Functional Servicing & Stormwater Management Report

Residential Development

2225 Erin Mills Parkway

City of Mississauga, Region of Peel

08 May 2023 (Revision 0)



3901 Highway 7, Suite 500 | Vaughan, Ontario | L4L 8LS Tel: 905-264-2420 | www.fabianpapa.com

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	WATER SUPPLY	1
	2.1. Supply Demands	2
	2.2. Proposed Connections and Layout	3
	2.2.1. Building A	3
	2.2.2. Building G	3
	2.3. Domestic and Fire Flow Analysis	3
	2.3.1 Building A	3
	2.3.2 Building G	4
3.0	SANITARY DRAINAGE	5
	3.1. Sanitary Design Flow	5
	3.1.1. Building A Design Flows	5
	3.1.2. Building G Design Flows	5
	3.2. Municipal Service Connections	6
	3.2.1. Building A	6
	3.2.2. Building G	6
4.0	STORM DRAINAGE	7
	4.1. Overview	7
	4.2. Design Criteria	7
	4.3. Pre-Development Conditions	7
	4.4. Water Quantity Management	8
	4.4.1. Building A Storage Tank	9
	4.4.1. Building G Storage Tank	10
	4.5. Water Quality Management	11
	4.5.1. Water Quality - Building A	12
	4.5.2. Water Quality - Building G	12
	4.6. Water Balance Management	12
	4.6.1. Water Balance - Building A	12
	4.6.2. Water Balance - Building G	13
	4.7. Municipal Service Connections	14



4.7.1. Building A	14
4.7.2. Building G	14
4.8. Emergency Overflow	15
4.8.1. Building A	15
4.8.2. Building G	15
4.9. Sediment and Erosion Control	15
CONCLUSIONS	16

APPENDICES

5.0

Appendix A	Key Plan & Aerial Photograph of Subject Site Architectural Drawings
Appendix B	Plan and Profile Drawings (Erin Mills Parkway, Region of Peel Easement and Fowler Drive)
Appendix C	Water Demand Calculations & Head Loss Calculations
Appendix D	Sanitary Design Calculations
Appendix E	Pre- & Post-Development Storm Drainage Plans Storm Sewer Design Calculations Stormwater Storage Calculations Stormwater Quality Calculations and Water Balance Calculations
Appendix F	Civil Engineering Schematics (Site Servicing Schematics (SSS-A, SSS-G), Servicing Cross-Sections (SCS-A, SCS-G) and Site Grading Schematics (SGS-A, SGS-G) for Building A and Building G)



1.0 INTRODUCTION

fabian papa & partners have been retained by Sheridan Retail Inc. to prepare this Functional Servicing & Stormwater Management Report in support of an Official Plan Amendment and Re-Zoning Application for the property municipally known as 2225 Erin Mills Parkway. This report discusses the provision of municipal services required for the developments as well as the stormwater management strategy.

The subject site is located at the south-east corner of Erin Mills Parkway and Lincoln Green Way in the City of Mississauga, Region of Peel. The site currently contains a large shopping centre that is encompassed by Fowler Drive to the east and south, Lincoln Green Way to the North and Erin Mills Parkway to the west. The site also contains 4 small commercial buildings within the parking lot of the mall fronting Erin Mills Parkway. The balance of the site consists of surface parking lots, pedestrian walkways, and parking/landscaped islands. A key plan and aerial photograph of the subject site can be found in Appendix A.

The development proposal for 2225 Erin Mills Parkway contemplates two 15-storey residential condominiums. The first condominium is proposed to be built on the northwest corner of the site with a site are of approximately 5,351 m² (0.5351 ha), and is hereinafter referred to as "Building A". Building A will have a total of 249 residential units and two underground parking levels which will be accessed from a proposed drive isle entrance on the northeast side of the building which connects to an existing drive isle running along the south side of the building with access from Erin Mills Parkway.

The second condominium is proposed to be built on east side of the shopping centre within the existing parking area of the mall with a site are of approximately $4,704 \text{ m}^2 (0.4704 \text{ ha})$, and is herein referred to as "Building G". Building G will have a total of 371 residential units and four underground parking levels, which will be accessed on the south side of the site from a proposed drive isle running along the west side of the building that will connect to Fowler Drive on the northeast corner of the site. Architectural schematic floor and elevation plans for the two developments can be found in Appendix A as reference.

2.0 WATER SUPPLY

The existing municipal water infrastructure surrounding the subject site consists of a 400 mm diameter watermain along the east side of Erin Mills Parkway, a 400 mm diameter watermain on the north side of Lincoln Green Way, and a 750 mm diameter watermain on the south side of Lincoln Green Way. There is also a 300 mm diameter watermain along Fowler Drive that is connected to the same water distribution system on Erin Mills Parkway as mentioned above. The plan and profile drawings for these municipal roads were obtained from the City, with pertinent information included on the Site Servicing Schematics provided in Appendix F; excerpt copies of the plan and profile drawings are provided in Appendix B for reference.

At the time of writing, a hydrant flow test could not be completed, however, one has been commissioned and is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2023. According to Region of Peel water system mapping, the site is serviced by Pressure Zone 2 (PD2). Based on HGL observations, it is assumed that the static pressure in the vicinity of the site ranges from 70 to 80 psi. For the purposes of this report, the static is pressure is assumed to be 65 psi, however it is always recommended that a hydrant flow test be conducted prior to detailed design in order to better understand the local hydraulic response in the vicinity of the subject site.



2.1. Supply Demands

The domestic water demand for Building A and Building G have been calculated based on the Region of Peel design criteria. The demands are summarized as follows (refer to Appendix C for the detailed calculations):

	Domestic Water Supply Demand			
	Ave. Domestic Demand, ADD (L/s)	Peak Hour Demand, PHD (L/s)	Max Day Demand, MDD (L/s)	
Building A	2.2	6.5	4.4	
Building G	3.3	9.7	6.5	

The recommended fire demand for Building A is calculated using the criteria outlined in the Water Supply for Public Fire Protection Manual, 1999, by the Fire Underwriters Survey. Appropriate reductions and increases have been applied and are shown below:

	Reductions & Increases for Fire Flow					
	Co. for Fire Resistive Construction	Adjustment for Building Occupancy	Decrease for Fire Suppression System	Increase due to Proximity Exposure		
Building A	0.6	-15%	-40%	+15%		
Building G	0.6	-15%	-40%	+40%		

The detailed fire demand for Building A is calculated as follows (refer to Appendix C for more details):

- Area (A) = Area of the largest floor + 25% of two adjoining floors
- \therefore A = 1,783 m² + 0.25 x (1,783 m² + 1,783 m²) = 2,675 m²
- $F = 220 \text{ x C x A}^{0.5} = 220 \text{ x } 0.6 \text{ x } (2675 \text{ m}^2)^{0.5} = 6,826 \text{ L/min}$
- F = 7,000 L/min (rounded to nearest 1,000)
- Fire Flow = 7,000 x (1 0.15) 5,950 x 0.40 + 5,950 x 0.15 = 4,463 L/min
- Fire Flow = 4,000 L/min (rounded to nearest 1,000) = 66.7 L/s

The design flows applied in the design of the service connections to Building A are as follows:

- Domestic Supply Line (PHD): 6.5 L/s
- F Total Fire Flow (MDD + Fire): 4.4 L/s + 66.7 L/s = 71.0 L/s (*Building A*)

The detailed fire demand for Building G is calculated as follows (refer to Appendix C for more details):

- Area (A) = Area of the largest floor + 25% of two adjoining floors
- \therefore A = 2,164 m² + 0.25 x (2,164 m² + 2,164 m²) = 3,246 m²
- $F = 220 \text{ x C x A}^{0.5} = 220 \text{ x } 0.6 \text{ x } (3,246 \text{ m}^2)^{0.5} = 7,521 \text{ L/min}$
- F = 8,000 L/min (rounded to nearest 1,000)
- ✓ Fire Flow = 8,000 x (1 0.15) 6,800 x 0.40 + 6,800 x 0.40 = 6,800 L/min



Fire Flow = 7,000 L/min (rounded to nearest 1,000) = 116.7 L/s

The design flows applied in the design of the service connections to Building G are as follows:

- Domestic Supply Line (PHD): 9.7 L/s
- Total Fire Flow (MDD + Fire): 6.5 L/s + 116.7 L/s = 123.2 L/s (*Building G*)

2.2. Proposed Connections and Layout

Per Ontario Building Code (OBC) Clause 3.2.9.7.4, any building above 84 m in height must be protected by two independent fire service connections separated by an isolation valve. Furthermore, Clause 7.12.2 of Standard 14 from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), classifies buildings greater than 23 m as high-rise and they require a second siamese connection.

2.2.1. Building A

Based on the demands for Building A calculated in Section 2.1, we propose a 150 mm diameter fire line to be connected to the existing 400 mm diameter watermain on Erin Mills Parkway. Also, there will be a 100 mm diameter domestic supply line that branches off of the 150 mm fire service. The water meter and back-flow preventers required by the Region will be installed within the mechanical room located in the parking level.

Building A is proposed to have a height of $52.1 \text{ m} \pm$ and it will be sprinklered. To satisfy OBC and NFPA requirements, two siamese connections are proposed, however a second fire service is not required. The location of the proposed water infrastructure is shown on the Building A Site Servicing Plan (refer to drawing SSS-A).

2.2.2. Building G

Based on the demands for Building G calculated in Section 2.1, we propose a 150 mm diameter fire line to be connected to the existing 300 mm diameter watermain on Fowler Drive, and there will be a 100 mm diameter domestic supply line that branches off of the 150 mm fire service. The water meter and back-flow preventers required by the Region will be installed within the mechanical room located in the parking level.

Building G is proposed to have a height of $52.1 \text{ m} \pm$ and it will be sprinklered. To satisfy OBC and NFPA requirements, two siamese connections are proposed, however a second fire service is not required. The location of the proposed water infrastructure is shown on the Building G Site Servicing Plan (refer to drawing SSS-G).

2.3. Domestic and Fire Flow Analysis

2.3.1 Building A

The pressure at the building face of building A is calculated as the residual pressure at the main less the head loss in the supply line. Based on the estimated static pressure at the existing main and using the Hazen-Williams formula to determine the head losses in the lines, the resulting residual pressure at the building face for each connection is as follows (refer to Appendix C for the detailed calculations):



Service Connections	Flow (L/s)	Head Loss (psi)	Head Loss (kPa)	Residual pressure at main (psi/kPa)	Residual pressure at Building (psi/kPa)
100 mm Domestic (PHD)	6.5	0.1	0.8	64.9/447	64.8 /447
150 mm Fire (MDD + Fire)	71.0	2.2	14.9	56.4/389	54.2 /374

Hazen Williams Formula: $Q = 0.278 \text{ x C x } D^{2.63} \text{ x } (H_f / L)^{0.54}$

The calculations above show that the residual pressures at the building face are above the Region's minimum acceptable pressures of 40 psi (275 kPa) for PHD and 20 psi (140 kPa) for MDD+Fire demand conditions, therefore, the existing municipal water infrastructure and the proposed internal water network can support the proposed Building A.

2.3.2 Building G

The pressure at the building face of building G is calculated as the residual pressure at the main less the head loss in the supply line. Based on the estimated static pressure at the existing main and using the Hazen-Williams formula to determine the head losses in the lines, the resulting residual pressure at the building face for each connection is as follows (refer to Appendix C for the detailed calculations):

Service Connections	Flow (L/s)	Head Loss (psi)	Head Loss (kPa)	Residual pressure at main (psi/kPa)	Residual pressure at Building (psi/kPa)
100 mm Domestic (PHD)	9.7	0.3	1.8	64.8/447	64.5 /445
150 mm Fire (MDD + Fire)	123.2	8.0	55.3	41.1/283	33.1 /228

Hazen Williams Formula: $Q = 0.278 \text{ x C x } D^{2.63} \text{ x } (H_f / L)^{0.54}$

The calculations above show that the residual pressures at the building face are above the Region's minimum acceptable pressures of 40 psi (275 kPa) for PHD and 20 psi (140 kPa) for MDD+Fire demand conditions, therefore, the existing municipal water infrastructure and the proposed internal water network can support the proposed Building G.



3.0 SANITARY DRAINAGE

Local sanitary infrastructure consists of a 375 mm diameter sanitary sewer which travels south on Erin Mills Parkway, then turns east and enters an easement within the northwest limit of the property. This sewer flows in a northeasterly direction towards Fowler Drive and eventually drains through a residential development to the northeast of the site. Local sanitary infrastructure along Fowler Drive consists of a 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer draining north, which then connects to a 300 mm sanitary sewer which drains southwest on North Sheridan Way.

3.1. Sanitary Design Flow

The sanitary design flow for the both subject sites is calculated using the Region's design criteria for sanitary sewers. The relevant criteria are summarized below.

1	Design Flow:	302.8 Lpcd used for pre- & post-development flows
	Peaking Factor:	Calculated using the Harmon Formula
	Infiltration Flow:	0.2 L/s/ha
1	Population Density:	2.7 people/unit for apartments
		70 people/ha for single family dwellings

3.1.1. Building A Design Flows

The pre-development flow for Building A is calculated as follows:

$$Q_{PRE-A} = \left(\frac{302.8 \text{ Lpcd} * 27 \text{ pers} * 4.36_{\text{Peaking}}}{86400 \text{ s / day}}\right) + 0.2 \text{ L/s/ha} * 0.5351 \text{ ha} = 0.52 \text{ L/s}$$

The post-development flow for Building A is calculated as follows:

$$Q_{POST-A} = \left(\frac{302.8 \text{ Lpcd} * 672 \text{ pers}^* 3.90_{\text{Peaking}}}{86400 \text{ s} / \text{day}}\right) + 0.2 \text{ L/s/ha} * 0.5351 \text{ ha} = 9.3 \text{ L/s}$$

Based on the above, the increase in flow is calculated to be **8.8 L/s** (9.3 L/s - 0.5 L/s) for Building A. Please refer to Appendix D for the detailed sanitary design sheet.

3.1.2. Building G Design Flows

The pre-development flow for Building G is calculated as follows:

$$Q_{PRE} = \left(\frac{302.8 \text{ Lpcd} * 0 \text{ pers}^* 4.50_{\text{Peaking}}}{86400 \text{ s / day}}\right) + 0.2 \text{ L/s/ha} * 0.4701 \text{ ha} = 0.1 \text{ L/s}$$

The post-development flow for Building G is calculated as follows:

$$Q_{POST} = \left(\frac{302.8 \text{ Lpcd} * 1002 \text{ pers}^* 3.80_{\text{Peaking}}}{86400 \text{ s / day}}\right) + 0.2 \text{ L/s/ha} * 0.4701 \text{ ha} = 13.4 \text{ L/s}$$

Based on the above, the increase in flow is calculated to be **13.3** L/s (13.4 L/s - 0.1 L/s) for Building G. Please refer to Appendix D for the detailed sanitary design sheet.



3.2. Municipal Service Connections

3.2.1. Building A

Building A will be serviced by a 150 mm diameter sanitary sewer which will be connected to the existing 375 mm sanitary sewer within the easement that drains east. As derived from the Region's plan and profile drawings, the invert of the existing sewer at the location of the proposed connection is approximately 126.44 m \pm (3.2 m \pm below the surface elevation). It is proposed that a manhole (MH.2A) be installed at the connection location outside the property limit. A 4.0 meter 150 mm diameter sewer will be installed from MH.2A to a precast sanitary control manhole (MH.1A) placed inside the property boundary just outside the parking level. This sewer will be connected at an invert elevation of 126.49 m, and placed at a gradient of 2.0% resulting in an invert of 126.57 m at MH.1A, and will operate at 41.4% of its flow capacity (22.5 L/s). The building connection will be a 2.3 m 150 mm diameter sewer installed from MH.1A to the building. The sewer will be connected at MH.1A at an invert of 126.67 m, and placed at a gradient of 2.0% resulting in an invert of 126.72 at the building, and will operate at 41.4% of its flow capacity (22.5 L/s).

It should be noted that the Owner wishes to relocate the existing municipal sanitary sewer along the existing easement north of Building A in order to support the development. As a result, the Owner wishes to dissolve the sewer easement (subject to further discussions with the Region of Peel to determine its possibility/feasibility).

3.2.2. Building G

Building G will be serviced by a 150 mm diameter sanitary sewer which will be connected to the existing 250 mm sanitary sewer on Fowler Drive. As derived from the Region's plan and profile drawings, the invert of the existing sewer at the location of the proposed connection is approximately $120.92 \text{ m} \pm (3.0 \text{ m} \pm \text{ below}$ the surface elevation). The connection will require a manhole to be installed on Fowler Drive since the service connection is greater than 50% of the municipal sanitary sewer size. A cast-in-place control manhole will be located at the property line inside the P1 level of the building, outside of the municipal right-of-way. The connection is proposed to be placed at an invert of approximately $122.10 \text{ m} \pm \text{ at the proposed manhole on the road, and constructed at a 2.2% gradient resulting in an invert of <math>122.50 \text{ m} \pm \text{ at the building}$. The proposed service is expected to convey the sanitary flow from the site operating at 59.8% of full flow capacity (22.5 L/s).



4.0 STORM DRAINAGE

4.1. Overview

Local storm infrastructure consists of a 1200 mm diameter storm sewer which drains north along Erin Mills Parkway. The sewer then turns east continuing along an easement which runs along the south side of proposed Building A (within the existing Sheridan Centre parking lot). The sewer then turns north again passing along the east side of the site, then turns east once more before discharging into the Loyalist Creek stormwater conveyance system. In addition, there is a 1200 mm diameter storm sewer which drains north on Fowler Drive and passes by the Sheridan Centre near the proposed Building G. This sewer then continues to drain into a 1050 mm diameter storm sewer which continues north and eventually discharges into the Loyalist Creek. Refer to the Site Servicing Schematic for Building A (SSS-A), and Building G (SSS-G) in Appendix E for further infrastructure detail.

4.2. Design Criteria

The stormwater management servicing strategy for the subject development has been prepared in accordance with the City and CVC's design standards and criteria for the Loyalist Creek Subwatershed. The relevant criteria are summarized below:

Water Quantity Management

- Per the Loyalist Creek quantity control criteria (East of Winston Churchill Boulevard), the 10-year post-development release rate must not exceed the 10-year pre-development, however, per the request from the City of Mississauga, the 10-year post-development release rate has been limited to the 2-year pre-development release rate.
- \neq The pre-development runoff coefficient shall not exceed 0.50.
- An overland flow route shall be provided within the developed site to direct runoff in excess of the 10-year storm runoff to an approved overland flow outlet.

Water Quality Management

All runoff from the site shall achieve a long-term average removal of 80% of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) on an annual loading basis.

Water Balance Management

To achieve the water balance targets, a minimum of the first 5 mm from each rainfall event must be retained on-site for rainwater reuse or infiltration.

4.3. Pre-Development Conditions

Building A is currently serviced by parking lot catchbasins which collect stormwater flows from the site and convey these flows into the existing 1200 mm storm sewer located within the easement within the Sheridan Centre parking area. For Building G, the existing drainage is collected by parking lot catchbasins and directed to the existing 1050 mm diameter storm sewer located on Fowler Drive. Refer to Appendix E for Pre- & Post-Development Drainage Plans for both Building A and Building G (SWM-1A, SWM-2A, SWM-1G, SWM-2G).

The pre-development weighted runoff coefficient for Building A is estimated to be 0.88, and for Building G it is estimated to be 0.82, however, since the City of Mississauga's stormwater criteria



limits the pre-development coefficient to a maximum of 0.50, then this value is what governs for estimating target post-development release rates to the storm sewer system.

The 2-year return period design rainfall intensity is calculated per City standards as follows:

$$I_2 = \frac{610}{(T+4.6)^{0.78}} = \frac{610}{(15+4.6)^{0.78}} = 59.9 \text{ mm} / \text{hr}$$

The corresponding 2-year pre-development flow for Building A is calculated as follows:

$$Q_{2-\text{Year Pre Building A}} = \frac{(A * R) * I_2}{360} = \frac{(0.5351 \text{ ha} * 0.50) * 59.9 \text{ mm / hr}}{360} = 0.0445 \text{ m}^3 \text{ / s} = 44.5 \text{ L / s}$$

The total allowable stormwater sewer discharge from the Building A shall be limited to 44.5 L/s.

The corresponding 2-year pre-development flow for Building G is calculated as follows:

$$Q_{2-\text{Year Pre Building G}} = \frac{(A * R) * I_2}{360} = \frac{(0.4704 \text{ ha} * 0.50) * 59.9 \text{ mm / hr}}{360} = 0.0391 \text{ m}^3 \text{ / s} = 39.1 \text{ L / s}$$

The total allowable stormwater sewer discharge from the Building G shall be limited to **39.1 L/s**. Please refer to the detailed storm sewer design sheet provided in Appendix E for the calculations shown above.

4.4. Water Quantity Management

The post-development hydrologic conditions for the site have been established using the City's criteria which include the City's IDF data, a recommended time of concentration of 15 minutes, and the following run-off coefficient adjustments:

Runoff Coefficients				
Bare Roof	0.90			
Hardscape	0.90			
Permeable Pavers	0.50			
Green Roof	0.50			
Landscaped Areas	0.25			

Landscaped Areas 0.25

These design parameters are used in the subsequent sections to determine the on-site storage requirements to meet the target release rates for both Building A and Building G.

The 10-year return period design rainfall intensity is calculated per City standards as follows:

$$I_{10} = \frac{1010}{(T+4.6)^{0.78}} = \frac{1010}{(15+4.6)^{0.78}} = 99.2 \text{ mm} / \text{hr}$$

To ensure the design criteria in Section 4.2 is met, it is proposed that drainage from proposed buildings, drive isles, surrounding landscaped and walking areas be collected and controlled to the pre-development release rate, and released via the proposed storm service connection to the existing municipal storm sewer.

To attenuate flows to the target rate, on-site storage will be required. Typically, a combination of roof top, surface and/or underground storage is used to achieve the required volumes. In both



cases (for Building A and Building G), an underground storage tank is proposed to contain and control flows from each site for all storm events up to the 10-year level.

4.4.1. Building A Storage Tank

The 10-year post-development release rate is a combination of flow rates from various areas which include, rooftop areas, permeable paver areas, ground floor outdoor amenity space, and landscape areas. Adding these flow rates will yield the total 10-year flow rate from the site in which the underground storage structure must control before discharging to the storm sewer. Below are the necessary calculations:

$$Q_{10-Yr, Unattenuated} = \frac{(A \times R) \times I_{10}}{360} = \frac{(0.5351 \text{ ha} \times 0.58) \times 99.2 \text{ mm/hr}}{360} = 0.0851 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 85.1 \text{ L/s}$$

The total flow of 85.1 L/s is greater than the allowable release rate of 44.5 L/s. To attenuate flows from the site, an underground stormwater tank (2.55 m high above the orifice invert with a minimum footprint area of 43.3m²), complete with an orifice plate (upstream of the control manhole), is proposed along the south frontage of the property (within the P1 level of underground parking). Storm runoff generated on site will be collected and directed to this tank. It is important to stress that regular maintenance inspections of the storage tank, the orifice, and the control manhole should be conducted to ensure that there are no blockages or other conditions which would prevent the proper functioning of this design element. The recommended minimum frequency of such inspections is annually.

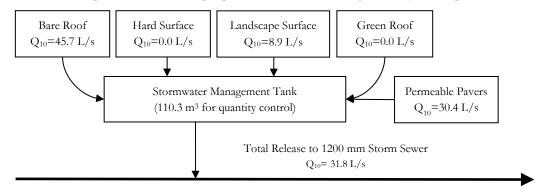
Utilizing a 120 mm diameter orifice plate and with the 10-Year storage depth in the system set at 1.11 m, the orifice discharge is calculated as follows:

$$Q_{\text{Orifice (SWM Tank)}} = (0.62) \times \frac{\pi \times (0.120)^2}{4} \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times (1.11 - 0.120/2)} \times \left(\frac{1000 \text{ L}}{\text{m}^3}\right) = 31.8 \text{ L/s}$$

Using the City's IDF curve parameters for the 10-year storm event, and the orifice flow equation, the storage requirements for the tank are summarized as follows:

Total Allowable Site Release Rate (see above):	44.5 L/s
Proposed Release Rates:	
From SWM Tank:	31.8 L/s
Storage required (quantity control only):	48.0 m ³
Storage provided (to top of Tank):	110.3 m ³





A schematic representation of the proposed stormwater management system is provided as follows:

City Easement Storm Sewer (1200 mm Storm Sewer)

 $Q_{\text{SITE RELEASE}} \leq Q_{\text{ALLOWABLE DISCHARGE}}$

 $31.8 \text{ L/s} \leq 44.5 \text{ L/s}$

Based on the above, the total release rate from Building A is less than the target post-development 2-year release rate and thus is deemed acceptable.

4.4.1. Building G Storage Tank

The 10-year post-development release rate is a combination of flow rates from various areas which include, rooftop areas, permeable paver areas, ground floor outdoor amenity space, and landscape areas. Adding these flow rates will yield the total 10-year flow rate from the site in which the underground storage structure must control before discharging to the storm sewer. Below are the necessary calculations:

$$Q_{10-Yr, Unattenuated} = \frac{(A \times R) \times I_{10}}{360} = \frac{(0.4704 \text{ ha} \times 0.66) \times 99.2 \text{ mm/hr}}{360} = 0.0852 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 85.2 \text{ L/s}$$

The total flow of 85.2 L/s is greater than the allowable release rate of 39.1 L/s. To attenuate flows from the site, an underground stormwater tank (1.70 m high above the orifice invert with a minimum footprint area of 54.6m²), complete with an orifice plate (upstream of the control manhole), is proposed along the east frontage of the property (within the P1 level of underground parking). Storm runoff generated on site will be collected and directed to this tank. It is important to stress that regular maintenance inspections of the storage tank, the orifice, and the control manhole should be conducted to ensure that there are no blockages or other conditions which would prevent the proper functioning of this design element. The recommended minimum frequency of such inspections is annually.

Utilizing a 125 mm diameter orifice plate and with the 10-Year storage depth in the system set at 0.90 m, the orifice discharge is calculated as follows:

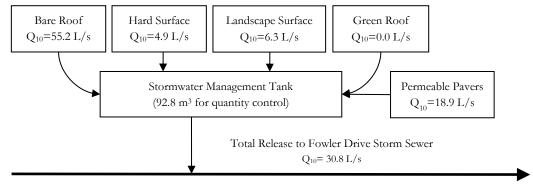
$$Q_{\text{Orifice (SWM Tank)}} = (0.62) \times \frac{\pi \times (0.125)^2}{4} \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times (0.90 - 0.125/2)} \times \left(\frac{1000 \text{ L}}{\text{m}^3}\right) = 30.8 \text{ L/s}$$

Using the City's IDF curve parameters for the 10-year storm event, and the orifice flow equation, the storage requirements for the tank are summarized as follows:



Total Allowable Site Release Rate (see above):	39.1 L/s
Proposed Release Rates:	
From SWM Tank:	30.8 L/s
Storage required (quantity control only):	49.0 m ³
Storage provided (to top of Tank):	92.8 m ³

A schematic representation of the proposed stormwater management system is provided as follows:



Fowler Drive (1200 mm Storm Sewer)

 $Q_{\text{SITE RELEASE}} \leq Q_{\text{ALLOWABLE DISCHARGE}}$

 $30.8 \text{ L/s} \leq 39.1 \text{ L/s}$

Based on the above, the total release rate from Building G is less than the target post-development 2-year release rate and thus is deemed acceptable.

4.5. Water Quality Management

Pursuant to the City's Design Criteria, stormwater quality controls are required to be implemented on-site to achieve a minimum of 80% long-term total suspended solid (TSS) removal. With respect to both sites, Building A and Building G, the drive isle and walkways are represented as permeable pavers in order to improve TSS removal rates. Refer to Appendix E for pre- and post-development storm drainage plans. For the purposes of determining the quality control achieved on the site, the following TSS removal rates will be applied for the various site areas (Building A and Building G):

TSS Removal Rates			
Site Area	TSS Removal Rate		
Roof	95%		
Green Roof	100%		
Landscaped Areas	100%		
Permeable Pavers	80%		
Hard Surface	0%		



4.5.1. Water Quality - Building A

Based on the above, the following chart summarizes the inferred TSS removal rates for Building A:

	TSS Removal Rates (Building A)						
Site Area	Area (m ²)	(% of Total)	TSS Removal Rate	Overall			
Bare Roof	1,844	34.5%	95%	32.7%			
Green Roof	0	0.0%	100%	0.0%			
Landscape	1,296	24.2%	100%	24.2%			
Permeable Pavers	2,211	41.3%	80%	33.1%			
Hard Surface	0	0.0%	0%	0.0%			
Total	5,351	100 %		90.0%			

As can be seen above, Building A meets the City's 80% TSS removal target. Therefore, Building A will not require additional treatment, and no further remediation will need to be done for stormwater quality.

4.5.2. Water Quality - Building G

Based on the above, the following chart summarizes the inferred TSS removal rates for Building G:

	TSS Removal Rates (Building G)						
Site Area	Area (m ²)	(% of Total)	TSS Removal Rate	Overall			
Bare Roof	2,228	47.4%	95%	45.0%			
Green Roof	0	0.0%	100%	0.0%			
Landscape	911	19.4%	100%	19.4%			
Permeable Pavers	1,369	29.1%	80%	23.3%			
Hard Surface	196	4.2%	0%	0.0%			
Total	4,704	100 %		87.6%			

As can be seen above, Building G meets the City's 80% TSS removal target. Therefore, Building G will not require additional treatment, and no further remediation will need to be done for stormwater quality.

4.6. Water Balance Management

In order to promote preservation of the site's natural hydrological water balance, the City recommends that a minimum volume of 5 mm over the total site area must be retained, and reused on-site.

4.6.1. Water Balance - Building A

Based on the inferred initial abstraction rates for the various site surfaces for Building A, the total abstraction is calculated as follows:



			Initial Abstraction Table (Building			
Site Area	Area (m ²)	% of Total	Initial Abstraction for Site Area	Total Initial Abstraction for Site Area		
Bare Roof	1,844	34.5%	1 mm	0.3 mm		
Green Roof	0	0.0%	5 mm	0.0 mm		
Landscape	1,296	24.2%	5 mm	1.2 mm		
Permeable Pavers	2,211	41.3%	5 mm	2.1 mm		
Hard Surfaces	0	0.0%	1 mm	0.0 mm		
Total	5,351	100 %		3.6 mm		

Initial Abstraction Table (Building A)

The total water balance required to be retained on-site is 5.0 mm, thus an additional 1.4 mm of rainfall (i.e., 5.0 mm - 3.6 mm) needs to be collected and retained on site. The total volume to be retained is calculated below:

 $V_{\text{required Building A}} = \text{Depth} \times A_{\text{Building A}} = 1.4 \text{ mm} \times 5,351 \text{ m}^2 / 1000 \text{ mm} = 7.4 \text{ m}^3$

Per standard current industry practices, acceptable methods for water balance reuse include:

- Irrigation of landscaped areas (including evapo-transpiration), and/or
- Groundwater infiltration, and/or
- Greywater Toilet systems.

Given that the underground portion of the building extends to the property limits, infiltration is not possible. As such, we recommend that rain harvesting storage be provided within the sump of the Building A's stormwater tank (0.3 m depth) to retain the required volume for the irrigation system. The rainwater harvesting chamber can retain the following volume of water:

$$V_{\text{Sump-Building A}} = \text{Depth} \times \text{Area} = 0.3 \text{ m} \times (43.3 \text{ m}^2) = 13.0 \text{ m}^3$$

The specific details relating to the irrigation system will be provided by the Mechanical Consultant and Landscape Architect during the detailed design for building permits.

4.6.2. Water Balance - Building G

Based on the inferred initial abstraction rates for the various site surfaces for Building G, the total abstraction is calculated as follows:

	Initial Abstraction Table (Building G						
Site Area	Area (m ²)	% of Total	Initial Abstraction for Site Area	Total Initial Abstraction for Site Area			
Bare Roof	2,228	47.4%	1 mm	0.5 mm			
Green Roof	0	0.0%	5 mm	0.0 mm			
Landscape	911	19.4%	5 mm	1.0 mm			
Permeable Pavers	1,369	29.1%	5 mm	1.5 mm			
Hard Surfaces	196	4.2%	1 mm	0.0 mm			
Total	4,704	100 %		2.9 mm			



The total water balance required to be retained on-site is 5.0 mm, thus an additional 2.1 mm of rainfall (i.e., 5.0 mm - 2.9 mm) needs to be collected and retained on site. The total volume to be retained is calculated below:

 $V_{\text{required Building G}} = \text{Depth} \times A_{\text{Building G}} = 2.1 \text{ mm} \times 4,704 \text{ m}^2 / 1000 \text{ mm} = 9.7 \text{ m}^3$

Per standard current industry practices, acceptable methods for water balance reuse include:

- Irrigation of landscaped areas (including evapo-transpiration), and/or
- Groundwater infiltration, and/or
- Greywater Toilet systems.

Given that the underground portion of Building G extends close to the property limits, infiltration is not possible. As such, we recommend that rain harvesting storage be provided within the sump of Building G's stormwater tank (0.3 m depth) to retain the required volume for the irrigation system. The rainwater harvesting chamber can retain the following volume of water:

$$V_{Sump} = Depth \times Area = 0.3 \text{ m} \times (54.6 \text{ m}^2) = 16.4 \text{ m}^3$$

The specific details relating to the irrigation system will be provided by the Mechanical Consultant and Landscape Architect during the detailed design for building permits.

Based on the above calculations, the total volume of storm water retained and available for re-use on Building A is 13.0 m³ which is greater than the required volume of 7.4 m³. The total volume of storm water retained and available for re-use on Building G is 16.4 m³ which is greater than the required volume of 9.7 m³. Therefore the water balance objectives for the City of Mississauga stormwater criteria have been met.

4.7. Municipal Service Connections

4.7.1. Building A

The storm runoff from the site will be captured and directed to a new 200 mm diameter storm service. Based on information gathered from the City's plan and profile drawings, the invert of the existing sewer at the proposed storm service connection is approximately 126.02 m \pm . The proposed storm service will be connected to the new manhole with an invert of 127.55 m and be constructed at a 2.0% slope. The resultant invert of the storm service at the control manhole will be 127.80 m. A cast-in-place (1.2 m × 1.2 m) control manhole will be located adjacent to the property line on the south side of the site and outside of the municipal right-of-way. The service has adequate capacity to convey the post-development storm flow from the site and will operate at 65.7% of full flow capacity (48.4 L/s) under 10-year controlled flow conditions.

4.7.2. Building G

The storm runoff from Building G will be captured and directed to a new 200 mm diameter storm service. Based on information gathered from the City's plan and profile drawings, the invert of the existing sewer at the proposed storm service connection is approximately 118.80 m \pm . The proposed storm service will be connected to the new manhole with an invert of 120.55 m and be constructed at a 2.0% slope. The resultant invert of the storm service at the control manhole will be 120.80 m. A cast-in-place (1.2 m × 1.2 m) control manhole will be located adjacent to the property line on the south side of the site and outside of the municipal right-of-way. The service



has adequate capacity to convey the post-development storm flow from the site and will operate at 63.6% of full flow capacity (48.4 L/s) under 10-year controlled flow conditions.

4.8. Emergency Overflow

4.8.1. Building A

In the event that a storm greater than the 10-year level occurs, or if there is a blockage in the drainage system, the underground stormwater storage tank will be provided with an access frame and cover with an 'open grate' type (OPSD 400.100) which will act as an emergency overflow, located at the northwest corner of the property. The lid will be at an elevation of approximately 131.98 m[±], and if an emergency overflow is experienced, the storage manhole will surcharge and spill stormwater toward Erin Mills Parkway in a southwest direction. We recommend backwater valves be installed between the stormwater storage structure and the incoming connections to prevent water from entering the individual leads should a blockage occur within the stormwater storage structure. We also recommend this facility to be inspected and maintained on an annual basis to ensure it is operating as designed.

4.8.2. Building G

In the event that a storm greater than the 10-year level occurs, or if there is a blockage in the drainage system, the underground stormwater storage tank will be provided with an access frame and cover with an 'open grate' type (OPSD 400.100) which will act as an emergency overflow, located at the northwest corner of the property. The lid will be at an elevation of approximately 123.30 m[±], and if an emergency overflow is experienced, the storage manhole will surcharge and spill stormwater toward Fowler Drive in an easterly direction. We recommend backwater valves be installed between the stormwater storage structure and the incoming connections to prevent water from entering the individual leads should a blockage occur within the stormwater storage structure. We also recommend this facility to be inspected and maintained on an annual basis to ensure it is operating as designed.

4.9. Sediment and Erosion Control

In accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Urban Construction, temporary erosion and sediment control measures are required for any development application. It is proposed that a sediment control fence be installed along the entire perimeter of both sites per the City of Mississauga standard drawing 2940.010. Any existing / adjacent catch basins shall be protected with a Terrafix 360R geotextile fabric (or approved equal). In addition, a mud mat shall be installed along the frontage of the site to prevent any mud tracking onto the municipal roads.



5.0 CONCLUSIONS

This report illustrates that the proposed development is feasible from municipal servicing and stormwater management perspectives.

Proposed domestic water and fire demands can be accommodated by the existing municipal water supply infrastructure within the Region of Peel, although it is to be confirmed with hydrant flow test data.

It is assumed the receiving municipal sanitary drainage network can accommodate the increase in sanitary wastewater flow as calculated herein, subject to the Region of Peel's confirmation through their typical internal modelling analysis.

The receiving storm drainage network can accommodate the proposed development without improvements and the proposed internal storm sewer network, on-site underground storage tank, and the controlled discharge release rate to the receiving sewer satisfy the City's stormwater management objectives.

We trust that this satisfies your current needs. Should you have any questions, or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

fabian papa & partners

A Division of FP&P HydraTek Inc.

Unite

Alessandro Stefenatti, B.Eng Engineering Assistant

Tel: +1.905.264.2420 x360 E-Mail: astefenatti@fabianpapa.com



Paolo Albanese, P.Eng. *PEO Designated Consulting Engineer* Partner

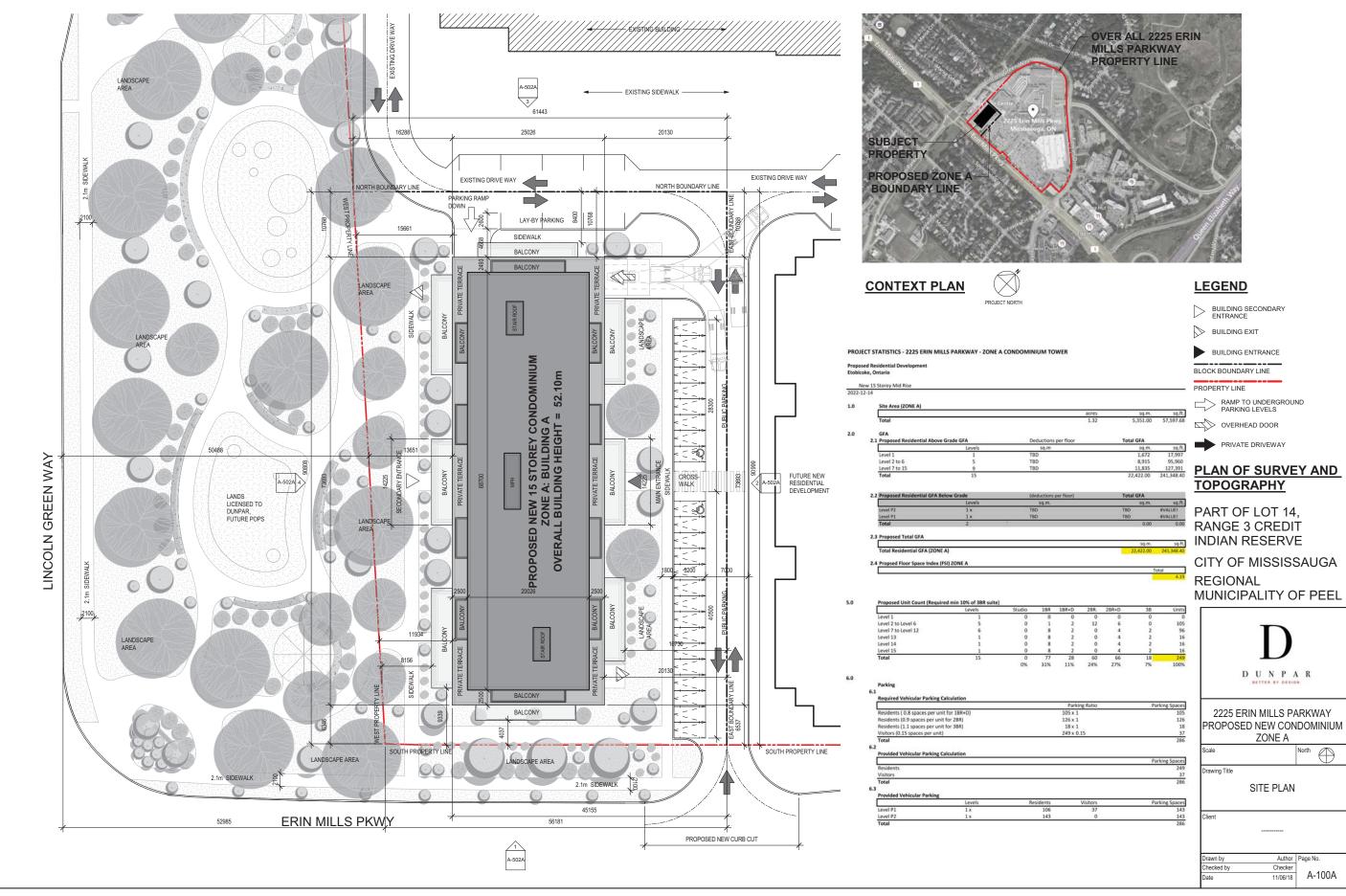
Tel: +1.905.264.2420 x420 E-Mail: palbanese@fabianpapa.com

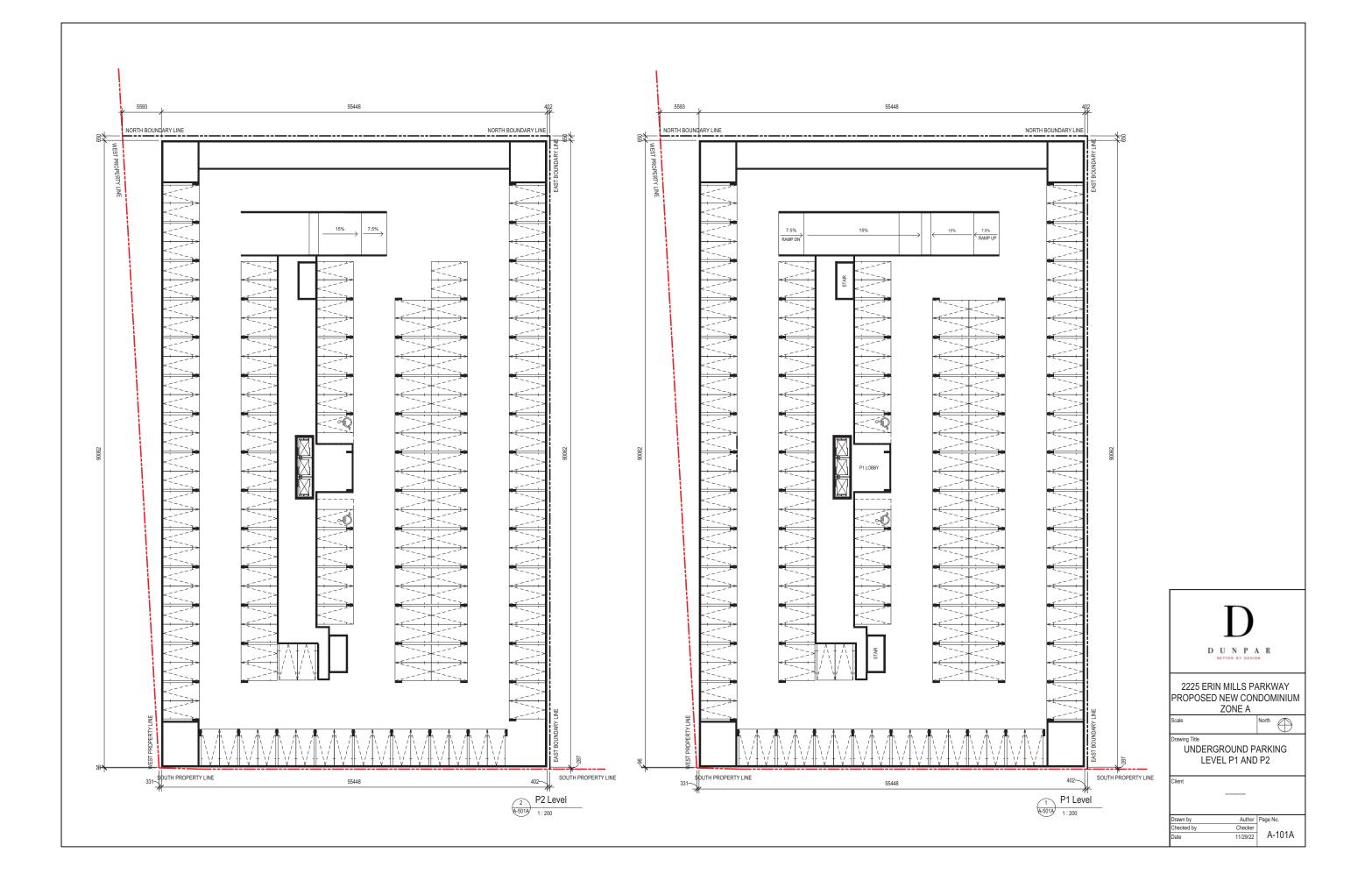
h:\fp&p hydratek\projects\2023\23007 - 2225 erin mills parkway, mississauga\reports\zba - revision 0\23007 - fs and swm report (revision 0).docx

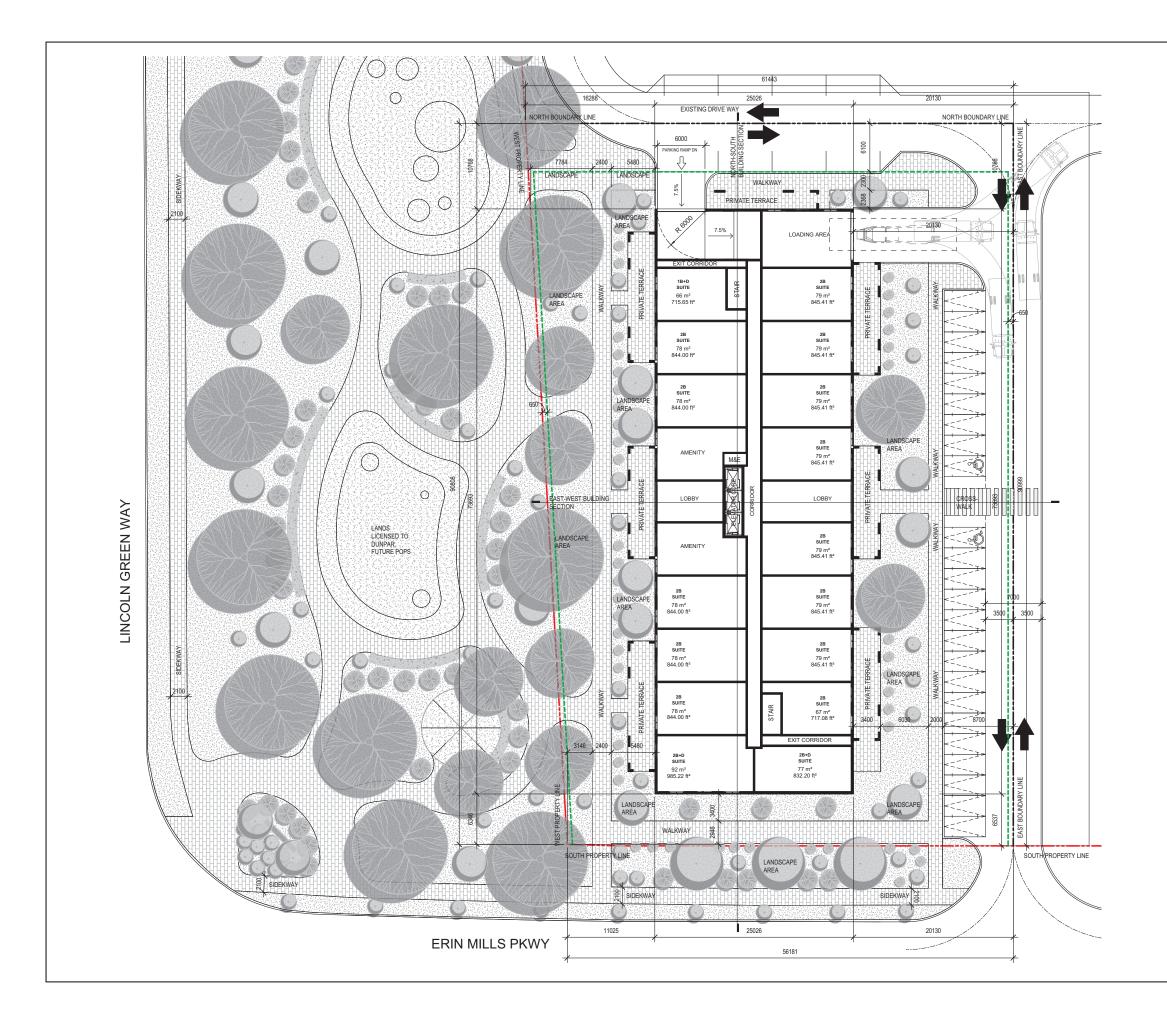


APPENDIX A Key Map with Architectural Drawings -

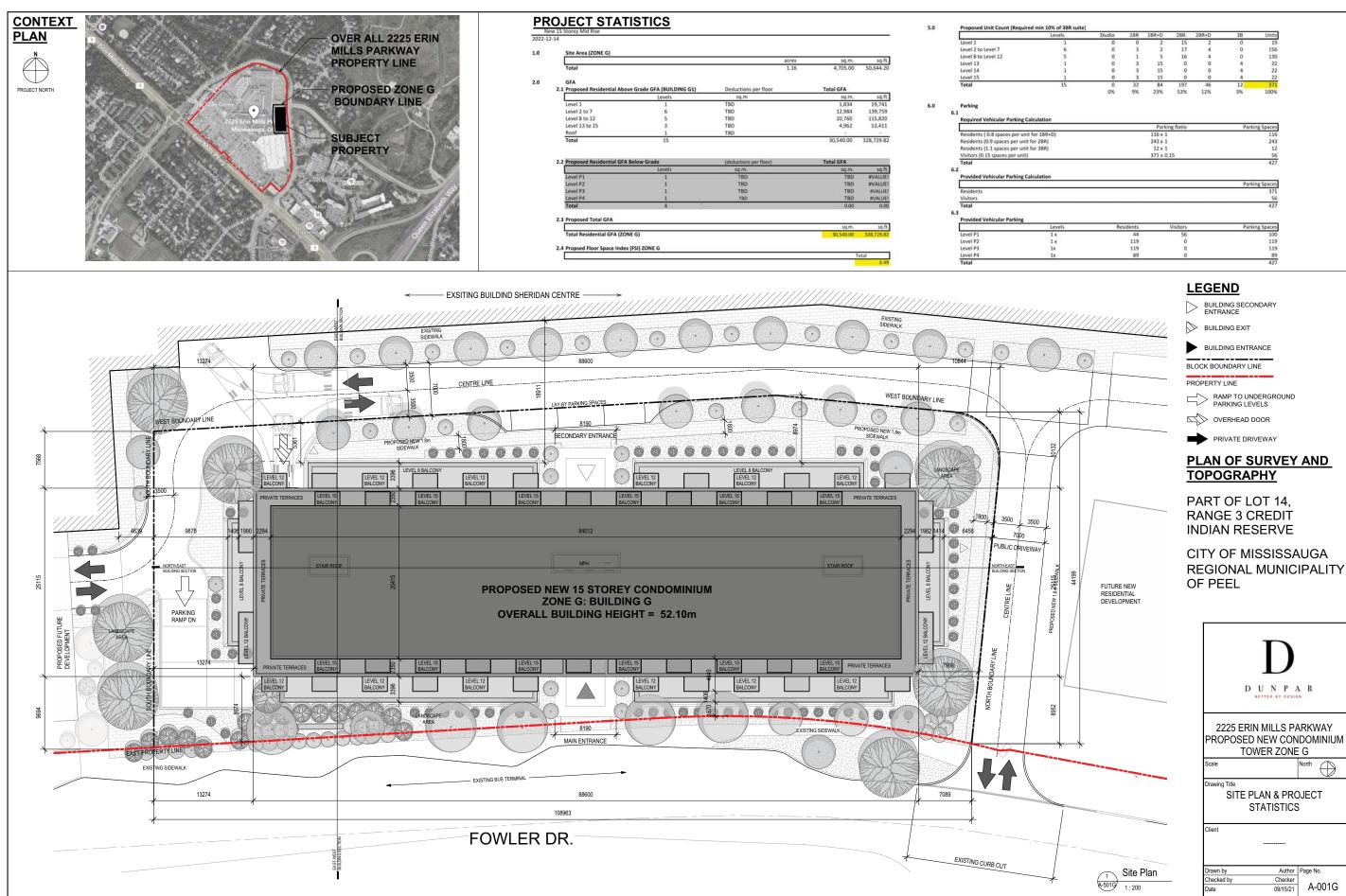






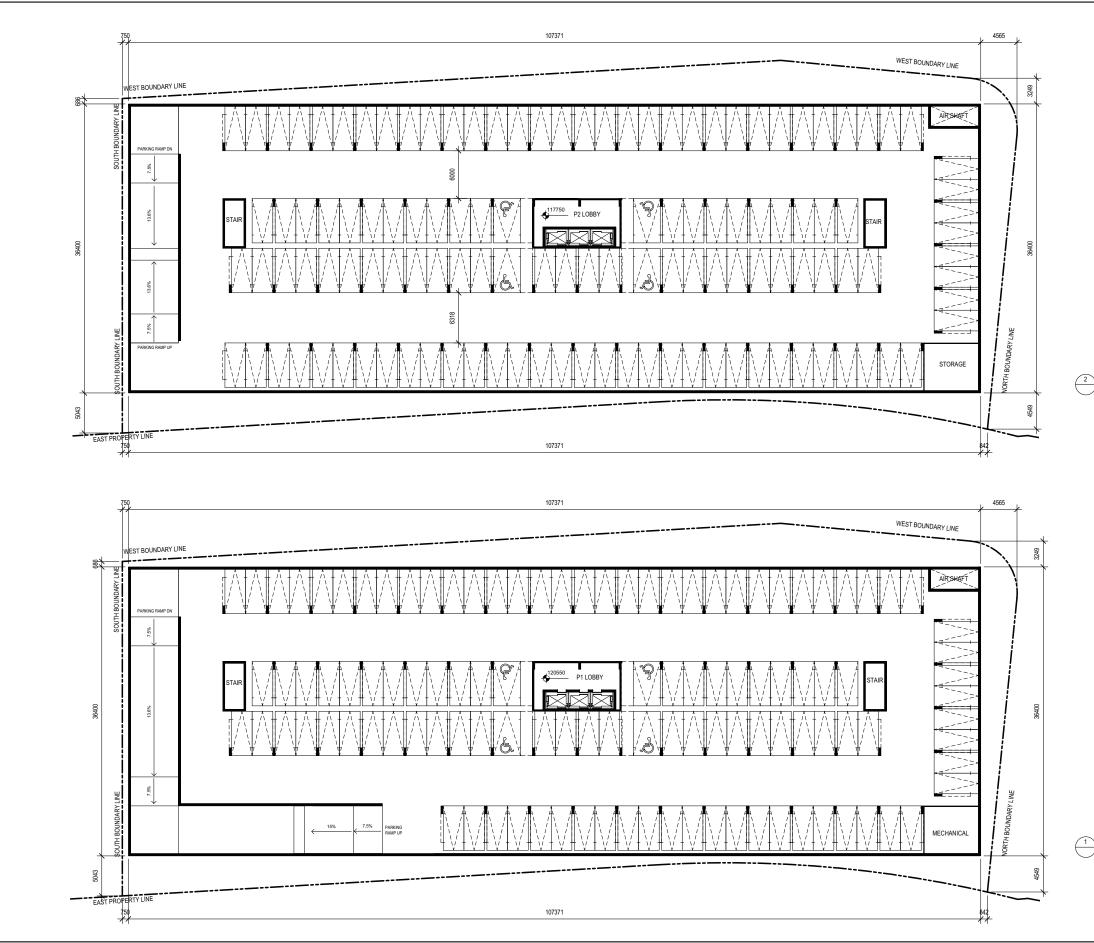


2225 ERIN MILLS PA PROPOSED NEW CON ZONE A	
Scale	North
Drawing Title	
GROUND FLOOR	PLAN
Client	
Drawn by Author Checked by Checker	Page No.
Checked by Checker Date 11/29/22	A-201A



2225 ERIN MILLS PA	RKWAY
PROPOSED NEW CON	DOMINIUM
TOWER ZONE	G
Scale	North

wn by	Author	Page No
cked by	Checker	
e	09/15/21	A-0





D U N P A R					
2225 ERIN MILLS PROPOSED NEW CO TOWER ZOI	DN	DOMINIUM			
Scale		North			
Drawing Title UNDERGROUND P TO P2 PLA					
Client					
Drawn by Auth		Page No.			
Checked by Check Date 09/30/2		A-100G			

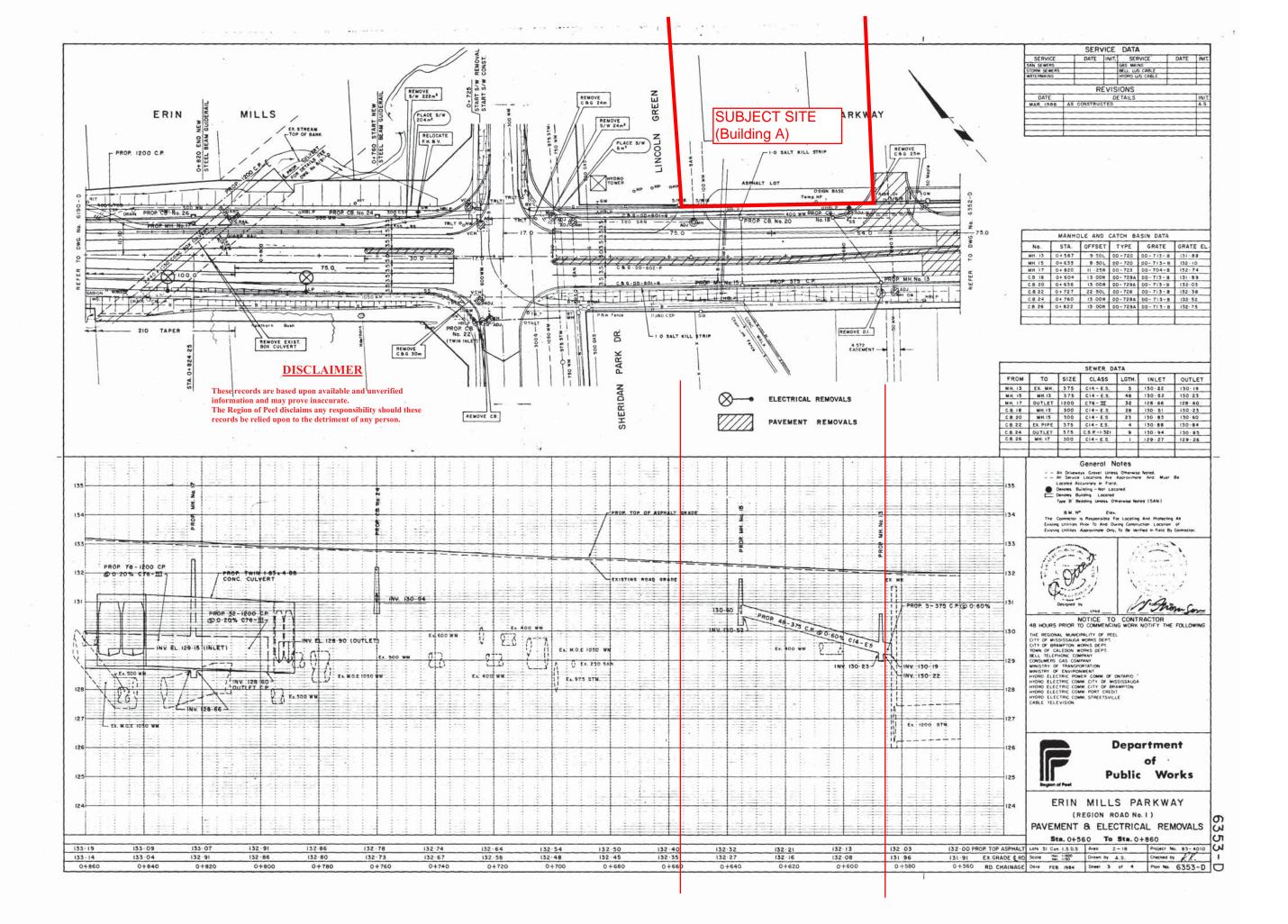


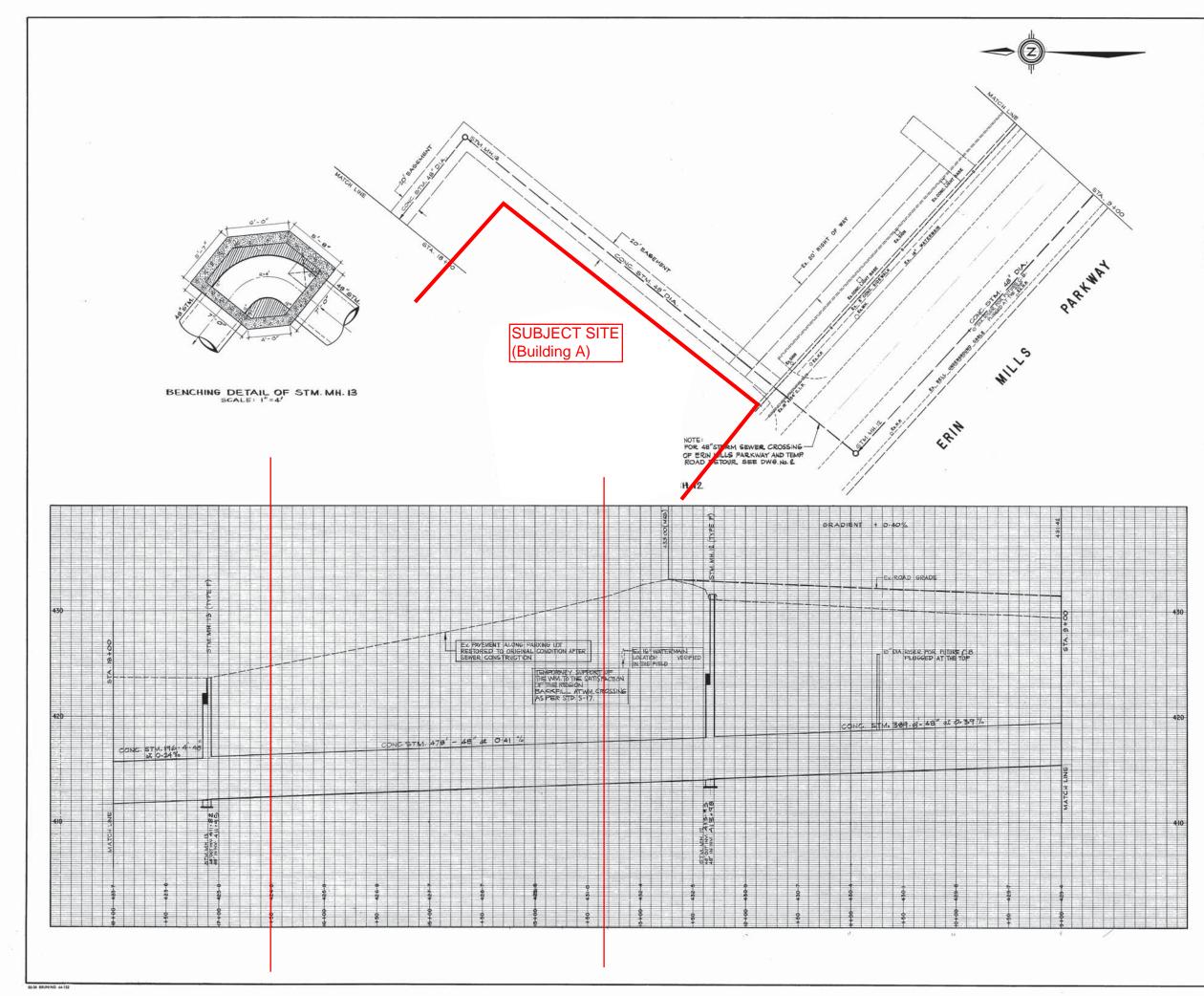


3 5016 1:200	OOR PLAN
1:200	
	D
	D
	D U N P A R
	D U N P A R
	BETTER BY DESIGN
	2225 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY
	2225 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY PROPOSED NEW CONDOMINIUM
	2225 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY
	2225 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY PROPOSED NEW CONDOMINIUM TOWER ZONE G
	2225 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY PROPOSED NEW CONDOMINIUM TOWER ZONE G Scale North
	2225 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY PROPOSED NEW CONDOMINIUM TOWER ZONE G Scale North
	2225 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY PROPOSED NEW CONDOMINIUM TOWER ZONE G Scale North Drawing Title GROUND TO LEVEL 7 FLOOR
	2225 ERIN MILLS PARKWAY PROPOSED NEW CONDOMINIUM TOWER ZONE G Scale North Drawing Title GROUND TO LEVEL 7 FLOOR PLANS
	Client
² GROUND FLOOR PLAN	Client Drawn by Author Page No.
BROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:20	Client

APPENDIX B

Plan & Profile Drawings -(Erin Mills Parkway, Region of Peel Easement & Fowler Drive)





	SE	RVICE	DATA		
SERVICE	DATE	INIT.	SERVICE	DATE	INIT
SAN. SEWERS			GAS MAINS		-
STORM SEWERS		1	BELL U/G CABLE		
WATERMAINS			HYDRO U/G CABLE		
		REV	ISIONS		
DATE		1	DETAILS		INIT.
	200	_			
				0.000	-
					_
					-
					-

REQUIRED ROAD BASE THICKNESS

STORM SEWER DATA

- ALL CONCRETE PIPES UP TO AND INCLUDING 18" SHALL BE A.S.T.M. C-14-65 S.S. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 ALL CONCRETE PIPES 21" AND OVER SHALL BE A.S.T.M. C-76-65 T CLASS III.
- 3. ALL PIPES WITH STANDARD RUBBER GASKETS WITHOUT MORTAR.
- BEDDING AS PER TOWN STD. DWG. A-5508 TYPE B UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 5. MANHOLES AS SHOWN ON PROFILES.

SANITARY SEWER DATA

- THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPPLYING EXTRA BEDDING AND/OR STRONGER PIPE IF ACTUAL TRENCH WIDTHS EXCEED THE DESIGN WIDTHS.

WATERMAIN

WAIL EXMANN D. CEMENT LINED PIPE WITH TYTON JOINT ANS.I. CLASS II, SIZE 4"TO I2"DIA. EXISTING WATERMAIN AS SHOWN ON PLAN. SAY WATER CONNECTIONS SHOWN THUS. "(SINGLE).)" WATER CONNECTIONS SHOWN THUS. "(COUGLE). WATER SERVICES ARE TO HAVE 4' MIN. HORIZONTAL CLEARANCE FROM ALL OTHER UTLITIES. WATER SERVICES TO SINGLE AND SEMI-DETACHED LOTS TO BE LOCATED AS SHOWN ON PLAN. WATERMAIN AND WATER SERVICES ARE TO HAVE 5'-6" MINMUM COVER.

BENCH MARK

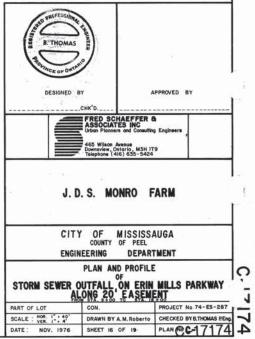
IN THE CENTRE OF RED BRICK CHIMNEY ON THE NORTH FACE OF A STUCCO HOUSE Nº 2239 ON THE EAST SIDE OF FIFTH LINE WEST 800 FEET MORE OR LESS NORTH OF FOWLER DR. ELEVATION 447.79

NOTE

WHERE BELL AND HYDRO CABLES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ALONG SIDE LOT LINES, SEWER CONNECTION AT RESPECTIVE LOT LINES IN THIS SET OF DRAWINGS MUST BE REPLACED BY SINGLES LOCATED AT LEAST FIVE FEET FROM THE LOT LINES THE SAME REVISION WILL APPLY TO EXISTING TREES DEDICATED TO BE PRESERVED AND CONNECTIONS TO BE BORED UNDER TREES.

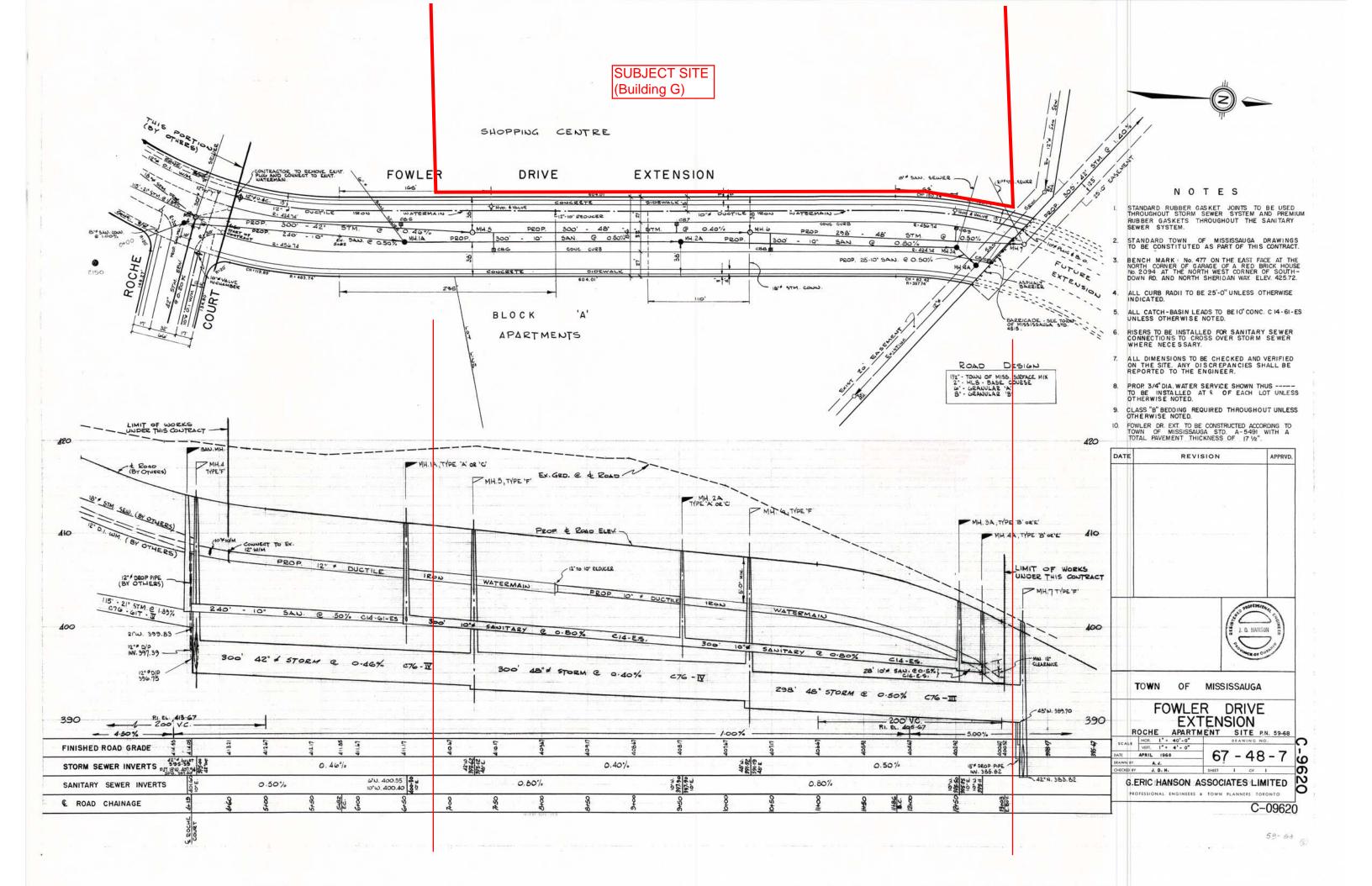
1.1

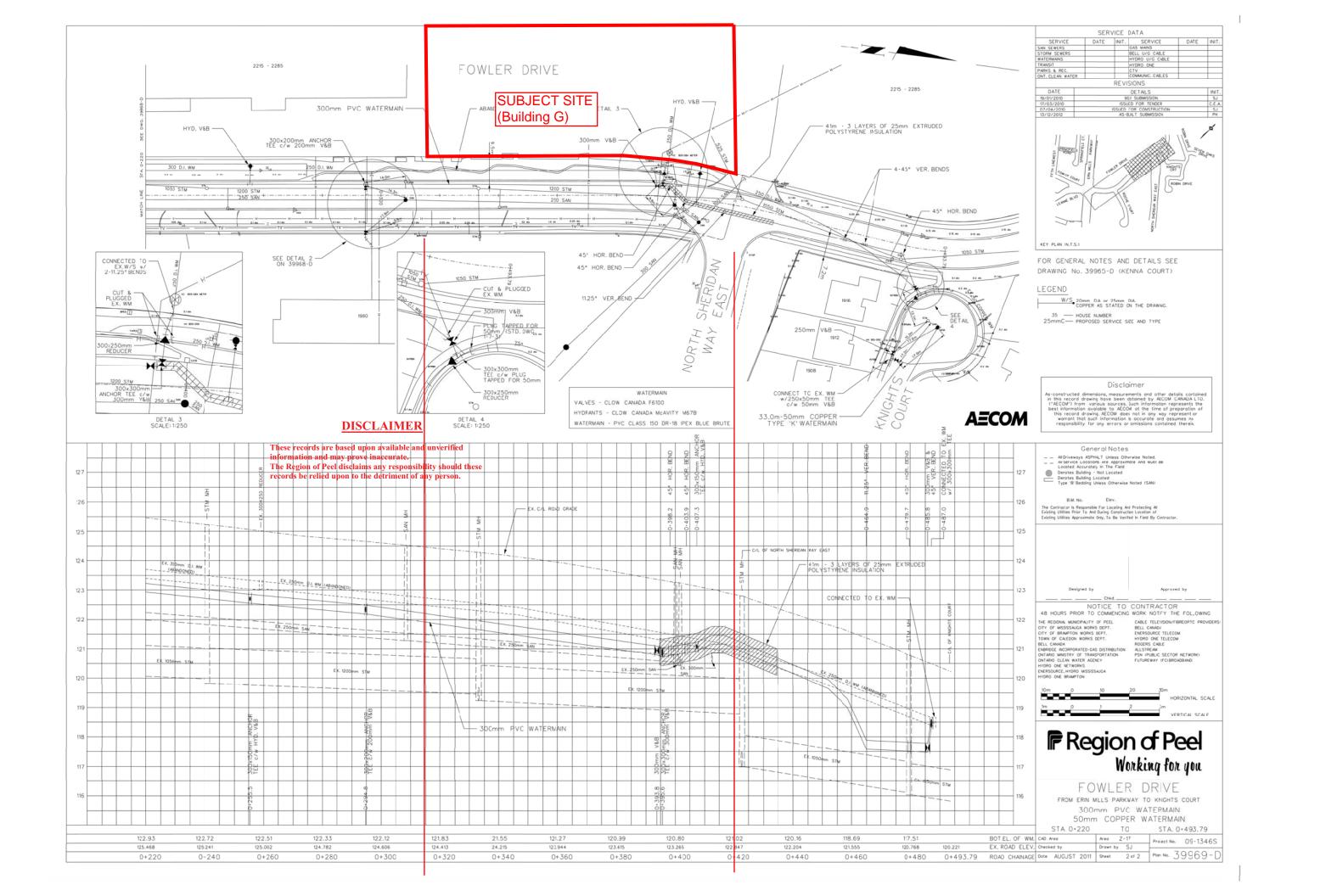
AS CONSTRUCTED, MARCH 1980



P.N. 73-113

(13)





APPENDIX C

Water Demand & Capacity Analysis Calculations -



2225 - Erin Mills Parkway, Mississauga - Residential Development

Building A - Water Demand Calculations

Designed By: Benjamin Schrempf Checked By: Paolo Albanese, P.Eng File No.: 23007 Date: 08 May 2023

Population Density

2.7 Pers / unit

50 Pers / hectare

Unit Type

Residential Apartments

Commercial

Domestic Water Supply Demands:

- Per Region of Peel Watermain Design Criteria for Water Distribution Systems
- assume Average Day demand is 280 L/capita/day for residential uses
- assume Average Day demand is 300 L/capita/day for ICI uses
- assume Population Density (see chart)

Building	Building Data		Population ³	Ave. Day Flow	Peak Hour, ADxPH ¹	Max. Day, ADxMD ²
	Units	(sq.m)	pers	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)
Apartments	249	n/a	673	2.18	6.54	4.36
Retail	n/a	n/a	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office	n/a	n/a	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	249		673	2.2	6.5	4.4

¹ Peak Hour Demand, PHD, is 3.0 for residential and 3.0 for ICI

 $^{\rm 2}\,$ Max Day Demand, MDD, is 2.0 for residential and 1.4 for ICI

³ Population based on 2.7 people/unit

Fire Protection Supply Demands:

Per Water Supply for Public Fire Protection Manual, 1999, by the Fire Underwriters Survey

STEP 1: Calculate Fire Flow $F = 220 \cdot C \cdot \sqrt{A} \cdot (\text{various adjustments}) \text{ L/min}$

C = Coefficient related to type of construction:

- = 1.5 for wood frame construction (Structure essentially all combustible)
- = 1.0 for ordinary construction (brick or other masonry walls, combustible floor and interior)
- = 0.8 for non combustible construction (unprotected metal structure components, masonry or metal walls)
- = 0.6 for fire resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

C =	0.6		
Largest Floor Area =	1783	m²	
Floor Area Above =	1783	m²	
Floor Area Below =	1783	m²	
A =	2,675	m²	Largest Floor + 25% x (Floor Above + Floor Below)
F =	6,826	L/min	
F =	7,000	L/min	Round to the nearest 1000

STEP 2: Adjust for building occupancy (Note: Number shall not be less then 2000 L/min)

= - 25% (Non-Combustible)	Factor =	-15%	
 = - 15% (Limited Combustible) 	F1 = F x Factor =	5,950	L/min
= 0 (Combustible)			
= + 15% (Free Burning)			

= + 25% (Rapid Burning)



2225 - Erin Mills Parkway, Mississauga - Residential Development

Building A - Water Demand Calculations

STEP 3: Decrease F1 if building contains fire suppression system

- = 50% (Automatic Sprinklers)
- = 30% (Adequately Designed System)
- = Additional -10% if the water supply is standard for the system and the fire department hose lines required
- = Additional -10% if the system is fully supervised

Factor =	40%	
F2 = F1 x Factor =	2,380	L/min

STEP 4: Increase F1 due to exposure / close p Distances = NE 31.5m / SW > 45m / NW > 45m / SE 24.7m

= 25% (0m to 3m) = 20% (3.1m to 10m) Factors = 5% + 0% + 0% + 10%

- 2070 (0.1111 to 1011)			
= 15% (10.1m to 20m)	Factor =	15%	(max 75%)
= 10% (20.1m to 30.1m)	F3 = F1 x Factor =	893	L/min
= 5% (30.1m to 45m)			

= 0% (Greater then 45m)

STEP 5: Calculate Fire Flow (Note: Fire flow shall not be less then 2000 L/min or greater then 45,000 L/min)

Fire Flow = $F1 - F2 + F3$						
5,950	L/min					
2,380	L/min					
893	L/min					
4,463	L/min					
4,000	L/min					
66.7	L/s					
	5,950 2,380 893 4,463					

Round to the nearest 1000

STEP 6: Calculate Total Water Demand (Max Day Demand + Fire Flow)

- Recall Max Day Demand (from chart above) = 4.4 L/s
 - TOTAL Fire Demand = 71.0 L/s



2225 - Erin Mills Parkway, Mississauga - Residential Development

Building A - Supply Line Head Loss Calculations

Designed By: Alessandro Stefenatti, B.Eng Checked By: Paolo Albanese, P.Eng File No.: 23007 Date: 08 May 2023

L=

D=

C=

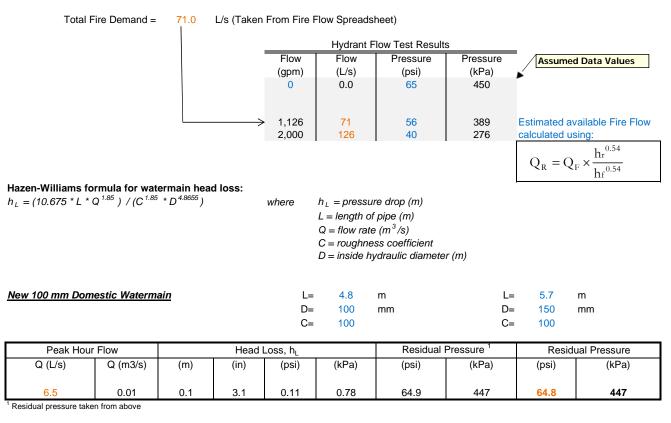
9.3

150

100

m

mm



<u>New 150 mm Fire Line</u>	

Total Fire	Flow								
(Max Day + Fire Flow)		Head Loss, h _L		Residual Pressure ¹		Residual Pressure			
Q (L/s)	Q (m3/s)	(m)	(in)	(psi)	(kPa)	(psi)	(kPa)	(psi)	(kPa)
71.0	0.07	1.52	59.7	2.16	14.86	56.4	389	54.2	374

¹ Residual pressure taken from above



2225 - Erin Mills Parkway, Mississauga - Residential Development

Building G - Water Demand Calculations

Designed By: Benjamin Schrempf Checked By: Paolo Albanese, P.Eng File No.: 23007 Date: 08 May 2023

Domestic Water Supply Demands:

Per Region of Peel Watermain Design Criteria for Water Distribution Systems - assume Average Day demand is 280 L/capita/day for residential uses

Unit Type	Population Density
Residential Apartments	2.7 Pers / unit
Commercial	50 Pers / hectare

- assume Average Day demand is 300 L/capita/day for ICI uses
- assume Population Density (see chart)

Building	Buildin	Building Data		Ave. Day Flow	Peak Hour, ADxPH ¹	Max. Day, ADxMD ²
	Units	(sq.m)	pers	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)
Apartments	371	n/a	1002	3.25	9.74	6.49
Retail	n/a	n/a	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office	n/a	n/a	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	371		1002	3.2	9.7	6.5

¹ Peak Hour Demand, PHD, is 3.0 for residential and 3.0 for ICI

 $^{\rm 2}\,$ Max Day Demand, MDD, is 2.0 for residential and 1.4 for ICI

³ Population based on 2.7 people/unit

Fire Protection Supply Demands:

Per Water Supply for Public Fire Protection Manual, 1999, by the Fire Underwriters Survey

 $\frac{\text{STEP 1: Calculate Fire Flow}}{F = 220 \cdot C \cdot \sqrt{A} \cdot (\text{various adjustments}) \text{ L/min}$

C = Coefficient related to type of construction:

- = 1.5 for wood frame construction (Structure essentially all combustible)
- = 1.0 for ordinary construction (brick or other masonry walls, combustible floor and interior)
- = 0.8 for non combustible construction (unprotected metal structure components, masonry or metal walls)
- = 0.6 for fire resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

C =	0.6		
Largest Floor Area =	2164	m²	
Floor Area Above =	2164	m²	
Floor Area Below =	2164	m²	
A =	3,246	m²	Largest Floor + 25% x (Floor Above + Floor Below)
F =	7,521	L/min	
F =	8,000	L/min	Round to the nearest 1000

STEP 2: Adjust for building occupancy (Note: Number shall not be less then 2000 L/min)

= - 25% (Non-Combustible)	Factor =	-15%		
= - 15% (Limited Combustible)	F1 = F x Factor =	6,800	L/min	
= 0 (Combustible)				
= + 15% (Free Burning)				
$= \pm 25\%$ (Papid Burning)				

= + 25% (Rapid Burning)



2225 - Erin Mills Parkway, Mississauga - Residential Development

Building G - Water Demand Calculations

STEP 3: Decrease F1 if building contains fire suppression system

- = 50% (Automatic Sprinklers)
- = 30% (Adequately Designed System)
- = Additional -10% if the water supply is standard for the system and the fire department hose lines required
- = Additional -10% if the system is fully supervised

Factor =	40%	
F2 = F1 x Factor =	2,720	L/min

STEP 4: Increase F1 due to exposure / close pi Distances = N >16.1m / E > 45m / S 13.7m / W 20.3m

= 25% (0m to 3m)	Factors = 1	5% + 0% -	+ 15% + 10%
= 20% (3.1m to 10m)			
= 15% (10.1m to 20m)	Factor =	40%	(max 75%)
= 10% (20.1m to 30.1m)	F3 = F1 x Factor =	2,720	L/min
= 5% (30.1m to 45m)			

= 0% (Greater then 45m)

STEP 5: Calculate Fire Flow (Note: Fire flow shall not be less then 2000 L/min or greater then 45,000 L/min)

F1 - F2 + F3	3	
6,800	L/min	
2,720	L/min	
2,720	L/min	
6,800	L/min	
7,000	L/min	Round to the nearest 1000
116.7	L/s	
	6,800 2,720 2,720 6,800 7,000	2,720 L/min 2,720 L/min 6,800 L/min 7,000 L/min

STEP 6: Calculate Total Water Demand (Max Day Demand + Fire Flow)

Recall Max Day Demand (from chart above) = 6.5 L/s

TOTAL Fire Demand = 123.2 L/s



2225 - Erin Mills Parkway, Mississauga - Residential Development

Building G - Supply Line Head Loss Calculations

Designed By: Alessandro Stefenatti, B.Eng Checked By: Paolo Albanese, P.Eng File No.: 23007 Date: 08 May 2023

Total F	Fire Demand =	123.2	L/s (Taken	From Fire F	Flow Spreads	sheet)				
	Hydrant Flow Test Results									
				Flow	Flow	Pressure	Pressure	=		
				(gpm)	(L/s)	(psi)	(kPa)	Assumed	Data Values	
				0	0.0	65	450			
			\longrightarrow	1,952	123	41	283	Estimated a	available Fire Flow	
				2,000	126	40	276	calculated		
Hazen-Williams formula for watermain head loss: $h_{L} = (10.675 * L * Q^{1.85}) / (C^{1.85} * D^{4.8655})$ where $h_{L} = pressure drop (m)$ L = length of pipe (m) $Q = flow rate (m^{3}/s)$ C = roughness coefficient D = inside hydraulic diameter (m)										
New 100 mm Dom	estic Waterm	ain		L=	4.9	m	Ŀ	= 9.0	m	
				D=	100	mm	D=	= 150	mm	
				C=	100		C=	= 100		
							- 1	1		
Peak Hour		()		_oss, h _L			I Pressure ¹		dual Pressure	
Q (L/s)	Q (m3/s)	(m)	(in)	(psi)	(kPa)	(psi)	(kPa)	(psi)	(kPa)	
9.7	0.01	0.2	7.2	0.26	1.79	64.8	447	64.5	445	
¹ Residual pressure take	n from above									
<u>New 150 mm Fire .</u>	Line						L= D= C=	= 150	m mm	

Total Fire	Flow								
(Max Day + F	ire Flow)		Head I	Head Loss, h _L Residual Pressure ¹ Residual Pressure					ual Pressure
Q (L/s)	Q (m3/s)	(m)	(m) (in) (psi) (kPa)				(kPa)	(psi)	(kPa)
123.2	0.12	5.64	222.1	8.02	55.31	41.1	283	33.1	228

¹ Residual pressure taken from above

APPENDIX D Sanitary Design Calculations -

2225 - Erin Mills Parkway, City of Mississauga, Region of Peel



NOTES Pre-development domestic sewage flow based upon 302.8 Lpcd. Post-development domestic sewage flow based upon a unit flow of 302.8 Lpcd. Infiltration flow based upon a unit flow of 0.20 L/s/ha. Maximum flow velocity for pipe flowing full = 3.5 m/s. Minimum flow velocity for pipe flowing partially full (actual flow) = 0.75 m/s.

Region of Peel - Engineering & Construction Services SANITARY SEWER DESIGN SHEET

Designed By: Alessandro Stefenatti, B.Eng. Checked By: Paolo Albanese, P.Eng. File No.: 23007 Date: 08 May 2023

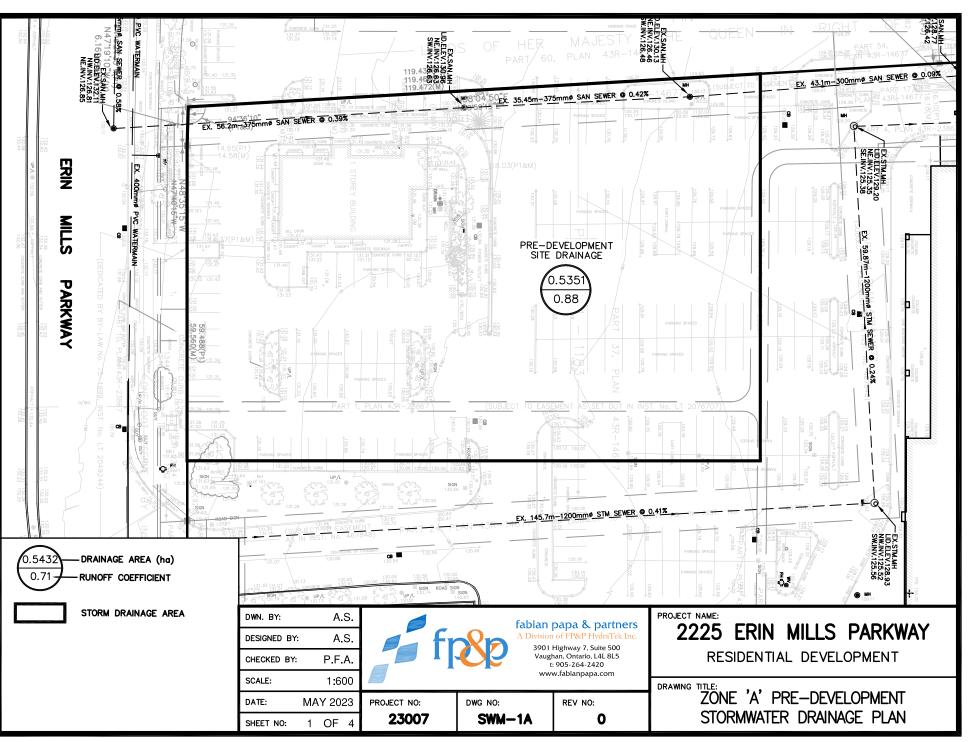
						DES	GIGN FLOW	CALCULAT	IONS						SEWER	DESIGN & /	ANALYSIS			
	from M.H.	to M.H.	Area (ha) or No. Units	Density (p/ha) OR (p/unit)	Population		Cumulative Population	Peaking Factor M	Sewage Flow (1) (L/s)	Infiltration Flow (2) (L/s)	Drain	Total Flow, Qd (1)+(2)+(3) (L/s)	Diameter	Pipe Slope	Pipe Length (m)	Nominal Full Flow Capacity, Qf (L/s)		Percent of Full Flow (Qd/Qf)	Actual Flow Velocity V (m/s)	Remarks
				(p/unit)		(na)			(1/3)	(L/3)	(13)	(1/3)	(11111)	(70)	(11)	Qi (L) 3)	(11/0)	(0(0/0(1)	v (11/3)	rtemanto
PRE-DEVELOPMENT - Population S	cenario																			
				Floor Area	a represente	d in m^2														
				¥																
2225 Erin Mills Parkway - Zone A	Existing	Population	0.5351	50	27															
	Eviation	Tatal Oita	0.5351			0.5054	07	4.00	0.44	0.44		0.5								
	Existing	Total Site	0.5351			0.5351	27	4.36	0.41	0.11		0.5				+				
2225 Erin Mills Parkway - Zone G	Existing	Population	0		0															
	Existing	ropalation																		
	Existing	Total Site	0.4701			0.4701	0	4.50	0.00	0.09		0.1								
POST-DEVELOPMENT - Population	Scenario								-											
		Building "A"																		
2225 Erin Mills Parkway - Zone A	Building A Building A	Population Total Site	249 0.5351	2.7	672	0.5351	672	3.90	9.2	0.11		9.3								
	Building A	Total Site	0.5351			0.5351	672	3.90	9.2	0.11		9.3								
								Total I	ncrease in F	Flow from B	uilding "A" -	8.8								
								- ottain			and ing the									
	Building A	MH.1A				0.5351	672	3.90	9.2	0.11		9.3	150	2.0%	2.3	22.5	1.23	41.4%	1.2	Self Cleansing Ol
	MH.1A	MH.2A				0.535	672	3.90	9.2	0.11		9.3	150	2.0%	4.0	22.5	1.23	41.4%	1.2	Self Cleansing Ol
		Building "G"																		
2225 Erin Mills Parkway - Zone G	Building G	Population	371	2.7	1002															
	Building G	Total Site	0.4701			0.4701	1002	3.80	13.3	0.09		13.4	150	2.0%	17.8	22.5	1.23	59.8%	1.3	Self Cleansing Ol
								Total I	eroaco in F	Flow from Bu	uilding "C"	13.3								
								rolarii	ICIEASE III F		nung G -	13.3								
		1					1 1				1					1	1	1		1

APPENDIX E

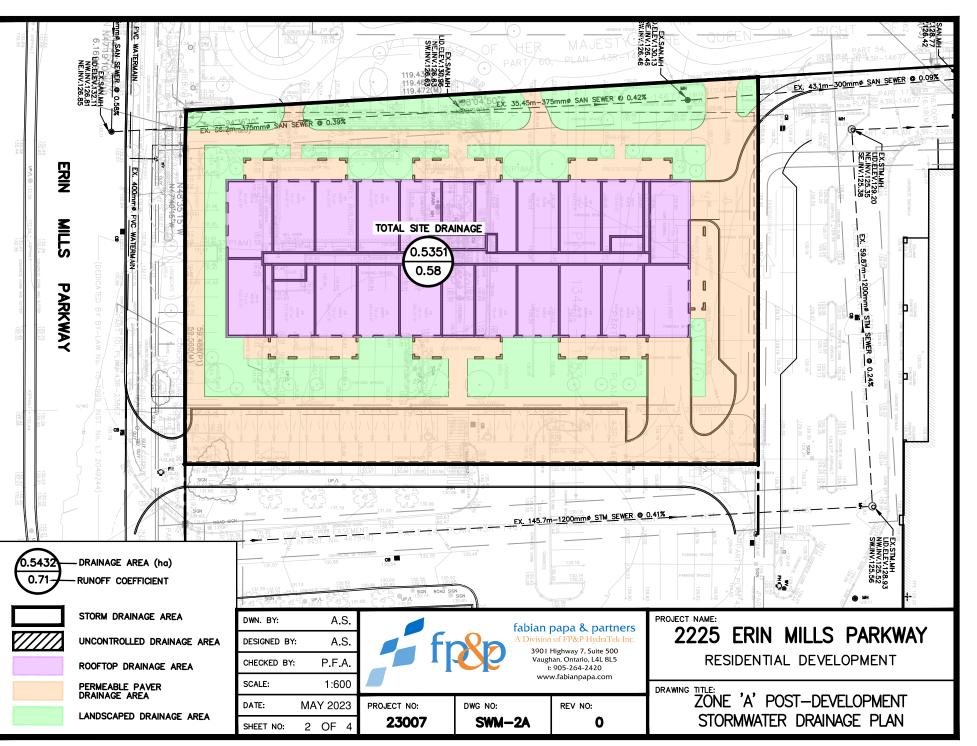
Pre- & Post-Development Drainage Plans -Storm Sewer Design Calculations -Stormwater Storage Calculations -Stormwater Quality Calculations -

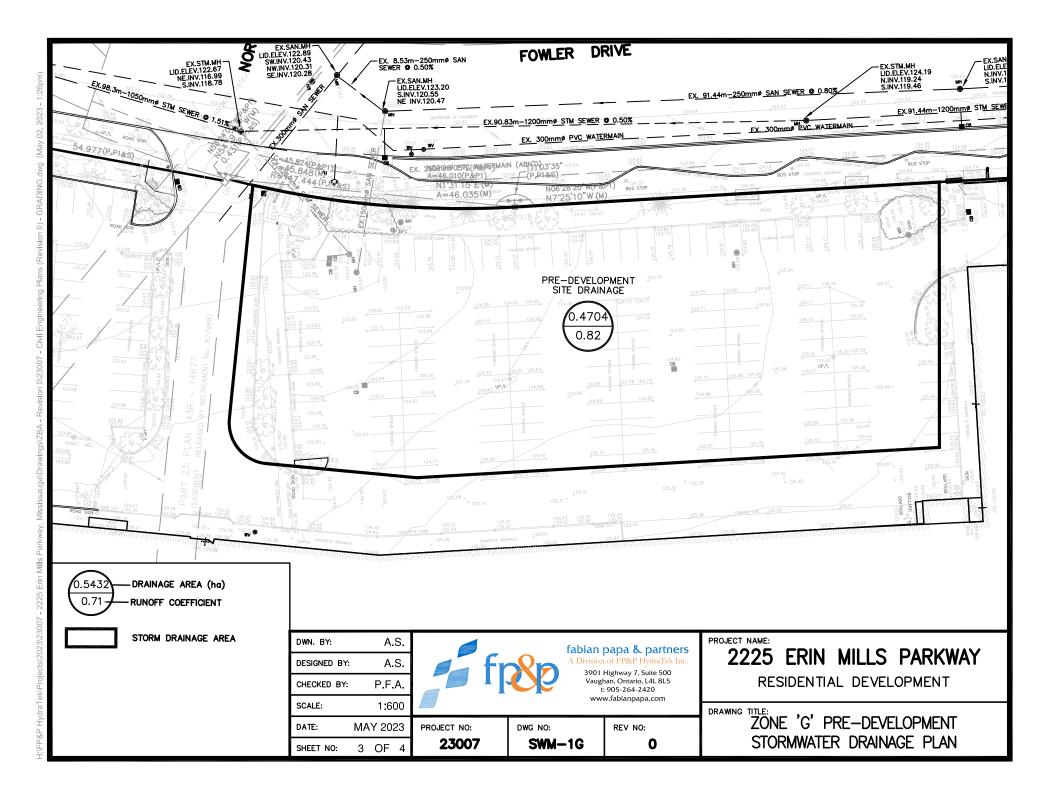
Water Balance Calculations -

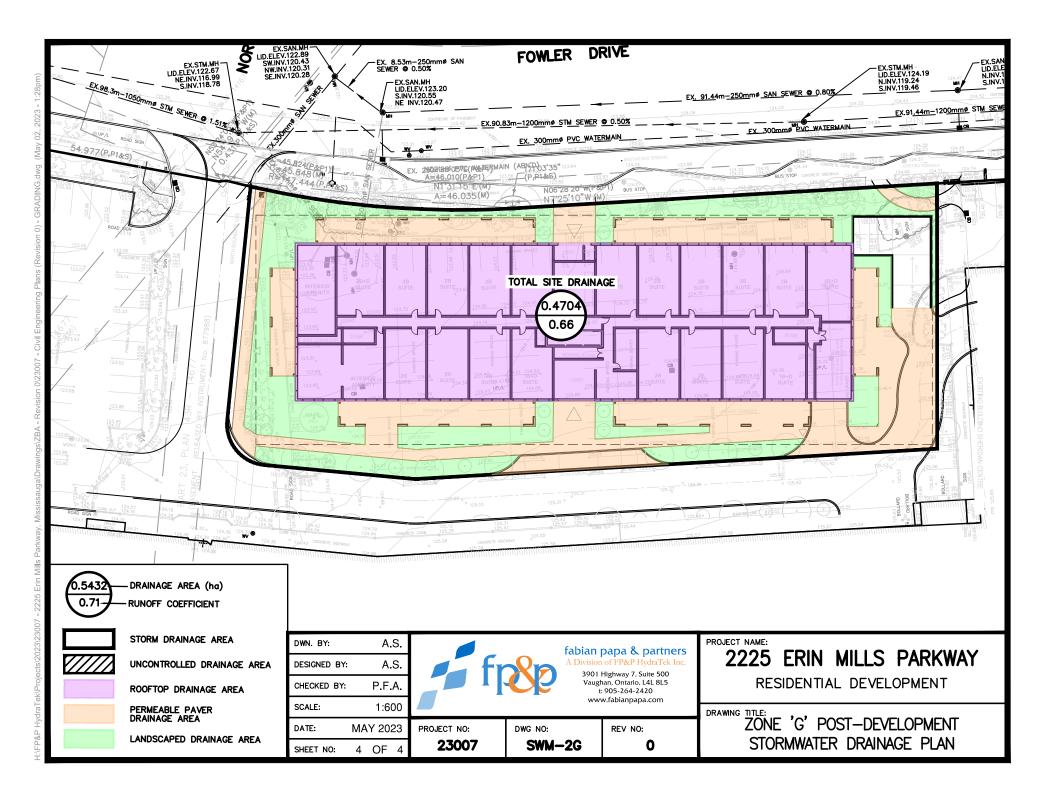












Weighted Run-Off Coefficient Calculations Based on City of Mississauga Storm Design Criteria



Designed By: Alessandro Stefenatti, B.Eng. Checked By: Paolo Albanese, P.Eng. File No. 23007 Date: 08 May 2023

Existing Site Conditions - Building "A"										
Surface	Area (m ²)									
Roof Bare	309.0	5.8%	0.90	0.05						
Green Roof	0.0	0.0%	0.50	0.00						
Landscape	162.0	3.0%	0.25	0.01						
Permeable	0.0	0.0%	0.50	0.00						
Hard Surface	4880.0	91.2%	0.90	0.82						
	5351.0	100%		0.88						

Proposed Development Conditions - Building "A"									
Surface	Area (m ²)								
Roof Bare	1844.2	34.5%	0.90	0.31					
Green Roof	0.0	0.0%	0.50	0.00					
Landscape	1296.0	24.2%	0.25	0.06					
Permeable	2210.8	41.3%	0.50	0.21					
Hard Surface	0.0	0.0%	0.90	0.00					
	5351.0	100%		0.58					

% IMP 50.4

Existing Site Conditions - Building "G"							
Surface	Area (m ²)						
Roof Bare	0.0	0.0%	0.90	0.00			
Green Roof	0.0	0.0%	0.50	0.00			
Landscape	569.9	12.1%	0.25	0.03			
Permeable	0.0	0.0%	0.50	0.00			
Hard Surface	4134.1	87.9%	0.90	0.79			
	4704.0	100%		0.82			

Proposed Development Conditions - Building "G"							
Surface	Area (m ²)						
Roof Bare	2227.7	47.4%	0.90	0.43			
Green Roof	0.0	0.0%	0.50	0.00			
Landscape	911.2	19.4%	0.25	0.05			
Permeable	1368.8	29.1%	0.50	0.15			
Hard Surface	196.4	4.2%	0.90	0.04			
	4704.0	100%		0.66			

% IMP 62.7

2225 Erin Mills Park		esidenti	al De	velop	omen	t						City of	Missi	ssauga					tion Service
fr <mark>&</mark>	Q		2-Ye	ear IDF	Curve -	I _{2-yr}	$=\frac{1}{(T_c-T_c)}$	610 + 4.6) ^{0.7}	8	10-Year ID	F Curve -	I _{10-yr} =	$\frac{1010}{(T_c + 4.6)}$)0.78			Checked By: File No.:	Paolo Alba	o Stefenatti , B.Eng. nese , P.Eng. 3
Street	From MH	To MH	A (ha)	R	A x R	Accum. A x R	T _c (min)	l (mm/hr)	Q _{act} (L/s)	Size of Pipe (mm)	Slope (%)	Nominal Capacity Q _{cap} (L/s)	Full Flow Velocity (m/s)	Actual Flow Velocity (m/s)	Length (m)	Time in Sect. (min)	Total Time (min)	Q _{act} /Q _{cap}	Remarks
PRE-DEVELOPMENT CONDIT																			
PRE-DEVELOPMENT CONDIT		1	1	r –	1	1	[r			1			[1			
2-YEAR PRE-DEVELOPMENT - Site	Conditions		1			1													
2-TEART RE-DEVELOT MENT - Site	Conditions	1	I																
2225 Erin Mills Parkway	Site "A"	Street	0.5351	0.88	0.471	0.471	15.0	59.9	78.4	- Actual Flow	,								
2225 Erin Mills Parkway	Site "A"	Street	0.5351	0.50	0.268	0.268	15.0	59.9	44.5		st-Developme	nt Storm Disch	harge Limited	Flow					
2225 Erin Mills Parkway	Site "G"	Street	0.4704	0.82	0.386	0.386	15.0	59.9	64.3	- Actual Flow	(
2225 Erin Mills Parkway	Site "G"	Street	0.4704	0.50	0.235	0.235	15.0	59.9	39.1	- Site "G" Po	st-Developme	nt Storm Disc	harge Limited	Flow					
POST-DEVELOPMENT COND	ITIONS	-			-		-					1				-	i	0	
10-YEAR POST-DEVELOPMENT - Si	te Conditions	-	n								ļ		L			ļ			
0005 Eria Milla Darlaura																			
2225 Erin Mills Parkway	Site	A	0.5351	0.58	0.309	0.309	15.0	99.2	85.1	Unattenuate	ed Site Discha	arge							
	SWM Tank	CNTRL.MH.1	0.5351	0.58					31.8	71 50/ 65 4	lowable Site I	Discharge							
Site "A" - Controlled Storm Discharge	CNTRL.MH.1	STM Sewer	0.5351	0.58					31.8 31.8	- 71.5% OF A	2.0	Jischarge 48.4	1.48	1.57	13.5	0.2	0.2	65.7%	
	GIVERL.IVIA. I	STW Sewer	0.0001	0.00	-	-		<u> </u>	31.0	200	2.0	40.4	1.40	1.07	13.5	0.2	0.2	00.7 /0	
2225 Erin Mills Parkway	Site	"G"	0.4704	0.66	0.309	0.309	15.0	99.2	85.2	Unattenuate	ed Site Discha	arge	<u> </u>			1			
		1																	
	SWM Tank	CNTRL.MH.1	0.4704	0.66				1	30.8	- 78.7% of A	lowable Site I	Discharge	1			1			
Site "G" - Controlled Storm Discharge	CNTRL.MH.1	STM Sewer	0.4704	0.66	İ	İ			30.8	200	2.0	48.4	1.48	1.56	13.5	0.2	0.2	63.6%	
				İ	1	1		i					1						

Stormwater Storage Calculations using Rational Method 10-year Storm - City of Mississauga IDF Data



Building "A" - SWM Tank Design

$$I_{10-yr} = \frac{1010}{(T_c + 4.6)^{0.78}} = 99.2 \ mm/hr$$

Project No.	23007		Area (ha)	0.5351
Analysis By:	Alessandro Stefenatti		Total Runoff Coefficient	0.58
Last Revised:	08 May 2023		Maximum Site Discharge (L/s)	31.8
Time (min)	Intensity (mm/hr)	Q-10 (L/s)	Q-stored (L/s)	Storage Volume (cu.m)
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	99.2	85.1	53.3	48.0
25	71.9	61.7	29.9	44.8
35	57.3	49.2	17.4	36.5
45	48.1	41.2	9.4	25.5
55	41.7	35.7	3.9	13.0
65	36.9	31.7	0.0	0.0
75	33.2	28.5	0.0	0.0
85	30.3	26.0	0.0	0.0
95	27.9	23.9	0.0	0.0
105	25.9	22.2	0.0	0.0
115	24.2	20.8	0.0	0.0
125	22.7	19.5	0.0	0.0
135	21.4	18.4	0.0	0.0
145	20.3	17.4	0.0	0.0
155	19.3	16.6	0.0	0.0
165	18.4	15.8	0.0	0.0
175	17.6	15.1	0.0	0.0
185	16.9	14.5	0.0	0.0
195	16.2	13.9	0.0	0.0
205	15.6	13.4	0.0	0.0
215	15.1	12.9	0.0	0.0
225	14.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
235	14.1	12.1	0.0	0.0
245	13.6	11.7	0.0	0.0
255	13.2	11.3	0.0	0.0
265	12.8	11.0	0.0	0.0
275	12.5	10.7	0.0	0.0
285	12.1	10.4	0.0	0.0
295	11.8	10.1	0.0	0.0
305	11.5	9.9	0.0	0.0
315	11.2	9.6	0.0	0.0
325	11.0	9.4	0.0	0.0
335	10.7	9.2	0.0	0.0
345	10.5	9.0	0.0	0.0
355	10.3	8.8	0.0	0.0
365	10.0	8.6	0.0	0.0

Storage Volume Required (cu.m)	48.0
Storage Volume Provided (cu.m)	110.3
Depth at Outlet (m)	1.11
Maximum Discharge Flow (L/s)	31.8

Outlet Type 120 mm Orifice

Stormwater Storage Calculations using Rational Method 10-year Storm - City of Mississauga IDF Data



Building "G" - SWM Tank Design

$$I_{10-yr} = \frac{1010}{(T_c + 4.6)^{0.78}} = 99.2 \ mm/hr$$

Project N	lo. 23007		Area (ha)	0.4704
Analysis E	By: Alessandro Stefenatti		Total Runoff Coefficient	0.66
Last Revise	ed: 08 May 2023		Maximum Site Discharge (L/s)	30.8
Time (min)	Intensity (mm/hr)	Q-10 (L/s)	Q-stored (L/s)	Storage Volume (cu.m)
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	99.2	85.2	54.4	49.0
25	71.9	61.8	31.0	46.5
35	57.3	49.2	18.5	38.7
45	48.1	41.3	10.5	28.4
55	41.7	35.8	5.0	16.5
65	36.9	31.7	0.9	3.6
75	33.2	28.6	0.0	0.0
85	30.3	26.0	0.0	0.0
95	27.9	24.0	0.0	0.0
105	25.9	22.3	0.0	0.0
115	24.2	20.8	0.0	0.0
125	22.7	19.5	0.0	0.0
135	21.4	18.4	0.0	0.0
145	20.3	17.5	0.0	0.0
155	19.3	16.6	0.0	0.0
165	18.4	15.8	0.0	0.0
175	17.6	15.1	0.0	0.0
185	16.9	14.5	0.0	0.0
195	16.2	13.9	0.0	0.0
205	15.6	13.4	0.0	0.0
215	15.1	12.9	0.0	0.0
225	14.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
235	14.1	12.1	0.0	0.0
245	13.6	11.7	0.0	0.0
255	13.2	11.4	0.0	0.0
265	12.8	11.0	0.0	0.0
275	12.5	10.7	0.0	0.0
285	12.1	10.4	0.0	0.0
295	11.8	10.2	0.0	0.0
305	11.5	9.9	0.0	0.0
315	11.2	9.7	0.0	0.0
325	11.0	9.4	0.0	0.0
335	10.7	9.2	0.0	0.0
345	10.5	9.0	0.0	0.0
355	10.3	8.8	0.0	0.0
365	10.0	8.6	0.0	0.0

Storage Volume Required (cu.m)	49.0
Storage Volume Provided (cu.m)	92.8
Depth at Outlet (m)	0.90

Outlet Type 125 mm Orifice

Water Quality, Initial Abstraction and Water Balance Calculations Based on Stomwater Criteria - City of Mississauga

o/ **T**CC



Water Quality Management

Building "A"

			% TSS	
Inferred Water Quali	ity		Removal	Overall
Roof Bare	1844.2	34.5%	95	32.7
Green Roof	0.0	0.0%	100	0.0
Landscape	1296.0	24.2%	100	24.2
Permeable	2210.8	41.3%	80	33.1
Hard Surface	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0
	5351.0	100%		90.0

Overall TSS Removal Achieved at 80%

Water Balance Management

Initial Abstraction (post Building A)

Roof Bare	1844	34.5%	1	0.34
Green Roof	0	0.0%	5	0.00
Landscape	1296	24.2%	5	1.21
Permeable	2211	41.3%	5	2.07
Hard Surface	0	0.0%	1	0.00
	5351	100.0%		3.6

Required Initial abstraction (mm)	1.4
Required infiltration volume (m ³):	7.4

Total Volume to be used for Irrigation &/or Infiltration = 7.4 cu.m

Proposed Sump in Building 'A' SWM Tank

Footprint Area	m²	43.3
Depth	m	0.30
Provided Volume	m³	13.0

Designed By: Alessandro Stefenatti, B.Eng. Checked By: Paolo Albanese, P.Eng. File No. 23007 Date: 08 May 2023

Building "G"

			% TSS	
Inferred Water Qualit	у		Removal	Overall
Roof Bare	2228	47.4%	95	45.0
Green Roof	0	0.0%	100	0.0
Landscape	911	19.4%	100	19.4
Permeable	1369	29.1%	80	23.3
Hard Surface	196	4.2%	0	0.0
	4704	100%		87.6

Overall TSS Removal Achieved at 80%

Initial Abstraction (post Building G)

Roof Bare	2228	47.4%	1	0.47
Green Roof	0	0.0%	5	0.00
Landscape	911	19.4%	5	0.97
Permeable	1369	29.1%	5	1.45
Hard Surface	196	4.2%	1	0.04
	4704	100.0%		2.9

Required Initial abstraction (mm)	2.1
Required infiltration volume (m ³):	9.7

Total Volume to be used for Irrigation &/or Infiltration = 9.7 cu.m

Proposed Sump in Building 'G' SWM Tank

Footprint Area	m²	54.6
Depth	m	0.30
Provided Volume	m³	16.4

APPENDIX F

Civil Engineering Sketches Site A (SSS-A, SCS-A, SGS-A) -Site G (SSS-G, SCS-G, SGS-G) -

