TRAFALGAR ENGINEERING LTD.

#1 - 481 Morden Road Oakville Ontario L6K 3W6

April 26, 2018 Our File: 1636

Functional Servicing Report Four (4) – Storey Residential Condominium Oakville, Ontario

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared in support of the Site Plan Application for a proposed Four (4) - Storey Residential Condominium development located at 156 Trafalgar Road in Oakville. The 0.092 ha site is located on the west side of Trafalgar Road, north of Randall Street and south of Dunn Street. The report outlines how the development can be serviced by the existing and proposed infrastructure for water, wasterwater, and storm drainage, and is update to the original Functional Servicing Report prepared by D. K. Barker & Associates Ltd., dated February 2013.

Information provided in the report is based on information obtained from the D. K. Barker report, the Town of Oakville, and the Region of Halton, as wells as discussions/meetings with the Town and the Regional Development staff.

This report should be read in conjunction with the proposed Grading / Servicing Plans prepared by Trafalgar Engineering and architectural and landscape plans.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The subject land is currently vacant, but previously contained a two-storey mixed commercial and residential building. This building was already demolished. The site abuts Trafalgar Road to the east and residential detached house to the north, townhouses to the west, and residential/dental office to the south of the property.

Attached is a topographic survey of the site prepared by Cunningham McConnell Limited.

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3.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The Four (4) – Storey Residential Condominium proposes to develop the subject land with 10 residential units. The proposed development has a ramp access to parking garage at the basement level. There are 16 parking spaces at the basement level and an additional 4 parking spaces at the ground level.

4.0 WATER SERVICES

Development of the subject site will require adequately sized water services that comply with the Ontario Building Code (OBC) and Region of Halton Standards.

Plans obtained from the Region of Halton and the Town of Oakville indicate that there is a 150mm diameter watermain along the east side of Trafalgar Road. Per the D. K. Barker report, the current operating pressure is 65 psi. There are currently two service connections to the site. The connection to the south is active and to the north is not. These two service connections will be disconnected at the main. The existing service connections will be abandoned and a new water service will be installed.

Based on architectural plans, the calculated total fixture units for water service pipe are 167 fixture units. Hence, for water velocity of 2.4 m/s, OBC requires a 50mm diameter water service. In addition, a 150mm diameter fire line will be provided to the building.

Per the Region of Halton Standards for 6-storey apartment building or less, the equivalent population density is 135 persons per hectare. Based on this density, the site would have an equivalent of 13 persons (135 persons/ha x 0.092ha).

The Average Day Demand is 0.275 m³/person/day, the Maximum Daily Demand Peaking Factor is 2.25 and the Maximum Hourly Demand Peaking Factor is 4.0. This results in:

- Average Daily Flow = 13 persons x $0.275 \text{ m}^3/\text{person/day} = 3.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$
- Maximum Daily Flow = $2.25 \times 3.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{day} = 8.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ (6 L/min)
- Peak Hourly Flow = $4.0 \times 3.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{day} = 14.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{day} (10 \text{ L/min})$

Fire flow was estimated based on the Fire Underwriter Survey. The estimated fire flow for the site is 5,000 L/min. Therefore, the Maximum Daily Demand plus Fire Flow is 5,006 L/min.

The existing 150mm diameter watermain on Trafalgar Road will supply adequate water for the site and the increase in flow is insignificant.

An existing fire hydrant is located on the southeast corner of Trafalgar Road and Sumner Avenue / Dunn Street, and a new fire department connection is proposed on the northeast corner of the building. The proposed fire department connection is within the 45m maximum radius to the existing fire hydrant.

5.0 SANITARY DRAINAGE

There is an existing 250mm diameter sanitary sewer located along Trafalgar Road in front of the subject property. There are two existing sanitary laterals connected to the existing 250mm diameter sanitary sewer. These two existing sanitary laterals will be disconnected at the main, abandoned, and replaced with a 150mm diameter sanitary lateral for the new development. A new sanitary manhole will be installed 1.0m behind the property line for inspection and maintenance purposes.

Sanitary drainage from ground floor to upper floors will be drained by gravity. However, due to elevation constraints for basement level, it will not be possible to drain by gravity. Therefore, sanitary drainage from basement level will require pumping.

Based on the architectural plans, the calculated total fixture units for horizontal sanitary drainage pipe are 126 fixture units. The proposed 150mm diameter sanitary lateral at 2% slope can accommodate up to maximum of 840 fixture units.

Per the Region of Halton Standards for 6-storey apartment building or less, this results in:

- Equivalent Population = 135 persons/ha x 0.092 ha = 13 persons.
- Average Daily Flow = 13 persons x $0.275 \text{ m}^3/\text{person/day} = 3.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{day} \text{ or } 0.04 \text{ L/s}$
- Peaking Factor = 4.4
- Peak Flow = $4.4 \times 0.04 \text{ L/s} = 0.18 \text{ L/s}$
- Infiltration Allowance = $0.286 \text{ L/s/ha} \times 0.092 \text{ ha} = 0.03 \text{ L/s}$
- Design Flow = 0.18 L/s + 0.03 L/s = 0.21 L/s

The proposed sanitary sewer flows are very small with a minor increase to existing flows from the site. The proposed development will have no significant impact on the downstream sewer flows.

6.0 STORM DRAINAGE AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

6.1 Pre-Development Condition

The subject land is currently vacant, but previously contained a two-storey mixed commercial and residential building. The existing site generally drains to three different directions as follows:

- 1. A small area adjacent to Trafalgar Road drains directly to Trafalgar Road.
- 2. The paved portion (Area = 0.0256 ha) along the south side and at the rear of the property drains towards the existing catch basin. The existing catch basin is located in the driveway on the adjacent lands to the south and outlets to the existing storm sewer on Trafalgar Road.

The Pre-development flows from the paved portion of the site are calculated using the equation below and summarized in the following table.

$$Q = 2.778 C I A (L/s)$$

Pre-Development Flows (From Paved Portion of the Site Draining to Existing CB):

Return Period	Tc (min)	l (mm/hr)	Area (ha)	С	Q (L/s)
5-year Storm	10.0	114	0.0256	0.90	7.3
100-year Storm	10.0	201	0.0256	1.00	14.3

The runoff coefficient for the 100-year storm was maximized to 1.00.

3. The balance of the site, mainly landscape area drains to the northwest corner of the site.

Record information obtained from the Town of Oakville shows that there is an existing 450mm diameter storm sewer on Trafalgar Road and was designed to include the drainage from the subject site. Based on air photo history map 2006 from the Town of Oakville website, the subject land was previously contained a building with asphalt driveway/parking on the south and west sides of the property. The previous runoff coefficient was calculated to be C=0.53 (see Figure 1).

The Pre-development flows from the whole site are summarized in the following table:

Pre-Development Flows (From Site):

Return Period	Tc (min)	l (mm/hr)	Area (ha)	С	Q (L/s)
5-year Storm	10.0	114	0.0920	0.53	15.4
100-year Storm	10.0	201	0.0920	0.66	33.9

The runoff coefficient for the 100-year storm (0.66) was increased by 25%.

The subject lands have two small external drainage areas as follows:

- 1. A small strip of the adjacent site between the property line and the retaining wall on the adjacent site appears drain into the site, although we would expect most of the drainage for this area to infiltrate in the granular backfill of the retaining wall. The flow from this area will not be included in calculation of the proposed sewer system.
- 2. Part of the property to the north, including the portion of the roof drainage flows into the site. The calculated drainage area is 0.0168 ha.

The Pre-development flows from the external property to the north are summarized in the following table:

Pre-Development Flows (From External Property to the North):

Return Period	Tc (min)	l (mm/hr)	Area (ha)	С	Q (L/s)
5-year Storm	10.0	114	0.0168	0.62	3.3
100-year Storm	10.0	201	0.0168	0.78	7.3

The runoff coefficient for the 100-year storm (0.78) was increased by 25%.

6.2 Post-Development Condition

The proposed development will widen the existing driveway on the adjacent property to the south. Drainage from the driveway will be conveyed to the existing catch basin located on the adjacent site and convey to Trafalgar Road sewer via the existing pipe. The drainage area from the proposed site that flows to the existing catch basin is 0.0108 ha.

The new calculated flows from the proposed site draining to the existing catch basin are summarized as follows:

Post-Development Flows (From Paved Portion of the Site Draining to Existing CB):

Return Period	Tc (min)	l (mm/hr)	Area (ha)	С	Q (L/s)
5-year Storm	10.0	114	0.0108	0.90	3.1
100-year Storm	10.0	201	0.0108	1.00	6.0

The runoff coefficient for the 100-year storm was maximized to 1.00.

The building will occupy most of the site with the exception of a small rear and side yards setbacks. The proposed building (main roof) will cover approximately 0.0562 ha. The proposed building will have a flat roof and drainage from the building will be collected into an internal sewer system. To control the flow of the main roof, two roof control flow drains will be installed. Each drain will be controlled to 136 L/min (Zurn controls). Assuming a maximum rooftop ponding of 150mm, the maximum flow from the roof will be 4.5 L/s.

A weeper pipe will be installed along the small landscape area at the rear of the building to collect drainage in this area. This weeper will be connected to the proposed catch basin.

The proposed down ramp to the underground garage will be covered, however, the side will be opened. A trench drain will be required at the bottom of the ramp. The trench drain will be connected to the building's foundation drain sump pit and pump.

A subdrain or weeping tile will be installed around the building. Due to grade issue, the weeping tile around the building will drain to the sump pit and pump into the storm sewer system.

Drainage from lower roofs and patio areas will be collected within the building drainage system. On-site catch basins and area drains will be provided to collect surface runoff. The on-site storm sewer will be designed for the 5-year storm and will be connected to the existing 450mm diameter sewer along Trafalgar Road using a 300mm diameter lateral. Manholes are proposed at the connection point with the mainline storm sewer and on the property line for inspection and flow monitoring purposes.

Calculations of Post-development runoff coefficients are in Figure 2 attached to this report.

Again, the total site area and main roof area are 0.0920 ha and 0.0562 ha, respectively. Therefore, the remaining uncontrolled area is 0.0358 ha.

The Post-development flows from the whole site are summarized as follows:

Post-Development Flows (From Site):

Return		Uncontrolled Flow			Controlled Roof Flow	Total Flow	
Period	tc (min)	l (mm/hr)	Area (ha)	С	Q (L/s)	Q (L/s)	Q (L/s)
5-year	10	114	0.0358	0.74	8.4	4.5	12.9
100-year	10	201	0.0358	0.92	18.4	4.5	22.9

The runoff coefficient for the 100-year storm (0.92) was increased by 25%.

Please note that the Post-development flows from external site will be the same as the Predevelopment flows summarized as follows:

Post-Development Flows (From External Property to the North):

Return Period	Tc (min)	l (mm/hr)	Area (ha)	С	Q (L/s)
5-year Storm	10.0	114	0.0168	0.62	3.3
100-year Storm	10.0	201	0.0168	0.78	7.3

The runoff coefficient for the 100-year storm (0.78) was increased by 25%.

6.3 Comparisons of Flows

Comparisons of Pre-development flows from Post-development flows show a reduction of flow after development.

As illustrated in the table below, Post-development flows draining to the existing catch basin located in the driveway of the adjacent lands to the south will be less than the Pre-development flows:

A. Comparison (From Paved Portion of the Site Draining to Existing CB):

Return Period	Pre-Development Flows Q (L/s)	Post-Development Flows Q (L/s)
5-year Storm	7.3	3.1
100-year Storm	14.3	6.0

Likewise, Post-development flows from the whole site will be less than the Pre-development flows as summarized in the table below:

B. Comparison (From Whole Site):

Return Period	Pre-Development Flows Q (L/s)	Post-Development Flows Q (L/s)
5-year Storm	15.4	12.9
100-year Storm	33.9	22.9

The table below summarized the on-site flows plus external flows, both for Pre and Post-development conditions. It shows that the Post-development flows will be less than the Pre-development flows.

C. Comparison (On-Site Flow + External Flow):

	Pre-Development Flows Post-Development Flows			Flows		
Return Period		Q (L/s)			Q (L/s)	
	On-Site	External	Total	On-Site	External	Total
5-year Storm	15.4	3.3	18.7	12.9	3.3	16.2
100-year Storm	33.9	7.3	41.2	22.9	7.3	30.2

Summary:

- 1. There is adequate water capacity in adjacent watermain to service the proposed development. The additional water usage for the site results in a minor increase and will have an insignificant impact on the water distribution system.
- 2. The increase in sanitary sewer flows from the site is insignificant and the adjacent sewers have sufficient capacity.
- 3. To restrict peak flows from the building to the existing storm sewer, we are recommending the installation of two (2) controlled flow roof drains.

4. As illustrated in the above tables, the post-development flows will be less than the predevelopment flows.

This report has shown that the proposed development of the site can be adequately serviced by making new connections to the municipal storm and sanitary sewers, and watermain on Trafalgar Road.

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Senior Municipal Engineer

Project:	Four (4) - Strorey Resid	dential Condominium
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Subject: Fire Flow Requirements

Required fire flow calculations are provided below:

(Based on guidelines provided in the Fire Underwriter Survey (FUS) – 1999 Edition)

An estimate of the fire flow required for a given area may be determined by the formula:

$$F = 220 * C * (A)^{1/2}$$

Structure: Four (4) - Strorey Residential Condominium

A. Determine the type of construction:

Type of construction, C =

0.6

B. Determine the ground floor area:

Ground Floor Area =

451

 m^2

C. Determine the height in storeys:

Height in Storeys =

4

D. Using the fire flow formula, determine the required fire flow to the nearest 1000 L/min:

Ground Floor (Not considered)) Second Floor (Largest Area) Third Floor (Largest Area) Fourth Floor (Use 50%)

Lota	Area =	

Proposed Area	Area to Consider
451	0
572	572
572	572
534	267
	1.411

 m^2

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Therefore: $F = 220 * C*(A)^{1/2} =$

4,958 **5,000**

L/min L/min

(Rounded to nearest 1,000)

E. Determine the increase or decrease for occupancy and apply to the value obtained in D above. Do not round off the answer:

For this structure, Low hazard Occupancy:

Decrease value by:

15

%

Therefore: F = D (1 - Percent Increase/Decrease in E) =

4,250

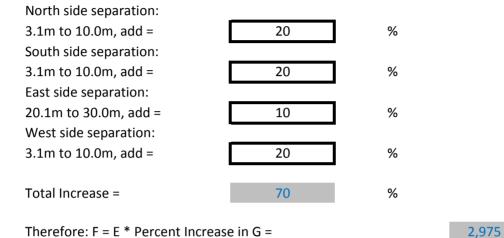
L/min

F. Determine the decrease, if any, for automatic sprinkler protection. Do not round off the value.

With sprinkler system. 50 %

Decrease due to sprinkler = 2,125 L/min

G. Determine the total increase for exposures. Do not round off the value.



H. To the answer obtained in E, subtract the value obtained in F and add the value obtanied in G.

	Е	4,250	L/min	
	F	2,125	L/min	
	G	2,975	L/min	
Fire Flow, $F = E - F + G =$		5,100	L/min	
		5,000	L/min	(Rounded to nearest 1,000)
		1,320	US GPM	

L/min

