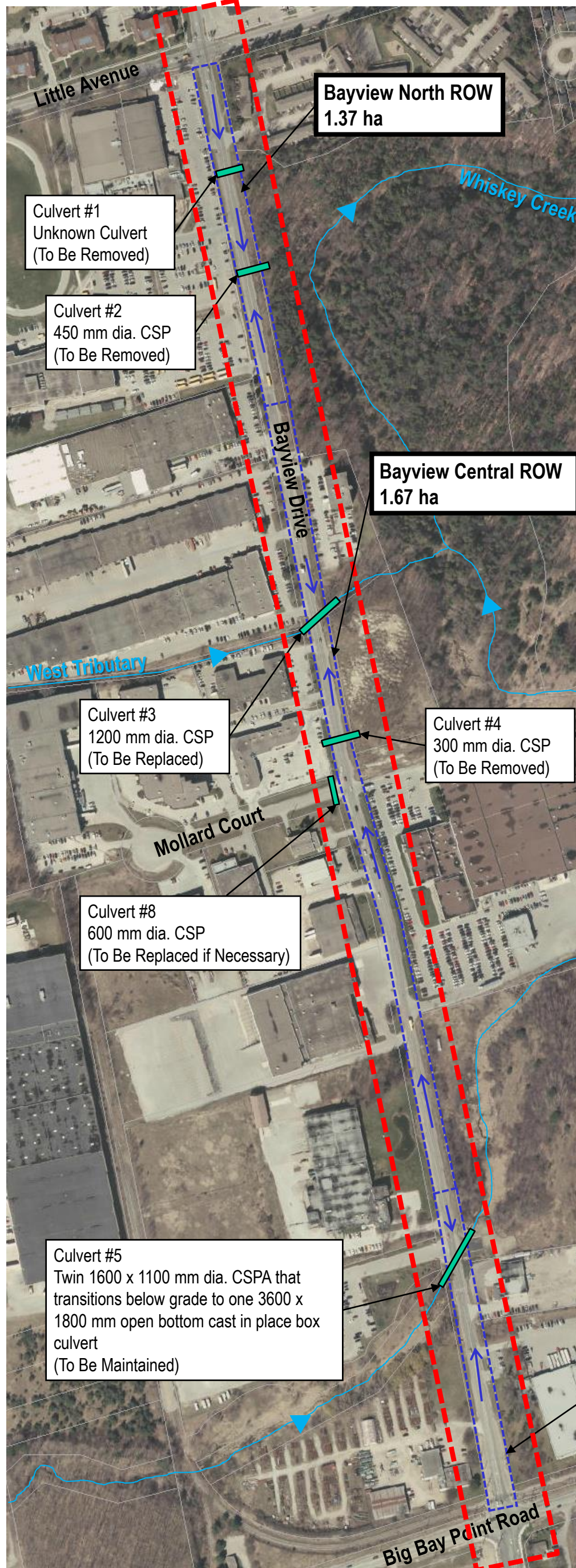


Reviewed by: Amanda Kellett, B.Sc.Eng., P.Eng.
Project Manager

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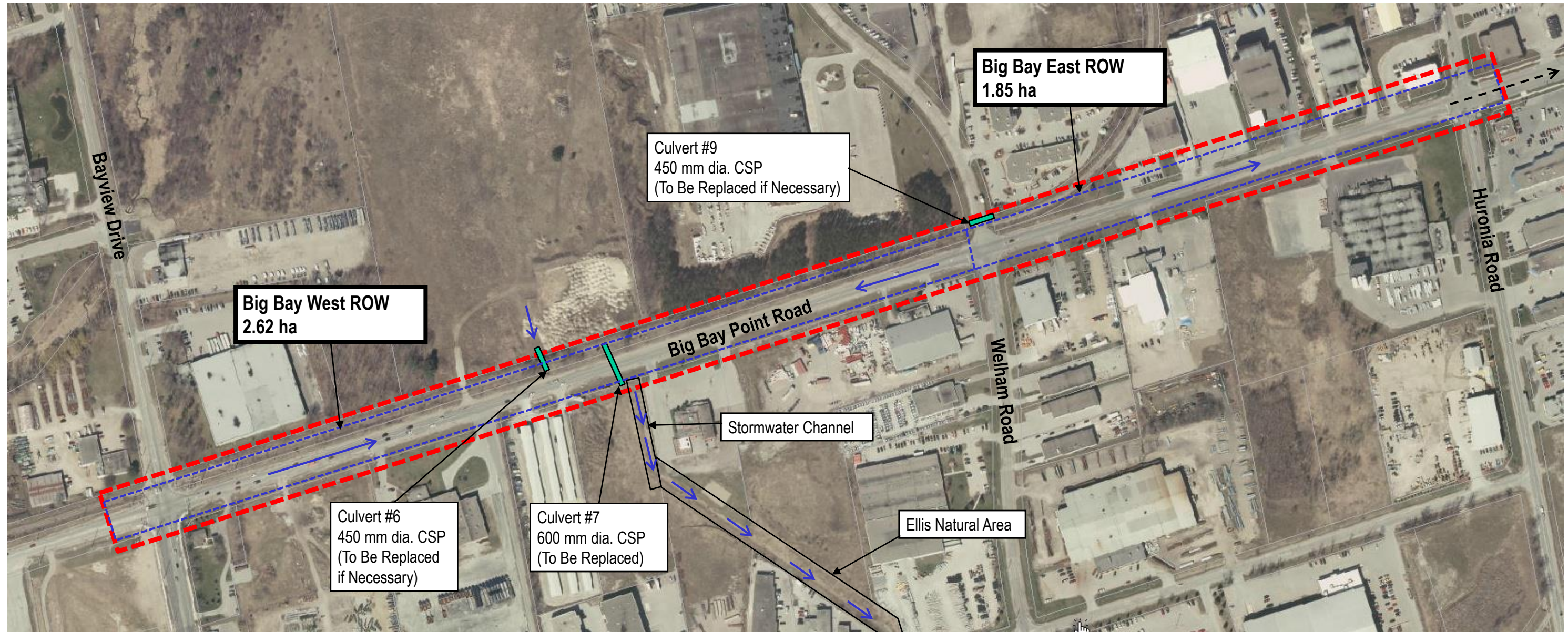
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- - - Study Area
- - - Drainage Catchment Area
- █ Existing Crossing
- ➔ Drainage Direction
- Major Watercourse

Bayview South ROW
0.96 ha

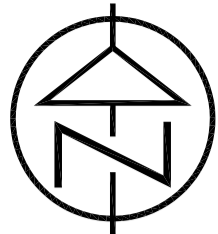




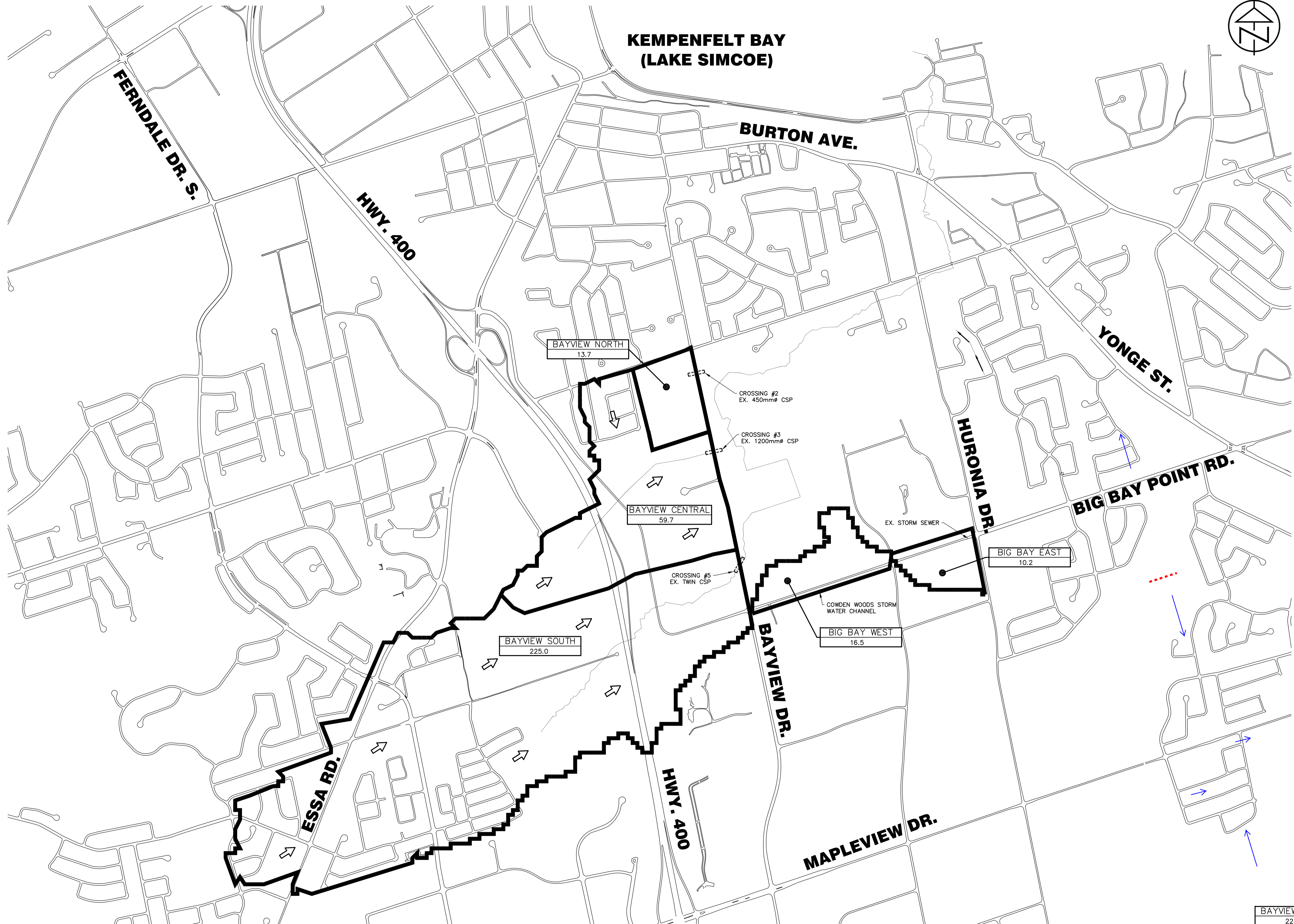
- Study Area
- Drainage Catchment Area
- █ Existing Crossing
- Drainage Direction
- > Existing Storm Sewer



- - Study Area
- - Drainage Catchment Area
- - > Existing Storm Sewer
- > Drainage Direction



**KEMPENFELT BAY
(LAKE SIMCOE)**



BAYVIEW SOUTH
225.0

LEGEND
CATCHMENT ID
AREA (ha)

LEGEND
CONTRACT DRAWINGS
CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SAME. ANY DISCREPANCIES MUST BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. DRAWINGS ARE NOT TO BE SCALED.
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| NO. | REVISIONS | DATE | INITIAL |
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APPROVED

**BAYVIEW DR. &
BIG BAY POINT RD. EA
BARRIE, ONT**

OVERALL DRAINAGE PLAN

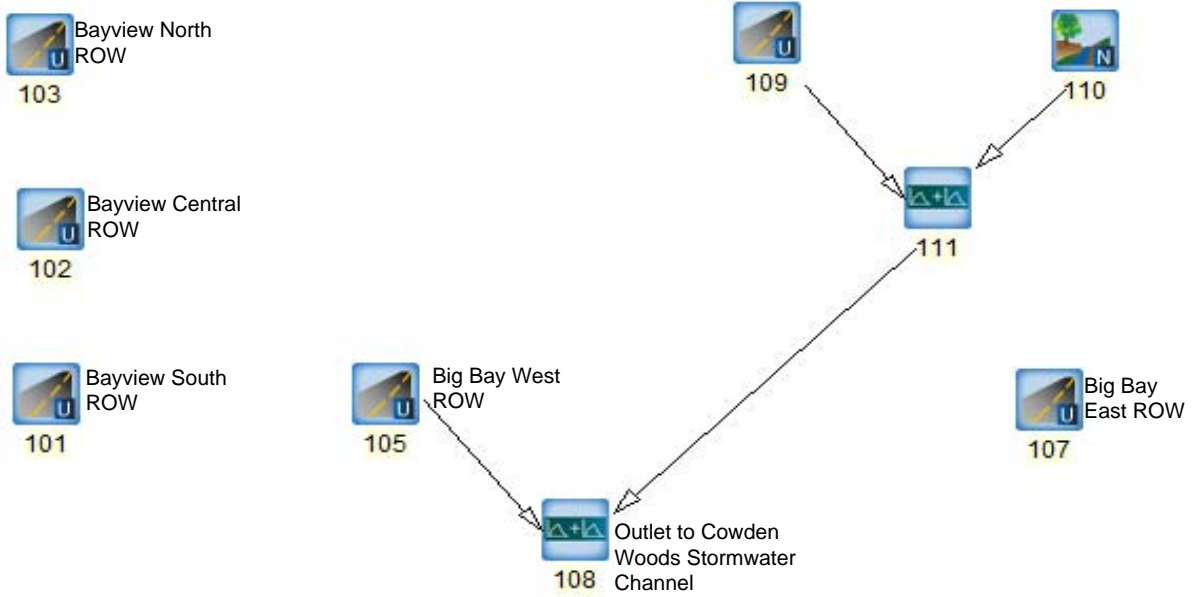
C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.
Consulting Engineers
Collingwood Bracebridge Orillia Barrie









| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| SCALE: 1:10000 | JOB NO. 415375 |
| DESIGN: NHF | CHECKED: ALK |
| DRAWN: SD | DATE: FEBRUARY 2016 |

DWG. **DP-1**

**APPENDIX A:
EXISTING HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS**

BIG BAY POINT RD & BAYVIEW DRIVE EA
EXISTING CONDITIONS



| | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|-----------------|---|-----------|
|  | Nashyd |  | Route Pipe |  | Duhyd |
|  | Standhyd |  | Route Channel |  | Diverthyd |
|  | Addhyd |  | Route Reservoir | | |



C.C. TATHAM & ASSOCIATES LTD.
 Consulting Engineers

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Project: | Big Bay Point Rd and Bayview Dr |
| File No.: | 415375 |
| Subject: | Otthymo Flow Schematic |
| Date: | Jan-16 |
| Figure: | 1 |



C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.
Consulting Engineers

Collingwood Bracebridge Orillia Barrie

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Project: | Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive EA |
| File No.: | 415375 |
| Date: | 13-Oct-15 |
| Designed By: | NHF |
| Checked By: | ALK |
| Subject: | CN Calculator - Culvert Capacity |

Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive EA
CURVE NUMBER, INITIAL ABSTRACTION & TIME TO PEAK CALCULATIONS

CONDITIONS

Catchment 110 Area 10.15 ha

| WEIGHTED CN VALUE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Soil Series | Soil Series | Hydrologic Soil Group | Soil Texture | Runoff Coefficient Type | Catchment Soil Characteristics | | | Forest/Woodland | | | Pasture/Lawns | | | Meadows | | | Gravel | | | Impervious | | | Wetland/Lakes/SWMF | | | Average CN for Soil Type |
| | | | | | Area | Percent | CN | Area | Percent | CN | Area | Percent | CN | Area | Percent | CN | Area | Percent | CN | Area | Percent | CN | Area | Percent | CN | |
| tisl | TIOGA | A | Sand Loam | 1 | 10.15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 6.699 | 0.66 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 3.451 | 0.34 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 66.34 | |
| | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 89 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | | |
| | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 89 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | | |
| | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 89 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | | |
| | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | #N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 | #N/A | 0 | | |
| Totals | | | | | 10.15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 6.699 | 0.66 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 3.451 | 0.34 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 66.3 | |

Time of Concentration Calculations

For Runoff Coefficients greater than 0.4

Bransby-Williams Formula

Maximum Catchment Elevation 279 m
 Minimum Catchment Elevation 271 m
 Catchment length 350 m
 Catchment Slope 2%
 Catchment Area 10.15 ha

Time of Concentration (Minutes) 13.41
 Time of Concentration (Hours) 0.22
 Time to Peak (2/3 x Time of Concentration) 0.15

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Time to Peak | 0.37 hrs |
|---------------------|-----------------|

For Runoff Coefficients less than 0.4

Airport Method

Maximum Catchment Elevation 279 m
 Minimum Catchment Elevation 271 m
 Catchment length 350 m
 Catchment Slope 2%
 Catchment Area 10.15 ha

Time of Concentration (Minutes) 33.01
 Time of Concentration (Hours) 0.55
 Time to Peak (2/3 x Time of Concentration) 0.37

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Initial Abstraction | 3.98 mm |
|----------------------------|----------------|

| | |
|------------|----|
| Wetlands | 12 |
| Woods | 10 |
| Meadows | 8 |
| Gravel | 3 |
| Lawns | 5 |
| Impervious | 2 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Runoff Coefficient | 0.39 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

| Landuse Type | Soil Series | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | tisl | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forest/Woodland | 0.08 | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A |
| Gravel | 0.6 | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A |
| Pasture/Lawn | 0.1 | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A |
| Impervious | 0.95 | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A |
| Wetland/Lake/SWMF | 0.05 | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A |
| Meadows | 0.09 | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A |
| Soil Series Total | 0.389 | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A | #N/A |

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .20 | 1.50 | 39.45 | .61 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .22 | 1.50 | 37.34 | .58 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .16 | 1.50 | 43.66 | .67 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .26 | 1.50 | 37.87 | .59 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .47 | 1.50 | 28.91 | .45 | .000 |
| CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3 [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .28 | 1.83 | 18.74 | .30 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .37 | 1.50 | 39.45 | .61 | .000 |
| ADD [0109 + 0110] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | .61 | 1.50 | 22.28 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0111 + 0105] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | .98 | 1.50 | 24.75 | n/a | .000 |

** SIMULATION NUMBER: 3 **

10 year 4-hour Chicago Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs ----- READ STORM [Ptot= 73.86 mm] fname : T:\2015 PROJECTS\415375 - Bayview Dr & Big Bay Pt Rd EA\Design\SWM\VO2\City of Barrie Old\barrrie(ch remark: 4hr 10year CHICAGO STORM - CITY OF BARRIE | | 10.0 | | | | | | |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .24 | 1.50 | 45.89 | .62 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .28 | 1.50 | 43.54 | .59 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .19 | 1.50 | 50.58 | .68 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .32 | 1.50 | 44.13 | .60 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .58 | 1.50 | 34.16 | .46 | .000 |
| CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3 [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .39 | 1.83 | 23.78 | .33 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .46 | 1.50 | 45.89 | .62 | .000 |
| ADD [0109 + 0110] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | .76 | 1.50 | 27.39 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0111 + 0105] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | 1.23 | 1.50 | 30.06 | n/a | .000 |

** SIMULATION NUMBER: 4 **

25 year 4-hour Chicago Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs ----- READ STORM [Ptot= 82.85 mm] fname : T:\2015 PROJECTS\415375 - Bayview Dr & Big Bay Pt Rd EA\Design\SWM\VO2\City of Barrie Old\barrrie(ch remark: 4hr 25year CHICAGO STORM - CITY OF BARRIE | | 10.0 | | | | | | |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .28 | 1.50 | 52.34 | .63 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .32 | 1.50 | 49.78 | .60 | .000 |
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .22 | 1.50 | 57.47 | .69 | .000 |

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .36 | 1.50 | 50.42 | .61 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .65 | 1.50 | 39.52 | .48 | .000 |
| * CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3] [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .49 | 2.00 | 29.05 | .36 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .52 | 1.50 | 52.35 | .63 | .000 |
| ADD [0109 + 0110] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | .87 | 1.50 | 32.69 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0111 + 0105] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 35.53 | n/a | .000 |

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 5 ** 50 year 4-hour Chicago Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs ----- READ STORM 10.0 [Ptot= 85.51 mm] fname : T:\2015 PROJECTS\415375 - Bayview Dr & Big Bay Pt Rd EA\Design\SWM\VO2\City of Barrie Old\barrie(ch remark: 4hr 50year CHICAGO STORM - CITY OF BARRIE | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .31 | 1.50 | 54.28 | .63 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .36 | 1.50 | 51.65 | .60 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .24 | 1.50 | 59.54 | .70 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .40 | 1.50 | 52.31 | .61 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .74 | 1.50 | 41.14 | .48 | .000 |
| * CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3] [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .55 | 1.83 | 30.77 | .36 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .59 | 1.50 | 54.28 | .63 | .000 |
| ADD [0109 + 0110] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 34.37 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0111 + 0105] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | 1.58 | 1.50 | 37.24 | n/a | .000 |

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 6 ** 100 year 4-hour Chicago Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|--|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs ----- READ STORM 10.0 [Ptot= 95.00 mm] fname : T:\2015 PROJECTS\415375 - Bayview Dr & Big Bay Pt Rd EA\Design\SWM\VO2\City of Barrie Old\barrie(ch remark: 4hr 100year CHICAGO STORM - CITY OF BARRIE | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .35 | 1.50 | 61.27 | .64 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .41 | 1.50 | 58.43 | .62 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .27 | 1.50 | 66.96 | .70 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .45 | 1.50 | 59.14 | .62 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .84 | 1.50 | 47.04 | .50 | .000 |
| * CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3] [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .68 | 1.83 | 36.72 | .39 | .000 |

```

* CALIB STANDHYD      0105  1  5.0    2.62    .67  1.50  61.27  .64    .000
  [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00]
*
* ADD [0109 + 0110]  0111  3  5.0   15.56    1.16  1.50  40.31  n/a    .000
*
* ADD [0111 + 0105]  0108  3  5.0   18.18    1.82  1.50  43.33  n/a    .000
*

```

```

*****
** SIMULATION NUMBER: 7 **   Hurricane Hazel
*****

```

```

W/E COMMAND          HYD ID  DT      AREA   Qpeak  Tpeak   R.V.  R.C.   Qbase
                   min      ha      cms    hrs    mm

```

```

START @ .00 hrs
-----

```

```

READ STORM          60.0
[ Ptot=212.00 mm ]
fname : T:\2015 PROJECTS\415375 - Bayview Dr & Big Bay Pt Rd EA\Design\SWM\VO2\City of Barrie Old\barrie(ch
remark: Hurricane Hazel for the last 12 hrs of the storm -INTENSITIE

```

```

* CALIB STANDHYD      0103  1  5.0    1.37    .16 10.00 155.75  .73    .000
  [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00]
*
* CALIB STANDHYD      0102  1  5.0    1.67    .20 10.00 150.95  .71    .000
  [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00]
*
* CALIB STANDHYD      0101  1  5.0    .96    .12 10.00 165.36  .78    .000
  [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00]
*
* CALIB STANDHYD      0107  1  5.0    1.85    .22 10.00 152.15  .72    .000
  [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00]
*
* CALIB STANDHYD      0109  1  5.0    5.41    .57 10.00 131.74  .62    .000
  [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00]
*
* CALIB NASHYD        0110  1 10.0   10.15    1.07 10.00 128.11  .60    .000
  [CN=66.3      ]
  [ N = 3.0:Tp  .37]
*
* CALIB STANDHYD      0105  1  5.0    2.62    .31 10.00 155.75  .73    .000
  [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00]
*
* ADD [0109 + 0110]  0111  3  5.0   15.56    1.64 10.00 129.37  n/a    .000
*
* ADD [0111 + 0105]  0108  3  5.0   18.18    1.95 10.00 133.18  n/a    .000
*
FINISH

```

```

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```

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V   V   I   SSSSS U   U   A   L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   A A L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   AAAAA L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   A   A L
  VV   I   SSSSS UUUUU A   A LLLLL

  OOO   TTTTT TTTTT H   H   Y   Y   M   M   OOO
O   O   T   T   H   H   Y   Y   MM MM O   O
O   O   T   T   H   H   Y   M   M   O   O
  OOO   T   T   H   H   Y   M   M   OOO

```

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***** S U M M A R Y O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 2.3.2\voin.dat
 Output filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2\SCS Design Storm - Existing.out
 Summary filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2\SCS Design Storm - Existing.sum

DATE: 1/15/2016 TIME: 2:26:59 PM

USER:

Existing Conditions - SCS Design Storms

COMMENTS: _____

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 1 ** 2 year 12-hour SCS Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot= 40.80 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .12 | 6.00 | 23.45 | .57 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .14 | 6.00 | 22.03 | .54 | .000 |
| [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .09 | 6.00 | 26.29 | .64 | .000 |
| [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .15 | 6.00 | 22.39 | .55 | .000 |
| [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .23 | 6.00 | 23.45 | .57 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB NASHYD | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .15 | 6.17 | 8.16 | .20 | .000 |
| [CN=66.3] | | | | | | | | |
| [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .29 | 6.00 | 16.35 | .40 | .000 |
| [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| ADD [0110 + 0109] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | .40 | 6.00 | 11.01 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0105 + 0111] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | .63 | 6.00 | 12.80 | n/a | .000 |

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 2 ** 5 year 12-hour SCS Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot= 56.40 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .17 | 6.00 | 33.76 | .60 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .20 | 6.00 | 31.88 | .57 | .000 |

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .14 | 6.00 | 37.52 | .67 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .22 | 6.00 | 32.35 | .57 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .33 | 6.00 | 33.76 | .60 | .000 |
| * CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3 [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .29 | 6.17 | 15.12 | .27 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .42 | 6.00 | 24.36 | .43 | .000 |
| ADD [0110 + 0109] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | .64 | 6.00 | 18.33 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0105 + 0111] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | .97 | 6.00 | 20.56 | n/a | .000 |

***** 10 year 12-hour SCS Storm *****
 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 3 **

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM [Ptot= 66.00 mm] | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .21 | 6.00 | 40.36 | .61 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .24 | 6.00 | 38.22 | .58 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .16 | 6.00 | 44.64 | .68 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .27 | 6.00 | 38.75 | .59 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .39 | 6.00 | 40.36 | .61 | .000 |
| * CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3 [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .38 | 6.17 | 20.10 | .30 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .51 | 6.00 | 29.65 | .45 | .000 |
| ADD [0110 + 0109] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | .81 | 6.00 | 23.42 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0105 + 0111] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | 1.20 | 6.00 | 25.86 | n/a | .000 |

***** 25 year 12-hour SCS Storm *****
 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 4 **

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM [Ptot= 79.20 mm] | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .26 | 6.00 | 49.71 | .63 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .30 | 6.00 | 47.23 | .60 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .20 | 6.00 | 54.66 | .69 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .34 | 6.00 | 47.85 | .60 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .50 | 6.00 | 49.71 | .63 | .000 |
| * CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3] | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .53 | 6.17 | 27.65 | .35 | .000 |


```

[ N = 3.0:Tp .37]
*
* CALIB STANDHYD      0109  1  5.0   5.41   .66  6.00  37.32  .47   .000
  [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00]
*
  ADD [0110 + 0109]  0111  3  5.0   15.56   1.08  6.00  31.01  n/a   .000
*
  ADD [0105 + 0111]  0108  3  5.0   18.18   1.58  6.00  33.71  n/a   .000
*

```

```

*****
** SIMULATION NUMBER:  5 ** 50 year 12-hour SCS Storm
*****

```

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | | | | | | | |
| [Ptot= 88.80 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .30 | 6.00 | 56.69 | .64 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .35 | 6.00 | 53.98 | .61 | .000 |
| [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .23 | 6.00 | 62.10 | .70 | .000 |
| [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .39 | 6.00 | 54.66 | .62 | .000 |
| [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .57 | 6.00 | 56.69 | .64 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB NASHYD | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .65 | 6.17 | 33.58 | .38 | .000 |
| [CN=66.3] | | | | | | | | |
| [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .76 | 6.00 | 43.16 | .49 | .000 |
| [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| ADD [0110 + 0109] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | 1.28 | 6.00 | 36.91 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0105 + 0111] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | 1.85 | 6.00 | 39.76 | n/a | .000 |

```

*****
** SIMULATION NUMBER:  6 ** 100 year 12-hour SCS Storm
*****

```

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | | | | | | | |
| [Ptot= 98.40 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .33 | 6.00 | 63.81 | .65 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .39 | 6.00 | 60.89 | .62 | .000 |
| [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .26 | 6.00 | 69.65 | .71 | .000 |
| [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .44 | 6.00 | 61.62 | .63 | .000 |
| [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .64 | 6.00 | 63.81 | .65 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB NASHYD | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .78 | 6.17 | 39.82 | .40 | .000 |
| [CN=66.3] | | | | | | | | |
| [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .87 | 6.00 | 49.21 | .50 | .000 |
| [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| ADD [0110 + 0109] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | 1.49 | 6.00 | 43.09 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0105 + 0111] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | 2.13 | 6.00 | 46.07 | n/a | .000 |

FINISH

=====

```

V   V   I   SSSSS U   U   A   L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   A A L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   AAAAA L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   A   A L
  VV   I   SSSSS UUUUU A   A LLLLL

  OOO   TTTTT TTTTT H   H   Y   Y   M   M   OOO
O   O   T   T   H   H   Y   Y   MM MM O   O
O   O   T   T   H   H   Y   M   M   O   O
  OOO   T   T   H   H   Y   M   M   OOO

```

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***** S U M M A R Y O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 2.3.2\voin.dat
 Output filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2-6H~1\6hr SCS Storm - Existing.out
 Summary filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2-6H~1\6hr SCS Storm - Existing.sum

DATE: 8/17/2016 TIME: 1:09:45 PM

USER:

Existing Conditions - SCS Design Storms

COMMENTS: _____

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 1 ** 2 year 6-hour SCS Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | 5.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot= 36.60 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .13 | 3.00 | 20.77 | .57 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .14 | 3.00 | 19.49 | .53 | .000 |
| [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .10 | 3.00 | 23.35 | .64 | .000 |
| [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .16 | 3.00 | 19.81 | .54 | .000 |
| [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .24 | 3.00 | 20.77 | .57 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB NASHYD | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .14 | 3.17 | 6.57 | .18 | .000 |
| [CN=66.3] | | | | | | | | |
| [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .30 | 3.00 | 14.27 | .39 | .000 |
| [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| ADD [0110 + 0109] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | .40 | 3.00 | 9.25 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0105 + 0111] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | .64 | 3.00 | 10.91 | n/a | .000 |

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 2 ** 5 year 6-hour SCS Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | 5.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot= 51.60 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .18 | 3.00 | 30.53 | .59 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .21 | 3.00 | 28.79 | .56 | .000 |

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|
| [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 | 5.0 | .96 | .15 | 3.00 | 34.02 | .66 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 | 5.0 | 1.85 | .24 | 3.00 | 29.23 | .57 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0105 | 1 | 5.0 | 2.62 | .35 | 3.00 | 30.54 | .59 .000 |
| * CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3 [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | 0110 | 1 | 10.0 | 10.15 | .28 | 3.17 | 12.82 | .25 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | 0109 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.41 | .45 | 3.00 | 21.72 | .42 .000 |
| ADD [0110 + 0109] | 0111 | 3 | 5.0 | 15.56 | .66 | 3.00 | 15.91 | n/a .000 |
| ADD [0105 + 0111] | 0108 | 3 | 5.0 | 18.18 | 1.01 | 3.00 | 18.02 | n/a .000 |

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 3 ** 10 year 6-hour SCS Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM [Ptot= 61.80 mm] | | 5.0 | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0103 | 1 | 5.0 | 1.37 | .23 | 3.00 | 37.45 | .61 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | 0102 | 1 | 5.0 | 1.67 | .26 | 3.00 | 35.42 | .57 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 | 5.0 | .96 | .18 | 3.00 | 41.51 | .67 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 | 5.0 | 1.85 | .30 | 3.00 | 35.93 | .58 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0105 | 1 | 5.0 | 2.62 | .43 | 3.00 | 37.45 | .61 .000 |
| * CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3 [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | 0110 | 1 | 10.0 | 10.15 | .39 | 3.17 | 17.86 | .29 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | 0109 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.41 | .55 | 3.00 | 27.19 | .44 .000 |
| ADD [0110 + 0109] | 0111 | 3 | 5.0 | 15.56 | .85 | 3.00 | 21.10 | n/a .000 |
| ADD [0105 + 0111] | 0108 | 3 | 5.0 | 18.18 | 1.28 | 3.00 | 23.46 | n/a .000 |

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 4 ** 25 year 6-hour SCS Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM [Ptot= 74.40 mm] | | 5.0 | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0103 | 1 | 5.0 | 1.37 | .29 | 3.00 | 46.27 | .62 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | 0102 | 1 | 5.0 | 1.67 | .33 | 3.00 | 43.91 | .59 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | 0101 | 1 | 5.0 | .96 | .22 | 3.00 | 50.99 | .69 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | 0107 | 1 | 5.0 | 1.85 | .37 | 3.00 | 44.50 | .60 .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | 0105 | 1 | 5.0 | 2.62 | .55 | 3.00 | 46.27 | .62 .000 |
| * CALIB NASHYD [CN=66.3 [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | 0110 | 1 | 10.0 | 10.15 | .55 | 3.17 | 24.82 | .33 .000 |

```

[ N = 3.0:Tp .37]
*
* CALIB STANDHYD      0109  1  5.0    5.41    .72  3.00  34.33  .46   .000
  [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00]
*
  ADD [0110 + 0109]  0111  3  5.0    15.56    1.14  3.00  28.13  n/a   .000
*
  ADD [0105 + 0111]  0108  3  5.0    18.18    1.69  3.00  30.74  n/a   .000
*

```

*****50 year 6-hour SCS Storm
 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 5 **

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | 5.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot= 83.40 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .33 | 3.00 | 52.74 | .63 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .38 | 3.00 | 50.17 | .60 | .000 |
| [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .25 | 3.00 | 57.90 | .69 | .000 |
| [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .43 | 3.00 | 50.81 | .61 | .000 |
| [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .63 | 3.00 | 52.74 | .63 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB NASHYD | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .68 | 3.17 | 30.20 | .36 | .000 |
| [CN=66.3] | | | | | | | | |
| [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .83 | 3.00 | 39.68 | .48 | .000 |
| [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| ADD [0110 + 0109] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | 1.35 | 3.00 | 33.50 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0105 + 0111] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | 1.98 | 3.00 | 36.27 | n/a | .000 |

*****100 year 6-hour SCS Storm
 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 6 **

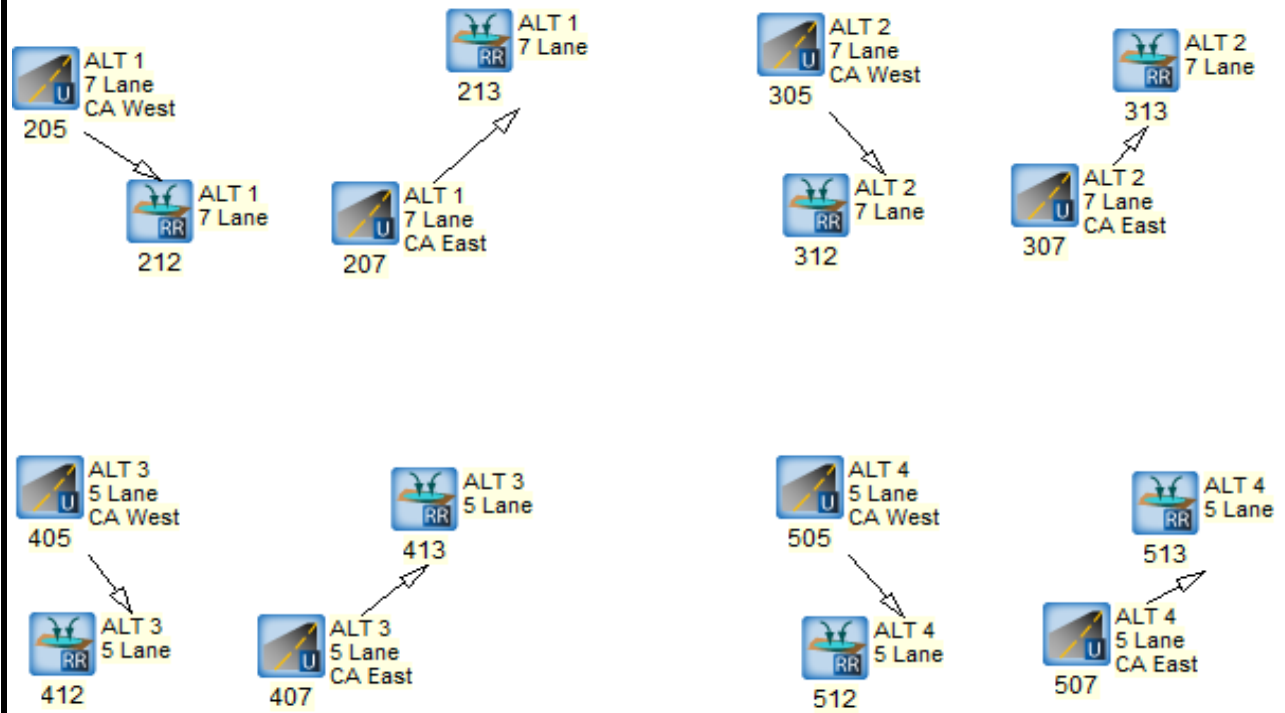
| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | 5.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot= 92.40 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0103 | 1 5.0 | 1.37 | .37 | 3.00 | 59.34 | .64 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0102 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .43 | 3.00 | 56.56 | .61 | .000 |
| [I%=50.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0101 | 1 5.0 | .96 | .28 | 3.00 | 64.92 | .70 | .000 |
| [I%=62.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0107 | 1 5.0 | 1.85 | .48 | 3.00 | 57.25 | .62 | .000 |
| [I%=51.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0105 | 1 5.0 | 2.62 | .71 | 3.00 | 59.34 | .64 | .000 |
| [I%=54.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB NASHYD | 0110 | 1 10.0 | 10.15 | .81 | 3.17 | 35.89 | .39 | .000 |
| [CN=66.3] | | | | | | | | |
| [N = 3.0:Tp .37] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0109 | 1 5.0 | 5.41 | .95 | 3.00 | 45.21 | .49 | .000 |
| [I%=34.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| ADD [0110 + 0109] | 0111 | 3 5.0 | 15.56 | 1.58 | 3.00 | 39.13 | n/a | .000 |
| ADD [0105 + 0111] | 0108 | 3 5.0 | 18.18 | 2.28 | 3.00 | 42.04 | n/a | .000 |









FINISH

=====

**APPENDIX B:
PROPOSED HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS**

BIG BAY POINT RD & BAYVIEW DRIVE EA
PROPOSED CONDITIONS
BIG BAY POINT RD ALTERNATIVES



| | | |
|--|---|--|
|  Nashyd |  Route Pipe |  Duhyd |
|  Standhyd |  Route Channel |  Diverhyd |
|  Addhyd |  Route Reservoir | |



C.C. TATHAM & ASSOCIATES LTD.
 Consulting Engineers

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Project: | Big Bay Point Rd and Bayview Dr |
| File No.: | 415375 |
| Subject: | Othymo Flow Schematic |
| Date: | Jan-16 |
| Figure: | 2 |

```

V   V   I   SSSSS U   U   A   L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   A A L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   AAAAA L
V   V   I   SS   U   U   A   A L
  VV   I   SSSSS UUUUU A   A LLLLL

  OOO   TTTTT TTTTT H   H   Y   Y   M   M   OOO
O   O   T   T   H   H   Y   Y   MM MM O   O
O   O   T   T   H   H   Y   M   M   O   O
  OOO   T   T   H   H   Y   M   M   OOO

```

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***** S U M M A R Y O U T P U T *****

```

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 2.3.2\voin.dat
Output filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2\CHI Design Storm - Proposed Road Use (Climate Change) - Big Bay.out
Summary filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2\CHI Design Storm - Proposed Road Use (Climate Change) - Big Bay.sum

```

DATE: 2/2/2016 TIME: 5:07:35 PM

USER:

COMMENTS: Big Bay Point Road Alternatives - Chicago Design Storm

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 6 ** 100-year 4 hour Chicago Design Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| CHIC STORM | | 10.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot= 87.58 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0205 | 1 5.0 | 3.38 | 1.45 | 1.33 | 75.87 | .87 | .000 |
| [I%=84.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0207 | 1 5.0 | 2.20 | .93 | 1.33 | 73.86 | .84 | .000 |
| [I%=81.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0305 | 1 5.0 | 3.11 | 1.35 | 1.33 | 76.54 | .87 | .000 |
| [I%=85.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0307 | 1 5.0 | 1.98 | .87 | 1.33 | 77.21 | .88 | .000 |
| [I%=86.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0405 | 1 5.0 | 2.88 | 1.21 | 1.33 | 73.86 | .84 | .000 |
| [I%=81.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0407 | 1 5.0 | 1.91 | .78 | 1.33 | 71.86 | .82 | .000 |
| [I%=78.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0505 | 1 5.0 | 2.63 | 1.11 | 1.33 | 73.86 | .84 | .000 |
| [I%=81.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0507 | 1 5.0 | 1.86 | .76 | 1.33 | 71.86 | .82 | .000 |
| [I%=78.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0205] | 0212 | 1 5.0 | 3.38 | .58 | 1.42 | 75.86 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .09 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0207] | 0213 | 1 5.0 | 2.20 | .40 | 1.42 | 73.85 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .05 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0305] | 0312 | 1 5.0 | 3.11 | .59 | 1.42 | 76.53 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .08 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0307] | 0313 | 1 5.0 | 1.98 | .41 | 1.42 | 77.20 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .05 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0405] | 0412 | 1 5.0 | 2.88 | .60 | 1.42 | 73.86 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .06 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0407] | 0413 | 1 5.0 | 1.91 | .42 | 1.42 | 71.85 | n/a | .000 |

{ST= .04 ha.m }

*

RESRVR [2 : 0505] 0512 1 5.0 2.63 .61 1.42 73.86 n/a .000
{ST= .05 ha.m }

*

RESRVR [2 : 0507] 0513 1 5.0 1.86 .42 1.42 71.85 n/a .000
{ST= .04 ha.m }

*

FINISH

=====


```

V V I SSSSS U U A L
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U A A A A L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO

```

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***** S U M M A R Y O U T P U T *****

```

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 2.3.2\voin.dat
Output filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2\SCS Design Storm - Proposed Road Use (Climate Change) - Big Bay.out
Summary filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2\SCS Design Storm - Proposed Road Use (Climate Change) - Big Bay.sum

```

DATE: 2/2/2016 TIME: 5:06:42 PM

USER:

COMMENTS: Big Bay Point Road Alternatives - SCS Design Storm

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 6 ** 100-year 12 hour SCS Design Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot=112.80 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0205 | 1 5.0 | 3.38 | 1.25 | 6.00 | 98.91 | .88 | .000 |
| [I%=84.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0207 | 1 5.0 | 2.20 | .80 | 6.00 | 96.49 | .86 | .000 |
| [I%=81.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0305 | 1 5.0 | 3.11 | 1.16 | 6.00 | 99.71 | .88 | .000 |
| [I%=85.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0307 | 1 5.0 | 1.98 | .74 | 6.00 | 100.52 | .89 | .000 |
| [I%=86.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0405 | 1 5.0 | 2.88 | 1.04 | 6.00 | 96.49 | .86 | .000 |
| [I%=81.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0407 | 1 5.0 | 1.91 | .68 | 6.00 | 94.07 | .83 | .000 |
| [I%=78.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0505 | 1 5.0 | 2.63 | .95 | 6.00 | 96.49 | .86 | .000 |
| [I%=81.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0507 | 1 5.0 | 1.86 | .66 | 6.00 | 94.07 | .83 | .000 |
| [I%=78.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0205] | 0212 | 1 5.0 | 3.38 | .64 | 6.08 | 98.90 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .10 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0207] | 0213 | 1 5.0 | 2.20 | .44 | 6.08 | 96.48 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .06 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0305] | 0312 | 1 5.0 | 3.11 | .64 | 6.08 | 99.70 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .09 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0307] | 0313 | 1 5.0 | 1.98 | .44 | 6.08 | 100.51 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .05 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0405] | 0412 | 1 5.0 | 2.88 | .64 | 6.08 | 96.48 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .07 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0407] | 0413 | 1 5.0 | 1.91 | .44 | 6.00 | 94.06 | n/a | .000 |

{ST= .04 ha.m }

*

RESRVR [2 : 0505] 0512 1 5.0 2.63 .64 6.00 96.48 n/a .000
{ST= .06 ha.m }

*

RESRVR [2 : 0507] 0513 1 5.0 1.86 .44 6.00 94.07 n/a .000
{ST= .04 ha.m }

*

FINISH

=====

```

V V I SSSSS U U A L
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U A A A A L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO

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***** S U M M A R Y O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 2.3.2\voin.dat
 Output filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2-6H~1\6hr SCS Storm - Proposed Road Use (Climate Change) - Big Bay.out
 Summary filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2-6H~1\6hr SCS Storm - Proposed Road Use (Climate Change) - Big Bay.sum

DATE: 8/17/2016 TIME: 1:32:12 PM

USER:

COMMENTS: Big Bay Point Road Alternatives - SCS Design Storm

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 6 ** 100-year 6 hour SCS Design Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- MASS STORM [Ptot=106.20 mm] | | 5.0 | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=84.0:S%= 2.00] | 0205 | 1 5.0 | 3.38 | 1.39 | 3.00 | 92.85 | .87 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=81.0:S%= 2.00] | 0207 | 1 5.0 | 2.20 | .89 | 3.00 | 90.53 | .85 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=85.0:S%= 2.00] | 0305 | 1 5.0 | 3.11 | 1.29 | 3.00 | 93.62 | .88 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=86.0:S%= 2.00] | 0307 | 1 5.0 | 1.98 | .83 | 3.00 | 94.39 | .89 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=81.0:S%= 2.00] | 0405 | 1 5.0 | 2.88 | 1.16 | 3.00 | 90.53 | .85 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=78.0:S%= 2.00] | 0407 | 1 5.0 | 1.91 | .75 | 3.00 | 88.22 | .83 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=81.0:S%= 2.00] | 0505 | 1 5.0 | 2.63 | 1.06 | 3.00 | 90.53 | .85 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=78.0:S%= 2.00] | 0507 | 1 5.0 | 1.86 | .73 | 3.00 | 88.22 | .83 | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0205] {ST= .11 ha.m } | 0212 | 1 5.0 | 3.38 | .72 | 3.08 | 92.84 | n/a | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0207] {ST= .07 ha.m } | 0213 | 1 5.0 | 2.20 | .49 | 3.08 | 90.52 | n/a | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0305] {ST= .10 ha.m } | 0312 | 1 5.0 | 3.11 | .72 | 3.08 | 93.61 | n/a | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0307] {ST= .06 ha.m } | 0313 | 1 5.0 | 1.98 | .49 | 3.08 | 94.38 | n/a | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0405] {ST= .08 ha.m } | 0412 | 1 5.0 | 2.88 | .71 | 3.08 | 90.53 | n/a | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0407] | 0413 | 1 5.0 | 1.91 | .49 | 3.00 | 88.21 | n/a | .000 |

{ST= .05 ha.m }

*

RESRVR [2 : 0505] 0512 1 5.0 2.63 .72 3.00 90.53 n/a .000
{ST= .06 ha.m }

*

RESRVR [2 : 0507] 0513 1 5.0 1.86 .49 3.00 88.21 n/a .000
{ST= .05 ha.m }

*

FINISH

=====

**BIG BAY POINT RD & BAYVIEW DRIVE EA
PROPOSED CONDITIONS
BAYVIEW DRIVE ALTERNATIVES**



Nashyd

1



Route Pipe

1



Duhyd

1



Standhyd

1



Route Channel

1



Diverhyd

1



Addhyd

1



Route Reservoir

1



C.C. TATHAM & ASSOCIATES LTD.
Consulting Engineers

Project: Big Bay Point Rd and Bayview Dr

File No.: 415375

Subject: Otthymo Flow Schematic

Date: Jan-16 **Figure:** 3

```

V V I SSSSS U U A L
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U A A A A L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO

```

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***** S U M M A R Y O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 2.3.2\voin.dat
 Output filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2\CHI Design Storms - Proposed (w Climate Change) - Bayview
 Altern.out
 Summary filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2\CHI Design Storms - Proposed (w Climate Change) - Bayview
 Altern.sum

DATE: 2/2/2016 TIME: 5:03:12 PM

USER:

COMMENTS: Bayview Drive Alternatives - Chicago Design Storm

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 6 ** 100-year 4 hour Chicago Design Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| CHIC STORM | | 10.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot= 87.58 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0203 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .51 | 1.33 | 65.16 | .74 | .000 |
| [I%=68.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0202 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .60 | 1.33 | 63.42 | .72 | .000 |
| [I%=65.4:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0201 | 1 5.0 | 1.05 | .44 | 1.33 | 73.19 | .84 | .000 |
| [I%=80.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0303 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .54 | 1.33 | 67.84 | .77 | .000 |
| [I%=72.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0302 | 1 5.0 | 1.68 | .63 | 1.33 | 65.83 | .75 | .000 |
| [I%=69.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0301 | 1 5.0 | 1.01 | .44 | 1.33 | 76.54 | .87 | .000 |
| [I%=85.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0403 | 1 5.0 | 1.70 | .70 | 1.33 | 72.52 | .83 | .000 |
| [I%=79.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0402 | 1 5.0 | 2.15 | .90 | 1.33 | 73.19 | .84 | .000 |
| [I%=80.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0401 | 1 5.0 | 1.21 | .54 | 1.33 | 77.88 | .89 | .000 |
| [I%=87.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0203] | 0209 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .31 | 1.42 | 65.15 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .02 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0202] | 0210 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .36 | 1.42 | 63.42 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .03 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0201] | 0211 | 1 5.0 | 1.06 | .24 | 1.42 | 73.18 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .02 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0303] | 0309 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .31 | 1.42 | 67.83 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .02 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0302] | 0310 | 1 5.0 | 1.68 | .37 | 1.42 | 65.83 | n/a | .000 |

{ST= .03 ha.m }
*
RESRVR [2 : 0301] 0311 1 5.0 1.01 .24 1.42 76.52 n/a .000
{ST= .02 ha.m }
*
RESRVR [2 : 0403] 0409 1 5.0 1.70 .31 1.42 72.51 n/a .000
{ST= .04 ha.m }
*
RESRVR [2 : 0402] 0410 1 5.0 2.15 .35 1.42 73.18 n/a .000
{ST= .05 ha.m }
*
RESRVR [2 : 0401] 0411 1 5.0 1.21 .24 1.42 77.85 n/a .000
{ST= .03 ha.m }
*

FINISH

=====

```

V V I SSSSS U U A L
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U A A A A L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO

```

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***** S U M M A R Y O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 2.3.2\voin.dat
 Output filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2\SCS Design Storm - Proposed (w Climate Change) - Bayview
 Alterna.out
 Summary filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2\SCS Design Storm - Proposed (w Climate Change) - Bayview
 Alterna.sum

DATE: 2/2/2016 TIME: 4:49:26 PM

USER:

COMMENTS: Bayview Drive Alternatives - SCS Design Storm

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 6 ** 100-year 12 hour SCS Design Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------|--------------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot=112.80 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0203 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .45 | 6.00 | 86.02 | .76 | .000 |
| [I%=68.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0202 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .54 | 6.00 | 83.92 | .74 | .000 |
| [I%=65.4:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0201 | 1 5.0 | 1.05 | .38 | 6.00 | 95.68 | .85 | .000 |
| [I%=80.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0303 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .47 | 6.00 | 89.24 | .79 | .000 |
| [I%=72.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0302 | 1 5.0 | 1.68 | .55 | 6.00 | 86.82 | .77 | .000 |
| [I%=69.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0301 | 1 5.0 | 1.01 | .38 | 6.00 | 99.71 | .88 | .000 |
| [I%=85.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0403 | 1 5.0 | 1.70 | .61 | 6.00 | 94.88 | .84 | .000 |
| [I%=79.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0402 | 1 5.0 | 2.15 | .77 | 6.00 | 95.68 | .85 | .000 |
| [I%=80.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0401 | 1 5.0 | 1.21 | .46 | 6.00 | 101.32 | .90 | .000 |
| [I%=87.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0203] | 0209 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .33 | 6.00 | 86.01 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .02 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0202] | 0210 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .39 | 6.00 | 83.91 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .03 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0201] | 0211 | 1 5.0 | 1.06 | .26 | 6.00 | 95.67 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .02 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0303] | 0309 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .33 | 6.00 | 89.23 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .03 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0302] | 0310 | 1 5.0 | 1.68 | .39 | 6.00 | 86.81 | n/a | .000 |

* {ST= .03 ha.m }
RESRVR [2 : 0301] 0311 1 5.0 1.01 .26 6.00 99.70 n/a .000
{ST= .02 ha.m }
* RESRVR [2 : 0403] 0409 1 5.0 1.70 .33 6.08 94.86 n/a .000
{ST= .05 ha.m }
* RESRVR [2 : 0402] 0410 1 5.0 2.15 .39 6.08 95.67 n/a .000
{ST= .06 ha.m }
* RESRVR [2 : 0401] 0411 1 5.0 1.21 .25 6.08 101.30 n/a .000
{ST= .04 ha.m }

* FINISH

=====

```

V V I SSSSS U U A L
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U A A A A L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO

```

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***** S U M M A R Y O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 2.3.2\voin.dat
 Output filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2-6H~1\6hr SCS Storm - Proposed (w Climate Change) - Bayview
 Alterna.out
 Summary filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\VO2-6H~1\6hr SCS Storm - Proposed (w Climate Change) - Bayview
 Alterna.sum

DATE: 8/17/2016 TIME: 1:35:47 PM

USER:

COMMENTS: Bayview Drive Alternatives - SCS Design Storm

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 6 ** 100-year 6 hour SCS Design Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM | | 5.0 | | | | | | |
| [Ptot=106.20 mm] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0203 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .50 | 3.00 | 80.50 | .76 | .000 |
| [I%=68.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0202 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .60 | 3.00 | 78.49 | .74 | .000 |
| [I%=65.4:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0201 | 1 5.0 | 1.05 | .42 | 3.00 | 89.76 | .85 | .000 |
| [I%=80.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0303 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .52 | 3.00 | 83.59 | .79 | .000 |
| [I%=72.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0302 | 1 5.0 | 1.68 | .61 | 3.00 | 81.27 | .77 | .000 |
| [I%=69.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0301 | 1 5.0 | 1.01 | .42 | 3.00 | 93.62 | .88 | .000 |
| [I%=85.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0403 | 1 5.0 | 1.70 | .67 | 3.00 | 88.99 | .84 | .000 |
| [I%=79.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0402 | 1 5.0 | 2.15 | .86 | 3.00 | 89.76 | .85 | .000 |
| [I%=80.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD | 0401 | 1 5.0 | 1.21 | .51 | 3.00 | 95.16 | .90 | .000 |
| [I%=87.0:S%= 2.00] | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0203] | 0209 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .37 | 3.00 | 80.49 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .03 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0202] | 0210 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .44 | 3.00 | 78.49 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .03 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0201] | 0211 | 1 5.0 | 1.06 | .29 | 3.00 | 89.75 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .03 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0303] | 0309 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .37 | 3.00 | 83.58 | n/a | .000 |
| {ST= .03 ha.m } | | | | | | | | |
| RESRVR [2 : 0302] | 0310 | 1 5.0 | 1.68 | .44 | 3.00 | 81.26 | n/a | .000 |

```
{ST= .03 ha.m }
*
RESRVR [ 2 : 0301] 0311 1 5.0 1.01 .29 3.00 93.61 n/a .000
{ST= .03 ha.m }
*
RESRVR [ 2 : 0403] 0409 1 5.0 1.70 .37 3.08 88.98 n/a .000
{ST= .05 ha.m }
*
RESRVR [ 2 : 0402] 0410 1 5.0 2.15 .44 3.08 89.75 n/a .000
{ST= .07 ha.m }
*
RESRVR [ 2 : 0401] 0411 1 5.0 1.21 .28 3.08 95.14 n/a .000
{ST= .04 ha.m }
*
```

FINISH

=====

**APPENDIX C:
STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEETS**

CITY OF BARRIE
PRELIMINARY STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET - 5 YEAR STORM

CCTA Project No.: 415375

BAYVIEW DR AND BIG BAY POINT RD EA
 EXISTING BIG BAY POINT RD SEWER

red = user input

| Area ID# | Maintenance Hole | | Length (m) | Increment | | | Total CA | Flow Time (min) | | I (mm/hr) | Total Q (cms) | S (%) | Nominal DIA (mm) | Actual DIA (mm) | Q Full (cms) | V Full (m/s) | Percent Capacity (%) |
|------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------|------|----------|-----------------|------|-----------|---------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | From | To | | C | A | CA | | To | In | | | | | | | | |
| Ex. Pipe 1 | EX. STM MH #1 | EX. STM MH #2 | 29.0 | 0.53 | 1.51 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 10.00 | 0.17 | 108 | 0.241 | 1.2 | 750 | 762 | 1.272 | 2.8 | 19% |
| Ex. Pipe 2 | EX. STM MH #2 | EX. STM MH #3 | 66.0 | 0.53 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.86 | 10.17 | 0.28 | 106 | 0.254 | 2.4 | 750 | 762 | 1.814 | 4.0 | 14% |
| Ex. Pipe 3 | EX. STM MH #3 | EX. STM MH#6 | 85.0 | 0.53 | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.98 | 10.45 | 0.81 | 102 | 0.279 | 0.4 | 858 | 871.728 | 1.601 | 1.7 | 17% |
| Ex. Pipe 4 | EX. STM MH#4 | EX. STM MH#5 | 95.3 | 0.53 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 10.00 | 1.10 | 103 | 0.037 | 0.6 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.236 | 1.4 | 16% |
| Ex. Pipe 5 | EX. STM MH#5 | EX. STM MH#6 | 96.5 | 0.53 | 0.29 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 11.10 | 1.12 | 98 | 0.076 | 0.3 | 750 | 762 | 0.657 | 1.4 | 12% |
| Ex. Pipe 6 | EX. STM MH#6 | EX. STM MH#7 | 17.5 | 0.16 | 4.14 | 0.67 | 1.93 | 12.22 | 0.11 | 97 | 0.522 | 0.6 | 1200 | 1219.2 | 3.151 | 2.7 | 17% |
| Ex. Pipe 7 | EX. STM MH#7 | EX. STM MH#8 | 8.5 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.93 | 12.33 | 0.01 | 97 | 0.522 | 16.5 | 1350 | 1371.6 | 22.618 | 15.3 | 2% |
| Ex. Pipe 8 | EX. STM MH#8 | EX. STM MH#9 | 155.0 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.93 | 12.34 | 0.77 | 94 | 0.505 | 0.8 | 1350 | 1371.6 | 4.980 | 3.4 | 10% |
| Ex. Pipe 9 | EX. STM MH#9 | Ex. Huronia North Park Outlet | 5.0 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.93 | 13.10 | 0.03 | 94 | 0.504 | 0.5 | 1350 | 1371.6 | 3.937 | 2.7 | 13% |

$I = A / (t_d + B)^C$

A = 853.608

B = 4.699

C = 0.766

t_d = Storm Duration (mins)

$Q = (C * I * A) / 360$ (cms)

C: Runoff Coefficient

I: Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)

A: Area (ha)

Date: 17-Oct-16

Calculated By: NHF

Checked By: NM

Table 3.1: Barrie WPCC IDF Curve Parameters - Adjusted to Account for Climate Change

| Parameter | Return Period | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2-Yr | 5-Yr | 10-Yr | 25-Yr | 50-Yr | 100-Yr |
| A | 678.085 | 853.608 | 975.865 | 1146.275 | 1236.152 | 1426.408 |
| B | 4.699 | 4.699 | 4.699 | 4.922 | 4.699 | 5.273 |
| C | 0.781 | 0.766 | 0.76 | 0.757 | 0.751 | 0.759 |

CITY OF BARRIE

PRELIMINARY STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET - 5 YEAR STORM

CCTA Project No.: 415375

BAYVIEW DR AND BIG BAY POINT RD EA PROPOSED BIG BAY POINT RD SEWER ALTERNATIVE 2 - 7 LANE CONFIGURATION

red = user input

| Area ID# | Maintenance Hole | | Length (m) | Increment | | | Total CA | Flow Time (min) | | I (mm/hr) | Total Q (cms) | S (%) | Nominal DIA (mm) | Actual DIA (mm) | Q Full (cms) | V Full (m/s) | Percent Capacity (%) |
|------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------|------|----------|-----------------|------|-----------|---------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | From | To | | C | A | CA | | To | In | | | | | | | | |
| Pipe 29 | MH #24 | MH #25 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 10.00 | 0.33 | 107 | 0.040 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 27% |
| Pipe 30 | MH #25 | MH #26 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 10.33 | 0.33 | 105 | 0.078 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 53% |
| Pipe 31 | MH #26 | MH #27 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.40 | 10.66 | 0.33 | 104 | 0.116 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 78% |
| Pipe 32 | MH #27 | MH #28 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.54 | 10.99 | 0.28 | 102 | 0.152 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 57% |
| Pipe 33 | MH #28 | MH #29 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.67 | 11.27 | 0.28 | 101 | 0.188 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 70% |
| Pipe 34 | MH #29 | MH #30 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.80 | 11.55 | 0.28 | 100 | 0.222 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 83% |
| Pipe 35 | MH #30 | MH #31 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.94 | 11.84 | 0.28 | 98 | 0.256 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 95% |
| Pipe 36 | MH #31 | MH #32 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 1.07 | 12.12 | 0.25 | 97 | 0.289 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 66% |
| Pipe 37 | MH #32 | MH #33 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 1.21 | 12.37 | 0.25 | 96 | 0.322 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 74% |
| Pipe 38 | MH #33 | STC#1 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 1.34 | 12.62 | 0.25 | 95 | 0.353 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 81% |
| Pipe 39 | MH #34 | MH #35 | 45.0 | 0.82 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 10.00 | 0.37 | 107 | 0.045 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 30% |
| Pipe 40 | MH #35 | MH #36 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.28 | 10.37 | 0.33 | 105 | 0.083 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 56% |
| Pipe 41 | MH #36 | MH #37 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.42 | 10.70 | 0.33 | 103 | 0.120 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 81% |
| Pipe 42 | MH #37 | MH #38 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.55 | 11.03 | 0.28 | 102 | 0.157 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 58% |
| Pipe 43 | MH #38 | MH #39 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.69 | 11.31 | 0.28 | 101 | 0.192 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 72% |
| Pipe 44 | MH #39 | MH #40 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.82 | 11.59 | 0.28 | 99 | 0.226 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 84% |
| Pipe 45 | MH #40 | MH #41 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.95 | 11.88 | 0.28 | 98 | 0.260 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 97% |
| Pipe 46 | MH #41 | MH #42 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 1.09 | 12.16 | 0.25 | 97 | 0.293 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 67% |
| Pipe 47 | MH #42 | STC#1 | 40.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 1.22 | 12.41 | 0.25 | 96 | 0.325 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 75% |
| Pipe 48 | STC#1 | Ellis Natural Area Outlet | 25.0 | 0.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.56 | 12.87 | 0.13 | 94 | 0.672 | 2.2 | 600 | 609.6 | 0.939 | 3.2 | 72% |
| Pipe 49 | MH #43 | MH #44 | 50.0 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 10.00 | 0.41 | 107 | 0.054 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 37% |
| Pipe 50 | MH #44 | MH #45 | 50.0 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.37 | 10.41 | 0.41 | 104 | 0.106 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 72% |
| Pipe 51 | MH #45 | MH #46 | 50.0 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.55 | 10.82 | 0.35 | 103 | 0.157 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 58% |
| Pipe 52 | MH #46 | MH #47 | 50.0 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.73 | 11.18 | 0.35 | 101 | 0.205 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 77% |
| Pipe 53 | MH #47 | MH #48 | 50.0 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.91 | 11.53 | 0.35 | 99 | 0.252 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 94% |
| Pipe 54 | MH #48 | MH #49 | 50.0 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 1.10 | 11.88 | 0.31 | 98 | 0.298 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 68% |
| Pipe 55 | MH #49 | MH #50 | 50.0 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 1.28 | 12.20 | 0.31 | 97 | 0.343 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 79% |
| Pipe 56 | MH #50 | STC #2 | 50.0 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 1.46 | 12.51 | 0.31 | 95 | 0.387 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 89% |
| Pipe 57 | STC #2 | EX. STM MH #1 | 50.0 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 1.65 | 12.83 | 0.31 | 94 | 0.429 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 98% |
| Ex. Pipe 1 | EX. STM MH #1 | EX. STM MH #2 | 29.0 | 0.83 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 1.83 | 13.14 | 0.17 | 93 | 0.474 | 1.2 | 750 | 762 | 1.272 | 2.8 | 37% |
| Ex. Pipe 2 | EX. STM MH #2 | EX. STM MH #3 | 66.0 | 0.83 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 1.91 | 13.31 | 0.28 | 92 | 0.490 | 2.4 | 750 | 762 | 1.814 | 4.0 | 27% |
| Ex. Pipe 3 | EX. STM MH #3 | EX. STM MH#6 | 85.0 | 0.83 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 2.11 | 13.59 | 0.81 | 89 | 0.521 | 0.4 | 858 | 871.728 | 1.601 | 1.7 | 33% |
| Ex. Pipe 4 | EX. STM MH#4 | EX. STM MH#5 | 95.3 | 0.83 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 10.00 | 1.10 | 103 | 0.057 | 0.6 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.236 | 1.4 | 24% |
| Ex. Pipe 5 | EX. STM MH#5 | EX. STM MH#6 | 96.5 | 0.83 | 0.29 | 0.24 | 0.44 | 11.10 | 1.12 | 98 | 0.119 | 0.3 | 750 | 762 | 0.657 | 1.4 | 18% |
| Ex. Pipe 6 | EX. STM MH#6 | EX. STM MH#7 | 17.5 | 0.20 | 4.14 | 0.84 | 3.39 | 14.40 | 0.11 | 89 | 0.836 | 0.6 | 1200 | 1219.2 | 3.151 | 2.7 | 27% |
| Ex. Pipe 7 | EX. STM MH#7 | EX. STM MH#8 | 8.5 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.39 | 14.51 | 0.05 | 89 | 0.834 | 0.6 | 1350 | 1371.6 | 4.313 | 2.9 | 19% |
| Ex. Pipe 8 | EX. STM MH#8 | EX. STM MH#9 | 155.0 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.39 | 14.56 | 0.77 | 86 | 0.809 | 0.8 | 1350 | 1371.6 | 4.980 | 3.4 | 16% |
| Ex. Pipe 9 | EX. STM MH#9 | Ex. Huronia North Park Outlet | 5.0 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.39 | 15.33 | 0.03 | 86 | 0.808 | 0.5 | 1350 | 1371.6 | 3.937 | 2.7 | 21% |

I = A/(ta + B)^C Q = (C*I^A)/360 (cms)
 A = 853.608 C: Runoff Coefficient
 B = 4.699 I: Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)
 C = 0.766 A: Area (ha)

Date: 17-Oct-16
 Calculated By: NHF
 Checked By: NM

Table 3.1: Barrie WPCC IDF Curve Parameters - Adjusted to Account for Climate Change

| Parameter | Return Period | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2-Yr | 5-Yr | 10-Yr | 25-Yr | 50-Yr | 100-Yr |
| A | 678.085 | 853.608 | 975.865 | 1146.275 | 1236.152 | 1426.408 |
| B | 4.699 | 4.699 | 4.699 | 4.922 | 4.699 | 5.273 |
| C | 0.781 | 0.766 | 0.76 | 0.757 | 0.751 | 0.759 |

ALTERNATIVE 2 - 7 LANE CONFIGURATION

| C-305 | | C-307 | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Total Area | 31112.5 | Total Area | 19780.6 |
| Impervious Area | 26469.6 | Impervious Area | 17039 |
| Pervious Area | 4642.9 | Pervious Area | 2741.6 |

RC = 0.82 RC = 0.83
 Note: RC Land use = (Impervious Area * .95 + Pervious Area * .1) / Total Area

CITY OF BARRIE
PRELIMINARY STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET - 5 YEAR STORM

CCTA Project No.: 415375

BAYVIEW DR AND BIG BAY POINT RD EA
PROPOSED BIG BAY POINT RD SEWER
ALTERNATIVE 3 - 5 LANE CONFIGURATION

red = user input

| Area ID# | Maintenance Hole | | Length (m) | Increment | | | Total CA | Flow Time (min) | | I (mm/hr) | Total Q (cms) | S (%) | Nominal DIA (mm) | Actual DIA (mm) | Q Full (cms) | V Full (m/s) | Percent Capacity (%) |
|------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------|------|----------|-----------------|------|-----------|---------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | From | To | | C | A | CA | | To | In | | | | | | | | |
| Pipe 29 | MH #24 | MH #25 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 10.00 | 0.33 | 107 | 0.035 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 24% |
| Pipe 30 | MH #25 | MH #26 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.24 | 10.33 | 0.33 | 105 | 0.070 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 47% |
| Pipe 31 | MH #26 | MH #27 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.36 | 10.66 | 0.33 | 104 | 0.103 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 70% |
| Pipe 32 | MH #27 | MH #28 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.48 | 10.99 | 0.33 | 102 | 0.135 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 91% |
| Pipe 33 | MH #28 | MH #29 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.60 | 11.32 | 0.28 | 101 | 0.166 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 62% |
| Pipe 34 | MH #29 | MH #30 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.71 | 11.60 | 0.28 | 99 | 0.197 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 73% |
| Pipe 35 | MH #30 | MH #31 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.83 | 11.88 | 0.28 | 98 | 0.227 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 85% |
| Pipe 36 | MH #31 | MH #32 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.95 | 12.17 | 0.28 | 97 | 0.256 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 96% |
| Pipe 37 | MH #32 | MH #33 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 1.07 | 12.45 | 0.25 | 96 | 0.285 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 65% |
| Pipe 38 | MH #33 | STC#1 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 1.19 | 12.70 | 0.25 | 95 | 0.313 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 72% |
| Pipe 39 | MH #34 | MH #35 | 45.0 | 0.79 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 10.00 | 0.37 | 107 | 0.040 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 27% |
| Pipe 40 | MH #35 | MH #36 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.25 | 10.37 | 0.33 | 105 | 0.074 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 50% |
| Pipe 41 | MH #36 | MH #37 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.37 | 10.70 | 0.33 | 103 | 0.107 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 72% |
| Pipe 42 | MH #37 | MH #38 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.49 | 11.03 | 0.33 | 102 | 0.139 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 94% |
| Pipe 43 | MH #38 | MH #39 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.61 | 11.36 | 0.28 | 100 | 0.170 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 63% |
| Pipe 44 | MH #39 | MH #40 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.73 | 11.64 | 0.28 | 99 | 0.201 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 75% |
| Pipe 45 | MH #40 | MH #41 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.85 | 11.92 | 0.28 | 98 | 0.231 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 86% |
| Pipe 46 | MH #41 | MH #42 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.97 | 12.21 | 0.28 | 97 | 0.260 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 97% |
| Pipe 47 | MH #42 | STC#1 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 1.09 | 12.49 | 0.25 | 96 | 0.288 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 66% |
| Pipe 48 | STC#1 | Ellis Natural Area Outlet | 25.0 | 0.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.28 | 12.95 | 0.14 | 94 | 0.596 | 2.2 | 525 | 533.4 | 0.658 | 2.9 | 91% |
| Pipe 49 | MH #43 | MH #44 | 50.0 | 0.76 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 10.00 | 0.41 | 107 | 0.048 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 32% |
| Pipe 50 | MH #44 | MH #45 | 50.0 | 0.76 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.32 | 10.41 | 0.41 | 104 | 0.094 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 64% |
| Pipe 51 | MH #45 | MH #46 | 50.0 | 0.76 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.49 | 10.82 | 0.41 | 102 | 0.138 | 2.2 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.148 | 2.0 | 94% |
| Pipe 52 | MH #46 | MH #47 | 50.0 | 0.76 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.65 | 11.23 | 0.35 | 101 | 0.181 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 68% |
| Pipe 53 | MH #47 | MH #48 | 50.0 | 0.76 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.81 | 11.59 | 0.35 | 99 | 0.223 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 83% |
| Pipe 54 | MH #48 | MH #49 | 50.0 | 0.76 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.97 | 11.94 | 0.35 | 97 | 0.263 | 2.2 | 375 | 381 | 0.268 | 2.4 | 98% |
| Pipe 55 | MH #49 | MH #50 | 50.0 | 0.76 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 1.13 | 12.30 | 0.31 | 96 | 0.303 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 69% |
| Pipe 56 | MH #50 | STC #2 | 50.0 | 0.76 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 1.30 | 12.61 | 0.31 | 95 | 0.341 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 78% |
| Pipe 57 | STC #2 | EX. STM MH #1 | 50.0 | 0.76 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 1.46 | 12.92 | 0.31 | 94 | 0.379 | 2.2 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.436 | 2.7 | 87% |
| Ex. Pipe 1 | EX. STM MH #1 | EX. STM MH #2 | 29.0 | 0.76 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 1.62 | 13.24 | 0.17 | 93 | 0.418 | 1.2 | 750 | 762 | 1.272 | 2.8 | 33% |
| Ex. Pipe 2 | EX. STM MH #2 | EX. STM MH #3 | 66.0 | 0.76 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 1.70 | 13.41 | 0.28 | 92 | 0.433 | 2.4 | 750 | 762 | 1.814 | 4.0 | 24% |
| Ex. Pipe 3 | EX. STM MH #3 | EX. STM MH#6 | 85.0 | 0.76 | 0.23 | 0.18 | 1.88 | 13.69 | 0.81 | 89 | 0.462 | 0.4 | 858 | 871.728 | 1.601 | 1.7 | 29% |
| Ex. Pipe 4 | EX. STM MH#4 | EX. STM MH#5 | 95.3 | 0.76 | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 10.00 | 1.10 | 103 | 0.053 | 0.6 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.236 | 1.4 | 22% |
| Ex. Pipe 5 | EX. STM MH#5 | EX. STM MH#6 | 96.5 | 0.76 | 0.29 | 0.22 | 0.40 | 11.10 | 1.12 | 98 | 0.110 | 0.3 | 750 | 762 | 0.657 | 1.4 | 17% |
| Ex. Pipe 6 | EX. STM MH#6 | EX. STM MH#7 | 17.5 | 0.19 | 4.14 | 0.80 | 3.08 | 14.50 | 0.11 | 88 | 0.757 | 0.6 | 1200 | 1219.2 | 3.151 | 2.7 | 24% |
| Ex. Pipe 7 | EX. STM MH#7 | EX. STM MH#8 | 8.5 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.08 | 14.61 | 0.05 | 88 | 0.755 | 0.6 | 1350 | 1371.6 | 4.313 | 2.9 | 18% |
| Ex. Pipe 8 | EX. STM MH#8 | EX. STM MH#9 | 155.0 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.08 | 14.66 | 0.77 | 86 | 0.733 | 0.8 | 1350 | 1371.6 | 4.980 | 3.4 | 15% |
| Ex. Pipe 9 | EX. STM MH#9 | Ex. Huronia North Park Outlet | 5.0 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.08 | 15.42 | 0.03 | 86 | 0.732 | 0.5 | 1350 | 1371.6 | 3.937 | 2.7 | 19% |

I = A/(ta + B)^C Q = (C¹*A)/360 (cms)
A = 853.608 C: Runoff Coefficient
B = 4.699 I: Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)
C = 0.766 A: Area (ha)

Date: 17-Oct-16
Calculated By: NHF
Checked By: NM

Table 3.1: Barrie WPCC IDF Curve Parameters - Adjusted to Account for Climate Change

| Parameter | Return Period | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2-Yr | 5-Yr | 10-Yr | 25-Yr | 50-Yr | 100-Yr |
| A | 678.085 | 853.608 | 975.865 | 1146.275 | 1236.152 | 1426.408 |
| B | 4.699 | 4.699 | 4.699 | 4.922 | 4.699 | 5.273 |
| C | 0.781 | 0.766 | 0.76 | 0.757 | 0.751 | 0.759 |

ALTERNATIVE 3 - 5 LANE CONFIGURATION

| C-305 | | C-307 | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Total Area | 28831.3 | Total Area | 19102 |
| Impervious Area | 23400.8 | Impervious Area | 14917.6 |
| Pervious Area | 5430.5 | Pervious Area | 4184.4 |

RC = 0.79 RC = 0.76
Note: RC Land use = (Impervious Area * .95 + Pervious Area * .1) / Total Area

CITY OF BARRIE
STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET - 5 YEAR STORM

CCTA Project No.: 415375

BIG BAY POINT ROAD & BAYVIEW DRIVE EA
PROPOSED BAYVIEW DRIVE STORM SEWER
ALTERNATIVE 2 - 3 LANE CONFIGURATION

red = user input

| Area ID# | Maintenance Hole | | Length (m) | Increment | | | Total CA | Flow Time (min) | | I (mm/hr) | Total Q (cms) | S (%) | Nominal DIA (mm) | Actual DIA (mm) | Q (cms) | Full V (m/s) | Percent Capacity (%) |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|------|------|----------|-----------------|------|-----------|---------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------|----------------------|
| | From | To | | C | A | CA | | To | In | | | | | | | | |
| Pipe 1 | MH #0 | MH #1 | 50.0 | 0.71 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 10.00 | 0.43 | 107 | 0.033 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 23% |
| Pipe 2 | MH #1 | MH #2 | 50.0 | 0.71 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 10.43 | 0.43 | 104 | 0.065 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 45% |
| Pipe 3 | MH #2 | MH #3 | 50.0 | 0.71 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.33 | 10.85 | 0.43 | 102 | 0.095 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 67% |
| Pipe 4 | MH #3 | STC#3 | 50.0 | 0.71 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.45 | 11.28 | 0.43 | 100 | 0.124 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 87% |
| Pipe 5 | MH #4 | MH #5 | 50.0 | 0.71 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 10.00 | 0.43 | 107 | 0.033 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 23% |
| Pipe 6 | MH #5 | MH #6 | 50.0 | 0.71 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 10.43 | 0.43 | 104 | 0.065 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 45% |
| Pipe 7 | MH #6 | MH #7 | 50.0 | 0.71 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.33 | 10.85 | 0.43 | 102 | 0.095 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 67% |
| Pipe 8 | MH #7 | MH #8 | 50.0 | 0.71 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.45 | 11.28 | 0.43 | 100 | 0.124 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 87% |
| Pipe 9 | MH #8 | STC#3 | 50.0 | 0.71 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.56 | 11.70 | 0.37 | 98 | 0.152 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 59% |
| Pipe 10 | STC#3 | Crossing #2 Outlet | 15.0 | 0.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 12.07 | 0.10 | 98 | 0.273 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 65% |
| Pipe 11 | MH #9 | MH #10 | 50.0 | 0.69 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 10.00 | 0.43 | 107 | 0.032 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 22% |
| Pipe 12 | MH #10 | STC#4 | 40.0 | 0.69 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.19 | 10.43 | 0.34 | 105 | 0.056 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 40% |
| Pipe 13 | MH #11 | MH #12 | 75.0 | 0.69 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 10.00 | 0.64 | 105 | 0.047 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 33% |
| Pipe 14 | MH #12 | MH #13 | 75.0 | 0.69 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.32 | 10.64 | 0.64 | 102 | 0.092 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 64% |
| Pipe 15 | MH #13 | MH #14 | 75.0 | 0.69 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.48 | 11.28 | 0.64 | 99 | 0.133 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 94% |
| Pipe 16 | MH #14 | MH #15 | 75.0 | 0.69 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.65 | 11.92 | 0.55 | 97 | 0.174 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 67% |
| Pipe 17 | MH #15 | MH #16 | 75.0 | 0.69 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.81 | 12.47 | 0.55 | 94 | 0.212 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 82% |
| Pipe 18 | MH #16 | MH #17 | 50.0 | 0.69 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.92 | 13.02 | 0.37 | 93 | 0.236 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 91% |
| Pipe 19 | MH #17 | MH #18 | 50.0 | 0.69 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 1.02 | 13.39 | 0.33 | 92 | 0.260 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 62% |
| Pipe 20 | MH #18 | STC#4 | 50.0 | 0.69 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 1.13 | 13.71 | 0.33 | 90 | 0.284 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 68% |
| Pipe 21 | STC#4 | Crossing #4 Outlet | 15.0 | 0.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.32 | 14.04 | 0.10 | 90 | 0.331 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 79% |
| Pipe 22 | MH #19 | MH #20 | 50.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 10.00 | 0.43 | 107 | 0.038 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 27% |
| Pipe 23 | MH #20 | MH #21 | 50.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 10.43 | 0.43 | 104 | 0.074 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 52% |
| Pipe 24 | MH #21 | MH #22 | 50.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.38 | 10.85 | 0.43 | 102 | 0.109 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 77% |
| Pipe 25 | MH #22 | MH #23 | 50.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.51 | 11.28 | 0.37 | 100 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 55% |
| Pipe 26 | MH #23 | STC#5 | 50.0 | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.64 | 11.65 | 0.37 | 99 | 0.176 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 68% |
| Pipe 28 | STC#5 | Crossing #5 Outlet | 15.0 | 0.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.64 | 12.01 | 0.11 | 98 | 0.175 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 68% |

I = A/(t_d + B)ⁿ Q = (C*I*A)/360 (cms)
A = 853.608 C: Runoff Coefficient
B = 4.699 I: Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)
C = 0.766 A: Area (ha)
t_d = Storm Duration (mins)

Date: 17-Oct-16
Calculated By: NHF
Checked By: NM

Table 3.1: Barrie WPCC IDF Curve Parameters - Adjusted to Account for Climate Change

| Parameter | Return Period | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2-Yr | 5-Yr | 10-Yr | 25-Yr | 50-Yr | 100-Yr |
| A | 678.085 | 853.608 | 975.865 | 1146.275 | 1236.152 | 1426.408 |
| B | 4.699 | 4.699 | 4.699 | 4.922 | 4.699 | 5.273 |
| C | 0.781 | 0.766 | 0.76 | 0.757 | 0.751 | 0.759 |

ALTERNATIVE 2 - 3 LANE CONFIGURATION

| C-303 | | C-302 | | C-301 | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Total Area | 13809 | Total Area | 16754 | Total Area | 10640 |
| Impervious Area | 9929 | Impervious Area | 11574 | Impervious Area | 8992 |
| Pervious Area | 3879 | Pervious Area | 5180 | Pervious Area | 1648 |
| RC = | 0.71 | RC = | 0.69 | RC = | 0.82 |

Note: RC Land use = (Impervious Area *.95 + Pervious Area *.1) / Total Area

CITY OF BARRIE
STORM SEWER DESIGN SHEET - 5 YEAR STORM

CCTA Project No.: 415375

BIG BAY POINT ROAD & BAYVIEW DRIVE EA
PROPOSED BAYVIEW DRIVE STORM SEWER
ALTERNATIVE 3 - 5 LANE CONFIGURATION

red = user input

| Area ID# | Maintenance Hole | | Length (m) | Increment | | | Total CA | Flow Time (min) | | I (mm/hr) | Total Q (cms) | S (%) | Nominal DIA (mm) | Actual DIA (mm) | Q Full (cms) | V Full (m/s) | Percent Capacity (%) |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|------|------|----------|-----------------|------|-----------|---------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | From | To | | C | A | CA | | To | In | | | | | | | | |
| Pipe 1 | MH #0 | MH #1 | 50.0 | 0.78 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 10.00 | 0.43 | 107 | 0.044 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 31% |
| Pipe 2 | MH #1 | MH #2 | 50.0 | 0.78 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 10.43 | 0.43 | 104 | 0.085 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 60% |
| Pipe 3 | MH #2 | MH #3 | 50.0 | 0.78 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.44 | 10.85 | 0.43 | 102 | 0.125 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 88% |
| Pipe 4 | MH #3 | STC#3 | 50.0 | 0.78 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.59 | 11.28 | 0.37 | 100 | 0.164 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 63% |
| Pipe 5 | MH #4 | MH #5 | 50.0 | 0.78 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 10.00 | 0.43 | 107 | 0.044 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 31% |
| Pipe 6 | MH #5 | MH #6 | 50.0 | 0.78 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 10.43 | 0.43 | 104 | 0.085 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 60% |
| Pipe 7 | MH #6 | MH #7 | 50.0 | 0.78 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.44 | 10.85 | 0.43 | 102 | 0.125 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 88% |
| Pipe 8 | MH #7 | MH #8 | 50.0 | 0.78 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.59 | 11.28 | 0.37 | 100 | 0.164 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 63% |
| Pipe 9 | MH #8 | STC#3 | 50.0 | 0.78 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.74 | 11.65 | 0.37 | 99 | 0.202 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 78% |
| Pipe 10 | STC#3 | Crossing #2 Outlet | 15.0 | 0.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.32 | 12.01 | 0.10 | 98 | 0.361 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 86% |
| Pipe 11 | MH #9 | MH #10 | 50.0 | 0.79 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 10.00 | 0.43 | 107 | 0.041 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 29% |
| Pipe 12 | MH #10 | STC#4 | 40.0 | 0.79 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 10.43 | 0.34 | 105 | 0.072 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 51% |
| Pipe 13 | MH #11 | MH #12 | 75.0 | 0.79 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 10.00 | 0.64 | 105 | 0.061 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 43% |
| Pipe 14 | MH #12 | MH #13 | 75.0 | 0.79 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.41 | 10.64 | 0.64 | 102 | 0.118 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 82% |
| Pipe 15 | MH #13 | MH #14 | 75.0 | 0.79 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.62 | 11.28 | 0.55 | 100 | 0.172 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 66% |
| Pipe 16 | MH #14 | MH #15 | 75.0 | 0.79 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.83 | 11.83 | 0.55 | 97 | 0.224 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 86% |
| Pipe 17 | MH #15 | MH #16 | 75.0 | 0.79 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 1.04 | 12.38 | 0.49 | 95 | 0.273 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 65% |
| Pipe 18 | MH #16 | MH #17 | 50.0 | 0.79 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 1.17 | 12.87 | 0.33 | 94 | 0.306 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 73% |
| Pipe 19 | MH #17 | MH #18 | 50.0 | 0.79 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 1.31 | 13.19 | 0.33 | 92 | 0.337 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 80% |
| Pipe 20 | MH #18 | STC#4 | 50.0 | 0.79 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 1.45 | 13.52 | 0.33 | 91 | 0.367 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 87% |
| Pipe 21 | STC#4 | Crossing #4 Outlet | 15.0 | 0.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.70 | 13.84 | 0.09 | 91 | 0.429 | 2.0 | 525 | 533.4 | 0.634 | 2.8 | 68% |
| Pipe 22 | MH #19 | MH #20 | 50.0 | 0.84 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 10.00 | 0.43 | 107 | 0.060 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 42% |
| Pipe 23 | MH #20 | MH #21 | 50.0 | 0.84 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.40 | 10.43 | 0.43 | 104 | 0.117 | 2.0 | 300 | 304.8 | 0.143 | 2.0 | 82% |
| Pipe 24 | MH #21 | MH #22 | 50.0 | 0.84 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.61 | 10.85 | 0.37 | 102 | 0.173 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 67% |
| Pipe 25 | MH #22 | MH #23 | 50.0 | 0.84 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.81 | 11.22 | 0.37 | 101 | 0.226 | 2.0 | 375 | 381 | 0.259 | 2.3 | 88% |
| Pipe 26 | MH #23 | STC#5 | 50.0 | 0.84 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 1.01 | 11.59 | 0.33 | 99 | 0.279 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 66% |
| Pipe 28 | STC#5 | Crossing #5 Outlet | 15.0 | 0.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.01 | 11.91 | 0.10 | 99 | 0.278 | 2.0 | 450 | 457.2 | 0.421 | 2.6 | 66% |

$I = A/(t_d + B)^C$ $Q = (C \cdot I^A)/360$ (cms)
A = 853.608 C: Runoff Coefficient
B = 4.699 I: Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)
C = 0.766 A: Area (ha)
 t_d = Storm Duration (mins)

Date: 17-Oct-16
Calculated By: NHF
Checked By: NM

Table 3.1: Barrie WPCP IDF Curve Parameters - Adjusted to Account for Climate Change

| Parameter | Return Period | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2-Yr | 5-Yr | 10-Yr | 25-Yr | 50-Yr | 100-Yr |
| A | 678.085 | 853.608 | 975.865 | 1146.275 | 1236.152 | 1426.408 |
| B | 4.699 | 4.699 | 4.699 | 4.922 | 4.699 | 5.273 |
| C | 0.781 | 0.766 | 0.76 | 0.757 | 0.751 | 0.759 |

ALTERNATIVE 3 - 5 LANE SCENARIO (MOST CONSTRAINED)

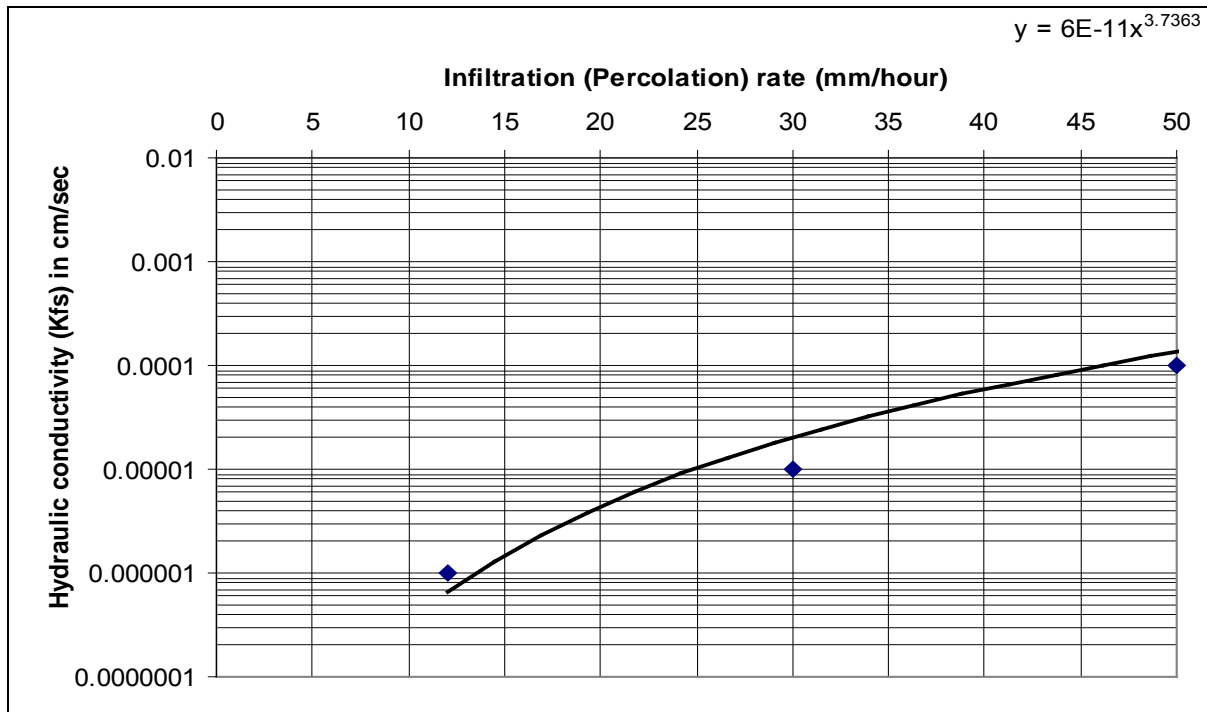
| C-403 | | C-402 | | C-401 | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Total Area | 16983.1 | Total Area | 21514.3 | Total Area | 12115 |
| Impervious Area | 13433.7 | Impervious Area | 17210.1 | Impervious Area | 10480.5 |
| Pervious Area | 4773.8 | Pervious Area | 6438.9 | Pervious Area | 1634.5 |

RC = 0.78 RC = 0.79 RC = 0.84

Note: RC Land use = (Impervious Area * .95 + Pervious Area * .1) / Total Area

APPENDIX D:
WATER QUANTITY CONTROL DESIGN CALCULATIONS

Figure C1: Approximate relationship between infiltration rate and hydraulic conductivity



Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (OMMAH). 1997. Supplementary Guidelines to the Ontario Building Code 1997. SG-6 Percolation Time and Soil Descriptions. Toronto, Ontario.

The measured infiltration rate (in millimetres per hour) at the proposed bottom elevation of the BMP must be divided by a safety correction factor selected from Table C2 to calculate the design infiltration rate. To select a safety correction factor from Table C2, calculate the ratio of the mean (geometric) measured infiltration rate at the proposed bottom elevation of the BMP to the rate in the least permeable soil horizon within 1.5 metres below the bottom of the BMP. Based on this ratio, a safety correction factor is selected from Table C2. For example, where the mean infiltration rate measured at the proposed bottom elevation of the BMP is 30 mm/h, and the mean infiltration rate measured in an underlying soil horizon within 1.5 metres of the bottom is 12 mm/h, the ratio would be 2.5, the safety correction factor would be 3.5, and the design infiltration rate would be 8.6 mm/h. Where the soil horizon is continuous within 1.5 metres below the proposed bottom of the BMP, the mean infiltration rate measured at the bottom elevation of the BMP should be divided by a safety correction factor of 2.5 to calculate the design infiltration rate.

**BAYVIEW DRIVE & BIG BAY POINT ROAD EA
CITY OF BARRIE**

LSRCA Infiltration Calculations for Linear Developments

Bayview Drive - Alternative 1

12.5mm Storm for *fully reconstructed area*

From VO2:

| Catchment | Area ha | Runoff Volume mm | Total Runoff to Infiltrate cu.m |
|-----------|------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 201 | 1.055 | 9.238 | 97 |
| 202 | 1.675 | 7.591 | 127 |
| 203 | 1.384 | 7.883 | 109 |

25mm Storm for *net increase in impervious area*

From VO2:

| Catchment | Area ha | Runoff Volume mm | Total Runoff to Infiltrate cu.m |
|-----------|------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 201 | 0.25 | 23.769 | 59 |
| 202 | 0.25 | 23.769 | 59 |
| 203 | 0.2 | 23.757 | 48 |

** Must Infiltrate the 12.5mm Storm for the fully reconstructed area

Total Volume to Infiltrate = **334 m³**

Maximum Filter Media Bed Depth Calculation

Assumed Native Soil Hydraulic Conductivity = 0.0001 cm/s
 Assumed Infiltration Rate of Native Soils = 45 mm/hr
 Infiltration Rate with Safety Factor (i) = 18.00 mm/hr

From Fetter 2001, Table 3.7 for Silty Sand
 Per TRCA LID Manual Figure C1
 Safety Factor Assumed to be 2.5

Infiltration Rate is less than 15 mm/hr, underdrain required

Void Space Ratio for Aggregate Used (Vr) = 0.4
 Time to Drain (ts) = 48 hr
 Max Depth of Stone Reservoir Below Underdrain = 2.16 m

**BAYVIEW DRIVE & BIG BAY POINT ROAD EA
CITY OF BARRIE**

Bio-Swale Calculation (as per TRCA LID SWM Planning and Design Guide)

Bayview Drive - Alternative 1

Swale Dimensions

| Area (m ²) | Bottom Width (m) | Top Width (m) | Depth (m) | Length (m) | Available Lengths |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 0.0825 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.15 | 806 | E. Side 1190m W. Side 855m |

Infiltration Volume Calculation

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| void ratio for gravel | 0.4 |
| soil | 0.25 |

| Stage | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Surface Area (m ² /m length) | Volume (m ³ /m length) | Volume per Complete System |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Gravel | 100 | 0 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| | 100.1 | 0.1 | 0.75 | 0.03 | 24.2 |
| | 100.2 | 0.2 | 0.75 | 0.06 | 48.4 |
| | 100.3 | 0.3 | 0.75 | 0.09 | 72.5 |
| | 100.4 | 0.4 | 0.75 | 0.12 | 96.7 |
| Pea Gravel | 100.5 | 0.5 | 0.75 | 0.15 | 120.9 |
| | 100.6 | 0.6 | 0.75 | 0.17 | 136.0 |
| | 100.7 | 0.7 | 0.75 | 0.19 | 151.1 |
| | 100.8 | 0.8 | 0.75 | 0.21 | 166.2 |
| | 100.9 | 0.9 | 0.75 | 0.22 | 181.3 |
| Engineered Soil | 101 | 1 | 0.75 | 0.24 | 196.5 |
| | 101.1 | 1.1 | 0.75 | 0.26 | 211.6 |
| | 101.2 | 1.2 | 0.75 | 0.28 | 226.7 |
| | 101.3 | 1.3 | 0.75 | 0.30 | 241.8 |
| | 101.4 | 1.4 | 0.75 | 0.32 | 256.9 |
| | 101.5 | 1.5 | 0.75 | 0.34 | 272.0 |

Underground Storage Volume Provided **272 m³**

Ponding Storage Volume Provided **66 m³**

Total Storage Volume Provided **339 m³**

**BAYVIEW DRIVE & BIG BAY POINT ROAD EA
CITY OF BARRIE**

LSRCA Infiltration Calculations for Linear Developments

Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 4

12.5mm Storm for *fully reconstructed area*

From VO2:

| Catchment | Area ha | Runoff Volume mm | Total Runoff to Infiltrate cu.m |
|-----------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 505 | 2.63 | 9.353 | 246 |
| 507 | 1.861 | 9.013 | 168 |

25mm Storm for *net increase in impervious area*

From VO2:

| Catchment | Area ha | Runoff Volume mm | Total Runoff to Infiltrate cu.m |
|-----------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 505 | 0.71 | 23.769 | 169 |
| 507 | 0.51 | 23.767 | 121 |

** Must Infiltrate the 12.5mm Storm for the fully reconstructed area

Total Volume to Infiltrate = **414 m³**

Maximum Filter Media Bed Depth Calculation

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Assumed Native Soil Hydraulic Conductivity = | 0.00001 cm/s | From Fetter 2001, Table 3.7 for Till |
| Assumed Infiltration Rate of Native Soils = | 24 mm/hr | Per TRCA LID Manual Figure C1 |
| Infiltration Rate with Safety Factor (i) = | 9.60 mm/hr | Safety Factor Assumed to be 2.5 |

Infiltration Rate is less than 15 mm/hr, underdrain required

| | |
|---|--------|
| Void Space Ratio for Aggregate Used (Vr) = | 0.4 |
| Time to Drain (ts) = | 48 hr |
| Max Depth of Stone Reservoir Below Underdrain = | 1.15 m |

**BAYVIEW DRIVE & BIG BAY POINT ROAD EA
CITY OF BARRIE**

Bio-Swale Calculation (as per TRCA LID SWM Planning and Design Guide)

Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 4

| Area | Bottom Width | Top Width | Depth | Length | Available Lengths | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| (m ²) | (m) | (m) | (m) | (m) | N. Side | 1060 m |
| 0.12 | 0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 730 | S. Side | 1035 m |

Infiltration Volume Calculation

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| void ratio for gravel | 0.4 |
| soil | 0.25 |

| Stage | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Surface Area (m ² /m length) | Volume (m ³ /m length) | Volume per Complete System |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Gravel | 100 | 0 | 1.0 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| | 100.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.04 | 29.2 |
| | 100.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.08 | 58.4 |
| | 100.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.12 | 87.6 |
| | 100.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.16 | 116.8 |
| Pea Gravel | 100.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.20 | 146.0 |
| | 100.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.22 | 164.2 |
| | 100.7 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.25 | 182.5 |
| | 100.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.27 | 200.7 |
| Engineered Soil | 100.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.30 | 219.0 |
| | 101 | 1 | 1.0 | 0.32 | 237.2 |
| | 101.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.35 | 255.5 |
| | 101.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.37 | 273.7 |
| | 101.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.40 | 292.0 |
| | 101.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.42 | 310.2 |
| | 101.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.45 | 328.5 |

Underground Storage Volume Provided **328 m³**

Ponding Storage Volume Provided **88 m³**

Total Storage Volume Provided **416 m³**

Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive EA
CCTA PROJECT NO.: 415375

Bayview Drive - Catchment 201 (South Bayview)

| ID | MH #19 | MH #20 | MH #21 | MH #22 | MH #23 | Orifice #5 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| T/G | 278.53 | 277.68 | 276.61 | 275.19 | 273.96 | 273.34 |
| INV | 275.98 | 275.00 | 274.02 | 273.04 | 272.06 | 271.08 |
| Diameter (m) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Length (m) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Width (m) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Area (sq.m) | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.77 |

Red Text denotes inlet elevation for existing storm sewer from record drawing.
This value has been used to check system for feasibility.

Slope = 0.019

| ID | Pipe 22 | Pipe 23 | Pipe 24 | Pipe 25 | Pipe 26 | Pipe 28 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Diameter | 1.050 | 1.050 | 1.050 | 1.050 | 1.050 | 0.375 |
| U/S INV | 275.98 | 275.00 | 274.02 | 273.04 | 272.06 | 271.08 |
| D/S INV | 275.03 | 274.05 | 273.07 | 272.09 | 271.11 | 270.85 |
| AVG INV | 275.51 | 274.53 | 273.55 | 272.57 | 271.59 | 270.96 |
| Length | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 15 |

| Type | Orifice 1 |
|----------|-----------|
| Diameter | 0.275 |
| Area | 0.0593957 |
| INV | 271.08 |
| Cl | 0.63 |

| Elevation (m) | Maintenance Hole/Catchbasin Storage | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | MH #19 (cu.m) | MH #20 (cu.m) | MH #21 (cu.m) | MH #22 (cu.m) | MH #23 (cu.m) | Orifice #5 (cu.m) | Total (cu.m) |
| 273.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.28 | 2.01 | 3.75 | 6.04 |
| 273.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.46 | 2.19 | 3.92 | 6.57 |
| 273.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.64 | 2.37 | 3.99 | 7.00 |
| 273.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.81 | 2.54 | 3.99 | 7.35 |
| 273.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.99 | 2.72 | 3.99 | 7.70 |
| 273.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.17 | 2.90 | 3.99 | 8.06 |
| 273.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.34 | 3.07 | 3.99 | 8.41 |
| 273.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.52 | 3.25 | 3.99 | 8.77 |
| 274.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.70 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 9.05 |
| 274.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 1.87 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 9.37 |
| 274.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 2.05 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 9.72 |
| 274.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.49 | 2.23 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 10.07 |
| 274.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.67 | 2.40 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 10.43 |
| 274.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.85 | 2.58 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 10.78 |
| 274.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.02 | 2.76 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 11.13 |
| 274.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.20 | 2.93 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 11.49 |
| 274.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.38 | 3.11 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 11.84 |
| 274.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.56 | 3.29 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 12.19 |
| 275.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.73 | 3.46 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 12.55 |
| 275.10 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 1.91 | 3.64 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 13.08 |
| 275.20 | 0.00 | 0.35 | 2.09 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 13.59 |
| 275.30 | 0.00 | 0.53 | 2.26 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 13.94 |
| 275.40 | 0.00 | 0.71 | 2.44 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 14.30 |
| 275.50 | 0.00 | 0.88 | 2.62 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 14.65 |
| 275.60 | 0.00 | 1.06 | 2.79 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 15.00 |
| 275.70 | 0.00 | 1.24 | 2.97 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 15.36 |
| 275.80 | 0.00 | 1.41 | 3.15 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 15.71 |
| 275.90 | 0.00 | 1.59 | 3.32 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 16.06 |
| 276.00 | 0.04 | 1.77 | 3.50 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 16.45 |
| 276.10 | 0.21 | 1.94 | 3.68 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 16.98 |
| 276.20 | 0.39 | 2.12 | 3.85 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 17.51 |
| 276.30 | 0.57 | 2.30 | 4.03 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 18.04 |
| 276.40 | 0.74 | 2.47 | 4.21 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 18.57 |
| 276.50 | 0.92 | 2.65 | 4.38 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 19.10 |
| 276.60 | 1.10 | 2.83 | 4.56 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 19.63 |
| 276.70 | 1.27 | 3.00 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 20.00 |
| 276.80 | 1.45 | 3.18 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 20.36 |
| 276.90 | 1.63 | 3.36 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 20.71 |
| 277.00 | 1.80 | 3.53 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 21.06 |
| 277.10 | 1.98 | 3.71 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 21.42 |
| 277.20 | 2.16 | 3.89 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 21.77 |
| 277.30 | 2.33 | 4.06 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 22.12 |
| 277.40 | 2.51 | 4.24 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 22.48 |
| 277.50 | 2.69 | 4.42 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 22.83 |
| 277.60 | 2.86 | 4.59 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 23.18 |
| 277.70 | 3.04 | 4.74 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 23.50 |
| 277.80 | 3.22 | 4.74 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 23.68 |
| 278.50 | 4.45 | 4.74 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 24.92 |
| 278.53 | 4.51 | 4.74 | 4.58 | 3.80 | 3.36 | 3.99 | 24.97 |

| Elevation (m) | Storm Sewer Storage | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Pipe 22 (cu.m) | Pipe 23 (cu.m) | Pipe 24 (cu.m) | Pipe 25 (cu.m) | Pipe 26 (cu.m) | Pipe 28 (cu.m) | Total (cu.m) |
| 273.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.55 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 68.85 |
| 273.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30.65 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 73.95 |
| 273.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 35.40 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 78.70 |
| 273.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 39.50 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 82.80 |
| 273.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.75 | 42.55 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 86.60 |
| 273.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.80 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 90.40 |
| 273.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.90 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 94.50 |
| 273.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.65 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 99.25 |
| 274.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 17.75 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 104.35 |
| 274.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 22.95 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 109.55 |
| 274.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 28.15 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 114.75 |
| 274.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.10 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 119.70 |
| 274.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 37.55 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 124.15 |
| 274.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 41.20 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 127.80 |
| 274.60 | 0.00 | 0.75 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 130.65 |
| 274.70 | 0.00 | 3.80 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 133.70 |
| 274.80 | 0.00 | 7.90 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 137.80 |
| 274.90 | 0.00 | 12.65 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 142.55 |
| 275.00 | 0.00 | 17.75 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 147.65 |
| 275.10 | 0.00 | 22.95 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 152.85 |
| 275.20 | 0.00 | 28.15 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 158.05 |
| 275.30 | 0.00 | 33.10 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 163.00 |
| 275.40 | 0.00 | 37.55 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 167.45 |
| 275.50 | 0.00 | 41.20 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 171.10 |
| 275.60 | 0.75 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 173.95 |
| 275.70 | 3.80 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 177.00 |
| 275.80 | 7.90 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 181.10 |
| 275.90 | 12.65 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 185.85 |
| 276.00 | 17.75 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 190.95 |
| 276.10 | 22.95 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 196.15 |
| 276.20 | 28.15 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 201.35 |
| 276.30 | 33.10 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 206.30 |
| 276.40 | 37.55 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 210.75 |
| 276.50 | 41.20 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 214.40 |
| 276.60 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 276.70 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 276.80 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 276.90 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 277.00 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 277.10 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 277.20 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 277.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 277.40 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 277.50 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 277.60 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 277.70 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 277.80 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 278.50 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |
| 278.53 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 43.30 | 1.66 | 216.50 |

| TOTAL STORAGE (cu.m) | TOTAL STORAGE (ha-m) |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 74.89 | 0.0075 |
| 80.52 | 0.0081 |
| 85.70 | 0.0086 |
| 90.15 | 0.0090 |
| 94.30 | 0.0094 |
| 98.46 | 0.0098 |
| 102.91 | 0.0103 |
| 108.02 | 0.0108 |
| 113.40 | 0.0113 |
| 118.92 | 0.0119 |
| 124.47 | 0.0124 |
| 129.77 | 0.0130 |
| 134.58 | 0.0135 |
| 138.58 | 0.0139 |
| 141.78 | 0.0142 |
| 145.19 | 0.0145 |
| 149.64 | 0.0150 |
| 154.74 | 0.0155 |
| 160.20 | 0.0160 |
| 165.93 | 0.0166 |
| 171.64 | 0.0172 |
| 176.94 | 0.0177 |
| 181.75 | 0.0182 |
| 185.75 | 0.0186 |
| 188.95 | 0.0189 |
| 192.36 | 0.0192 |
| 196.81 | 0.0197 |
| 201.91 | 0.0202 |
| 207.40 | 0.0207 |
| 213.13 | 0.0213 |
| 218.86 | 0.0219 |
| 224.34 | 0.0224 |
| 229.32 | 0.0229 |
| 233.50 | 0.0234 |
| 236.13 | 0.0236 |
| 236.50 | 0.0237 |
| 236.86 | 0.0237 |
| 237.21 | 0.0237 |
| 237.56 | 0.0238 |
| 237.92 | 0.0238 |
| 238.27 | 0.0238 |
| 238.62 | 0.0239 |
| 238.98 | 0.0239 |
| 239.33 | 0.0239 |
| 239.68 | 0.0240 |
| 240.00 | 0.0240 |
| 240.18 | 0.0240 |
| 241.42 | 0.0241 |
| 241.47 | 0.0241 |

| Elevation (m) | Discharge | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Head 1 (m) | Orifice 1 (cms) | Total (cms) |
| 273.20 | 1.9825 | 0.233 | 0.233 |
| 273.30 | 2.0825 | 0.239 | 0.239 |
| 273.34 | 2.1225 | 0.241 | 0.241 |

Big Bay Point Road and Bayview Drive EA
CCTA PROJECT NO. 415373

Big Bay Point Road - Catchment 205 (West Big Bay Pl)

Table with 20 columns: ID, MH #24, MH #25, MH #26, MH #27, MH #28, MH #29, MH #30, MH #31, MH #32, MH #33, MH #34, MH #35, MH #36, MH #37, MH #38, MH #39, MH #40, MH #41, MH #42, Orifice #1. Rows include T/G, INV, Diameter (m), Length (m), Width (m), and Area (sq.m).

Red Text denotes surveyed outlet invert elevation
This value has been used to check system for feasibility. Oversized pipes are not feasible for this catchment if the existing outlet elevation is to be maintained.

Slope = 0.017

Slope = 0.005

Table with 20 columns: ID, Pipe 29, Pipe 30, Pipe 31, Pipe 32, Pipe 33, Pipe 34, Pipe 35, Pipe 36, Pipe 37, Pipe 38, Pipe 39, Pipe 40, Pipe 41, Pipe 42, Pipe 43, Pipe 44, Pipe 45, Pipe 46, Pipe 47, Pipe 48. Rows include Diameter, U/S INV, D/S INV, AVG INV, and Length.

Table with 2 columns: Type, Orifice 1. Rows include Diameter, Area, INV, and CI.

Large table with 20 columns: Elevation (m), MH #24, MH #25, MH #26, MH #27, MH #28, MH #29, MH #30, MH #31, MH #32, MH #33, MH #34, MH #35, MH #36, MH #37, MH #38, MH #39, MH #40, MH #41, MH #42, Orifice #1, Total. Content is a grid of numerical values representing pipe elevations and totals.

Table with 20 columns: Elevation (m), Pipe 29, Pipe 30, Pipe 31, Pipe 32, Pipe 33, Pipe 34, Pipe 35, Pipe 36, Pipe 37, Pipe 38, Pipe 39, Pipe 40, Pipe 41, Pipe 42, Pipe 43, Pipe 44, Pipe 45, Pipe 46, Pipe 47, Pipe 48, Total. Content is a grid of numerical values representing pipe elevations and totals.

Table with 2 columns: TOTAL STORAGE, TOTAL STORAGE (ha-m). Rows include (cu.m) and (ha-m).

Table with 4 columns: Elevation (m), Head (m), Discharge (cms), Total (cms). Row includes values for 270.68, 3.7050, 0.642, 0.642.


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V V I SSSSS U U A L
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U A A A A L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO

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***** S U M M A R Y O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 2.3.2\voin.dat
 Output filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\PROPOS~1\SCS Design Storm - Proposed (w Climate Change) - Bayview
 Alterna.out
 Summary filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\PROPOS~1\SCS Design Storm - Proposed (w Climate Change) - Bayview
 Alterna.sum

DATE: 10/18/2016 TIME: 4:31:14 PM

USER: Bayview Drive - Alternative 1
 Oversized Pipe System

COMMENTS: _____

 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 6 ** 100-year 12 hour SCS Design Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|---|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------|--------------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- MASS STORM [Ptot=112.80 mm] | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=68.0:S%= 2.00] | 0203 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .45 | 6.00 | 86.02 | .76 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=65.4:S%= 2.00] | 0202 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .54 | 6.00 | 83.92 | .74 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=80.0:S%= 2.00] | 0201 | 1 5.0 | 1.05 | .38 | 6.00 | 95.68 | .85 | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0203] {ST= .03 ha.m } | 0209 | 1 5.0 | 1.38 | .32 | 6.00 | 86.01 | n/a | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0202] {ST= .04 ha.m } | 0210 | 1 5.0 | 1.67 | .29 | 6.08 | 83.90 | n/a | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0201] {ST= .03 ha.m } | 0211 | 1 5.0 | 1.06 | .24 | 6.00 | 95.67 | n/a | .000 |

FINISH
 =====

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V V I SSSSS U U A L
V V I SS U U A A L
V V I SS U U A A A A L
V V I SS U U A A L
VV I SSSSS UUUUU A A LLLLL

OOO TTTTT TTTTT H H Y Y M M OOO
O O T T H H Y Y MM MM O O
O O T T H H Y M M O O
OOO T T H H Y M M OOO

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***** S U M M A R Y O U T P U T *****

Input filename: C:\Program Files (x86)\Visual OTTHYMO 2.3.2\voin.dat
 Output filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\PROPOS~1\SCS Design Storm - Proposed Road Use (Climate Change) - Big Bay.out
 Summary filename: T:\2015PR~1\415375~1\Design\SWM\VO2\PROPOS~1\SCS Design Storm - Proposed Road Use (Climate Change) - Big Bay.sum

DATE: 10/18/2016 TIME: 4:32:46 PM

USER: **Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 4
 Oversized Pipe System**

COMMENTS: _____

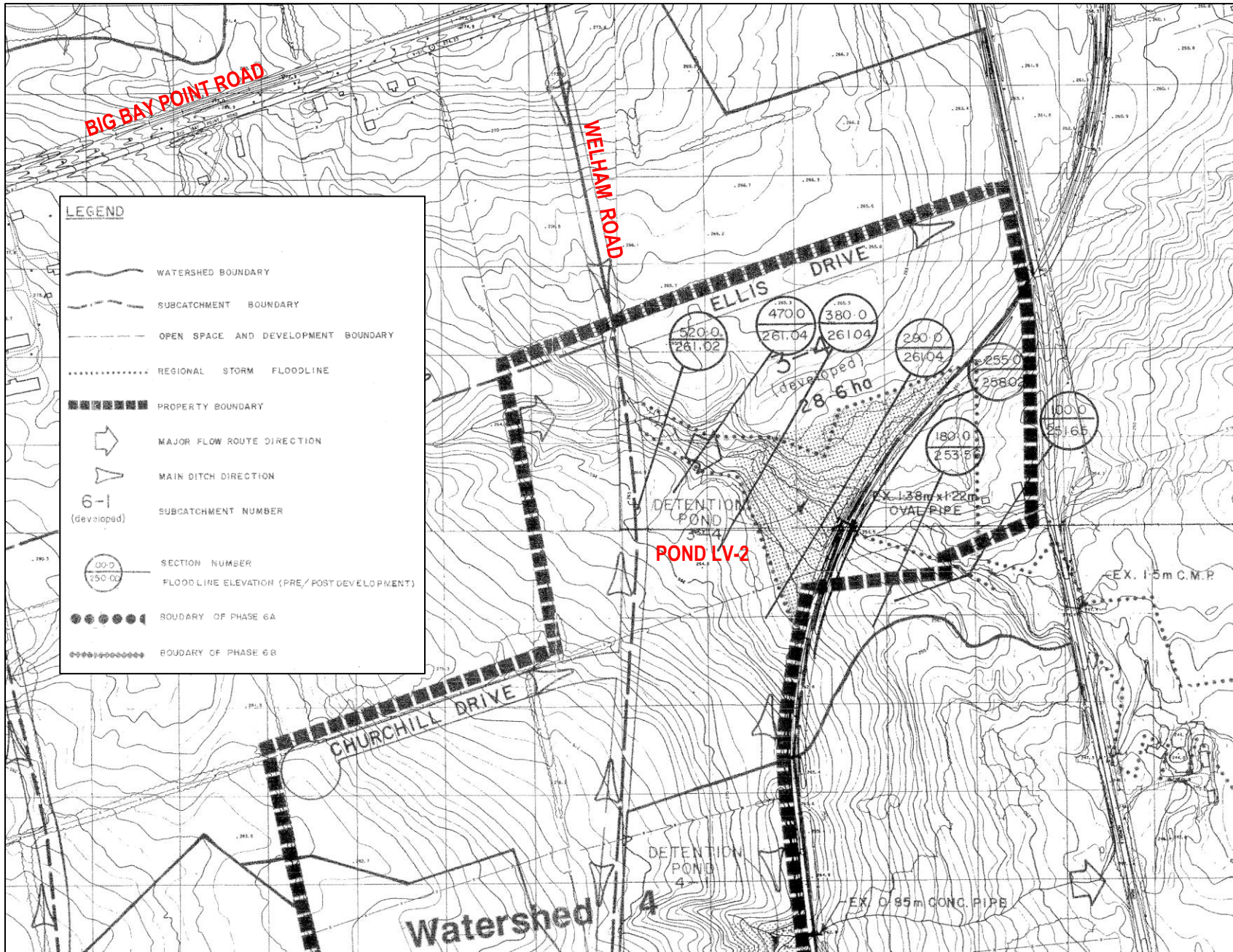
 ** SIMULATION NUMBER: 6 ** 100-year 12 hour SCS Design Storm

| W/E COMMAND | HYD ID | DT min | AREA ha | Qpeak cms | Tpeak hrs | R.V. mm | R.C. | Qbase cms |
|--|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| START @ .00 hrs | | | | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | | | | |
| MASS STORM [Ptot=112.80 mm] | | 15.0 | | | | | | |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=81.0:S%= 2.00] | 0505 | 1 5.0 | 2.63 | .95 | 6.00 | 96.49 | .86 | .000 |
| * CALIB STANDHYD [I%=78.0:S%= 2.00] | 0507 | 1 5.0 | 1.86 | .66 | 6.00 | 94.07 | .83 | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0505] {ST= .05 ha.m } | 0512 | 1 5.0 | 2.63 | .66 | 6.00 | 96.48 | n/a | .000 |
| * RESRVR [2 : 0507] {ST= .04 ha.m } | 0513 | 1 5.0 | 1.86 | .42 | 6.00 | 94.06 | n/a | .000 |
| FINISH | | | | | | | | |

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**APPENDIX E:
RETROFIT OPPORTUNITIES**

Exerpt from Figure 2, South Barrie Business Park Phase 6A and 6B, R. E. Winter & Associates Ltd., 1989 – Pond LV-2



... CITY OF BARRIE

storm sewers and two stormwater management facilities and associated appurtenances to be constructed to service the South Barrie Business Park Phase 2 (51R-14253), Lots 9 and 10, Concession 12, in the City of Barrie as follows:

STORM SEWERS

| <u>STREET</u> | <u>FROM</u> | <u>TO</u> |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Welham Road | Approx. 205 m N. of Mapleview Drive | Approx. 25 m N. of Mapleview Drive |

together with two stormwater management facilities

- a stormwater detention pond 4-1 to be located on a site approx. 150^m East of Welham Road, approx. 250 m North of Mapleview Drive and West of CNR Row, having a minimum storage capacity of 0.36^ha.m. to control the post development runoff to an existing watercourse to pre development levels during design storms up to and including the 1:100 year return storm event,

L3

- a stormwater detention pond 3-4 to be located on a site East of Welham Road, approx. 175 m South of Ellis Drive and West of CNR Row, having a minimum storage capacity of 7.72 ha.m. to control post development runoff to an existing watercourse to pre development levels during design storms up to and including the regional return storm event,

L2

and all associated works including inlet and outlet flow control structures and piping, low flow channels, chain link fencing around outlet structures, etc.,

all in accordance with the plans and report entitled "Storm Servicing Report for South Barrie Business Park January 1984" and stormwater computer modelling printout prepared by R. E. Winter and Associates Limited, Consulting Engineers, at a total estimated cost, including engineering and contingencies, of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$256,900.00).

Attn:-Mr. R. P. Bates, Clerk, City of Barrie
cc:-Mr. G. Mierzynski, Dir. C Reg., MOE
-R. E. Winter & Assoc. Ltd.

/gc

ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS AND
LAND USE PLANNING BRANCH

323-4399

May 20, 1987

Mr. R. D. Bates, Clerk
City of Barrie
Box 400
70 Collier Street
Barrie, Ontario
L4M 4T5

Dear Mr. Bates:

Enclosed herewith is the Ministry's Certificate of Approval No. 3 0294 87 006 for the construction of storm sewers, two stormwater management facilities and associated appurtenances to service the South Barrie Business Park Phase 2, in the City of Barrie, Ontario.

In giving final approval, it is assumed that the City of Barrie will take whatever preventive measures considered necessary to ensure that the overall stormwater management system is not a safety hazard.

Copies of this advisory letter and the attached Certificate of Approval are being forwarded to the persons indicated below.

Yours truly,

T. D. Armstrong
Assistant Director

Encl.

JC/gc

c.c. Mr. G. Mierzynski, Dir. C Reg., MOE
R. E. Winter & Assoc. Ltd.

BARRIE COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN
 CCTA PROJECT No.: 114001

BARRIE CREEKS STUDY AREA
 SWMF RETROFIT OPPORTUNITIES
 April 2, 2014

| Management Unit | SWMF ID | SWMF Location | Existing SWMF | Type of SWMF | Retrofit Opportunity No. | Feasible Treatment Level |
|-------------------|---------|---|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sophia Creek | SP1 | Southwest of St.Vincent Street and north of Grove Street East | Yes | Dry Pond (Online) | 4 | Constrained |
| | SP3 | Southeast of Highway 400 and north of Ottaway Ave. | Yes | Dry Pond | 8 | Constrained |
| Kidds Creek | - | Southwest of Bayfield Street between Coulter Street and Highway 400 | No | Wet Pond | 17 | Enhanced |
| | KD1 | North corner of Highway 400 and Sunnidale Road. | Yes | Dry Pond (Online) | 14 | Enhanced |
| | KD3 | South of Sunnidale Road and northeast of Irwin Drive | Yes | Dry Pond | 13 | Constrained |
| | KD6 | North corner of Livingstone Street West and Ford Street. | Yes | Dry Pond | 11 | Normal |
| Hotchkiss Creek | - | Between Morrow Road and Highway 400 north of Essa Road | No | Wet Pond | 44 | Enhanced |
| | - | Between Patterson Road and Highway 400 east of Philips Street | No | Wet Pond | 39 | Enhanced |
| | - | West of Patterson Road between Tiffin Street and Philips Street | No | Wet Pond | 38 | Enhanced |
| | HT6 | West of Bryne Drive, South of Ardagh | Yes | Dry Pond/Infiltration | 3 | Enhanced |
| | - | North of Ardagh Road | No | Wet Pond | 55 | Enhanced |
| Whiskey Creek | - | North of Big Bay Point Road and between Huronia Road and Pickett Crescent | No | Wet Pond | 26 | Basic |
| | - | Southeast corner of Montserrand Street and Beacon Road | No | Wet Pond | 42 | Enhanced |
| | - | Northeast corner of Chieftan Crescent | No | Wet Pond | 40 | Enhanced |
| | WK1 | Northwest corner of Herrell Avenue and Firman Drive | Yes | Dry Pond | 25 | Enhanced |
| | WK4 | South of Tollendal Mill Road and west of Wallwin's Way | Yes | Wetland | 20 | Normal |
| Dyments Creek | DY2 | Northwest of McVeigh Drive and south of Cundles Road West . | Yes | Dry Pond | 15 | Enhanced |
| Management Unit 1 | HR1 | West. of Minet's Point Road, between Burton Avenue and Lakeshore Drive | Yes | Dry Pond | 28 | Basic |

1) City of Barrie Secondary Plan, Background Studies & Infrastructure Master Plan Intensification & Annexed Lands. Amec (October 2013).

BARRIE COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN
CCTA PROJECT No.: 114001

BARRIE CREEKS STUDY AREA
SWMF RETROFIT OPPORTUNITIES EVALUATION
April 22, 2014

| Management Unit | Rank | SWMF ID | SWMF Location | Type of SWMF | Physical Environment | | | | | | | Natural Environment | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|---------|---|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | Existing SWM Facility | | Land Ownership | | Online/Offline | | P Removal Opportunity | | Impact to Existing | Natural Feature Adjacency | Linkage Opportunity | Potential Fisheries Impact | Potential for Thermal Impacts | |
| | | | | | Yes | 0 | City | 2 | Online | 0 | kg | Score | | | | | Type | Score |
| Sophia Creek | 7 | SP1 | Southwest of St.Vincent Street and north of Grove Street East | Dry Pond | Yes | 0 | City | 2 | Online | 0 | 12.8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Warm | 1 |
| | 1 | SP3 | Southeast of Highway 400 and north of Ottaway Ave. | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 8.1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Warm | 1 |
| Kidds Creek | 9 | - | Southwest of Bayfield Street between Coulter Street and Highway 400 | Wet Pond | No | 0 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 7.2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Cold | 0 |
| | 11 | KD1 | North corner of Highway 400 and Sunnidale Road. | Dry Pond | Yes | 0 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 3.2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Cold | 0 |
| | 2 | KD3 | South of Sunnidale Road and northeast of Irwin Drive | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Cold | 0 |
| Hotchkiss Creek | 3 | KD6 | North corner of Livingstone Street West and Ford Street. | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Cold | 0 |
| | 8 | - | Between Morrow Road and Highway 400 north of Essa Road | Wet Pond | No | 0 | Private | 0 | Offline | 1 | 2.9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| | 10 | - | Between Patterson Road and Highway 400 east of Philips Street | Wet Pond | No | 0 | Private | 0 | Offline | 1 | 2.7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| | 13 | - | West of Patterson Road between Tiffin Street and Philips Street | Wet Pond | No | 0 | Private | 0 | Offline | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| | 3 | HT6 | West of Bryne Drive, South of Ardagh | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 3.7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| Whiskey Creek | 14 | - | North of Ardagh Road | Wet Pond | No | 0 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| | 12 | - | North of Big Bay Point Road and between Huronia Road and Pickett Crescent | Wet Pond | No | 0 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 1.9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Cold | 0 |
| | 12 | - | Southeast corner of Montserrand Street and Beacon Road | Wet Pond | No | 0 | Private | 0 | Offline | 1 | 3.7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| | 15 | - | Northeast corner of Chieftan Crescent | Wet Pond | No | 0 | Private | 0 | Offline | 1 | 1.8 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| | 5 | WK1 | Northwest corner of Herrell Avenue and Firman Drive | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 3.4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| | 6 | WK4 | South of Tollendal Mill Road and west of Wallwin's Way | Wetland | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| Dyments Creek | 3 | DY2 | Northwest of McVeigh Drive and south of Cundles Road West . | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 3.7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Cold | 0 |
| Management Unit 1 | 4 | HR1 | West. of Minet's Point Road, between Burton Avenue and Lakeshore Drive | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | Private | 0 | Offline | 1 | 8.4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Cold | 0 |
| Evaluation Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Existing SWMF (Yes/No) | City / MTO / Private | | Online/Offline | | kg of P Reduction | | Impact (Yes/No) | Sensitive/Non Sensitive | Opportunity (Yes/No) | Impact Potential | Cold/Warm | | |
| | | | | | Maximum Score | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | Criteria Weight | 3 | | 3 | | 5 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | |

| Management Unit | Rank | SWMF ID | SWMF Location | Type of SWMF | Social Environment | | | Economic Environment | | | Total Score |
|---------------------|------|---------|---|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Loss of Recreational | Adjacent Land Uses | | Capital Cost | | | |
| | | | | | | \$ | \$/kg P | Score | | | |
| Sophia Creek | 7 | SP1 | Southwest of St.Vincent Street and north of Grove Street East | Dry Pond | 0 | RES | 0 | \$1,242,050 | \$97,255 | 2 | 16.3 |
| | 1 | SP3 | Southeast of Highway 400 and north of Ottaway Ave. | Dry Pond | 1 | HWY, IND & RES | 1 | \$531,860 | \$65,588 | 3 | 27.0 |
| Kidds Creek | 9 | - | Southwest of Bayfield Street between Coulter Street and Highway 400 | Wet Pond | 0 | OS & COM | 2 | \$1,147,200 | \$158,730 | 1 | 13.7 |
| | 11 | KD1 | North corner of Highway 400 and Sunnidale Road. | Dry Pond | 1 | RES & EP | 1 | \$330,660 | \$104,762 | 2 | 13.0 |
| | 2 | KD3 | South of Sunnidale Road and northeast of Irwin Drive | Dry Pond | 1 | RES & INS | 1 | \$189,473 | \$62,915 | 3 | 22.3 |
| Hotchkiss Creek | 3 | KD6 | North corner of Livingstone Street West and Ford Street. | Dry Pond | 0 | INS & RES | 1 | \$600,000 | \$75,472 | 3 | 20.3 |
| | 8 | - | Between Morrow Road and Highway 400 north of Essa Road | Wet Pond | 1 | IND & OS | 3 | \$672,901 | \$233,464 | 0 | 14.0 |
| | 10 | - | Between Patterson Road and Highway 400 east of Philips Street | Wet Pond | 1 | RES | 3 | \$632,616 | \$236,216 | 0 | 13.3 |
| | 13 | - | West of Patterson Road between Tiffin Street and Philips Street | Wet Pond | 1 | RES | 3 | \$293,671 | \$193,189 | 0 | 12.3 |
| | 3 | HT6 | West of Bryne Drive, South of Ardagh | Dry Pond | 1 | COM | 3 | \$582,000 | \$158,730 | 1 | 20.3 |
| Whiskey Creek | 14 | - | North of Ardagh Road | Wet Pond | 1 | IND, RES & INS | 0 | \$198,000 | \$104,762 | 2 | 12.0 |
| | 12 | - | North of Big Bay Point Road and between Huronia Road and Pickett Crescent | Wet Pond | 0 | IND & INS | 2 | \$122,310 | \$62,791 | 3 | 12.7 |
| | 12 | - | Southeast corner of Montserrand Street and Beacon Road | Wet Pond | 1 | RES & IND | 2 | \$583,924 | \$158,438 | 1 | 12.7 |
| | 15 | - | Northeast corner of Chieftan Crescent | Wet Pond | 1 | RES & IND | 0 | \$336,252 | \$183,792 | 0 | 10.0 |
| | 5 | WK1 | Northwest corner of Herrell Avenue and Firman Drive | Dry Pond | 0 | COM & RES | 1 | \$359,766 | \$104,762 | 2 | 18.3 |
| | 6 | WK4 | South of Tollendal Mill Road and west of Wallwin's Way | Wetland | 1 | OS & RES | 1 | \$147,600 | \$75,472 | 3 | 17.7 |
| Dyments Creek | 3 | DY2 | Northwest of McVeigh Drive and south of Cundles Road West . | Dry Pond | 0 | RES & OS | 1 | \$383,130 | \$104,762 | 2 | 20.3 |
| Management Unit 1 | 4 | HR1 | West. of Minet's Point Road, between Burton Avenue and Lakeshore Drive | Dry Pond | 1 | COM | 3 | \$1,041,845 | \$124,328 | 1 | 19.3 |
| Evaluation Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Loss (Yes/No) | Adjacent Land Use | | \$/kg of P Reduction | | Total Score | |
| | | | | | Maximum Score | 1 | | 3 | | 32 | |
| | | | | | Criteria Weight | 2 | | 3 | | - | |

Source 1: Appendix E - Stormwater Management Retrofit Assessment (Staff Report No.: ENG015-09). City of Barrie (February 2009)

Note 1: RES - Residential, COM - Commercial, IND - Industrial, INS - Institutional, HWY - Highway, OP - Open Space, EP - Environmental Protection

Note 2: Scores for each Evaluation Criteria are normalized by dividing by the Maximum Score before being multiplied by the Criteria Weight and then summed to get the Total Score for the Retrofit Opportunity.

Note 3: Scoring System - Refer to Appendix E - Stormwater Management Retrofit Assessment for full explanation of scoring system.

BARRIE COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN
CCTA PROJECT No.: 114001

BARRIE CREEKS STUDY AREA
SWMF RETROFIT OPPORTUNITIES EVALUATION
JULY 24, 2014

EVALUATION CRITERIA

- 1) RES - Residential
COM - Commercial
IND - Industrial
INS - Institutional
HWY - Highway
OS - Open Space
EP - Environmental Protection

2) Existing SWM Facility

| Is there an existing SWM facility? | Score |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 0 |

3) Land Ownership

| Retrofit Opportunity Value | Score |
|----------------------------|-------|
| City | 2 |
| Other Public Body | 1 |
| Private | 0 |

4) Phosphorus Removal Opportunity

| Potential Phosphorus Removal (kg) | Score |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| >= 12 kg | 5 |
| < 12 kg, >=7 kg | 4 |
| < 7 kg, >=4 kg | 3 |
| < 4 kg, >= 3 kg | 2 |
| < 3 kg, >= 2 kg | 1 |
| < 2 kg | 0 |

5) Online / Offline

| Facility Type | Value Score |
|---------------|-------------|
| Offline | 1 |
| Online | 0 |

6) Natural Feature Adjacency

| Adjacency of Natural Features | Score |
|--|-------|
| Non-sensitive natural feature within 50m of SWM boundary | 1 |
| Sensitive natural feature (wetland) within 50m of SWM boundary OR Any natural feature (or portion) within SWM boundary | 0 |

7) Impact to Existing Vegetation

| Impact to Existing Trees | Score |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| None (0 % tree cover) | 3 |
| Minor (0 – 25% tree cover) | 2 |
| Moderate (25 – 60% tree cover) | 1 |
| Significant (>60% tree cover) | 0 |

8) Linkage Opportunity

| Linkage Opportunity | Score |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Retrofit would create a | 1 |
| Otherwise | 0 |

9) Thermal Impacts to Downstream (receiving) Watercourse

| Retrofit Opportunity Value | Value Score |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Warm water | 1 |
| Cold water | 0 |

10) Potential Fisheries Impact

| Potential Fisheries Impact | Value Score |
|---|-------------|
| Ponds with some distance or a barrier to the watercourse | 3 |
| Ponds with creeks nearby | 2 |
| Warm water stream online opportunities | 1 |
| Presence of SAR fish and mussels or online coldwater stream opportunities | 0 |

11) Adjacent Land Use

| Adjacent Land Use Classification | Value Score |
|---|-------------|
| Industrial/commercial | 3 |
| Park / Open Space / Institutional | 2 |
| Residential, existing quantity control pond | 1 |
| Residential, no existing pond | 0 |

12) Loss of Park Land Uses

| Loss of Parkland | Value Score |
|------------------|-------------|
| No | 1 |
| Yes | 0 |

13) Capital Cost

| Capital Cost | Score |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| < \$80,000 / kg | 3 |
| >= \$80,000 / kg, <\$120,000 / kg | 2 |
| >= \$120,000 / kg, <\$180,000 / kg | 1 |
| >= \$180,000 / kg | 0 |

BARRIE COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN
CCTA PROJECT No.: 114001

LOVERS CREEK, HEWITTS CREEK AND ANNEXATION LANDS STUDY AREA
SWMF RETROFIT OPPORTUNITIES
April 2, 2014

| Management Unit | SWMF ID | SWMF Location | Existing SWMF | Type of SWMF | Retrofit Opportunity No. | Feasible Treatment Level |
|-----------------|---------|---|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | - | Drainage easement south of Ellis Drive | No | Wet Pond | 67 | Constrained |
| Lovers Creek | LV1 | South corner of Cox Mill Road and Hurst Drive | Yes | Wet Pond | 68 | Normal |
| | LV3 | East of Welham Drive. and North of Mapleview Drive. | Yes | Dry Pond | 31 | Enhanced |
| | LV5 | West of Bayview Drive and north of Saunders Road. | Yes | Dry Pond (Online) | 45 | Basic |
| | LV7 | West of Bayview Drive, North of Salem Road | Yes | Dry Pond (Online) | 65 | Basic |
| | LV10 | Northwest corner of Cox Mill Road and Mary Anne Drive | Yes | Dry Pond | 37 | Constrained |
| | LV12 | East of Welham Road and north of Saunders Road. | Yes | Dry Pond | 32 | Enhanced |
| | LV13 | Northeast corner of Macmillan Crescent and Tomlin Crescent. | Yes | Dry Pond | 21 | Constrained |
| | LV18 | Southeast corner of Chalmers Drive and Loon Avenue | Yes | Dry Pond | 24 | Basic |
| Hewitts Creek | - | Southeast corner of Walnut Crescent | No | Wet Pond | 27 | Enhanced |

1) City of Barrie Secondary Plan, Background Studies & Infrastructure Master Plan Intensification & Annexed Lands. Amec (October 2013).

BARRIE COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN
CCTA PROJECT No.: 114001

LOVERS CREEK, HEWITTS CREEK AND ANNEXATION LANDS STUDY AREA
SWMF RETROFIT OPPORTUNITIES EVALUATION
April 22, 2014

| Management Unit | Rank | SWMF ID | SWMF Location | Type of SWMF | Physical Environment | | | | | | Natural Environment | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|---------|---|--------------|------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | Existing SWMF Facility | | Land Ownership | | Online/Offline | | P Removal Opportunity | | Impact to Existing Trees | Natural Feature Adjacency | Linkage Opportunity | Potential Fisheries Impact | Potential for Thermal Impacts | |
| | | | | | kg | Score | kg | Score | kg | Score | kg | Score | | | | | Type | Score |
| | 5 | - | Drainage easement south of Ellis Drive | Wet Pond | No | 0 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Cold | 0 |
| Lovers Creek | 1 | LV1 | South corner of Cox Mill Road and Hurst Drive | Wet Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 11.8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| | 3 | LV3 | East of Welham Drive, and North of Mapleview Drive. | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Cold | 0 |
| | 7 | LV5 | West of Bayview Drive and north of Saunders Road. | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Online | 0 | 5.8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Cold | 0 |
| | 4 | LV7 | West of Bayview Drive, North of Salem Road | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Online | 0 | 11.6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Cold | 0 |
| | 3 | LV10 | Northwest corner of Cox Mill Road and Mary Anne Drive | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 2.3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Cold | 0 |
| | 3 | LV12 | East of Welham Road and north of Saunders Road. | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 3.2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| | 6 | LV13 | Northeast corner of Macmillan Crescent and Tomlin Crescent. | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Cold | 0 |
| | 2 | LV18 | Southeast corner of Chalmers Drive and Loon Avenue | Dry Pond | Yes | 1 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 2.8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| Hewitts Creek | 8 | - | Southeast corner of Walnut Crescent | Wet Pond | No | 0 | City | 2 | Offline | 1 | 6.7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Cold | 0 |
| Evaluation Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing SWMF (Yes/No) | | | | | City / MTO / Private | | | Online/Offline | | kg of P Reduction | | Impact (Yes/No) | Sensitive/Non Sensitive | Opportunity (Yes/No) | Impact Potential | Cold/Warm | | |
| Maximum Score | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 5 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Criteria Weight | | | | | 3 | | | 3 | | 5 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | |

| Management Unit | Rank | SWMF ID | SWMF Location | Type of SWMF | Social Environment | | Economic Environment | | | Total Score | |
|----------------------------|------|---------|---|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------|
| | | | | | Loss of Parkland Uses | Adjacent Land Uses | Capital Cost | | | | |
| | | | | | | | \$ | \$/kg P | Score | | |
| | 5 | - | Drainage easement south of Ellis Drive | Wet Pond | 1 | IND | 3 | \$77,044 | \$38,911 | 3 | 19.3 |
| Lovers Creek | 1 | LV1 | South corner of Cox Mill Road and Hurst Drive | Wet Pond | 1 | COM & RES | 1 | \$88,000 | \$75,472 | 3 | 23.3 |
| | 3 | LV3 | East of Welham Drive, and North of Mapleview Drive. | Dry Pond | 1 | IND & EP | 3 | \$318,900 | \$158,730 | 1 | 21.3 |
| | 7 | LV5 | West of Bayview Drive and north of Saunders Road. | Dry Pond | 1 | COM & IND | 3 | \$619,704 | \$106,047 | 2 | 17.0 |
| | 4 | LV7 | West of Bayview Drive, North of Salem Road | Dry Pond | 1 | IND | 3 | \$1,231,200 | \$106,047 | 2 | 21.0 |
| | 3 | LV10 | Northwest corner of Cox Mill Road and Mary Anne Drive | Dry Pond | 1 | RES & OS | 1 | \$80,619 | \$35,329 | 3 | 21.3 |
| | 3 | LV12 | East of Welham Road and north of Saunders Road. | Dry Pond | 1 | IND & EP | 3 | \$500,880 | \$158,730 | 1 | 21.3 |
| | 6 | LV13 | Northeast corner of Macmillan Crescent and Tomlin Crescent. | Dry Pond | 1 | OS & RES | 1 | \$76,393 | \$75,356 | 3 | 17.7 |
| | 2 | LV18 | Southeast corner of Chalmers Drive and Loon Avenue | Dry Pond | 1 | RES & EP | 1 | \$176,985 | \$62,791 | 3 | 22.0 |
| Hewitts Creek | 8 | - | Southeast corner of Walnut Crescent | Wet Pond | 1 | RES | 0 | \$697,554 | \$104,762 | 2 | 15.0 |
| Evaluation Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loss (Yes/No) | | | | | Adjacent Land Use | | \$/kg of P Reduction | | | Total Score | |
| Maximum Score | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | 32 | |
| Criteria Weight | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | - | |

Source 1: [Appendix E - Stormwater Management Retrofit Assessment \(Staff Report No.: ENG015-09\), City of Barrie \(February 2009\)](#)

Note 1: RES - Residential, COM - Commercial, IND - Industrial, INS - Institutional, HWY - Highway, OP - Open Space, EP - Environmental Protection

Note 2: Scores for each **Evaluation Criteria** are normalized by dividing by the **Maximum Score** before being multiplied by the Criteria Weight and then summed to get the Total Score for the Retrofit Opportunity.

Note 3: Scoring System - Refer to Appendix E - Stormwater Management Retrofit Assessment for full explanation of scoring system.

**BARRIE COMPREHENSIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN
CCTA PROJECT No.: 114001**

**LOVERS CREEK, HEWITTS CREEK AND ANNEXATION LANDS STUDY AREA
SWMF RETROFIT OPPORTUNITIES EVALUATION
JULY 24, 2014**

EVALUATION CRITERIA

- 1) RES - Residential
COM - Commercial
IND - Industrial
INS - Institutional
HWY - Highway
OS - Open Space
EP - Environmental Protection

2) Existing SWM Facility

| Is there an existing SWM facility? | Score |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 0 |

3) Land Ownership

| Retrofit Opportunity Value | Score |
|----------------------------|-------|
| City | 2 |
| Other Public Body | 1 |
| Private | 0 |

4) Phosphorus Removal Opportunity

| Potential Phosphorus Removal (kg) | Score |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| >= 12 kg | 5 |
| < 12 kg, >=7 kg | 4 |
| < 7 kg, >=4 kg | 3 |
| < 4 kg, >= 3 kg | 2 |
| < 3 kg, >= 2 kg | 1 |
| < 2 kg | 0 |

5) Online / Offline

| Facility Type | Value Score |
|---------------|-------------|
| Offline | 1 |
| Online | 0 |

6) Natural Feature Adjacency

| Adjacency of Natural Features | Score |
|--|-------|
| Non-sensitive natural feature within 50m of SWM boundary | 1 |
| Sensitive natural feature (wetland) within 50m of SWM boundary OR Any natural feature (or portion) within SWM boundary | 0 |

7) Impact to Existing Vegetation

| Impact to Existing Trees | Score |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| None (0 % tree cover) | 3 |
| Minor (0 – 25% tree cover) | 2 |
| Moderate (25 – 60% tree cover) | 1 |
| Significant (>60% tree cover) | 0 |

8) Linkage Opportunity

| Linkage Opportunity | Score |
|---|-------|
| Retrofit would create a linkage of 2 non-sensitive natural features | 1 |
| Otherwise | 0 |

9) Thermal Impacts to Downstream (receiving) Watercourse

| Retrofit Opportunity Value | Value Score |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Warm water | 1 |
| Cold water | 0 |

10) Potential Fisheries Impact

| Potential Fisheries Impact | Value Score |
|---|-------------|
| Ponds with some distance or a barrier to the watercourse | 3 |
| Ponds with creeks nearby | 2 |
| Warm water stream online opportunities | 1 |
| Presence of SAR fish and mussels or online coldwater stream opportunities | 0 |

11) Adjacent Land Use

| Adjacent Land Use Classification | Value Score |
|---|-------------|
| Industrial/commercial | 3 |
| Park / Open Space / Institutional | 2 |
| Residential, existing quantity control pond | 1 |
| Residential, no existing pond | 0 |

12) Loss of Park Land Uses

| Loss of Parkland | Value Score |
|------------------|-------------|
| No | 1 |
| Yes | 0 |

13) Capital Cost

| Capital Cost | Score |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| < \$80,000 / kg | 3 |
| >= \$80,000 / kg, <\$120,000 / kg | 2 |
| >= \$120,000 / kg, <\$180,000 / kg | 1 |
| >= \$180,000 / kg | 0 |

**APPENDIX F:
OVERLAND FLOW CALCULATIONS**

Channel Report

3 Lane Configuration - Bayview Drive

User-defined

Invert Elev (m) = 1.0000
Slope (%) = 0.6000
N-Value = 0.020

Highlighted

Depth (m) = 0.2480
Q (cms) = 3.0909
Area (sqm) = 3.1592
Velocity (m/s) = 0.9784
Wetted Perim (m) = 25.2757
Crit Depth, Yc (m) = 0.2377
Top Width (m) = 25.2000
EGL (m) = 0.2968

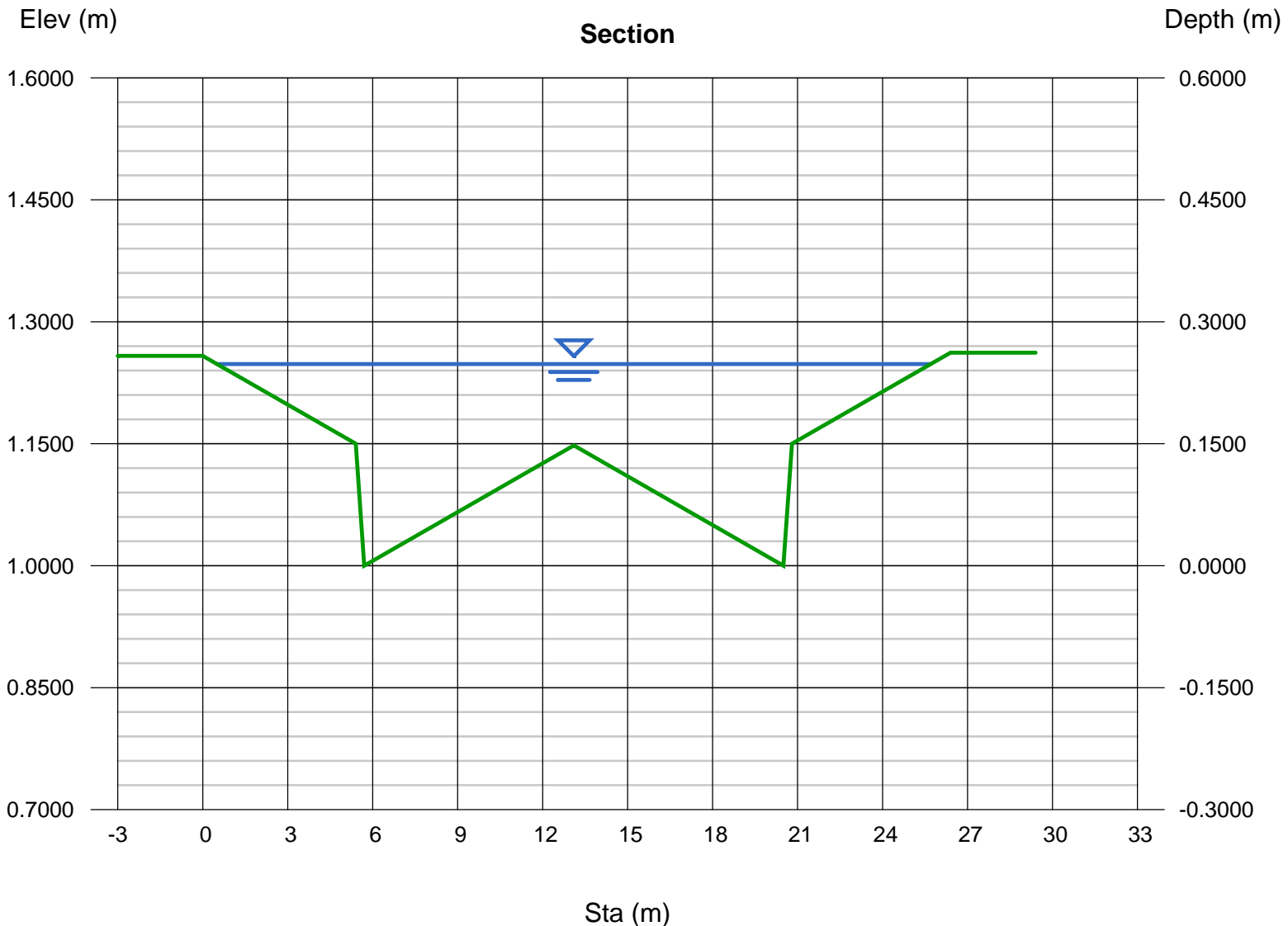
Calculations

Compute by: Known Depth
Known Depth (m) = 0.2480

(Sta, El, n)-(Sta, El, n)...

(0.0000, 1.2580)-(0.5000, 1.2480, 0.032)-(2.5000, 1.2080, 0.013)-(5.4000, 1.1500, 0.032)-(5.7000, 1.0000, 0.013)-(13.1000, 1.1480, 0.013)-(20.5000, 1.0000, 0.013)-(20.8000, 1.1500, 0.013)-(26.4000, 1.2620, 0.032)

At depth = 0.248 m, water surface is 0.10 m above the crown of the road.



Channel Report

5 Lane Configuration - Bayview Drive

User-defined

Invert Elev (m) = 1.0000
Slope (%) = 0.6000
N-Value = 0.017

Highlighted

Depth (m) = 0.2550
Q (cms) = 4.0843
Area (sqm) = 3.8512
Velocity (m/s) = 1.0605
Wetted Perim (m) = 33.6776
Crit Depth, Yc (m) = 0.2560
Top Width (m) = 33.6000
EGL (m) = 0.3124

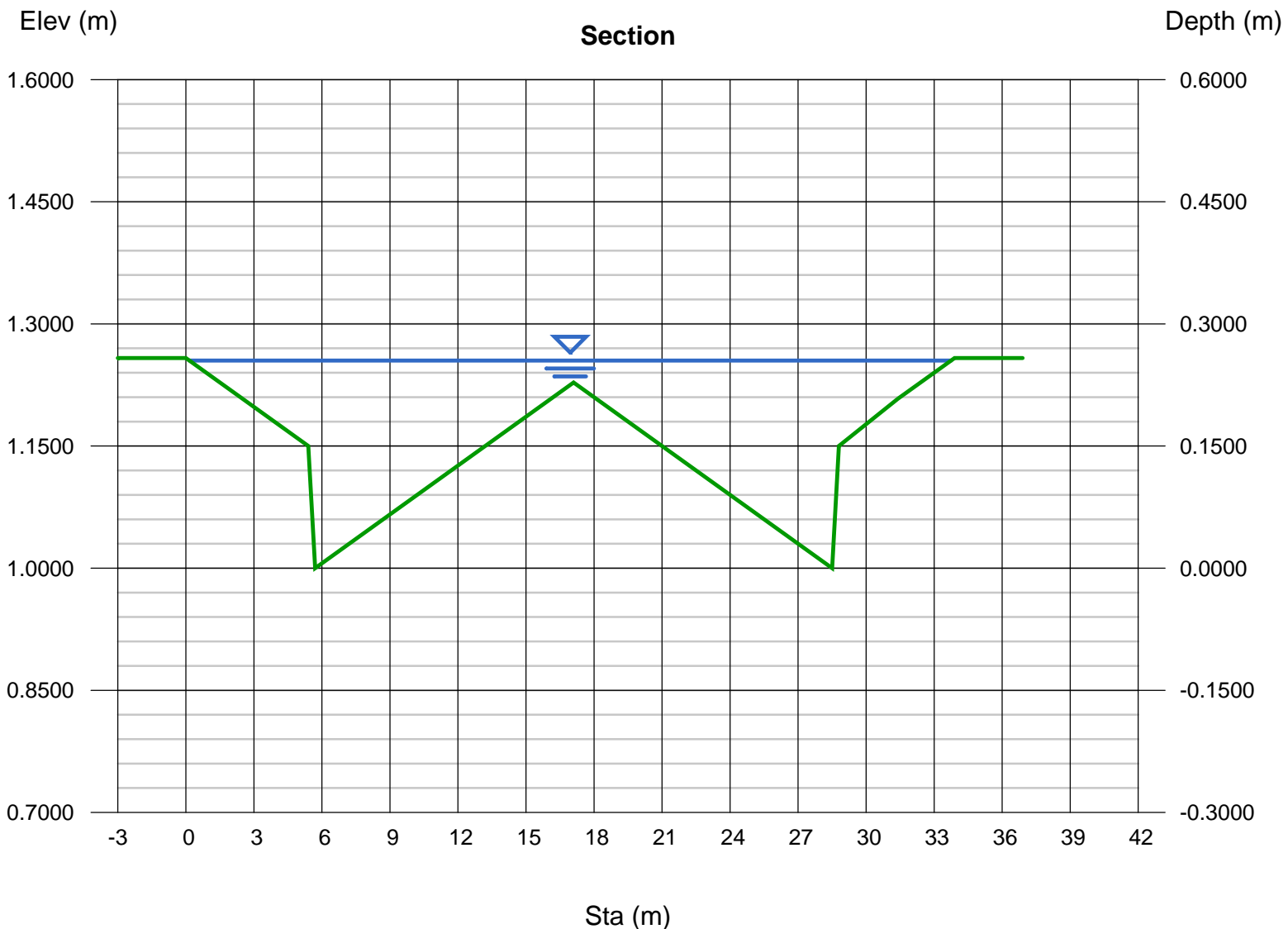
Calculations

Compute by: Known Depth
Known Depth (m) = 0.2550

(Sta, El, n)-(Sta, El, n)...

(0.0000, 1.2580)-(0.5000, 1.2480, 0.032)-(2.5000, 1.2080, 0.013)-(5.4000, 1.1500, 0.032)-(5.7000, 1.0000, 0.013)-(17.1000, 1.2280, 0.013)-(28.5000, 1.0000, 0.013)-(28.8000, 1.1500, 0.013)-(31.4000, 1.2080, 0.032)-(33.4000, 1.2480, 0.013)-(33.9000, 1.2580, 0.032)

At depth = 0.255 m, water surface is 0.03 m above the crown of the road and ROW is at capacity.



Channel Report

5 Lane Configuration - Big Bay Point Road

User-defined

Invert Elev (m) = 1.0000
 Slope (%) = 1.5000
 N-Value = 0.017

Highlighted

Depth (m) = 0.1930
 Q (cms) = 2.7771
 Area (sqm) = 2.0257
 Velocity (m/s) = 1.3709
 Wetted Perim (m) = 24.2755
 Crit Depth, Yc (m) = 0.2256
 Top Width (m) = 24.2000
 EGL (m) = 0.2889

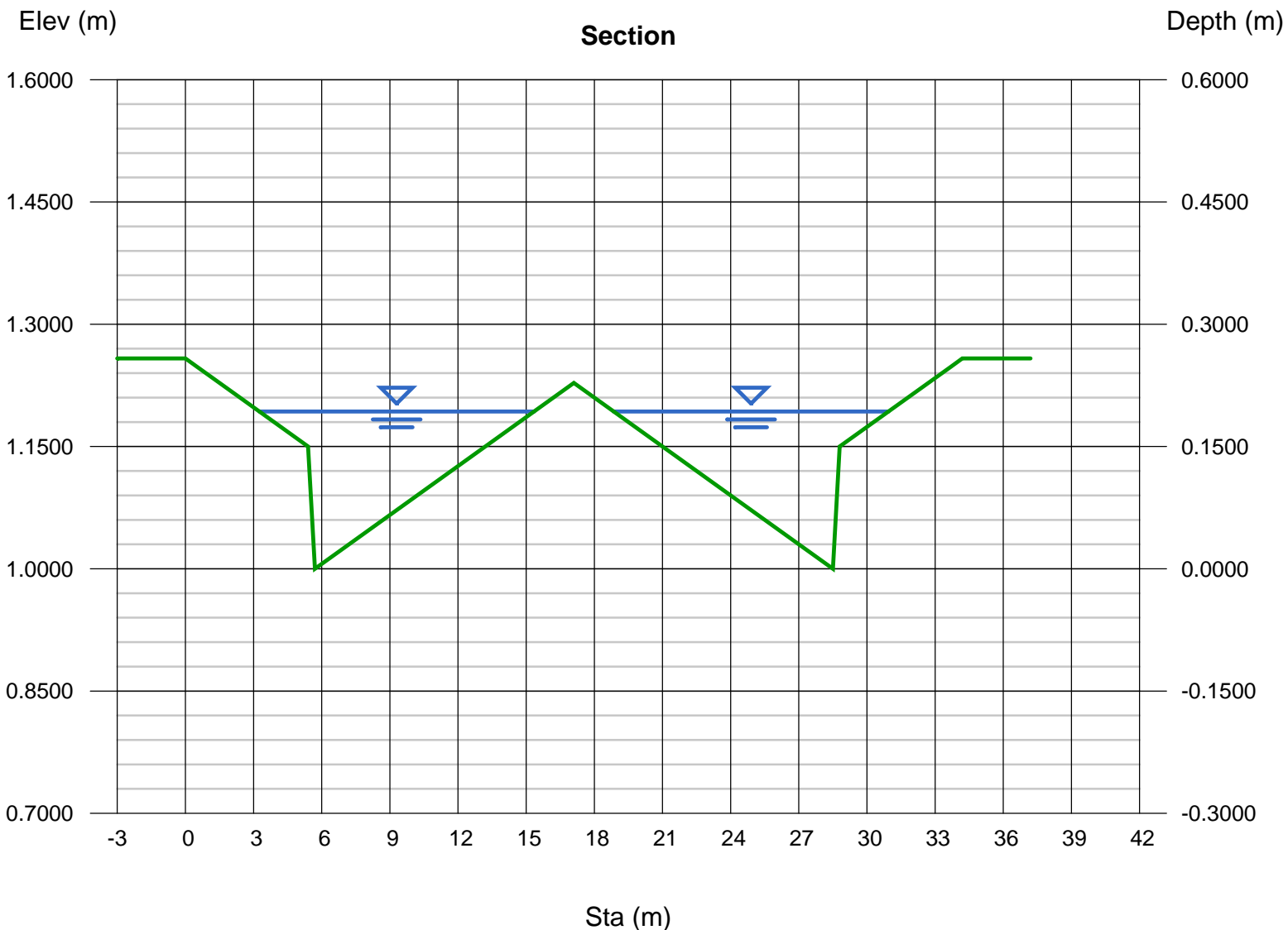
Calculations

Compute by: Known Depth
 Known Depth (m) = 0.1930

(Sta, El, n)-(Sta, El, n)...

(0.0000, 1.2580)-(0.5000, 1.2480, 0.032)-(2.5000, 1.2080, 0.013)-(5.4000, 1.1500, 0.032)-(5.7000, 1.0000, 0.013)-(17.1000, 1.2280, 0.013)-(28.5000, 1.0000, 0.013)-(28.8000, 1.1500, 0.013)-(31.7000, 1.2080, 0.032)-(33.7000, 1.2480, 0.013)-(34.2000, 1.2580, 0.032)

Depth of 0.193 m corresponds to maximum depth of ponding that allows for one 3.5 m width lane of traffic to remain open



Channel Report

7 Lane Configuration - Big Bay Point Road

User-defined

Invert Elev (m) = 1.0000
 Slope (%) = 1.5000
 N-Value = 0.017

Highlighted

Depth (m) = 0.2180
 Q (cms) = 3.9297
 Area (sqm) = 2.6646
 Velocity (m/s) = 1.4748
 Wetted Perim (m) = 29.1057
 Crit Depth, Yc (m) = 0.2530
 Top Width (m) = 29.0000
 EGL (m) = 0.3289

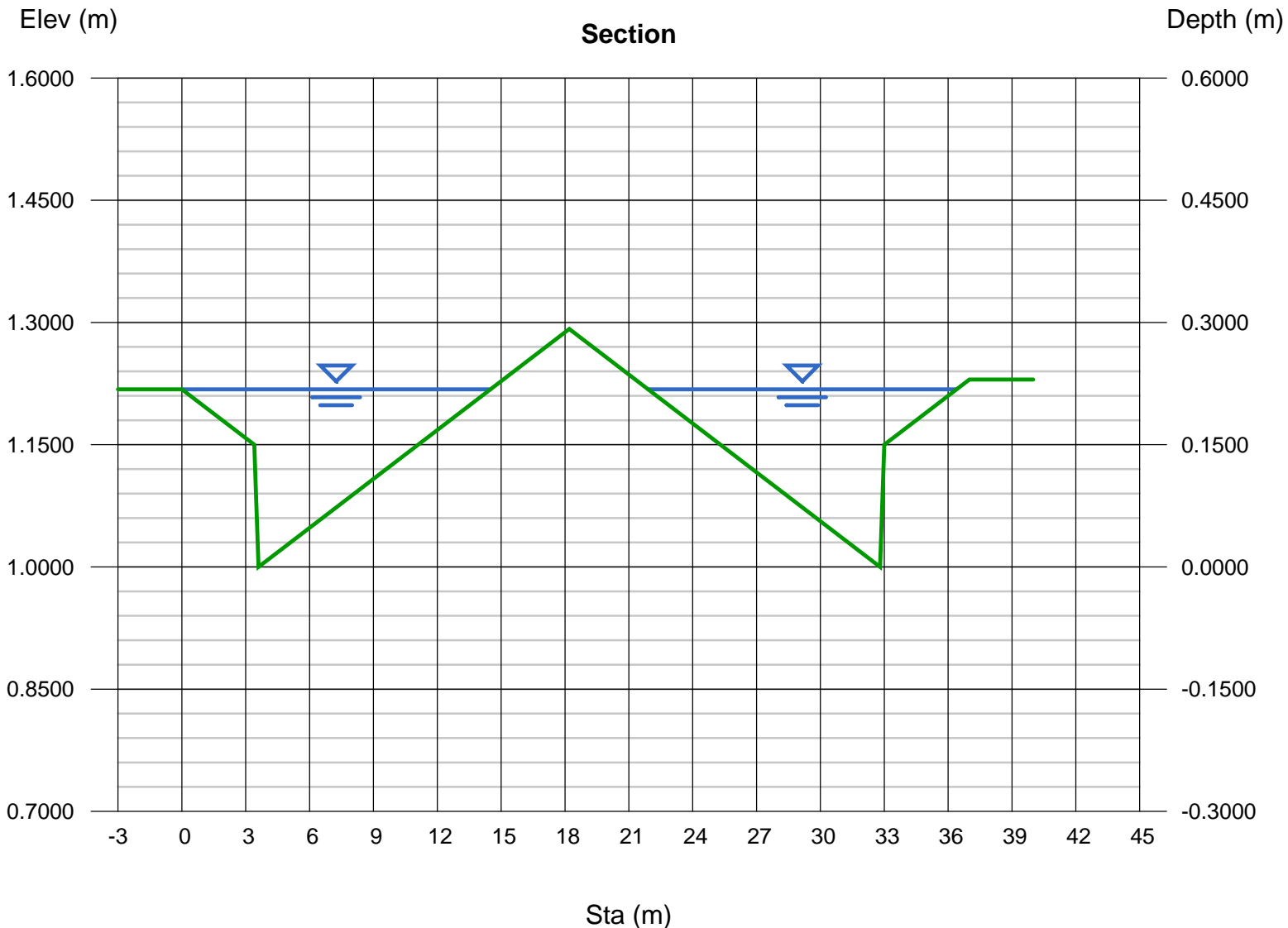
Calculations

Compute by: Known Depth
 Known Depth (m) = 0.2180

(Sta, El, n)-(Sta, El, n)...

(0.0000, 1.2180)-(3.4000, 1.1500, 0.032)-(3.6000, 1.0000, 0.013)-(18.2000, 1.2920, 0.013)-(32.8000, 1.0000, 0.013)-(33.0000, 1.1500, 0.013)-(34.5000, 1.1800, 0.013)-(36.5000, 1.2200, 0.013)-(37.0000, 1.2300, 0.032)

Depth of 0.218 m corresponds to the depth of ponding at the ROW's maximum capacity that allows for a 7.4 m width to remain open at the road center



**APPENDIX G:
WATER QUALITY CONTROL SIZING**

3.3.2 Water Quality Sizing Criteria

The volumetric water quality criteria are presented in Table 3.2. The values are based on a 24 hour drawdown time and a design which conforms to the guidance provided in this manual. Requirements differ with SWMP type to reflect differences in removal efficiencies. Of the specified storage volume for wet facilities, 40 m³/ha is extended detention, while the remainder represents the permanent pool.

Table 3.2 Water Quality Storage Requirements based on Receiving Waters^{1, 2}

| Protection Level | SWMP Type | Storage Volume (m ³ /ha) for Impervious Level | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 35% | 55% | 70% | 85% |
| <i>Enhanced</i> 80% long-term S.S. removal | Infiltration | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
| | Wetlands | 80 | 105 | 120 | 140 |
| | Hybrid Wet Pond/Wetland | 110 | 150 | 175 | 195 |
| | Wet Pond | 140 | 190 | 225 | 250 |
| <i>Normal</i> 70% long-term S.S. removal | Infiltration | 20 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| | Wetlands | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 |
| | Hybrid Wet Pond/Wetland | 75 | 90 | 105 | 120 |
| | Wet Pond | 90 | 110 | 130 | 150 |
| <i>Basic</i> 60% long-term S.S. removal | Infiltration | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| | Wetlands | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| | Hybrid Wet Pond/Wetland | 60 | 70 | 75 | 80 |
| | Wet Pond | 60 | 75 | 85 | 95 |
| | Dry Pond (Continuous Flow) | 90 | 150 | 200 | 240 |

¹Table 3.2 does not include every available SWMP type. Any SWMP type that can be demonstrated to the approval agencies to meet the required long-term suspended solids removal for the selected protection levels under the conditions of the site is acceptable for water quality objectives. The sizing for these SWMP types is to be determined based on performance results that have been peer-reviewed. The designer and those who review the design should be fully aware of the assumptions and sampling methodologies used in formulating performance predictions and their implications for the design.

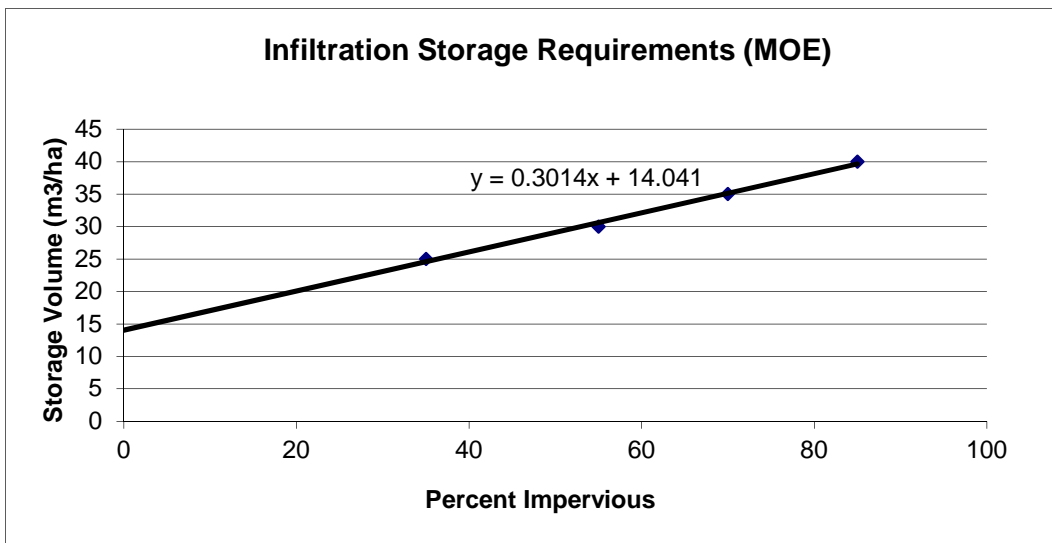
²Hybrid Wet Pond/Wetland systems have 50-60% of their permanent pool volume in deeper portions of the facility (e.g., forebay, wet pond).

BIG BAY POINT ROAD & BAYVIEW DRIVE EA
CITY OF BARRIE

MOE Water Quality Storage Volumes
Bayview Drive (ALT 1)

Table 3.1 Values

| % imp | storage (m³/ha) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 35 | 25 |
| 55 | 30 |
| 70 | 35 |
| 85 | 40 |



Contributing Areas

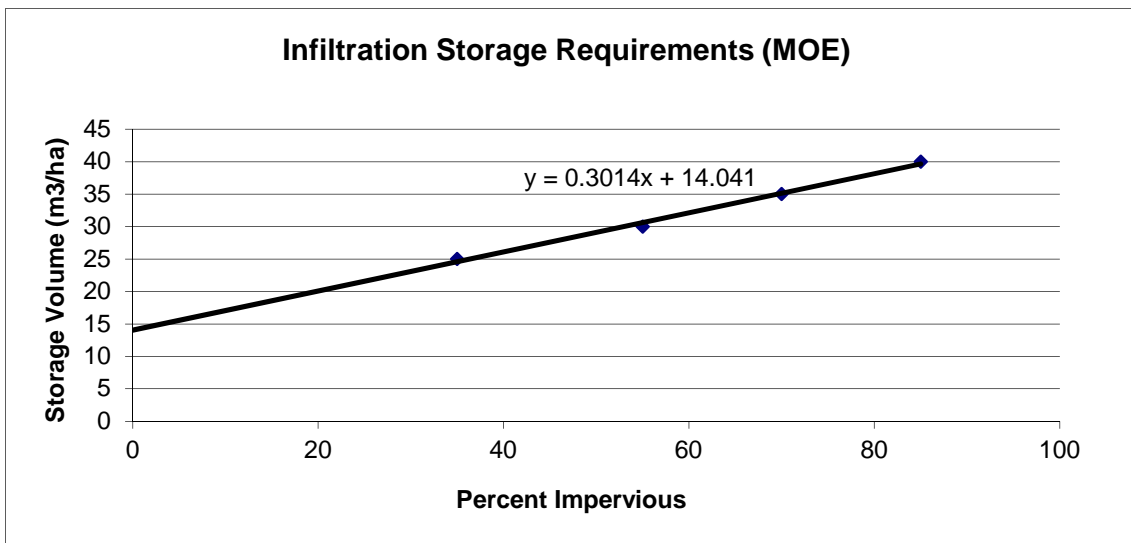
| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---|----------------|----|--------------------|-------------|
| Catchment | Bayveiw Dr | Area | 4.11 | ha | %Impervious | 70 |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| TOTAL AREA | | | 4.11 ha | | %Impervious | 70.0 |
| | | % Impervious | | | 70.0 (imp area) | |
| | | Storage Volume (m ³ /ha) | | | 35.1 | |
| | | Drainage Area (ha) | | | 4.11 | |
| | | Total Water Quality Storage Volume (m³) | | | 144.4 | |

BIG BAY POINT ROAD & BAYVIEW DRIVE EA
CITY OF BARRIE

MOE Water Quality Storage Volumes
Big Bay Point Road (ALT 4)

Table 3.1 Values

| % imp | storage (m³/ha) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 35 | 25 |
| 55 | 30 |
| 70 | 35 |
| 85 | 40 |



Contributing Areas

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---|----------------|----|--------------------|-------------|
| Catchment | Big Bay Point Rd | Area | 4.49 | ha | %Impervious | 79.8 |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| Catchment | | Area | | ha | %Impervious | |
| TOTAL AREA | | | 4.49 ha | | %Impervious | 79.8 |
| | | % Impervious | | | 79.8 (imp area) | |
| | | Storage Volume (m ³ /ha) | | | 38.1 | |
| | | Drainage Area (ha) | | | 4.49 | |
| | | Total Water Quality Storage Volume (m³) | | | 171.0 | |



Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Bayview Drive - Alternative 1 Catchment Bayview South (C201) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.06 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 68 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 2000 achieves the water quality objective removing 82% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 95% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 66 | 74 |
| STC 750 | 76 | 89 |
| STC 1000 | 76 | 89 |
| STC 1500 | 77 | 89 |
| STC 2000 | 82 | 95 |
| STC 3000 | 83 | 95 |
| STC 4000 | 86 | 98 |
| STC 5000 | 87 | 98 |
| STC 6000 | 89 | 99 |
| STC 9000 | 91 | 100 |
| STC 10000 | 91 | 100 |
| STC 14000 | 93 | 100 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences

| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |

- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
- Design estimates may be modified for specific spills controls. Please contact your local Stormceptor representative for further assistance.
- For pricing inquiries or assistance, please contact Imbrium Systems Inc., 1-800-565-4801.



Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Bayview Drive - Alternative 1 Catchment Bayview Central (C202) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.68 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 65 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 4000 achieves the water quality objective removing 82% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 96% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 60 | 64 |
| STC 750 | 71 | 83 |
| STC 1000 | 71 | 83 |
| STC 1500 | 72 | 83 |
| STC 2000 | 78 | 91 |
| STC 3000 | 79 | 91 |
| STC 4000 | 82 | 96 |
| STC 5000 | 83 | 96 |
| STC 6000 | 86 | 98 |
| STC 9000 | 89 | 99 |
| STC 10000 | 89 | 99 |
| STC 14000 | 91 | 100 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences

| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |

- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
- Design estimates may be modified for specific spills controls. Please contact your local Stormceptor representative for further assistance.
- For pricing inquiries or assistance, please contact Imbrium Systems Inc., 1-800-565-4801.



Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Bayview Drive - Alternative 1 Catchment Bayview North (C203) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.38 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 80 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 4000 achieves the water quality objective removing 82% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 96% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 60 | 64 |
| STC 750 | 71 | 83 |
| STC 1000 | 71 | 83 |
| STC 1500 | 72 | 83 |
| STC 2000 | 78 | 91 |
| STC 3000 | 79 | 91 |
| STC 4000 | 82 | 96 |
| STC 5000 | 83 | 96 |
| STC 6000 | 86 | 98 |
| STC 9000 | 89 | 99 |
| STC 10000 | 89 | 99 |
| STC 14000 | 91 | 100 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |
- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
- Design estimates may be modified for specific spills controls. Please contact your local Stormceptor representative for further assistance.
- For pricing inquiries or assistance, please contact Imbrium Systems Inc., 1-800-565-4801.



Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Bayview Drive - Alternative 2 Catchment Bayview South (C301) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.06 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 72 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 2000 achieves the water quality objective removing 81% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 94% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 65 | 73 |
| STC 750 | 75 | 88 |
| STC 1000 | 75 | 88 |
| STC 1500 | 76 | 88 |
| STC 2000 | 81 | 94 |
| STC 3000 | 82 | 94 |
| STC 4000 | 85 | 98 |
| STC 5000 | 86 | 98 |
| STC 6000 | 88 | 99 |
| STC 9000 | 91 | 100 |
| STC 10000 | 91 | 100 |
| STC 14000 | 93 | 100 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |
- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
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Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Bayview Drive - Alternative 2 Catchment Bayview Central (C302) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.68 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 69 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 4000 achieves the water quality objective removing 82% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 95% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 59 | 63 |
| STC 750 | 70 | 82 |
| STC 1000 | 71 | 82 |
| STC 1500 | 72 | 82 |
| STC 2000 | 77 | 90 |
| STC 3000 | 78 | 90 |
| STC 4000 | 82 | 95 |
| STC 5000 | 83 | 95 |
| STC 6000 | 85 | 98 |
| STC 9000 | 88 | 99 |
| STC 10000 | 88 | 99 |
| STC 14000 | 91 | 100 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
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- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
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Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Bayview Drive - Alternative 2 Catchment Bayview North (C303) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.38 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 85 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 4000 achieves the water quality objective removing 82% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 95% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 59 | 63 |
| STC 750 | 70 | 82 |
| STC 1000 | 71 | 82 |
| STC 1500 | 72 | 82 |
| STC 2000 | 77 | 90 |
| STC 3000 | 78 | 90 |
| STC 4000 | 82 | 95 |
| STC 5000 | 83 | 95 |
| STC 6000 | 85 | 98 |
| STC 9000 | 88 | 99 |
| STC 10000 | 88 | 99 |
| STC 14000 | 91 | 100 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
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Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Bayview Drive - Alternative 3 Catchment Bayview South (C401) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.21 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 87 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 4000 achieves the water quality objective removing 83% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 96% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 61 | 66 |
| STC 750 | 72 | 84 |
| STC 1000 | 72 | 84 |
| STC 1500 | 73 | 84 |
| STC 2000 | 78 | 91 |
| STC 3000 | 79 | 91 |
| STC 4000 | 83 | 96 |
| STC 5000 | 84 | 96 |
| STC 6000 | 86 | 98 |
| STC 9000 | 89 | 99 |
| STC 10000 | 89 | 99 |
| STC 14000 | 91 | 100 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
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- For pricing inquiries or assistance, please contact Imbrium Systems Inc., 1-800-565-4801.



Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Bayview Drive - Alternative 3 Catchment Bayview Central (C402) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 2.15 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 80 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 6000 achieves the water quality objective removing 82% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 95% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 53 | 53 |
| STC 750 | 65 | 74 |
| STC 1000 | 66 | 74 |
| STC 1500 | 67 | 74 |
| STC 2000 | 73 | 84 |
| STC 3000 | 74 | 84 |
| STC 4000 | 78 | 92 |
| STC 5000 | 79 | 92 |
| STC 6000 | 82 | 95 |
| STC 9000 | 86 | 98 |
| STC 10000 | 85 | 98 |
| STC 14000 | 88 | 99 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |
- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
- Design estimates may be modified for specific spills controls. Please contact your local Stormceptor representative for further assistance.
- For pricing inquiries or assistance, please contact Imbrium Systems Inc., 1-800-565-4801.



Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Bayview Drive - Alternative 3 Catchment Bayview North (C403) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.7 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 79 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 4000 achieves the water quality objective removing 81% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 94% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 57 | 59 |
| STC 750 | 69 | 79 |
| STC 1000 | 69 | 79 |
| STC 1500 | 70 | 79 |
| STC 2000 | 76 | 88 |
| STC 3000 | 77 | 88 |
| STC 4000 | 81 | 94 |
| STC 5000 | 81 | 94 |
| STC 6000 | 84 | 97 |
| STC 9000 | 87 | 99 |
| STC 10000 | 87 | 99 |
| STC 14000 | 90 | 99 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |
- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
- Design estimates may be modified for specific spills controls. Please contact your local Stormceptor representative for further assistance.
- For pricing inquiries or assistance, please contact Imbrium Systems Inc., 1-800-565-4801.



Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 1 Big Bay West (C205) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 3.38 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 84 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 9000 achieves the water quality objective removing 81% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 94% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 45 | 40 |
| STC 750 | 58 | 62 |
| STC 1000 | 58 | 62 |
| STC 1500 | 59 | 62 |
| STC 2000 | 66 | 75 |
| STC 3000 | 67 | 75 |
| STC 4000 | 73 | 85 |
| STC 5000 | 73 | 85 |
| STC 6000 | 77 | 90 |
| STC 9000 | 81 | 94 |
| STC 10000 | 81 | 94 |
| STC 14000 | 84 | 97 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
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| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
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| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |
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- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
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- For pricing inquiries or assistance, please contact Imbrium Systems Inc., 1-800-565-4801.



Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 1 Big Bay East (C207) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Total Area (ha) | 2.2 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 81 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 6000 achieves the water quality objective removing 82% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 95% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 52 | 52 |
| STC 750 | 65 | 73 |
| STC 1000 | 65 | 73 |
| STC 1500 | 66 | 73 |
| STC 2000 | 72 | 84 |
| STC 3000 | 73 | 84 |
| STC 4000 | 78 | 91 |
| STC 5000 | 79 | 91 |
| STC 6000 | 82 | 95 |
| STC 9000 | 85 | 97 |
| STC 10000 | 85 | 97 |
| STC 14000 | 88 | 99 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
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- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
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| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |
- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
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Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 2 Big Bay West (C305) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 3.11 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 85 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 9000 achieves the water quality objective removing 82% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 95% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 46 | 42 |
| STC 750 | 59 | 64 |
| STC 1000 | 59 | 64 |
| STC 1500 | 60 | 64 |
| STC 2000 | 67 | 76 |
| STC 3000 | 68 | 76 |
| STC 4000 | 74 | 86 |
| STC 5000 | 74 | 86 |
| STC 6000 | 78 | 91 |
| STC 9000 | 82 | 95 |
| STC 10000 | 82 | 95 |
| STC 14000 | 85 | 97 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Particle Size | Distribution | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity | Particle Size | Distribution | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity |
| µm | % | | m/s | µm | % | | m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |
- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
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- For pricing inquiries or assistance, please contact Imbrium Systems Inc., 1-800-565-4801.



Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 2 Big Bay East (C307) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.98 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 86 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 6000 achieves the water quality objective removing 82% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 95% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 53 | 53 |
| STC 750 | 65 | 74 |
| STC 1000 | 66 | 74 |
| STC 1500 | 67 | 74 |
| STC 2000 | 73 | 85 |
| STC 3000 | 74 | 85 |
| STC 4000 | 78 | 92 |
| STC 5000 | 79 | 92 |
| STC 6000 | 82 | 95 |
| STC 9000 | 86 | 98 |
| STC 10000 | 86 | 98 |
| STC 14000 | 88 | 99 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
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Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 3 Catchment Big Bay West (C405) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 2.88 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 81 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 9000 achieves the water quality objective removing 83% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 96% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 48 | 45 |
| STC 750 | 61 | 67 |
| STC 1000 | 61 | 67 |
| STC 1500 | 62 | 67 |
| STC 2000 | 69 | 79 |
| STC 3000 | 70 | 79 |
| STC 4000 | 75 | 88 |
| STC 5000 | 76 | 88 |
| STC 6000 | 79 | 92 |
| STC 9000 | 83 | 96 |
| STC 10000 | 83 | 96 |
| STC 14000 | 86 | 98 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
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Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 3 Catchment Big Bay East (C407) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.91 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 78 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 4000 achieves the water quality objective removing 80% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 93% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 55 | 56 |
| STC 750 | 67 | 77 |
| STC 1000 | 68 | 77 |
| STC 1500 | 68 | 77 |
| STC 2000 | 74 | 87 |
| STC 3000 | 75 | 87 |
| STC 4000 | 80 | 93 |
| STC 5000 | 80 | 93 |
| STC 6000 | 83 | 96 |
| STC 9000 | 87 | 98 |
| STC 10000 | 87 | 98 |
| STC 14000 | 89 | 99 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |
- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
- Design estimates may be modified for specific spills controls. Please contact your local Stormceptor representative for further assistance.
- For pricing inquiries or assistance, please contact Imbrium Systems Inc., 1-800-565-4801.



Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 4 Catchment Big Bay West (C505) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 2.63 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 81 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 6000 achieves the water quality objective removing 80% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 93% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 49 | 47 |
| STC 750 | 62 | 69 |
| STC 1000 | 62 | 69 |
| STC 1500 | 63 | 69 |
| STC 2000 | 70 | 81 |
| STC 3000 | 71 | 81 |
| STC 4000 | 76 | 89 |
| STC 5000 | 77 | 89 |
| STC 6000 | 80 | 93 |
| STC 9000 | 84 | 96 |
| STC 10000 | 84 | 96 |
| STC 14000 | 87 | 98 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 750 to STC 6000 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.
- Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

| Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Inlet Pipe Configuration | STC 300 | STC 750 to STC 6000 | STC 9000 to STC 14000 |
| Single inlet pipe | 75 mm | 25 mm | 75 mm |
| Multiple inlet pipes | 75 mm | 75 mm | Only one inlet pipe. |
- Design estimates are based on stable site conditions only, after construction is completed.
- Design estimates assume that the storm drain is not submerged during zero flows. For submerged applications, please contact your local Stormceptor representative.
- Design estimates may be modified for specific spills controls. Please contact your local Stormceptor representative for further assistance.
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Stormceptor Design Summary

PCSWMM for Stormceptor

Project Information

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date | 4/6/2016 |
| Project Name | Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Rd EA |
| Project Number | 415375 |
| Location | City of Barrie |

Designer Information

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Company | C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. |
| Contact | NHF |

Notes

| |
|---|
| Big Bay Point Road - Alternative 4 Catchment Big Bay East (C507) |
|---|

Drainage Area

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Total Area (ha) | 1.86 |
| Imperviousness (%) | 77 |

The Stormceptor System model STC 4000 achieves the water quality objective removing 80% TSS for a Fine (organics, silts and sand) particle size distribution and 94% runoff volume.

Rainfall

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | BARRIE WPCC |
| State | ON |
| ID | 557 |
| Years of Records | 1968 to 2003 |
| Latitude | 44°23'N |
| Longitude | 79°41'W |

Water Quality Objective

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| TSS Removal (%) | 80 |
| Runoff Volume (%) | 90 |

Upstream Storage

| Storage (ha-m) | Discharge (L/s) |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |

Stormceptor Sizing Summary

| Stormceptor Model | TSS Removal | Runoff Volume |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % |
| STC 300 | 56 | 58 |
| STC 750 | 68 | 78 |
| STC 1000 | 68 | 78 |
| STC 1500 | 69 | 78 |
| STC 2000 | 75 | 87 |
| STC 3000 | 76 | 87 |
| STC 4000 | 80 | 94 |
| STC 5000 | 81 | 94 |
| STC 6000 | 84 | 96 |
| STC 9000 | 87 | 98 |
| STC 10000 | 87 | 98 |
| STC 14000 | 89 | 99 |



Particle Size Distribution

Removing silt particles from runoff ensures that the majority of the pollutants, such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals that adhere to fine particles, are not discharged into our natural water courses. The table below lists the particle size distribution used to define the annual TSS removal.

| Fine (organics, silts and sand) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s | Particle Size µm | Distribution % | Specific Gravity | Settling Velocity m/s |
| 20 | 20 | 1.3 | 0.0004 | | | | |
| 60 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.0016 | | | | |
| 150 | 20 | 2.2 | 0.0108 | | | | |
| 400 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.0647 | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 | 2.65 | 0.2870 | | | | |

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Stormceptor performance estimates are based on simulations using PCSWMM for Stormceptor version 1.0
- Design estimates listed are only representative of specific project requirements based on total suspended solids (TSS) removal.
- Only the STC 300 is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
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|---|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
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- Design estimates may be modified for specific spills controls. Please contact your local Stormceptor representative for further assistance.
- For pricing inquiries or assistance, please contact Imbrium Systems Inc., 1-800-565-4801.



Storm Water Technology Fact Sheet Sand Filters

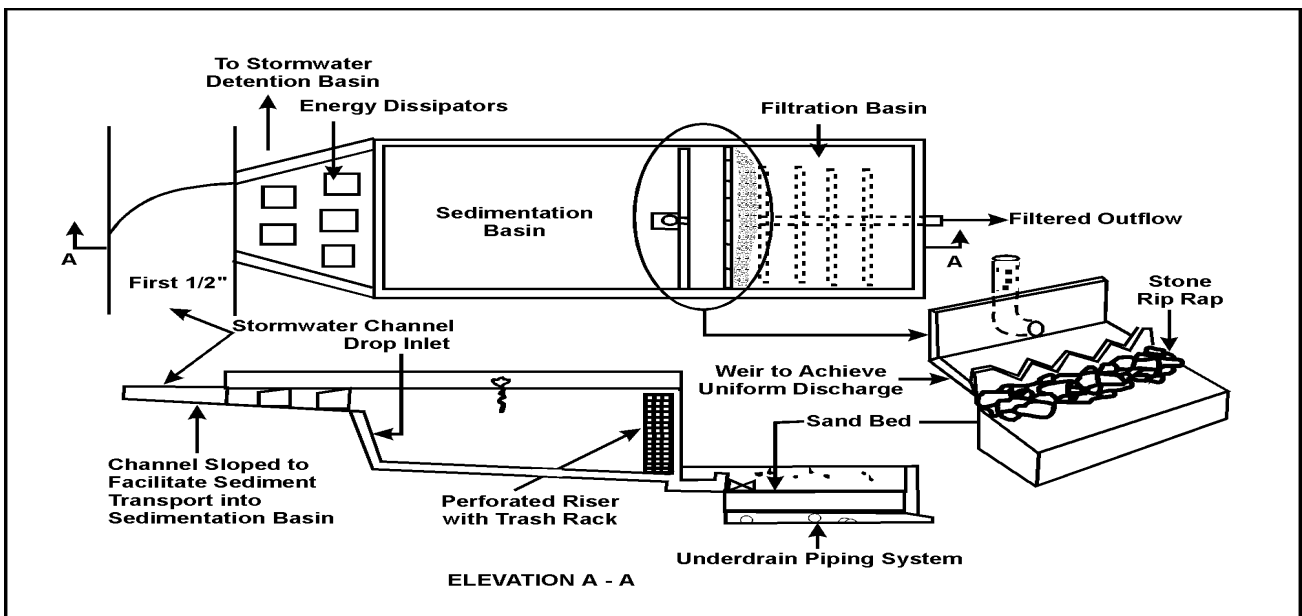
DESCRIPTION

Sand filters have proven effective in removing several common pollutants from storm water runoff. Sand filters generally control storm water quality, providing very limited flow rate control.

A typical sand filter system consists of two or three chambers or basins. The first is the sedimentation chamber, which removes floatables and heavy sediments. The second is the filtration chamber, which removes additional pollutants by filtering the runoff through a sand bed. The third is the discharge chamber. The treated filtrate normally is then discharged through an underdrain system

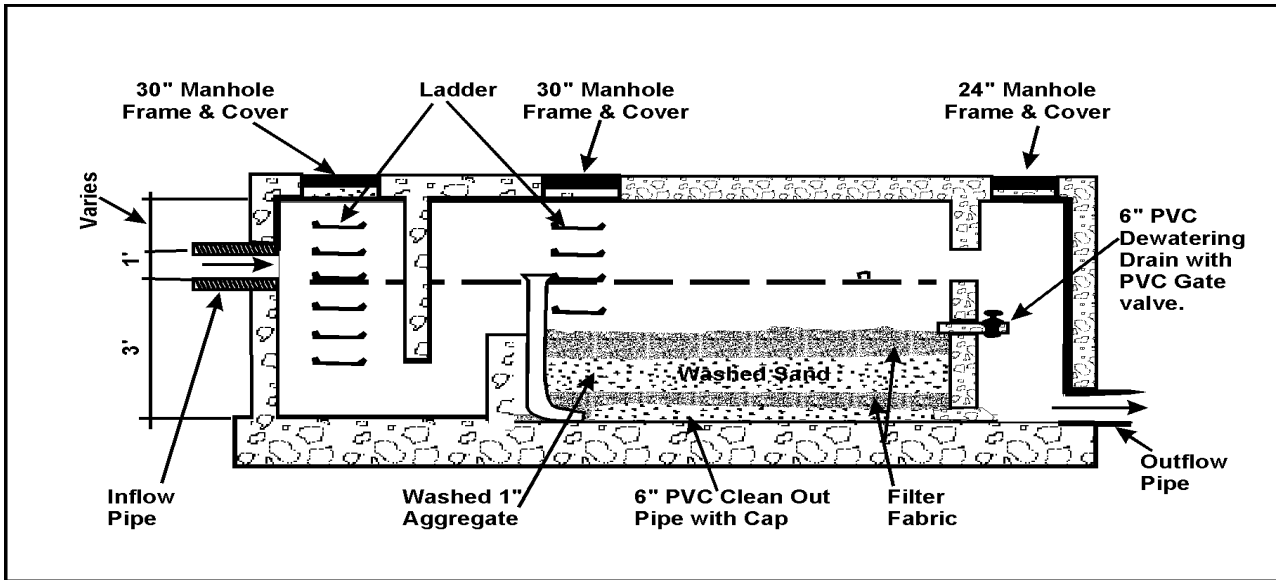
either to a storm drainage system or directly to surface waters. Sand filters take up little space and can be used on highly developed sites and sites with steep slopes. They can be added to retrofit existing sites. Sand filters are able to achieve high removal efficiencies for sediment, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), and fecal coliform bacteria. Total metal removal, however, is moderate, and nutrient removal is often low.

There are three main sand filter designs currently in common use: the Austin sand filter (Figure 1); the Washington, D.C., sand filter (Figure 2); and the



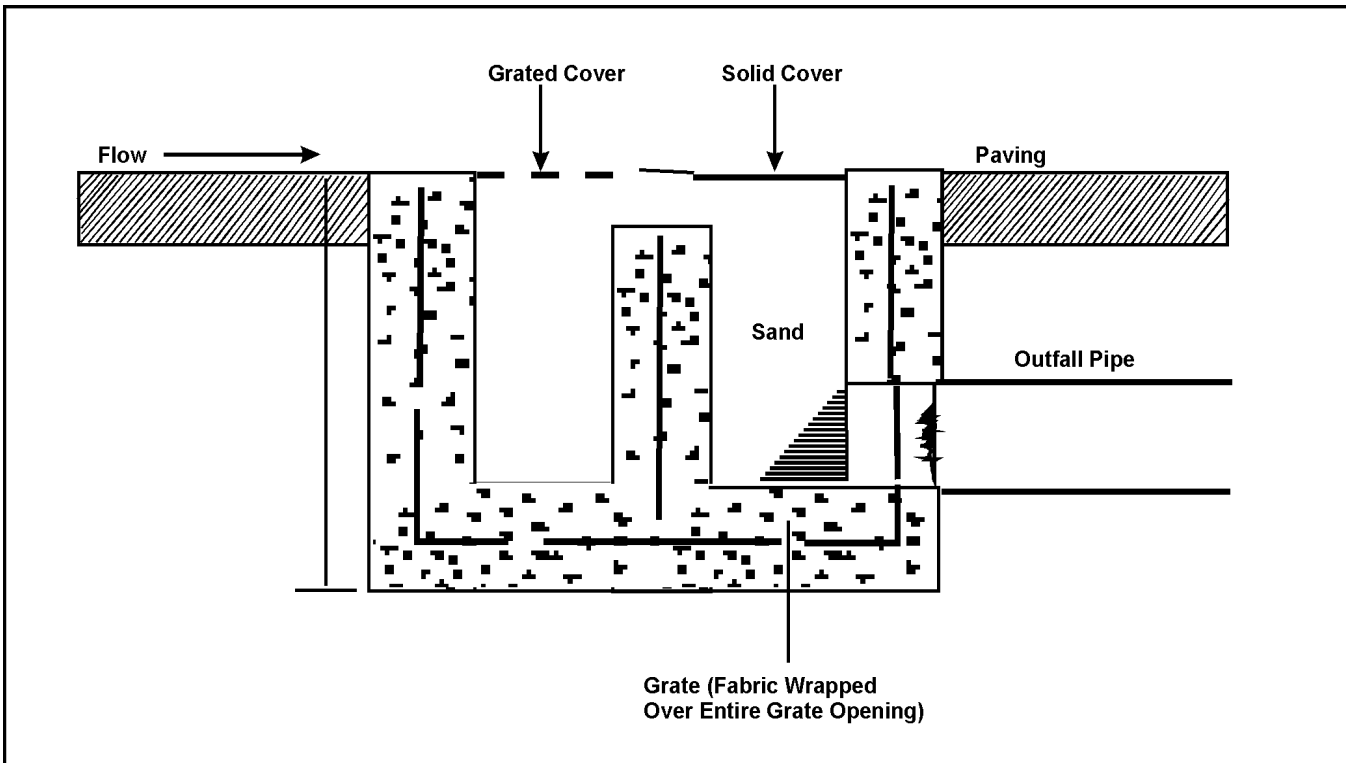
Source: Schueler, 1992.

FIGURE 1 TYPICAL AUSTIN SAND FILTER DESIGN



Source: Troung, 1989.

FIGURE 2 TYPICAL WASHINGTON, D.C. SAND FILTER DESIGN



Source: Shaver, 1991.

FIGURE 3 TYPICAL DELAWARE SAND FILTER DESIGN

Delaware sand filter (Figure 3). The primary differences among these designs are location (i.e., above or below ground), the drainage area served, their filter surface areas, their land requirements, and the quantity of runoff they treat.

Modifications that may improve sand filter design and performance are being tested. One modification is the addition of a peat layer in the filtration chamber. The addition of peat to the sand

filter may increase microbial growth within the sand filter and improve metals and nutrient removal rates.

APPLICABILITY

Sand filters are intended primarily for water quality enhancement. In general, sand filters are preferred over infiltration practices, such as infiltration trenches, when contamination of groundwater with conventional pollutants - BOD, suspended solids, and fecal coliform - is of concern. This usually occurs in areas where underlying soils alone cannot treat runoff adequately - or ground water tables are high. In most cases, sand filters can be constructed with impermeable basin or chamber bottoms, which help to collect, treat, and release runoff to a storm drainage system or directly to surface water with no contact between contaminated runoff and groundwater.

The selection of a sand filter design depends largely on the drainage area's characteristics. For example, the Washington, D.C., and Delaware sand filter systems are well suited for highly impervious areas where land available for structural controls is limited, since both are installed underground. They are often used to treat runoff from parking lots, driveways, loading docks, service stations, garages, airport runways/taxiways, and storage yards. The Austin sand filtration system is more suited for large drainage areas that have both impervious and pervious surfaces. This system is located at grade and is often used at transportation facilities, in large parking areas, and in commercial developments.

In general, all three types of sand filters can be used as alternatives for water quality inlets. They are more frequently used to treat runoff contaminated with oil and grease from drainage areas with heavy vehicle usage. In regions where evaporation exceeds rainfall and a wet pond would be unlikely to maintain the required permanent pool, the Austin sand filtration system can be used.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Sand filters can be highly effective storm water best management practices (BMPs). All three types of sand filters achieve high removal rates for

sediment, BOD, and fecal coliform bacteria. The filter media is periodically removed from the filter unit, thus also permanently removing trapped contaminants. Waste media from the filters does not appear to be toxic and is environmentally safe for landfill disposal. If they are designed with an impermeable basin liner, sand filters can also reduce the potential for groundwater contamination. Finally sand filters also generally require less land than other BMPs, such as ponds or wetlands.

The size and characteristics of the drainage area, as well as the pollutant loading, will greatly influence the effectiveness of the sand filter system. For example, sand filters may be of limited value in some applications because of they are designed to handle runoff from relatively small drainage areas and they have low nutrient removal and metal removal capabilities. In these cases, other BMPs, such as wet ponds, may be less costly and/or more effective. The system also requires routine maintenance to prevent sediment from clogging the filter. In some cases, filter media may need to be replaced 3 to 5 years. Lastly, sand filters generally do not control storm water flow, and consequently, they do not prevent downstream stream bank and channel erosion.

Climatic conditions may also limit the filter's performance. For example, it is not yet known how well sand filters will operate in colder climates or in freezing conditions.

DESIGN CRITERIA

Typically the Austin sand filter system is designed to handle runoff from drainage areas up to 20 hectares (50 acres). The collected runoff is first diverted to the sedimentation basin, where heavy sediments and floatables are removed. There are two designs for the sedimentation basin: the full sedimentation system, as shown in Figure 1; and a partial sedimentation system, where only the initial flow is diverted. Both systems are located off-line and are designed to collect and treat the first 1.3 centimeters (0.5 inches) of runoff. The partial system has the capacity to hold only a portion (at least 20 percent) of the first flush volume in the sedimentation basin, whereas the full system captures and holds the entire flow volume.

Equations used to determine the sedimentation basin surface areas (As) in square and meters acres are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 SURFACE AREA EQUATION FOR AUSTIN SAND FILTER SYSTEM

| Partial Sedimentation | Full Sedimentation |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| $A_s=(AD)(H)/(1/D_s-1/10)$ | $A_s=(AD)(H)/10$ |
| $A_f=(AD)(H)/10$ | $A_f=(AD)(H)/18$ |

Note: Designed to collect and treat 0.5 inches of runoff.
 Ds (feet)=depth of the sedimentation basin.
 H (feet)=depth of rainfall, 0.042ft (0.5 in).
 AD(acres)=impervious and pervious areas that provide contributing drainage.

Source: Galli, 1990.

Flow is conveyed from the sedimentation basin, through a perforated riser, a gabion wall, or a berm, to the filtration basin. The filtration basin consists of a 45-centimeter (18-inch) layer of sand particles 0.05 to 0.10 centimeters (0.02 to 0.04 inches) in diameter that may be underlain by a gravel layer. Equations used to determine the surface areas (Af) in acres are also shown in Table 1. The filtrate is discharged from the filtration basin through underdrain piping 10 to 15 centimeters (4 to 6 inches) in diameter with 1-centimeter (0.4 inch) perforations. Filter fabric is placed around the underdrain piping to prevent sand and other particulates from being discharged.

Typically, the Washington, D.C., sand filter system is designed to handle runoff from completely impervious drainage areas of 0.4 hectares (1 acre) or less. The system, as shown in Figure 2, consists of three underground chambers: a sedimentation chamber, a filtration chamber, and a discharge chamber. The sand filter system is designed to accept the first 1.3 centimeters (0.5 inches) of runoff. Coarse sediments and floatables are removed from the runoff within the sedimentation chamber. Runoff is discharged from the sedimentation chamber through a submerged weir, into the filtration chamber, which consists of a combination of sand and gravel layers totaling 1 meter (3 feet) in depth with underdrain piping

wrapped in filter fabric. The underdrain system collects the filtered water and discharges it to the third chamber, where the water is collected and discharged to a storm water channel or sewer system. An overflow weir is located between the second and third chambers to bypass excess flow. The Washington, D.C., sand filter is often constructed on-line, but can be constructed off-line. When the system is off-line, the overflow between the second and third chambers is not included.

The Delaware sand filter, shown in Figure 3, is similar to the Washington, D.C., sand filter in that both utilize underground concrete vaults. However, the Delaware sand filter has only two chambers: a sedimentation chamber and a filtration chamber. A 2.5-centimeter (1 inch) design storm was selected for sizing the sedimentation basin because it is representative of large storm events: in Delaware, 92 percent of all storms are less than 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) in depth. Runoff enters the sedimentation chamber through a grated cover and then overflows into the filtration chamber, which contains a sand layer 45 centimeters (18 inches) in depth. Gravel is not normally used in the filtration chamber although the filter can be modified to include it. Typical systems are designed to handle runoff from drainage areas of 2 hectares (5 acres) or less. A major advantage of the Delaware sand filter is its shallow structure depth of only 76 centimeters (30 inches), which reduces construction and maintenance costs.

Proper design and maintenance are also critical factors in maintaining the operating life of any filter system. The life of the filter media may be increased by a number of methods, including:

- Stabilizing the drainage area so that sediment loadings in the runoff are minimized.
- Providing adequate storm water detention times to enhance sedimentation and filtration.
- Inspecting and maintaining the sand filter frequently enough to ensure proper operation.

PERFORMANCE

Sand filters are currently in use in Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Texas, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. Studies on the systems' pollutant removal efficiencies are currently being performed in Washington, D.C., and Austin, TX. Additional evaluations are needed to evaluate alternative sand filter designs and media. Sand filters remove particulates in both the sedimentation and the filtration chambers. The City of Austin has estimated their systems' pollutant removal efficiencies based on preliminary findings of their storm water monitoring program (Austin, 1988). The estimates shown in Table 2 are average values for various sand filters serving drainage areas of several different sizes. As shown in Table 2, no removal of nitrate was observed. No other dissolved pollutants were monitored. Additional monitoring is currently being performed by the City of Austin to supplement the preliminary estimates.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

All filter system designs must provide adequate access to the filter for inspection and maintenance. The sand filters should be inspected after all storm events to verify that they are working as intended. Since the Washington, D.C., and Austin sand filter systems can be deep, they may be designated as confined spaces and require compliance with confined space entry safety procedures.

Typically, sand filters begin to experience clogging problems within 3 to 5 years (NVPDC, 1992). Accumulated trash, paper and debris should be removed from the sand filters every 6 months or as necessary to keep the filter clean. A record should be kept of the dewatering times for all sand filters to determine if maintenance is necessary. Corrective maintenance of the filtration chamber includes removal and replacement of the top layers of sand, gravel and/or filter fabric that has become clogged. The removed media may usually be disposed in a landfill. The City of Austin tests their waste media before disposal. Results thus far indicate that the waste media is not toxic and can be safely landfilled (Schueler, 1992). Sand filter systems may also require the periodic removal of vegetative growth.

**TABLE 2 TYPICAL POLLUTANT
REMOVAL EFFICIENCY**

| Pollutant | Percent Removal |
|--|------------------------|
| Fecal Coliform | 76 |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) | 70 |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | 70 |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | 48 |
| Total Nitrogen (TN) | 21 |
| Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) | 46 |
| Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N) | 0 |
| Total Phosphorus (TP) | 33 |
| Iron (Fe) | 45 |
| Lead (Pb) | 45 |
| Zinc (Zn) | 45 |

Source: Galli, 1990

COSTS

The construction cost for an Austin sand filtration system is approximately \$18,500 (1997 dollars) for a 0.4 hectare- (1 acre-) drainage area. The cost per hectare decreases with increasing drainage area. The cost for precast Washington, D.C. sand filters, with drainage areas of less than 0.4 hectares (1 acre), ranges between \$6,600 and \$11,000 (1997 dollars). This is considerably less than the cost for the same size cast-in-place system. Costs for the Delaware sand filter are similar to that of the D.C. system, with the exception of the lower excavation costs due to the Delaware filters' shallowness.

Annual costs for maintaining sand filter systems average about 5 percent of the initial construction cost (Schueler, 1992). Media is replaced as needed. Currently the sand is being replaced in the D.C. filter systems about every 2 years. The cost to replace the gravel layer, filter fabric and top portion of the sand for D.C. sand filters is approximately

\$1,700 (1997 dollars). Improvements in Washington, D.C.'s maintenance procedures may extend the life of the filter media and reduce the overall maintenance costs.

REFERENCES

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2. City of Austin, Texas, 1990a. *Removal Efficiencies of Storm Water Control Structures*. Environmental Resource Division, Environmental and Conservation Services Department.
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9. Shaver, E., 1991. *Sand Filter Design for Water Quality Treatment*. Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control. Updated December, 1998.
10. Troung, H., 1989. *The Sand Filter Water Quality Structure*. The District of Columbia.
11. City of Washington, D.C., 1992. Personal Communication with Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
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Dover, DE 19903

Northern Virginia Planning District Commission
David Bulova
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Annandale, VA 22003

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Municipal Technology Branch
U.S. EPA
Mail Code 4204
401 M St., S.W.
Washington, DC, 20460

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**APPENDIX H:
CULVERT ASSESSMENTS**

Inventory Data

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|--|
| Structure Name | Roadway Culvert No. 120073015 | | |
| Main Hwy/Road # | <input type="text"/> | On <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Under <input type="checkbox"/> | Crossing Type <input type="text" value="Non-navig water"/> |
| Road Name | Whiskey Creek - Bayview Drive | | |
| Structure Location | 0.25 km north of Big Bay Point Rd. | | |
| Latitude | <input type="text" value="44.352045"/> | Longitude | <input type="text" value="-79.680551"/> |
| Owner(s) | <input type="text" value="City of Barrie"/> | | |
| Heritage Designation | <input cons""="" type="text" value="Not "/> | | |
| Road Class: | <input type="text"/> | | |
| MTO Region | <input type="text" value="Central"/> | | |
| MTO District | <input type="text" value="Central Region"/> | | |
| Old County | <input type="text" value="Simcoe"/> | | |
| Geographic Twp | <input type="text" value="Barrie"/> | | |
| Structure Type | <input type="text" value="Hybrid"/> | | |
| Total Deck Length | <input type="text" value="44.6"/> (m) | Posted Speed | <input type="text" value="50"/> No of Lanes <input type="text" value="2"/> |
| Overall Str Width | <input type="text" value="4.1"/> (m) | AADT | <input type="text" value="0"/> % Trucks <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Total Deck Area | <input type="text" value="182.86"/> (sq. m) | Special Routes: | Transit <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> School <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Roadway Width | <input type="text" value="7"/> (m) | Detour Length Around Bridge | <input type="text"/> (km) |
| Span Lengths | <input type="text" value="North (3.6 m) South (1.8 m, 1.8 m)"/> (m) | | |
| | | Fill on Structure | <input type="text"/> (m) |
| | | Skew Angle | <input type="text"/> (Degrees) |
| | | Direction of Structure | <input type="text" value="NE/SW"/> |
| | | No of Spans | <input type="text" value="2"/> |

Historical Data

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Year Built: | <input type="text"/> | Last Biennial Inspection: | <input type="text"/> |
| Current Load Limit: | <input type="text"/> (tonnes) | Last BridgeMaster Inspection: | <input type="text"/> |
| Load Limit By-Law #: | <input type="text"/> | Last Evaluation: | <input type="text"/> |
| By-Law Expiry Date: | <input type="text"/> | Last Underwater Inspection: | <input type="text"/> |
| Min Vertical Clearance: | <input type="text"/> (m) | Last Condition Survey: | <input type="text"/> |
| Rehab History: (Date/description) | | | |

Field Inspection Information

Date of Inspection: 5/7/2015 Temperature: 27° C

Inspected By: D.M. Wills Associates Ltd.

Inspector: Ghassan Zanzoul, P. Eng.

Others in Party: Jesse Borges

Equipment Used: Hand Tools, Camera

Weather: Sunny

Additional Investigations Required

| | Priority | Estimated Cost |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Detailed Deck Condition Survey: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| DART Survey | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Detailed Coating Condition Survey: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Underwater Investigation: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Fatigue Investigation: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Seismic Investigation: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Structure Evaluation: | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Load Posting: Estimated Load | <input type="text" value="0"/> | Total Cost <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Next Date Inspection: | <input type="text" value="5/7/2017"/> | |

BCI 75

Special Notes:

Suspected Performance Deficiencies

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| 00 None | 06 Bearing not uniformly loaded/unstable | 12 Slippery surfaces |
| 01 Load carrying capacity | 07 Jammed expansion joint | 13 Flooding/channel blockage |
| 02 Excessive deformations (deflections rotations) | 08 Pedestrian/vehicular hazard | 14 Undermining of foundation |
| 03 Continuing settlement | 09 Rough riding surface | 15 Unstable embankments |
| 04 Continuing movements | 10 Surface ponding | 16 Other |
| 05 Seized bearings | 11 Deck drainage | |

Maintenance Needs

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 Lift and Swing Bridge Maintenance | 07 Repair to Structural Steel | 13 Erosion Control at Bridges |
| 02 Bridge Cleaning | 08 Repair of Bridge Concrete | 14 Concrete Sealing |
| 03 Bridge Handrail Maintenance | 09 Repair of Bridge Timber | 15 Rout and Seal |
| 04 Painting Steel Bridge Structures | 10 Bailey Bridges - Maintenance | 16 Bridge deck Drainage |
| 05 Bridge Deck Joint Repair | 11 Animal/Pest Control | 17 Other |
| 06 Bridge Bearing Maintenance | 12 Bridge Surface Repair | |



| Element Data | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----|--------|------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Element Group: | Culverts | | | | Length: | 18.4 | |
| Element Name: | Barrels | | | | Width: | 3.6 | |
| Location: | North Portion | | | | Height: | 1.8 | |
| Material: | Cast-in-place concrete | | | | Count: | 1 | |
| Element Type: | Frames - Rigid | | | | Total Quantity: | 132.48 | |
| Environment: | Benign | | | | Limited Inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Protection System: | | | | | Maint. Needs | | |
| Condition Data: | Units | Exc | Good | Fair | Poor | Perform. Deficiencies | |
| | Sq. m | | 132.48 | | | None | |
| Comments | | | | | | Estimated Construction Cost: | \$0.00 |
| Recommended Work | | | | | | Priority | None |
| | | | | | | | 6-10 yrs |
| | | | | | | | 1-5 yrs |
| | | | | | | | Within 1 yr |
| | | | | | | | Urgent |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----|--------|------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Element Group: | Culverts | | | | Length: | 26.2 | |
| Element Name: | Barrels | | | | Width: | 1.8 | |
| Location: | South Portion | | | | Height: | 1.2 | |
| Material: | Corrugated steel | | | | Count: | 2 | |
| Element Type: | Pipe Arch | | | | Total Quantity: | 246.93 | |
| Environment: | Benign | | | | Limited Inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Protection System: | | | | | Maint. Needs | | |
| Condition Data: | Units | Exc | Good | Fair | Poor | Perform. Deficiencies | |
| | Sq. m | | 246.93 | | | None | |
| Comments | Undermining at south culvert ends. Surface rusting of invert. | | | | | Estimated Construction Cost: | \$25,000.00 |
| Recommended Work | Provide scour protection and rock protection at culvert outlet. | | | | | Priority | None |
| | | | | | | | 6-10 yrs |
| | | | | | | | 1-5 yrs |
| | | | | | | | Within 1 yr |
| | | | | | | | Urgent |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----|------|------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Element Group: | Decks | | | | Length: | 16 | |
| Element Name: | Wearing surface | | | | Width: | 30 | |
| Location: | Roadway + Roadway Extension | | | | Height: | | |
| Material: | Asphalt | | | | Count: | 1 | |
| Element Type: | | | | | Total Quantity: | 480 | |
| Environment: | Severe | | | | Limited Inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Protection System: | | | | | Maint. Needs | | |
| Condition Data: | Units | Exc | Good | Fair | Poor | Perform. Deficiencies | |
| | Sq. m | | 480 | | | None | |
| Comments | | | | | | Estimated Construction Cost: | \$0.00 |
| Recommended Work | | | | | | Priority | None |
| | | | | | | | 6-10 yrs |
| | | | | | | | 1-5 yrs |
| | | | | | | | Within 1 yr |
| | | | | | | | Urgent |

Municipal Structure Inspection Form

Structure Number: 120073015

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----|-----------|--|---------------|--|--------------|--------|--------------------|------|-----|--|---|--|--|---|---------|--|--------|--|---------|--|--------|---|-----------------|---|------|----------|---------|-------------|--------|
| <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Element Group:</td><td>Embankments & Streams</td></tr> <tr><td>Element Name:</td><td>Embankments</td></tr> <tr><td>Location:</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr><td>Material:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Element Type:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Environment:</td><td>Benign</td></tr> <tr><td>Protection System:</td><td>None</td></tr> </table> <p>Condition Data: Units Exc Good Fair Poor</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:15%;">all</td> <td style="width:15%;"></td> <td style="width:15%; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="width:15%;"></td> <td style="width:15%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>Comments</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>Recommended Work</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px;"></div> | Element Group: | Embankments & Streams | Element Name: | Embankments | Location: | All | Material: | | Element Type: | | Environment: | Benign | Protection System: | None | all | | 4 | | | <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Length:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Width:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Height:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Count:</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Quantity:</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td></tr> </table> <p>Limited Inspection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Maint. Needs</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div> <p>Perform. Deficiencies</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">None</div> <p>Estimated Construction Cost: \$0.00</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Priority</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="background-color: black; color: white;">None</td></tr> <tr><td>6-10 yrs</td></tr> <tr><td>1-5 yrs</td></tr> <tr><td>Within 1 yr</td></tr> <tr><td>Urgent</td></tr> </table> | Length: | | Width: | | Height: | | Count: | 4 | Total Quantity: | 4 | None | 6-10 yrs | 1-5 yrs | Within 1 yr | Urgent |
| Element Group: | Embankments & Streams | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Element Name: | Embankments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Location: | All | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Material: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Element Type: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environment: | Benign | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Protection System: | None | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| all | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Length: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Width: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Height: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Count: | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Quantity: | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-10 yrs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 yrs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Within 1 yr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urgent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|--|--------------|--------|--------------------|--|-------|--|-------|--|--|---|---------|------|--------|------|---------|-----|--------|---|-----------------|-------|------|----------|---------|-------------|--------|
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| Element Group: | Culverts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Element Name: | Inlet Components | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Location: | North (Headwall and Retaining Walls) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Material: | Cast-in-place concrete | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Element Type: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environment: | Benign | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Protection System: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sq. m | | 21.53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Length: | 10.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Width: | 0.35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Height: | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Count: | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Quantity: | 21.53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-10 yrs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 yrs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Within 1 yr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urgent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|--|--------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|---|--|------|--|--|---|---------|------|--------|-----|---------|--|--------|---|-----------------|------|------|----------|---------|-------------|--------|
| <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Element Group:</td><td>Barriers</td></tr> <tr><td>Element Name:</td><td>Railing Systems</td></tr> <tr><td>Location:</td><td>North</td></tr> <tr><td>Material:</td><td>Steel</td></tr> <tr><td>Element Type:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Environment:</td><td>Benign</td></tr> <tr><td>Protection System:</td><td>Hot dip galvanizing</td></tr> </table> <p>Condition Data: Units Exc Good Fair Poor</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:15%;">m</td> <td style="width:15%;"></td> <td style="width:15%; text-align: center;">10.5</td> <td style="width:15%;"></td> <td style="width:15%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>Comments</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>Recommended Work</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px;"></div> | Element Group: | Barriers | Element Name: | Railing Systems | Location: | North | Material: | Steel | Element Type: | | Environment: | Benign | Protection System: | Hot dip galvanizing | m | | 10.5 | | | <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Length:</td><td style="text-align: right;">10.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Width:</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Height:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Count:</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Quantity:</td><td style="text-align: right;">10.5</td></tr> </table> <p>Limited Inspection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Maint. Needs</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div> <p>Perform. Deficiencies</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">None</div> <p>Estimated Construction Cost: \$0.00</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Priority</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="background-color: black; color: white;">None</td></tr> <tr><td>6-10 yrs</td></tr> <tr><td>1-5 yrs</td></tr> <tr><td>Within 1 yr</td></tr> <tr><td>Urgent</td></tr> </table> | Length: | 10.5 | Width: | 0.8 | Height: | | Count: | 1 | Total Quantity: | 10.5 | None | 6-10 yrs | 1-5 yrs | Within 1 yr | Urgent |
| Element Group: | Barriers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Element Name: | Railing Systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Location: | North | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Material: | Steel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Element Type: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environment: | Benign | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Protection System: | Hot dip galvanizing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| m | | 10.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Length: | 10.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Width: | 0.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Height: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Count: | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Quantity: | 10.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-10 yrs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 yrs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Within 1 yr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urgent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Repair and Rehabilitation Required

| Element Group | Element Name | Comments Repair/Rehabilitation | Priority (Years) | Estimated Cost |
|---------------|--------------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| Culverts | Barrels | Provide scour protection and rock protection at culvert outlet. | 1-5 yrs | \$25,000.00 |
| | | | Total | \$25,000.00 |

Associated Work

| | Comments | Estimated Cost |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Approaches | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="\$0.00"/> |
| Detours | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="\$0.00"/> |
| Traffic Control | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="\$0.00"/> |
| Utilities | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="\$0.00"/> |
| Right of Way | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="\$0.00"/> |
| Environmental Study | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="\$0.00"/> |
| Other | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="\$0.00"/> |
| Contingencies | 15% Cost | <input type="text" value="\$3,800.00"/> |
| Total Estimated Const. Cost | | <input type="text" value="\$28,800.00"/> |

Justification

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

SITE: 120073015



Roadway Looking West Over Culvert



Cracks on Wearing Surface

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

SITE: 120073015



North Elevation of Concrete Culvert



North Elevation of Steel Barrels

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

SITE: 120073015



South Elevation of Steel Barrels



Concrete Barrel Looking South

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

SITE: 120073015



West Barrel Looking South



East Barrel Looking South

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

SITE: 120073015



Surface Rusting at East Barrel Invert



Undermining of Steel Barrels at South

Summary of Whiskey Creek MDP Culvert Assessment – North of Mollard Court

| LOCATION | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| <p>West Tributary (from Highway 400 to Lackies Bush)</p> | <p>The headwaters of the west tributary of the Whiskey Creek begin on the west side of Highway 400 approximately 600m north of Harvie Road. The west tributary flows under Highway 400 (through a 1.2 x 0.9m concrete box culvert) and continues easterly through an open field to Fairview Road. The Highway 400 culvert will convey the Regional Storm Event with a head of 1.85m.</p> <p>The 1.8 x 0.9m concrete box culvert under Fairview Road has sufficient capacity to convey the 100-year peak flows. However, Regional Event Peak Flows will overtop Fairview Road.</p> <p>East of Fairview Road the tributary traverses currently undeveloped industrial lands to a manmade channel north of Mollard Court. Peak flows are conveyed easterly within the channel to Bayview Drive. The channel north of Mollard Court has capacity to convey the 100-year peak flow (which is larger than the Regional peak flow).</p> <p>The existing 1.2m diameter CSP culvert under Bayview Drive does not have capacity to convey the 25-year peak flow. Since Bayview Drive is classified as a collector road within the City of Barrie Transportation Network the existing culvert is deficient. A 2.4m x 1.2m concrete box culvert will convey the 100-year peak flow without overtopping Bayview Drive. All calculations pertaining to the tributary can be found in Appendix Volume 2, Section 5A.</p> |

(Whiskey Creek Master Drainage Plan Update pg.7, 2009)

Appendix Volume 2, Section 5A Excerpt (Page 522 and 523 of PDF):

Check Capacity of channel north of Mollard Court

Channel bottom width = 0.9m
 Side Slopes = 3:1
 Channel Slope = 0.45% min.

From the following data it can be seen that the Mollard Court channel has sufficient capacity to convey the 100-year storm peak flows (which are larger than the Regional peak flows).

Channel Calculator

Given Input Data:

Shape Trapezoidal
 Solving for Depth of Flow
 Flowrate 10.1800 cms
 Slope 0.0045 m/m
 Manning's n 0.0350
 Height 2.0000 m
 Bottom width 0.9000 m
 Left slope 0.3333 m/m (V/H)
 Right slope 0.3333 m/m (V/H)

Computed Results:

Depth 1.3502 m
 Velocity 1.5228 mps
 Full Flowrate 26.7788 cms
 Flow area 6.6851 m²
 Flow perimeter 9.4403 m
 Hydraulic radius 0.7081 m
 Top width 9.0022 m
 Area 13.8012 m²
 Perimeter 13.5502 m
 Percent full 67.5113 %

Check capacity of 1.2m diameter CSP culvert under Bayview Drive

Check capacity of culvert under inlet control:

Invert of CSP culvert = 268.30m
Road elevation = 271.46m
Maximum allowable head = 271.46 - 268.30
= 3.16m

Using Chart D5-1G,
HW = 3.16 m
HW/D = 3.16/1.2
= 2.63

Therefore,
Q = 4.30 m³/s

Check capacity of culvert under outlet control:

Using Chart D5-2C,
H = 3.16 m
Ke = 0.90

Therefore,
Q = ± 5 m³/s

Since Bayview Drive is classified as a Collector and the City of Barrie standards indicate 25-year flows should be conveyed through the culvert, the existing culvert is deficient. It is standard practice to size collector road culverts to convey Regional or 100-year peak flow were available.

Find culvert size to convey 100-year peak flows of 10.18 m³/s.

Using HW = 2.75m and Chart D5-1A for a 1.2m high concrete box culvert,

Q = 4.75m³/s/m

At 2.4m in width, Q = 4.75 x 2.4
= 11.4 m³/s.

Therefore, the Bayview Drive culvert should be upgraded to a 2.4m x 1.2m concrete box culvert.

Cost of Culvert = 20m x \$3460/m
= \$ 69,200

HY-8 Culvert Analysis Report

Site Data - Big Bay Point Rd Crossing

Site Data Option: Culvert Invert Data

Inlet Station: 0.00 m

Inlet Elevation: 269.47 m

Outlet Station: 45.00 m

Outlet Elevation: 268.57 m

Number of Barrels: 2

Culvert Data Summary - Big Bay Point Rd Crossing

Barrel Shape: Circular

Barrel Diameter: 800.00 mm

Barrel Material: Corrugated Steel

Embedment: 0.00 mm

Barrel Manning's n: 0.0240

Culvert Type: Straight

Inlet Configuration: Thin Edge Projecting

Inlet Depression: NONE

Table 1 - Downstream Channel Rating Curve (Crossing: Big Bay Point Rd Crossing)

| Flow (cms) | Water Surface Elev (m) | Depth (m) | Velocity (m/s) | Shear (Pa) | Froude Number |
|------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| 0.49 | 268.93 | 0.26 | 1.39 | 159.68 | 1.19 |
| 0.79 | 268.98 | 0.31 | 1.58 | 192.29 | 1.23 |
| 1.01 | 269.01 | 0.34 | 1.69 | 211.97 | 1.25 |
| 1.33 | 269.05 | 0.38 | 1.81 | 236.65 | 1.27 |
| 1.57 | 269.08 | 0.41 | 1.89 | 253.06 | 1.29 |
| 1.82 | 269.10 | 0.43 | 1.96 | 268.56 | 1.30 |

Tailwater Channel Data - Big Bay Point Rd Crossing

Tailwater Channel Option: Irregular Channel

Channel Slope: 0.0630

User Defined Channel Cross-Section:

| Coord No. | Station (m) | Elevation (m) | Manning's n |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | 0.00 | 269.57 | 0.0320 |
| 2 | 3.66 | 269.31 | 0.0320 |
| 3 | 5.20 | 269.04 | 0.0320 |
| 4 | 7.06 | 268.67 | 0.0320 |
| 5 | 8.10 | 268.85 | 0.0320 |
| 6 | 8.99 | 269.16 | 0.0320 |
| 7 | 9.60 | 269.35 | 0.0320 |
| 8 | 10.97 | 269.49 | 0.0000 |

Roadway Data for Crossing: Big Bay Point Rd Crossing

Roadway Profile Shape: Constant Roadway Elevation

Crest Length: 10.00 m

Crest Elevation: 270.71 m

Roadway Surface: Paved

Roadway Top Width: 40.00 m

Table 2 - Summary of Culvert Flows at Crossing: Big Bay Point Rd Crossing

| Headwater Elevation (m) | Discharge Names | Total Discharge (cms) | Big Bay Point Rd Crossing Discharge (cms) | Roadway Discharge (cms) | Iterations |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------|
| 269.90 | 2-yr | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.00 | 1 |
| 270.05 | 5-yr | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.00 | 1 |
| 270.15 | 10-yr | 1.01 | 1.01 | 0.00 | 1 |
| 270.29 | 25-yr | 1.33 | 1.33 | 0.00 | 1 |
| 270.42 | 50-yr | 1.57 | 1.57 | 0.00 | 1 |
| 270.57 | 100-yr | 1.82 | 1.82 | 0.00 | 1 |
| 270.71 | Overtopping | 2.05 | 2.05 | 0.00 | Overtopping |

Lloyd Spooner

From: Lisa-Beth Bulford <L.Bulford@lsrca.on.ca>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 3:47 PM
To: Lloyd Spooner
Cc: DPERKS@cctatham.com
Subject: Big Bay Point and Bayview Drive EA cmts
Attachments: 03-23-2016 Bulford Barrie Bayview Drive and Big Bay Point Road EA CMTS.pdf

Lloyd,

Please find our comments attached.

Sincerely,

Lisa

Lisa-Beth Bulford, M.Sc.
Development Planner
Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority
120 Bayview Parkway,
Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 3W3
905-895-1281, ext. 239 | 1-800-465-0437
l.bulford@LSRCA.on.ca | www.LSRCA.on.ca

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The information in this message (including attachments) is directed in confidence solely to the person(s) named above and may not be otherwise distributed, copied or disclosed. The message may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and by the Personal Information Protection Electronic Documents Act. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately and delete the message without making a copy. Thank you.



Sent by E-mail: lloyd.spooner@barrie.ca

March 24, 2016

File No: T05-BA3
IMS File No.: PEAA453

Mr. Lloyd Spooner, C.E.T.
City of Barrie
Engineering Department
70 Collier Street, Box 400
Barrie, ON
L4M 4T5

Dear Mr. Spooner:

**Re: Bayview Drive (Big Bay Point to Little Avenue) and
Big Bay Point Road (Bayview Drive to Huronia Road)
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Phases 3 & 4
City of Barrie**

Thank you for circulating the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA) on the following Technical Report related to this EA:

- C.C.Tatham & Associates Ltd., Drainage and Stormwater Management Technical Memorandum, February 16, 2016

This project is of interest to the LSRCA due to the presence of hazard lands, natural heritage features, and hydrologic features as defined in the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS). Lands within the study area are also under the jurisdiction of Ontario Regulation 179/06 of the *Conservation Authorities Act* related to road crossings at Whiskey Creek tributaries and their associated floodplain and erosion hazards. We also note that the affected lands are adjacent to designated Level 1 Natural Heritage Resources on Schedule H of the City of Barrie Official Plan.

It is our understanding that a Natural Environment Technical Report will be completed as part of the selection process for the preferred detailed design alternative. We recommend that once this report is completed that it be circulated for our review and comment to ensure that it will meet our requirements for the subsequent LSRCA permit process. We recommend that the selected alternative should consider minimizing any impacts to any natural heritage and hydrologic features (i.e. woodlands and watercourses) and that an appropriate mitigation and ecological offsetting strategy be provided for any unavoidable loss or impact to these features.

Page 1 of 4

March 24, 2016
File No: T05-BA3
IMS File No.: PEAA453
Mr. L. Spooner
Page 2 of 4

The following comments are provided for your consideration related to our review of the Drainage and Stormwater Management Technical Memorandum:

1. Section 2.1.1 of the report indicates two major watercourse crossings and three minor watercourse crossings on Bayview Drive and refers to Figure 1. Figure 1 appears to only show three crossings in total. Please confirm the number of crossings and update the report and Figure 1 as appropriate.
2. It is noted that based on Table 5 in Section 3.4 of the report that there are 4 potential culverts that are recommended for removal. It is also understood that the proposed approach involves removal of ditches and diversion of flows into proposed storm sewers. Please show the proposed culverts to be removed on Figure 1.
3. If the redirection of the flows mentioned in #3 above into a storm sewer would result in impacts to natural heritage features, a feature based water balance would be required.
4. A potential SWMF is proposed in Lackies Bush. This is based on a recommendation from the Whiskey Creek Master Drainage Plan (Aecom, 2009) which in turn was based on an MDP completed by Andrew Brodie Associates inc. in 1986. Based on available information, the facility proposed would appear to be an online/in-stream facility. As per the LSRCA's Guidelines for the Implementation of Ontario Regulation 179/06 (Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alteration to Shorelines and Watercourses Regulation), Section 9.2.2, the construction of new in-stream or by-pass ponds which are directly connected with a watercourse will not be permitted. If a pond is to be proposed in this location, consultation with LSRCA is recommended to determine feasibility and site-specific requirements. Please clarify the text of the report to indicate that an in-stream facility is not being proposed.
5. The Whiskey Creek Crossing in front of 323 Bayview Drive is located within the floodplain. As such, if fill is proposed within this area, an incremental cut/fill balance will be required. Please include this requirement in the text of the report.
6. How were the hydrologic parameters included in the hydrologic model determined? The report references the 2009 Whiskey Creek MDP prepared by AECOM in 2009. The City of Barrie is currently undertaking work to update the city-wide hydrologic model with MDP's scheduled to be completed in 2017. Ultimately, the flows used for the sizing of structures will need to conform to the results of these studies, once approved by LSRCA and the City of Barrie. In the interim, the flows used should conform to the 2009 MDP and be updated using the City of Barrie's latest IDF curves.
7. Please note that new Technical Guidelines for SWM Submissions are currently scheduled to be released on June 1, 2016. Applications received once these guidelines have come into effect will be required to be in accordance with the new guidelines. Since it is anticipated that the detailed design and approvals will be made following the approval of the new SWM Guidelines, the EA document should indicate that there will be requirements for volume control. The proposed update to the Technical Guidelines for SWM Submissions with respect to volume control for linear developments is as follows:

March 24, 2016
File No: T05-BA3
IMS File No.: PEAA453
Mr. L. Spooner
Page 3 of 4

Linear development volume control

Linear projects on sites without restrictions that create 0.5 or greater hectares of new and/or fully reconstructed impervious surfaces, shall capture and retain the larger of the following:

- i. The runoff from a 12.5 mm event from the fully reconstructed impervious surface area.
- ii. The runoff from a 25 mm event from the net increase in impervious area on the site.

8. Section 4.2.1 of the report indicates that OGS units will be used to provide quality control. LSRCA only recognizes 50% TSS removal credit for an OGS unit. As noted above, updates are proposed to the LSRCA Technical Guidelines for SWM Submissions relating to OGS units that should be reflected in the EA. The proposed updates are as follows:

The MOE SWM Manual requires that for enhanced protection, Oil/Grit separators be sized to capture and treat at least 90% of the runoff volume that occurs for a site on a long-term average basis and meet the 80% suspended solids removal efficiency. Be advised the LSRCA credits a T.S.S. removal rate of 50% for units sized for 'enhanced' protection.

To be considered for use within the Lake Simcoe watershed, OGS's must:

- be certified for use by the Canadian ETV program, or;
- be registered for testing or have testing completed by the Canadian ETV program;
- be certified for use by NJDEP or;
- be previously certified for use by NJDEP or;
- will be re-certified by NJDEP by January, 2017

9. Please include the SCS Type II 12-hour storm distribution as per LSRCA technical Guidelines.
10. Figure 2 does not show the existing storm sewer alignment as indicated in Section 2.2.2 of the SWM Report. Please show the existing storm sewer alignment on Figure 2 as indicated or include the alignment on a separate figure.
11. The overland flow conveyance discussed in Section 3.3.2 should be based on 100% of the 100-year event needing to be conveyed overland.
12. Please confirm that the overland flow capacity calculations were based on the most constrained cross sections anticipated as part of the design.
13. It is noted in Section 4.1.1 of the report that the oversized pipe storage system is not feasible in some locations and the alternatives of raising the road elevation or lowering the existing outlet should be considered. Have these options been explored to determine if they are feasible? What would be the anticipated environmental impacts associated with raising or lowering the outlet in the location? Further information is needed for LSRCA to complete its review related to this issue.

March 24, 2016
File No: T05-BA3
IMS File No.: PEAA453
Mr. L. Spooner
Page 4 of 4

14. At the detailed design stage, a full hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of each culvert will be required along with all supporting information. Watercourse crossings will need to be modelled using HEC-Ras. The consultant(s) who are retained to complete the detailed design will need to obtain the latest hydraulic and hydrologic modelling information from the City and the LSRCA to form the basis of the analysis. Please include a section in the report that outlines the above requirements.
15. Section 2.1.1, first line indicates Bayview Drive "is also" functioning as a rural road cross section. Should "is also" be revised to "is"? Please revise accordingly.
16. Section 2.1.2, first line indicates Big Bay Point Road "is" functioning as a rural road cross section. Should "is" be revised to "is also"? Please revise accordingly.
17. The second paragraph of Section 2.1.1 refers to Big Bay Point Road. Should this reference be to Bayview Drive? Please confirm and update as appropriate.

We note that a permit from our offices will be required to undertake any proposed development or site alteration within the area regulated under Ontario Regulation 179/06 of the *Conservation Authorities Act*.

If you have any questions or comments, do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at 905-895-1281, extension 239, or by e-mail at l.bulford@lsrca.on.ca. Please reference the above file numbers in future correspondence.

Sincerely,



Lisa-Beth Bulford, M.Sc.
Development Planner

LBB/

c. David Perks, M.Sc. PTP, CC Tatham & Associates Ltd. (dperks@cctatham.com)



C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.

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October 26, 2016

via email (l.bulford@lsrca.on.ca)

CCTA File 415375

Lisa-Beth Bulford, M.Sc.

Development Planner

Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority

120 Bayview Parkway, P.O. Box 282

Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 4X1

**Re: Bayview Drive & Big Bay Point Road Class EA: SWM Technical Memorandum
Response to LSRCA Review Comments dated March 24, 2016**

Dear Lisa:

C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd. (CCTA) are writing in response to the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA) review comments dated March 24, 2016. We offer the following response to the comments in the order they were received.

1. Figure 1 has been updated to reflect the total number of water crossings.
2. Figure 1 has been updated to show the proposed culvert removals.
3. Section 3.4 has been updated to indicate that a feature based water balance may be required in the detailed design if it is determined that the collection of minor drainage in the storm sewer will pose impacts to the study area's natural heritage features. However, based on the preliminary screening design where the major outlets to each catchment have been maintained, we do not expect that the study area's natural heritage features will be impacted.
4. Based on City comments, the proposed Lackie's Bush SWM facility has been removed from the previously identified future retrofit opportunities section (updated to Section 4.3.1).
5. Section 3.4 has been updated to indicate that a cut/fill balance will be required at Culvert #3 if fill for the culvert is proposed during the detailed design stage.
6. Section 3.4 has been updated to indicate that the flows used in the detailed design stage will need to conform with the results of the city-wide hydrologic model and updated MDP, or the flows from the MDP updated with current City of Barrie IDF curves in the interim.
7. Section 3.2 has been updated to reference required conformance to the new LSRCA Technical Guidelines for SWM submissions, which we understand were adopted in September 2016.



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8. The Oil Grit Separators section (updated to Section 4.1.2) has been updated to indicate that to attain the "Enhanced" protection level for stormwater quality controls, OGS units must be considered in combination with other LID practices during the detailed design stage.
9. Addressed.
10. Figure 3 has been added to identify full extent of storm sewer system.
11. Section 3.3.2 has been updated with uncontrolled flows obtained from VO2 under 100-year Chicago storm conditions in order to represent fully blocked conditions.
12. The overland flow capacity calculations are based on the standard cross sections under maximum flow conditions that have been anticipated as part of the design.
13. As this is a screening report with the purpose of providing a preliminary evaluation of the options, and proposed road profiles have not been completed at this stage, the feasibility of raising the road elevation to accommodate an oversized pipe storage system has not been explored in depth.
14. Section 3.2 has been updated to reference the hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of each culvert that will be required.
15. Addressed.
16. Addressed.
17. Addressed.

Our updated SWM Technical Memorandum has been attached to this letter for reference. If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,
C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.



Nicole Foris, B.A.Sc., EIT
Intern Engineer
ALK/NHF:jb



Amanda Kellett, B.Sc.Eng., P.Eng.
Project Manager

copy: Lloyd Spooner, City of Barrie (via email lloyd.spooner@barrie.ca)

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