

FUNCTIONAL SERVICING REPORT

Water, Sanitary, and Stormwater Management

PROPOSED SIKH TEMPLE ADDITION

2403 KHALSA GATE TOWN OF OAKVILLE

OUR FILE: 1853

PREPARED FOR OAKVILLE GURDWARA

JUNE 2025

REVISION HISTORY

DATE	REVISION	SUBMISSION
June 2025	2	Reissued for OPA/ZBA
September 2024	1	Issued for OPA/ZBA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Functional Servicing Report

This report has been prepared in support of an Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment application for the proposed expansion of the existing Gurdwara building at 2403 Khalsa Gate. The scope of the report is limited to addressing the water, sanitary, and stormwater servicing for the subject lands.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is approximately 1.84 ha in area and is currently zoned Future Development. The site is located at the southeast corner of Pine Glen Drive and Khalsa Gate, with driveway access from both streets. The existing building footprint is approximately 0.052 ha and is located roughly in the centre of the lot. There is an existing garage on the north side of the lot, a small office building on the south side of the lot, and a few portables around the property. There is asphalt parking surrounding all sides of the building.

1.3 Proposed Development

The development consists of an addition onto the existing Sikh Temple on the property. The existing auxiliary buildings will be demolished. The existing driveway access on Khalsa Gate will remain and a relocated access off of Pine Glen Road is proposed. The proposed building has a total footprint of approximately 2535 m². Refer to the Site Plan prepared by Technoarch included in Appendix 'A' for additional detail.

2.0 MUNICIPAL WATER AND WASTEWATER

Municipal water and wastewater services for the subject site are to be designed in accordance with the Region of Halton's "Water and Wastewater Linear Design Manual" 2010 ("Region's Manual") and the Ontario Building Code.

2.1 Water

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 indicated that there is an existing 300mm diameter watermain that runs along Khalsa Gate as well as a 400 mm watermain

on Pine Glen Road. There are currently two service connections to the site off the 300 mm watermain on Khalsa Gate.

Per the Region's Manual, for Community Services, the equivalent population density is 40 persons per hectare. Based on this density, the site would have an equivalent of 74 persons (40 persons/ha x 1.84 ha).

Using the development area and Region of Halton design criteria, the domestic water usage has been estimated.

The fire flow is estimated for demand purposes only using the Fire Underwriter's Survey methodology. Fire flows should be confirmed at the building permit stage by the sprinkler consultant. The estimated flows are summarized below, with detailed calculations shown in Appendix 'B'. A hydrant flow test will be undertaken at the site plan stage. It is noted that there will be no change in expected water demands from the pre- to post-development condition as the land use and site area will not change.

Table 1: Estimated Water Demands

10	(L/min)
10	(L/min)
22	(L/min)
22	(L/min)
8,000	(L/min)
8,022	(L/min)
	10 22 22 8,000

The proposed temple building will remain connected to the existing 300 mm watermain on Khalsa Gate with a 100 mm domestic water line as in the existing condition. The existing office building on the property located southwest of the temple is serviced through a 19mm copper water service connecting to the main building which will be disconnected.

2.2 Wastewater

Record drawings show that there is an existing 300 mm diameter sanitary sewer that runs south along Khalsa Gate. There are currently two service connections to the site; the first one servicing the existing building with a 200 mm diameter sewer into the existing mechanical room. The second connection is north of the building and will be disconnected at the main in accordance with Region requirements.

Using the development area and the Region's Manual for Community Services, an equivalent population density of 40 persons per/ha is used to calculate sewage flows. The results are as summarized below with calculations attached in Appendix 'B'.

Table 2: Estimated Proposed Wastewater Flow (L/s)

Average Daily Dry Weather Flow	0.234 (L/s)
Modified Harmon Peaking Factor	4.28
Infiltration Allowance (0.286 L/s-ha)	0.526 (L/s)
Peak Daily Flow	1.528 (L/s)

The proposed sanitary sewer flows demonstrate no change to the existing flows from the site, since the site area and land use has not changed from pre- to post-development. The proposed development will have no significant impact on the downstream sewer flows. The existing sanitary connection is adequately sized and will be maintained.

3.0 STORM DRAINAGE AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

3.1 Existing Storm Drainage

The topographic survey indicates that the site is relatively flat in the existing condition. The overland flow is generally north-to-south, east-to-west. There is a swale on the south side of the property that was constructed to support a small external drainage area along the south property limit. See Appendix 'A' for design drawings by R.J. Burnside.

Drainage is captured by catchbasins around the site which ultimately outlet to a ditch located on the east side of the Khalsa Gate right-of-way. The site consists of mainly gravel and asphalt parking in the existing condition.

3.2 Proposed Storm Drainage

The proposed condition is such that the site is mainly occupied by the building and parking lot, with some grassed areas along its frontages and scattered within the site.

Drainage from impervious areas will be managed by a traditional piped sewer system consisting of catch basin inlets, maintenance holes, and pipes. The drainage system will also consist of quantity control elements, discussed in further detail in the Stormwater Management section of this report. The site storm sewer will remain in its existing condition with an outlet at the southeast corner of the site.

The Town of Oakville has shared 60% drawings for the Khalsa Gate reconstruction project. The project includes urbanizing the road and adding a municipal storm sewer. The drawings have been reviewed to ensure that the site's storm sewer network can connect to the future municipal sewer system. A ditch inlet manhole is proposed at the swale outlet which will connect to the existing CSP culvert, which corresponds with the proposed DIMH15 on the Khalsa Gate construction drawings. Please refer to Appendix 'A' for the 60% Khalsa Gate design drawings.

3.3 Stormwater Management

3.3.1 Quantity Control

Stormwater quantity controls must be provided such that the post-development runoff does not exceed the pre-development levels for all storms up to and including the 100-year event.

Based on the existing topographic survey, a pre-development composite runoff coefficient was developed for the subject site. In calculating the runoff coefficient, C=0.25 was used for pervious areas and C=0.90 was used for impervious areas. Using a similar method, a post-development composite runoff coefficient was developed using the proposed site plan.

The overall imperviousness of the site will experience a notable increase, as the proposed asphalt parking lot will span majority of the property. The pre-development composite runoff coefficient was found to be C=0.55, and the post-development runoff coefficient was calculated as *C=0.74*. A small external drainage area of approximately 0.014 ha contributes flow from the south of the property, having a runoff coefficient of C=0.25. The Pre-and Post-Development Drainage Plans and supporting calculations can be found in Appendix 'C'.

Using the Town of Oakville IDF Curves and the Rational Method, flows were calculated for the site for various return periods. The following table provides a comparison between the predevelopment and the post-development flows.

Table 3: Pre- and Post-Development Peak Flows

	Pre-Dev Total	Post-Dev Total	Percent
Return	(L/s)	(L/s)	Change
2-yr	234	357	53%
5-yr	325	495	52%
10-yr	384	583	52%
25-yr	509	772	52%
50-yr	623	936	50%
100-yr	715	1037	45%

As shown in the above table, there is a notable increase in flows when comparing the pre- and post-development conditions. Based on the increase in flows, approximately 521 m^3 of storage will be required on site. Refer to calculations in Appendix 'C' for further detail.

To reduce the post-development flows to pre-development levels, a combination of roof storage with roof controls, a Stormbrixx system, and an orifice control will be used.

Two control flow roof drains (Zurn ZCF121) are proposed to reduce the expected flows from the building roof. In the 100-year event, the roof controls will provide a maximum release rate of 6.0 L/s, a total storage volume of 128.7 m³, and a maximum ponding depth of 150 mm. Detailed roof control calculations can be found in Appendix 'C' and a summary is provided below.

For the remaining 392.3 m³ of the storage volume requirement, a Stormbrixx system is proposed. The Stormbrixx will operate as online storage connected to the storm sewer system, with a 300 mm orifice tube on the east inlet to the existing property line manhole to control flows to the 5-year pre-development release rate. *Orifice sizing is provided in Appendix 'C'*. Further details of the Stormbrixx system will be provided at the site plan stage. Note that the ability to store flows from storm events above the 5-year on the parking lot surface will also be explored at the site plan stage.

3.3.2 External Drainage

As previously mentioned, there is a small external drainage area (approximately 144 m²) from the Peppergate development to the south contributing flows to the existing swale at the south property limit of the subject lands. The swale drainage area can be found on the Post-Development Drainage Plan in Appendix 'C'. As mentioned, the drainage area contributing to the swale is very small. As per swale design calculations included in Appendix 'C', the 100-year flow contributing to the swale is 0.029 m³/s. A review of MTO Design Chart 4.20 indicates that the inlet capacity of the ditch inlet at 50% blocked will be 0.55 m³/s. This indicates that the swale is oversized, and therefore we have no concern that the swale will spill to the neighbouring property The expected 100-year depth in the swale can be seen on the swale cross-sections on Drawing G1. The existing swale has been modified to fit within the proposed swale buffer as well as to suit proposed grading on the property while ensuring that the existing drainage patterns are not impeded.

3.3.3 Quality Control

Quality control for the site is currently provided by the existing Stormceptor 750 located at the southwest corner of the property. In order to achieve 80% TSS removal as required by the Town of Oakville, a treatment train approach is used. A Stormceptor EFO10 is proposed upstream of

the Stormbrixx system which can provide 62% TSS removal. We assume that the Stormceptor 750 can provide 60% TSS removal, however, its viability will be confirmed at the site plan stage.

Our design to provide in series OGS units is based on information obtained from the NJDEP Stormwater BMP Manual wherein it provides a simplified equation for the TSS removal rate for two BMP's in a series:

```
R = A + B - [(A x B) / 100]
= 62% + 60% - [(62% x 60%) / 100]
= 122% - 37%
= 85%
```

Where:

R = Total TSS Removal Rate

A = TSS Removal Rate of the First or Upstream BMP

B = TSS Removal Rate of the Second or Downstream BMP

For a Stormceptor EF010 and Stormceptor 750 achieving 62% and 60%TSS removal rate respectively placed in series, a TSS removal rate of 85% can be achieved.

3.3.4 Water Balance

The Town of Oakville requires developments to consider storing stormwater from the 25mm event to be re-used or infiltrated on site. Based on the site area, a storage volume of 461 $\,\mathrm{m}^3$ is required. A best-efforts approach will be used. Methods for re-use will be explored at the site plan stage.

3.3.5 Erosion and Sediment Control (Construction Phase)

On-site controls will be required to mitigate sediment transport. Prior to any construction activity, all sediment and erosion control measures shall be implemented. These measures include sediment control fence and routine 'housekeeping' such as sweeping and flushing of the surrounding roads.

All controls shall be inspected on a regular basis and after rainfall events that generate runoff. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be provided at the site plan stage.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Based on the above, we conclude that the proposed development can be adequately serviced for water, sanitary, and storm drainage. The existing sanitary, water, and storm connections will remain in place and have adequate capacity to serve the proposed addition.

A combination of roof controls, a Stormbrixx system, and an orifice tube are proposed to mitigate the increase in flows from the site as a result of the increase in impervious area. These measures will be used to collect a runoff volume of approximately 521 m^3 from the site.

A Stormceptor EF010 is proposed upstream of the Stormbrixx system to provide 85% TSS removal in combination with the existing Stormceptor 750 on site.

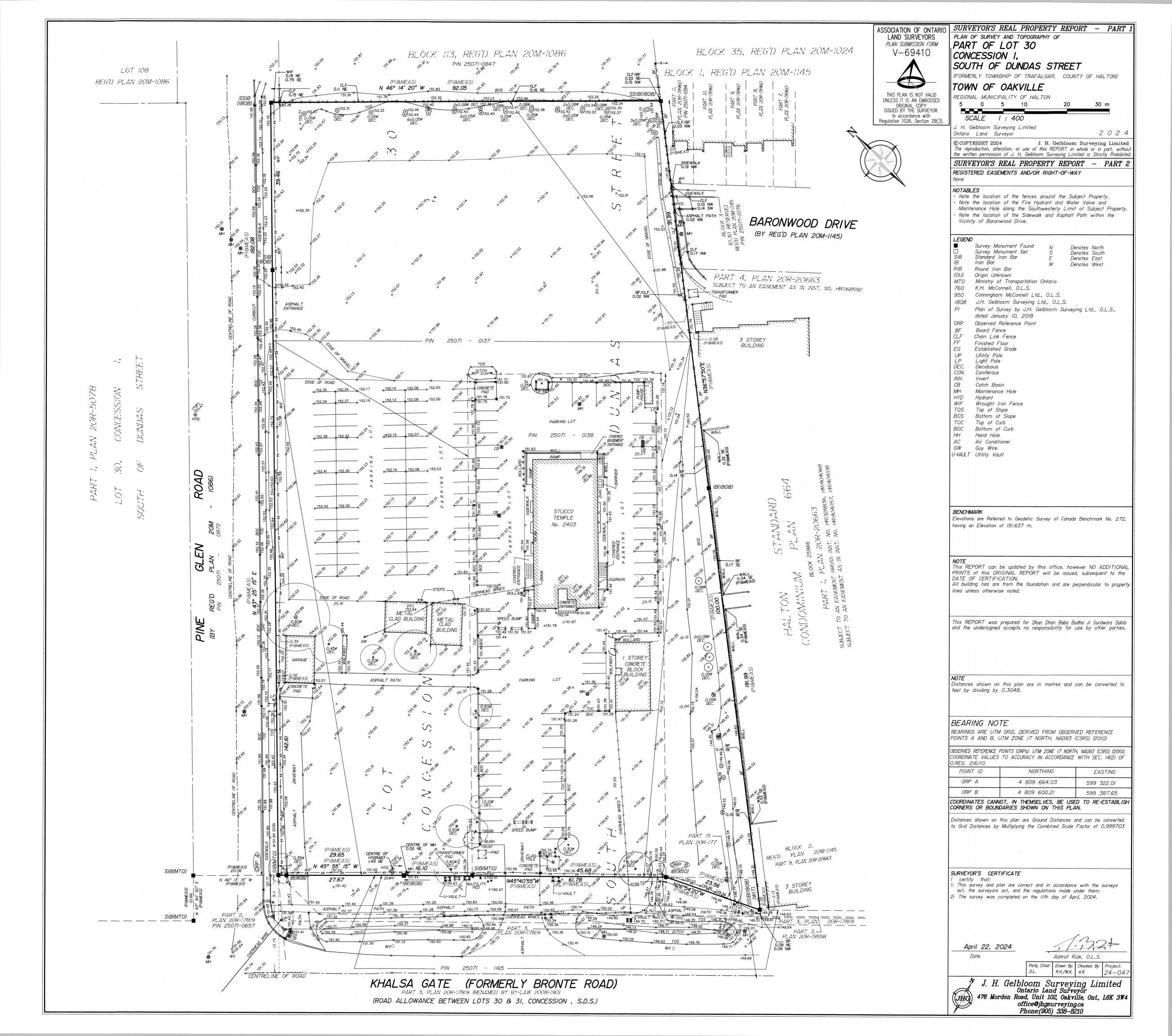
PREPARED BY TRAFALGAR ENGINEERING LTD.

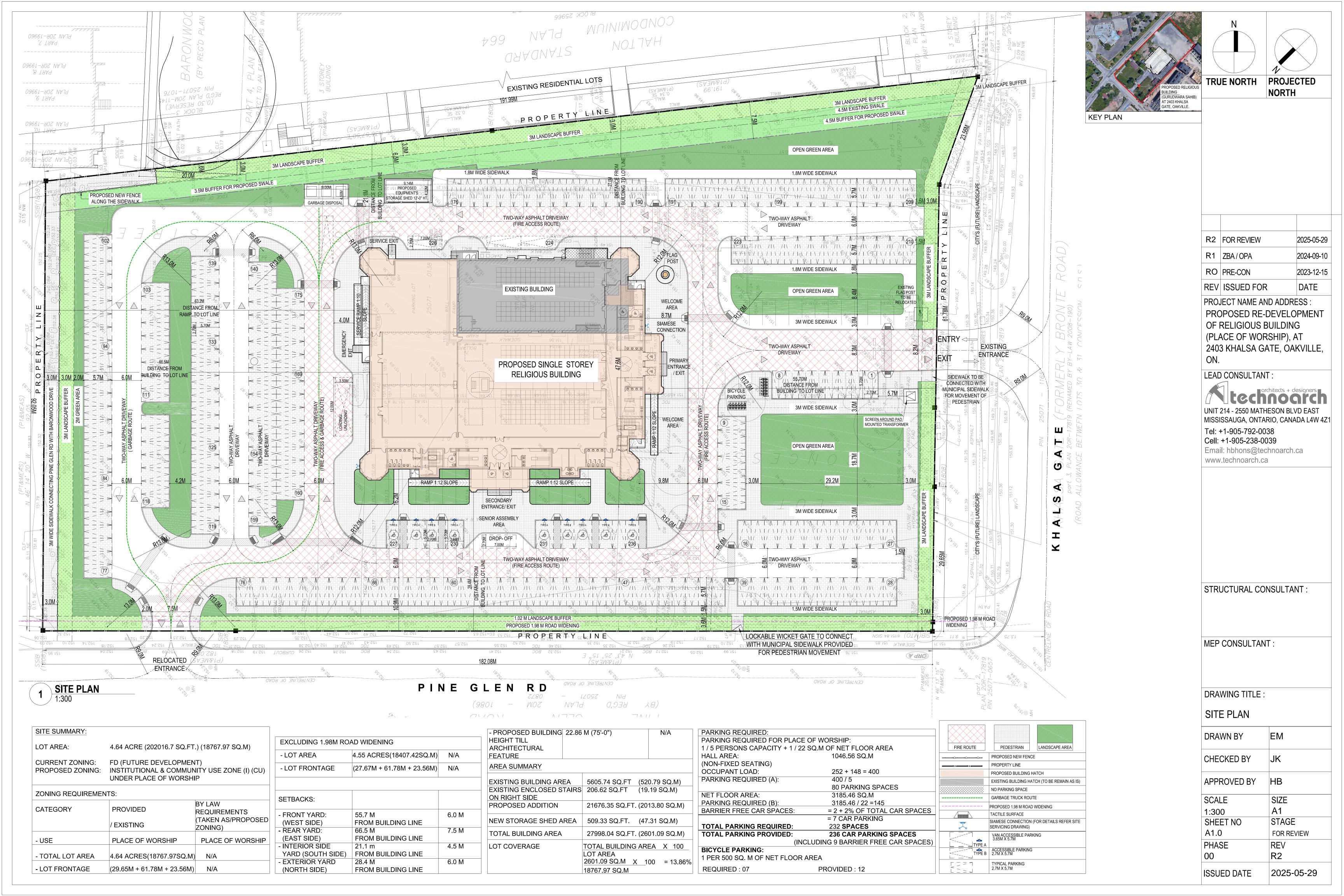
Mary Fornasier, EIT Intermediate Designer

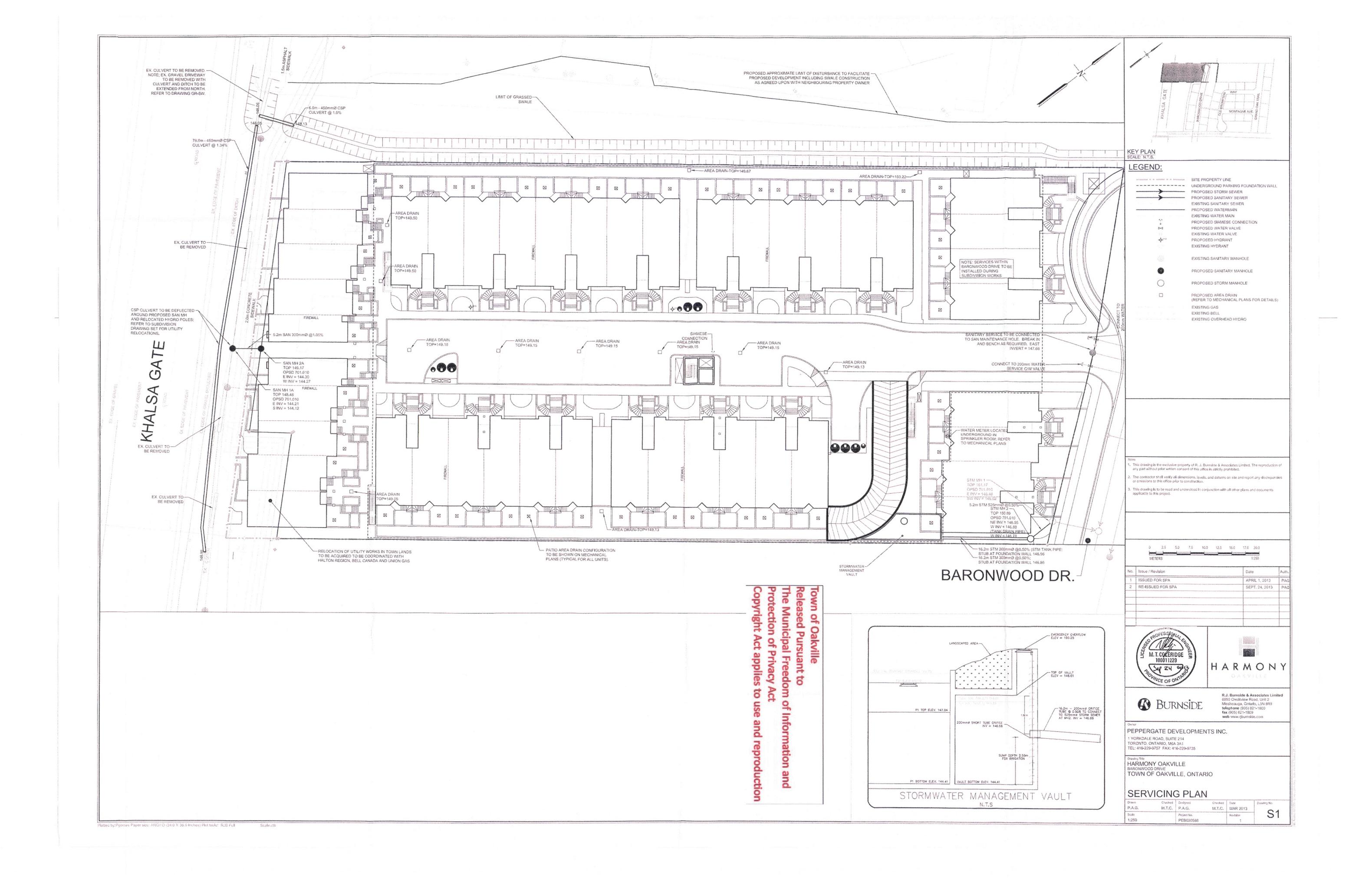
J.T. Nelson, P.Eng.

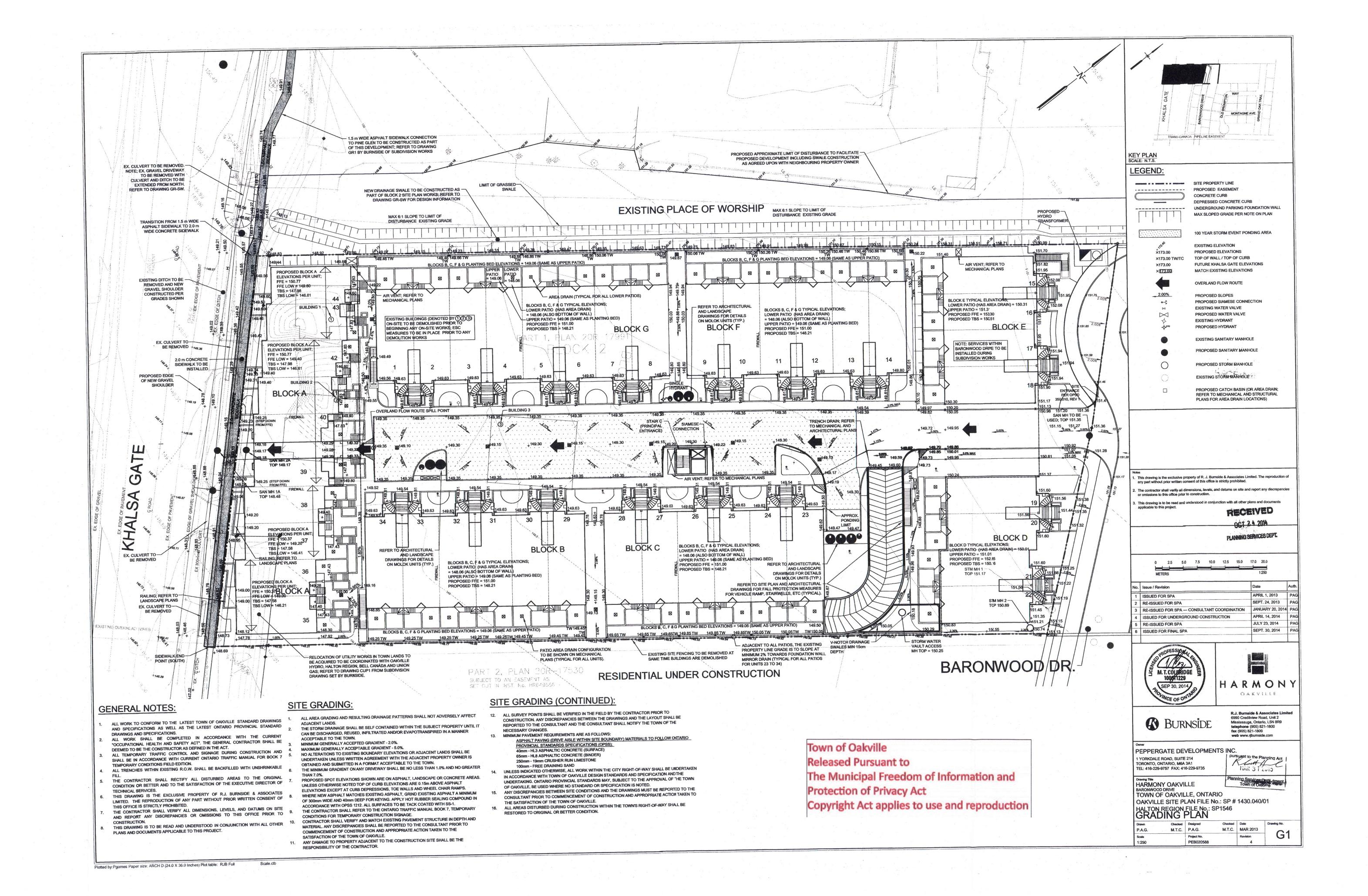
Principal, Design Services

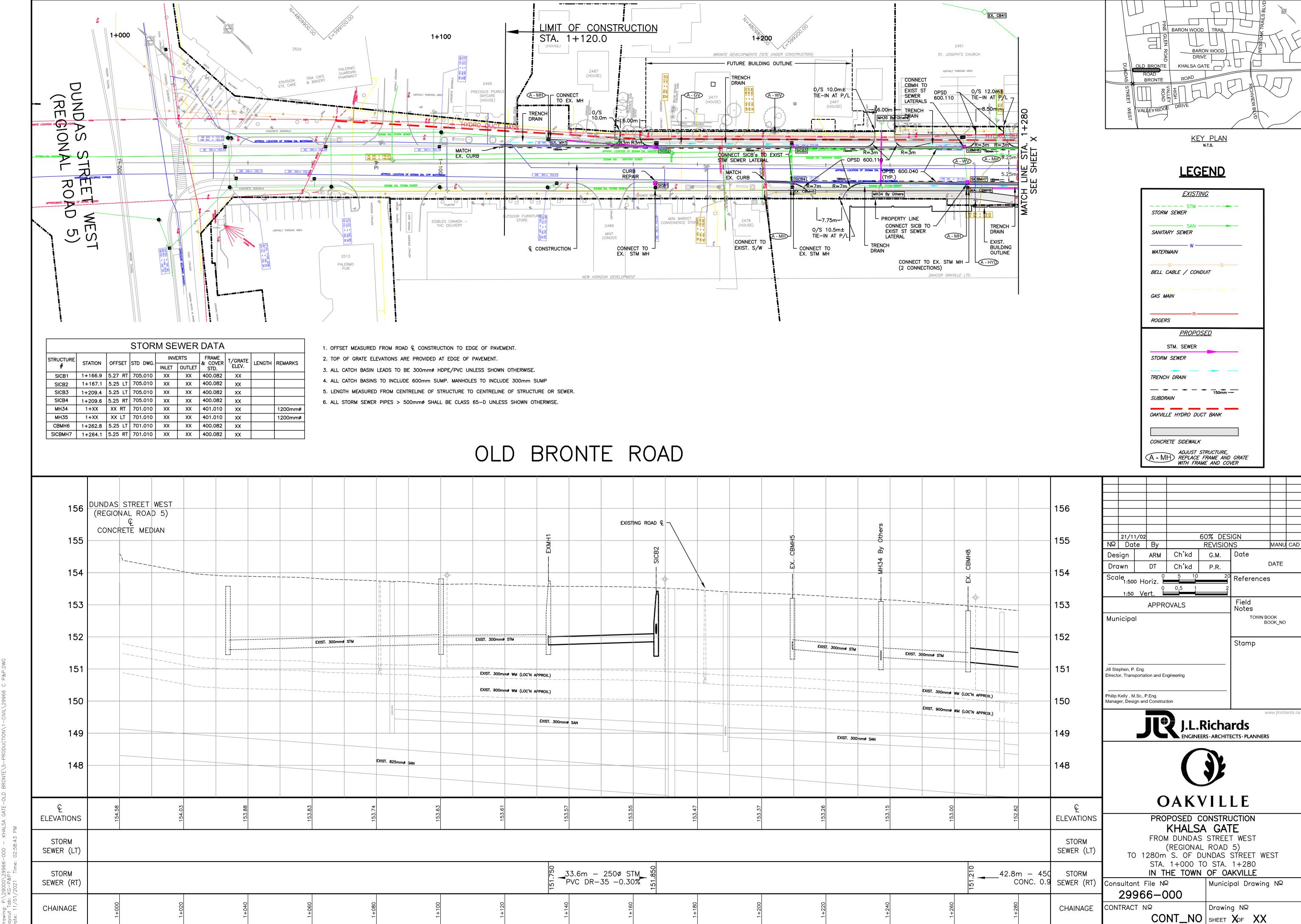


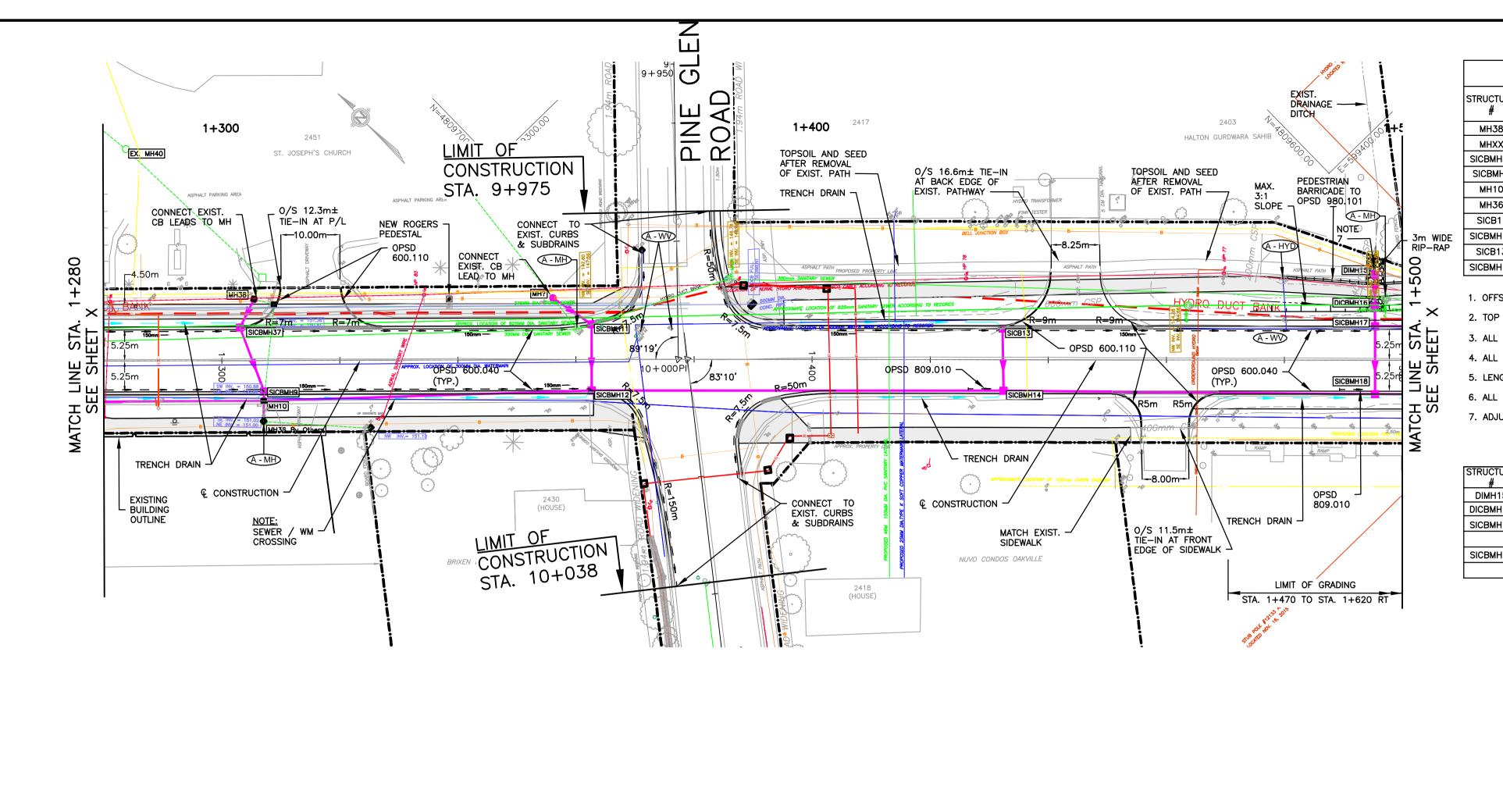












STORM SEWER DATA									
STRUCTURE	STATION	OFFSET	OPSD	INVE	ERTS	FRAME & COVER	T/GRATE	LENGTH	55145146
#	STATION	UFFSEI	UP3D	INLET	OUTLET	STD.	ELEV.	LENGIA	REMARKS
MH38	•								
MHXX									
SICBMH37	1+XX	5.65 LT	701.010	XX	XX	400.082	XX		
SICBMH9	1+XX	5.65 RT	701.010	XX	XX	400.082	XX		
MH10	1+XX	XX RT	701.010	XX	XX	401.010	XX		
MH36	1+XX	XX RT	701.010	XX	XX	401.010	XX		BY OTHER
SICB11	1+XX	XX LT	705.010	XX	XX	400.082	XX		
SICBMH12	1+XX	5.65 RT	701.010	XX	XX	400.082	XX		
SICB13	1+XX	5.65 LT	705.010	XX	XX	400.082	XX		
SICBMH14	1+XX	5.65 RT	701.010	XX	XX	400.082	XX		

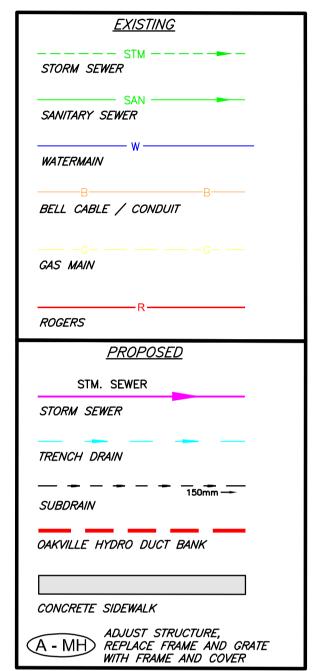
- 7. ADJUST BELL CABLE TO PROVIDE 0.3m SEPARATION FROM DIMH15 WALL

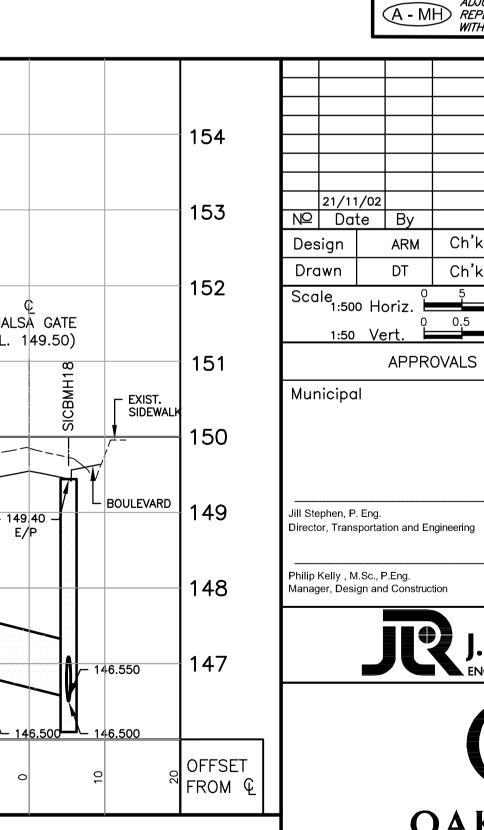
STRUCTURE #	€ OFFSET	OPSD	INVE INLET	INVERTS INLET OUTLET		T/GRATE ELEV.	REMARKS
DIMH15	14.5m LT	702.050		147.00	403.010	148.10	3H:1V (GRATE)
DICBMH16	9.0m LT	702.050	146.90	146.89	403.010	149.35	3H:1V (GRATE)
SICBMH17	5.25m LT	701.012	146.80(E)	146.50(S)	400.082	149.39	
			146.58(W)				
SICBMH18	5.25m RT	701.012	146.58(E)	146.50(S)	400.082	149.39	
			146.55(N)				

LEGEND

KEY PLAN N.T.S.

ROAD BRONTE





J.L.Richards ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS

60% DESIGN

P.R.

Ch'kd

Ch'kd

REVISIONS G.M. Date MANU CAD

DATE

TOWN BOOK BOOK_NO

References

Field Notes

Stamp



OAKVILLE

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION KHALSA GATE FROM 1280m S. OF DUNDAS STREET WEST

(REGIONAL ROAD 5)
TO 1500m S. OF DUNDAS STREET WEST STA. 1+280 TO STA. 1+500

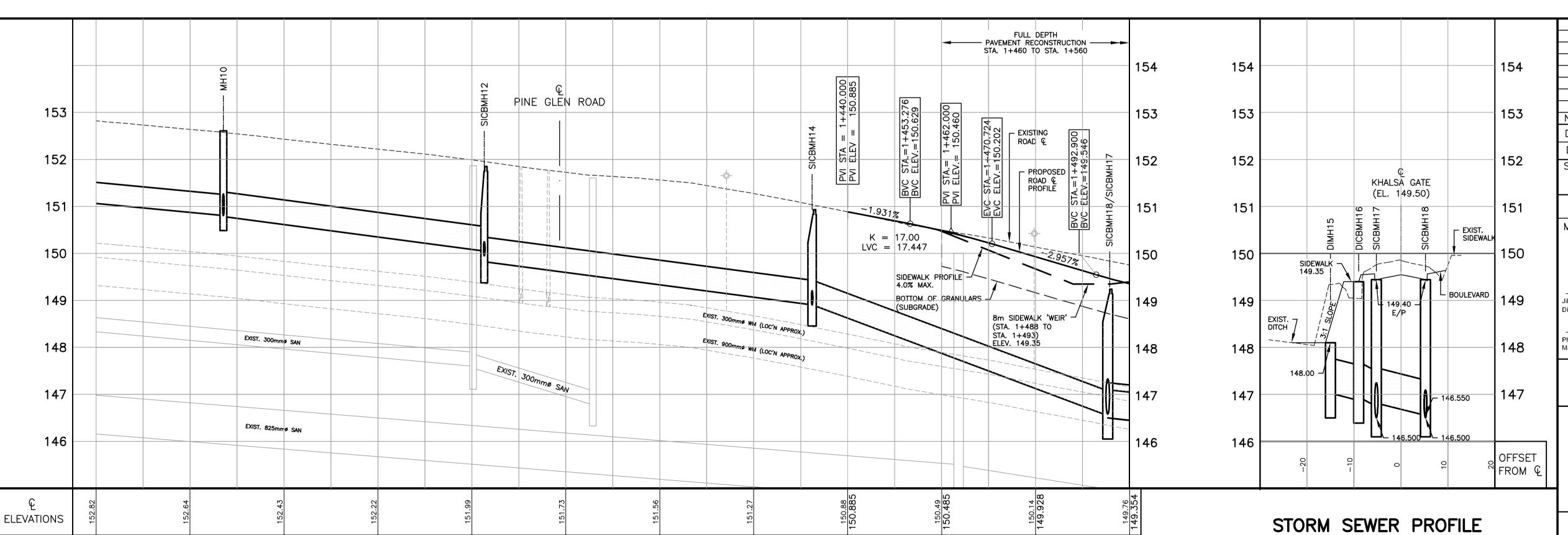
CONT_NO SHEET XOF XX

IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE Consultant File № Municipal Drawing N♀ 29966-000 CONTRACT Nº Drawing N♀

OLD BRONTE ROAD - KHALSA GATE

 $_{69.8m} - 5250 \text{ STM}$

CONC. 1.32%



63.0m - 525ø STM

CONC. 3.74%

SEWER (LT) SEWER (RT)

STORM

STORM

CHAINAGE

2.8m - 450ø STM

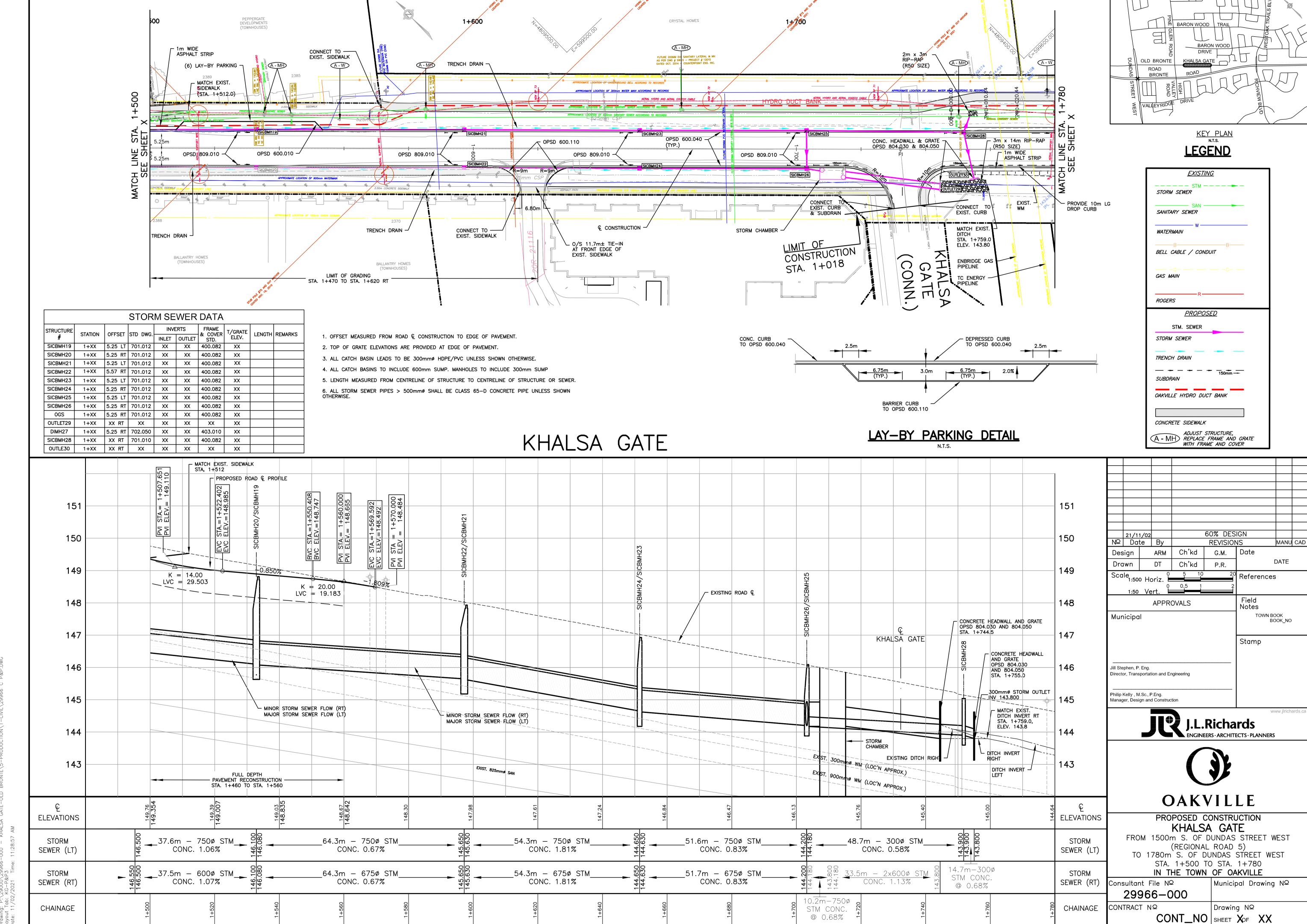
CONC. 0.95%

55.6m - 525ø STM

CONC. 1.32%

(STA. 1+495.3)

NOTE: STORM PIPES CLASS 65-D CONCRETE c/w CLASS 'B' BEDDING



RECO	OF PAVEMENT NSTRUCTION 1+807.00 2317 (HOUSE) 1+800	TOWNHOUSES	1+900
	RECONSTRUCT ENTRA TO FRONT EDGE OF O/S 15.0m±	NCE SIDEWALK	MATRONOUS COCATION OF UNION GASMAN ACC
1+560	PROPOSED PROPERTY TIRE DICB43 150mm OPSD 600.040 TVP	APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF ABANDONED TSOmm WATERMANN GARDEN	OF STATE OF
MATCH LINE STA. 1 SEE SHEET X	(11F.) 1	TO EX. MH32 (10) LAY-BY PARKING EX. MH32 MATCH EXIST. CURB	ASPHALT PATH 900 750mm STORM SE 8 SE Y 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
MATCH	2m x 4m RIP-RAP SPILLWAY	DRAINAGE TO EXIST. DICB STORM OUTFALL ELEV. 142.25 PAVEMENT WIDENING RIGHT STA. 1+807 TO STA. 1+875	CONCRETE SIDEWALK
		(LEAVE EXIST. PAVEMENT IN PLACE) 1.50m CONCRETE SIDEWALK	

1. OFFSET MEASURED FROM ROAD & CONSTRUCTION TO EDGE OF PAVEMENT.

1+XX XX LT 701.010 XX XX 400.082

1+XX XX RT XX XX XX XX

STORM SEWER DATA

STATION OFFSET STD DWG. | INVETS | FRAME & COVER STD. | T/GRATE ELEV.

1+XX XX RT 701.010 XX XX 400.082 XX

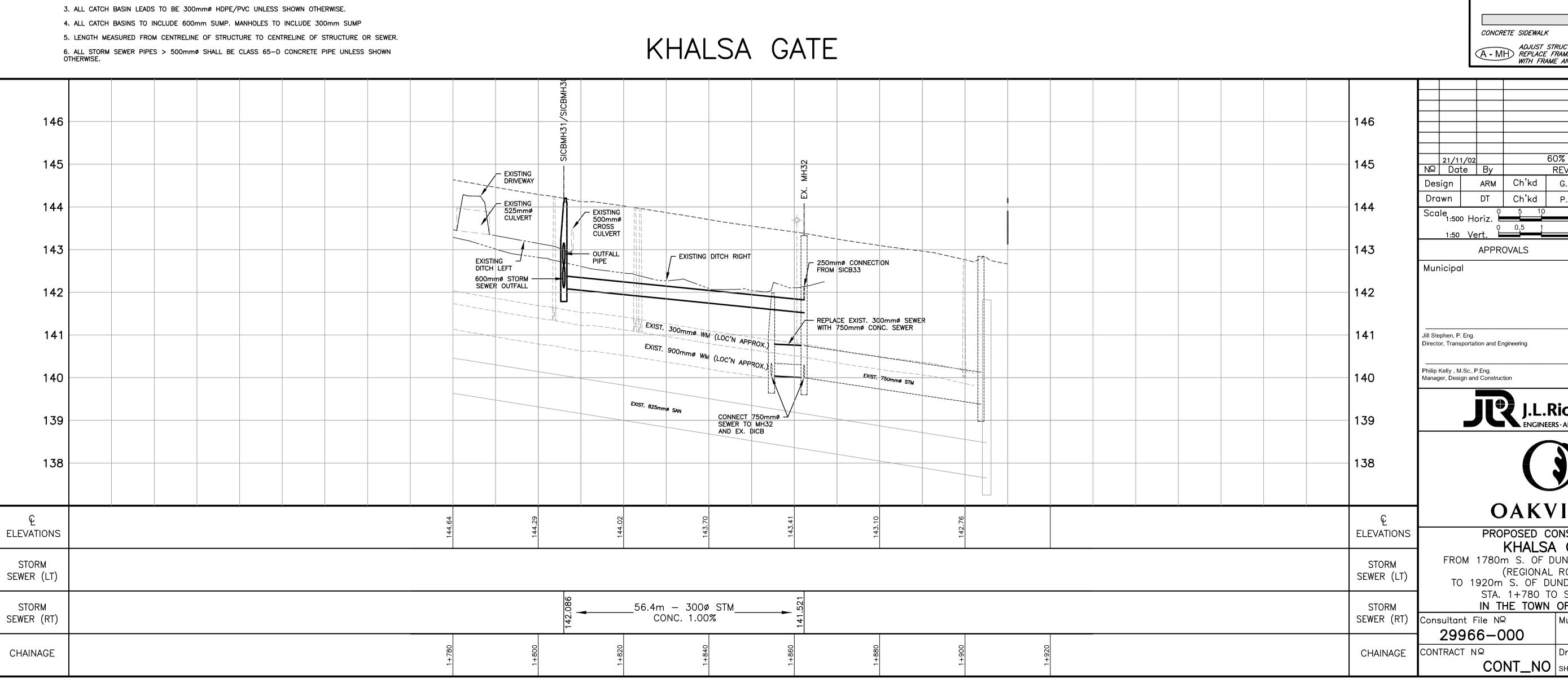
1+XX XX RT 705.010 XX XX 400.082 XX

2. TOP OF GRATE ELEVATIONS ARE PROVIDED AT EDGE OF PAVEMENT.

STRUCTURE

SICBMH30

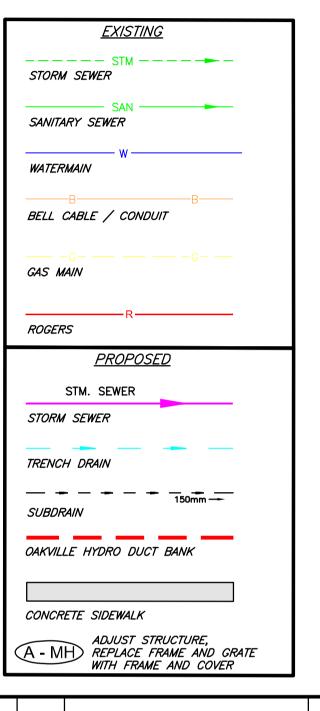
EX MH32



OLD BRONTE ROAD BRONTE

KEY PLAN N.T.S.

LEGEND



60% DESIGN MANU CAD REVISIONS G.M. Date DATE P.R. References Field Notes TOWN BOOK BOOK_NO Stamp

J.L.Richards
ENGINEERS · ARCHITECTS · PLANNERS



OAKVILLE

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION KHALSA GATE FROM 1780m S. OF DUNDAS STREET WEST

(REGIONAL ROAD 5)
TO 1920m S. OF DUNDAS STREET WEST STA. 1+780 TO STA. 1+920 IN THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE

Municipal Drawing N♀ Drawing N♀ CONT_NO SHEET XOF XX



ESTIMATED WATER DEMAND

Project: 2403 Khalsa Gate **Desc:** Sikh Temple

Project No.: 1853 Prepared By: MF Checked By: JN

10 (L/min)

10 (L/min)

22 (L/min)

22 (L/min)

Average Daily Demand:

Minimum Hourly Demand:

Maximum Hourly Demand:

Maximum Daily Demand:

Area Note: For fire resistive buildings, consider the

adjoining floors

two largest adjoining floors plus 50% of

the remaining floors up to eight, when openings are inadequately protected. For

adequately protected vertical openings

consider only the area of the largest floor plus 25% of each of the two immediately

Max. Daily Plus Fire: 8022 (L/min)

	Oc	cupancy Data				Р	eaking Facto	ors		Demand Flow	
		Population	Eq.	Per Cap.					Min. Hour	Max. Hour	Max. Daily
		Density	Population De	mand (L/cap.	Average Daily				Demand	Demand	Demand
Land Use / Occupancy Type	Area (ha)	(pers/ha)	(cap.)	Day)	Demand (L/min)	Min. Hour	Peak Hour	Max. Daily	(L/min)	(L/min)	(L/min)
Community Services	1.840	40.0	74	191	10	1.00	2.25	2.25	10	22	22
TOTAL	2		74		10	•			10	22	22

Fire Flow
Using Fire Underwriters Survey Methodology:

1. An estimate of the fire flow is given by the formula

 $F = 220C\sqrt{A}$

Where:

F = The required fire flow in litres per minute

C = Coefficient related to the type of construction

A = The total floor area in square metres (including all storeys but excluding basements at least 50% below grade)

Type of Construction: Ordinary Coefficient: 1.00 Total Floor Area: 2535 (m²)

F = 11000 (L/min) Adequately Protected Vertical Openings: No

2. Adjust the value in No. 1 for occupancy surcharge/reduction

Occupancy Contents: Combustible Factor: 0%

F = 11000 (L/min)

3. Adjust the value in No. 2 for sprinkler

NFPA 13 Sprinkler:

Fully Supervised:

Standard Water Supply:

4. Adjust the value in No. 2 for exposure

Separation (m) Charge

0%

0%

0%

10%

Separation (m) 20% Yes Reduction: North 81.9 10% 228.1 Yes Reduction: East Yes Reduction: 10% South 29.9 97.7 West **Total Reduction:** 40% **Total Charge:**

Total Reduction: 40% Total Charge: 10%
Sprinkler Reduction: 4400 (L/min) Exposure Charge: 1100 (L/min)

5. Estimated Fire Flow is value in No. 2 less Sprinkler Reduction plus Exposure Charge, rounded to the nearest 1000

F = 8000 (L/min)

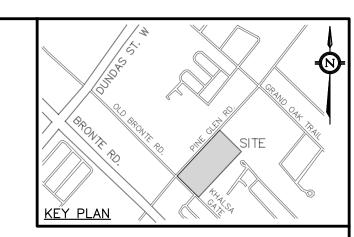
ESTIMATED SANITARY FLOW

Project:2403 Khalsa GateProject No.:1853Desc:Sikh TemplePrepared By:MF

Checked By: JN

				G	necked By: JIN
Land Use / Occupancy Type	Area (ha)	Population Density (pers/ha)	Eq. Population (cap.)	Per Cap. Demand (L/cap./day)	Average Daily Dry Weather Flow (L/s)
TOTAL	0.000		0		0.00
Industrial / Commercial / Institutional					
Land Use / Occupancy Type	Area (ha)	Population Density (pers/ha)	Eq. Population (cap.)	Per Cap. Demand (L/cap./Day)	Average Daily Dry Weather Flow (L/s)
Community Services	1.84	40.0	74	275	0.234
TOTAL	•		74		
TOTAL Residential Peaking Factor: ICI Peaking Factor: Include ICI Peaking?	2 4.50 4.28 Yes		74		0
Tributary Area: Infiltration Allowance:	1.840 0.286	(ha) (L/s ha)			
Residential Average Daily Flow: ICI Average Daily Flow: Total Average Flow:	0.000 0.234 0.234	(L/s)			
Residential Peak Flow: ICI Peak Flow: Infiltration: Design Flow:	0.000 1.002 0.526 1.528	(L/s) (L/s)			





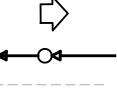
LEGEND



IMP AREA (ha) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY

PROPERTY LINE



OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION

STORM SEWER AND MANHOLE

EXISTING DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY

EXISTING OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION DRAWI

PROPOSED RELIGIOUS BLDG.

2403 KHALSA GATE OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE

PRE-DEVELOPMENT STORM DRAINAGE PLAN

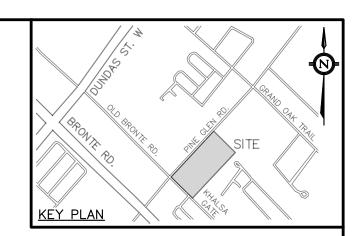


#1-481 MORDEN ROAD, OAKVILLE, ON, L6K 3W6 www.trafalgareng.com

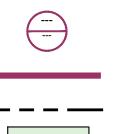
 DESIGN BY
 MF
 SCALE
 1:1000
 DESIGN BY
 DESIGN BY</t

FIG 1

|LENAME: P:\1853 Sikh Temple\04-CAD\03-Site Plan\1853GS.dwc | OTDATF: May 28, 2025 - 4:05pm



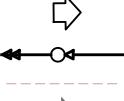




IMP AREA (ha) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY

PROPERTY LINE
PERVIOUS AREA



OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION

STORM SEWER AND MANHOLE

EXISTING DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY

EXISTING OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION

PROPOSED RELIGIOUS BLDG.

2403 KHALSA GATE OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE

POST-DEVELOPMENT STORM DRAINAGE PLAN



#1-481 MORDEN ROAD, OAKVILLE, ON, L6K 3W6 www.trafalgareng.com

 DESIGN BY
 MF
 SCALE
 1:1000
 DATE

 DRAWN BY
 ZI
 DATE
 2025/02/13

 PROJECT No.
 1853

FIG. 2

FILENAME: P:\1853 Sikh Temple\04—CAD\03—Site Plan\1853GS.dwg PLOTDATF: May 28 2025 — 4:05mm

COMPOSITE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

Project:Sikh TempleProject No.:1853Desc:2403 Khalsa GatePrepared By:MF

Checked By: JN

Pre-Development Composite Runoff Coefficient

Surface	'A' (m ²)	'C'	'AC'	% lmp	'Al'
Asphalt	6394	0.90	5755	100%	6394
Gravel	4174	0.60	2504	100%	4174
Grass	7746	0.25	1937	0%	-
			-		-
			-		-
Totals	18314		10196		10568

C = 'AC'/'A' = 0.56 %I = 'AI'/'A' = 58%

External Drainage Area Composite Runoff Coefficient

Surface	'A' (m²)	'C'	'AC'	% lmp	'AI'
South Drainage	144	0.30	43	0%	-
			-		-
			-		-
			-		-
			-		-
Totals	144		43		-
		C = 'AC'/'A' = 0	0.30	%I = 'AI'/'A' =	_

Post-Development Controlled Area Composite Runoff Coefficient

Surface	'A' (m ²)	'C'	'AC'	% lmp	'Al'
Impervious Areas	13835	0.90	12452	100%	13835
Pervious Areas	4479	0.25	1120	0%	-
			-		-
			-		-
			-		-
Totals	18314		13571		13835
		C = 'AC'/'A' = 0	0.74	%I = 'AI'/'A' = 76%	

Post-Development Uncontrolled Area Composite Runoff Coefficient

Surface	'A' (m²)	'C'	'AC'	% lmp	'Al'
Pervious Area	125	0.25	31	0%	-
			-		-
			-		-
Totals	125		31	<u> </u>	-

C = 'AC'/'A' = 0.25 %I = 'AI'/'A' = -

RATIONAL METHOD FLOWS

Based on Town of Oakville IDF Data

Project:Sikh TempleProject No.:1853Desc:2403 Khalsa GatePrepared By:MFChecked By:JN

Pre-Development Parameters

	Site	External	Total
'C'	0.555	0.250	0.552
'A' (ha)	1.844	0.014	1.858
'AC'	1.023	0.004	1.026

Pre-Development Flow

	Intensity	Site Flow	External Flow	Total Flow
Return	(mm/hr)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)
2-yr	82.2	233	1	234
5-yr	114.2	324	1	325
10-yr	134.8	383	1	384
25-yr	162.2	507	2	509
50-yr	182.1	621	2	623
100-yr	200.8	713	2	715
5-yr 10-yr 25-yr 50-yr	134.8 162.2 182.1	383 507 621	1 2 2	384 509 623

Flows have been adjusted using 25-, 50-, and 100-yr factors of 1.1, 1.2, and 1.25 (To a maximum C of 1.0)

Post-Development Parameters

	Controlled	Uncontrolled	External	Total
'C'	0.840	0.250	0.250	0.832
'A' (ha)	1.831	0.013	0.014	1.858
'AC'	1.538	0.003	0.004	1.545

Post-Development Flow

	Intensity		Uncontrolled Flow	Peak Rooftop Flow	External Flow	Total Flow
Return	•	Peak Inflow (L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)	(L/s)
2-yr	82.2	\ . /	(L/3)	4	(L/3)	357
5-yr	114.2		1	5	1	495
10-yr	134.8		1	5	1	583
25-yr	162.2	762	2	6	2	772
50-yr	182.1	926	2	6	2	936
100-yr	200.8	1022	2	11	2	1037

Flows have been adjusted using 25-, 50-, and 100-yr factors of 1.1, 1.2, and 1.25 (To a maximum C of 1.0)

Post-to-Pre Comparison*

	Pre-Dev Total	Post-Dev Total	
Return	(L/s)	(L/s)	Percent Change
2-yr	234	357	53%
5-yr	325	495	52%
10-yr	384	583	52%
25-yr	509	772	52%
50-yr	623	936	50%
100-yr	715	1037	45%

^{*}Storage may be required, refer to Modified Rational Method Storage Calculation and Summary sheets if applicable

MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD STORAGE

Based on Town of Oakville IDF Data

Project:Sikh TempleProject No.:1853Desc:2403 Khalsa GatePrepared By:MFChecked By:JN

Pre-Development

Catchment Area (ha) 1.8439
Runoff Coefficient 0.55
TC (min) 10
Control Level 5-Yr

Pre-Development Peak Intensity: 114.2 mm/hr Pre-Development Peak Discharge: 0.324 (cms)

Post-Development Uncontrolled

Catchment Area (ha)0.0125Runoff Coefficient0.30TC (min)10Control Level100-Yr

External DrainageCatchment Area (ha)0.014Runoff Coefficient0.30TC (min)10Control Level100-Yr

Uncontrolled Peak Discharge: 0.002 (cms) External Peak Discharge: 0.002 (cms)

Post-Development Controlled

Catchment Area (ha) 1.8314

Runoff Coefficient 1.00 (1.25 Adj. Factor)
Time of Concentration 10
Control Level 100-Yr

Post-Development Peak Intensity: 200.8 mm/hr Post-Development Peak Discharge: 1.022 (cms)

Allowable Release Rate: 0.325 (cms)

Intensity i = A x T _D -c (mm/hr) 200.80 158.27 131.37	Inflow Rate Q _P = CiA/360 (m ³ /s) 1.024 0.807	Roof Discharge (m ³ /s) 0.000 0.000	Rate $Q_{A} = Ci_{2YR}A$ (m^{3}/s) 0.325	Volume $V_{I} = 60Q_{P}T_{D}$ (m^{3})	Outflow Volume $V_0 = 30Q_A(T_D + T_C)$ (m^3)	Storage S = V ₁ - V ₀ (m ³)
(mm/hr) 200.80 158.27	1.024 0.807	0.000	, ,	1 1	(m ³)	(m ³)
158.27	0.807		0.325			` '
		0.000		614.4	194.8	419.6
131.37	0.670	0.000	0.325	726.4	243.5	482.8
	0.670	0.000	0.325	803.9	292.2	511.6
112.72	0.575	0.000	0.325	862.2	341.0	521.3
98.99	0.505	0.000	0.325	908.6	389.7	519.0
88.43	0.451	0.000	0.325	946.9	438.4	508.6
80.03	0.408	0.000	0.325	979.4	487.1	492.4
73.19	0.373	0.000	0.325	1007.6	535.8	471.9
67.49	0.344	0.000	0.325	1032.5	584.5	448.0
62.68	0.320	0.000	0.325	1054.7	633.2	421.5
58.55	0.299	0.000	0.325	1074.8	681.9	392.9
42.35	0.216	0.000	0.325	1166.2	974.1	192.1
33.49	0.171	0.000	0.325	1229.6	1266.4	0
	98.99 88.43 80.03 73.19 67.49 62.68 58.55 42.35	131.37 0.670 112.72 0.575 98.99 0.505 88.43 0.451 80.03 0.408 73.19 0.373 67.49 0.344 62.68 0.320 58.55 0.299 42.35 0.216	131.37 0.670 0.000 112.72 0.575 0.000 98.99 0.505 0.000 88.43 0.451 0.000 80.03 0.408 0.000 73.19 0.373 0.000 67.49 0.344 0.000 62.68 0.320 0.000 58.55 0.299 0.000 42.35 0.216 0.000	131.37 0.670 0.000 0.325 112.72 0.575 0.000 0.325 98.99 0.505 0.000 0.325 88.43 0.451 0.000 0.325 80.03 0.408 0.000 0.325 73.19 0.373 0.000 0.325 67.49 0.344 0.000 0.325 62.68 0.320 0.000 0.325 58.55 0.299 0.000 0.325 42.35 0.216 0.000 0.325	131.37 0.670 0.000 0.325 803.9 112.72 0.575 0.000 0.325 862.2 98.99 0.505 0.000 0.325 908.6 88.43 0.451 0.000 0.325 946.9 80.03 0.408 0.000 0.325 979.4 73.19 0.373 0.000 0.325 1007.6 67.49 0.344 0.000 0.325 1032.5 62.68 0.320 0.000 0.325 1054.7 58.55 0.299 0.000 0.325 1074.8 42.35 0.216 0.000 0.325 1166.2	131.37 0.670 0.000 0.325 803.9 292.2 112.72 0.575 0.000 0.325 862.2 341.0 98.99 0.505 0.000 0.325 908.6 389.7 88.43 0.451 0.000 0.325 946.9 438.4 80.03 0.408 0.000 0.325 979.4 487.1 73.19 0.373 0.000 0.325 1007.6 535.8 67.49 0.344 0.000 0.325 1032.5 584.5 62.68 0.320 0.000 0.325 1054.7 633.2 58.55 0.299 0.000 0.325 1074.8 681.9 42.35 0.216 0.000 0.325 1166.2 974.1

ORIFICE CONTROL SIZING

Project:Sikh TempleProject No.:1853Desc:2403 Khalsa GatePrepared By:MFChecked By:JN

Allowable

Catchment Area (ha) 1.84
Runoff Coefficient 0.55

TC (min) 10 Pre-Development Peak Intensity: 82.2 mm/hr Control Level 2-Yr Allowable Peak Discharge: 0.233 (cms)

Orifice Input

Control Type Circular Orifice
Discharge Coefficient, 'C' 0.6

Gravitational Accel., 'g' 9.81 (m/s^2)
Invert Elevation 148.82 (m)Tailwater Elevation 0.00 (m)Maximum Ponding 150.60 (m)

Orifice Equation, $Q = C \times A \times (2 \times g \times H)^{1/2}$

Re-arrange solving for opening area, $A = Q/[C \times (2 \times g \times H)^{1/2}]$

First Iteration

Orifice Head, 'h' 1.78 (m)
Orifice opening area, 'A' 0.065845 (m²)
Orifice Diameter 290 (mm)

Second Iteration

Orifice Head, 'h' 1.64 (m)
Orifice opening area, 'A' 0.068703 (m²)
Orifice Diameter 296 (mm)

Third Iteration

Orifice Head, 'h'
Orifice opening area, 'A'
Orifice Diameter
Orifice Centreline

1.63 (m)
0.068766 (m²)
296 (mm)

Head Check

Ponding Elevation 150.60 (m)

Orifice Discharge 0.233 (cms) --> 0K

CONTROL-FLOW ROOF DRAINS MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD

Based on Town of Oakville IDF Data

Project:Sikh TempleProject No.:1853Desc:2403 Khalsa GatePrepared By:MFChecked By:JN

Hydrology

Catchment Area (ha) 0.2535 Runoff Coefficient 1 TC (min) 10

TC (min) 10 Peak Intensity: 114.2 mm/hr
Storm Return 5-Yr Peak Inflow: 0.08 (cms)

Conventional Roof Data Green Roof Data

Roof Area (m²)2535Green Roof Area (m²)0Maximum Rise (mm)150Green Roof Storage (m³)0Number of Notches4 (# Notches Assumed)Storage Cell Depth (mm)0

Average Discharge (L/s) 4.9Total Storage (m³) 129.2

Storm				Average			0.
Duration	Intensity	Inflow Rate	Inflow Volume	Release	Outflow Volume		Storage
T_D	$i = A \times T_D^{-C}$	$Q_p = CiA/360$	$V_I = 60Q_PT_D$	Rate, Q _A	$V_0 = 60Q_A(T_D)$	Depth	$S = V_1 - V_0$
(min)	(mm/hr)	(m ³ /s)	(m ³)	(L/s)	(m ³)	(mm)	(m ³)
10	114.21	0.080	48.3	4.2	2.5	107	45.7
15	90.59	0.064	57.4	4.5	4.0	113	53.4
20	75.54	0.053	63.8	4.6	5.5	117	58.3
25	65.06	0.046	68.7	4.7	7.0	119	61.7
30	57.31	0.040	72.6	4.7	8.5	120	64.1
35	51.33	0.036	75.9	4.8	10.0	121	65.9
40	46.57	0.033	78.7	4.8	11.6	122	67.1
45	42.67	0.030	81.1	4.8	13.1	123	68.1
50	39.43	0.028	83.3	4.9	14.6	123	68.7
55	36.67	0.026	85.2	4.9	16.1	123	69.2
60	34.31	0.024	87.0	4.9	17.5	124	69.4
90	25.00	0.018	95.1	4.9	26.2	123	68.8
120	19.87	0.014	100.7	4.8	34.5	122	66.2
150	16.59	0.012	105.1	4.7	42.4	119	62.8
180	14.30	0.010	108.8	4.6	49.8	117	58.9
210	12.61	0.009	111.8	4.5	56.9	114	55.0
240	11.30	0.008	114.5	4.4	63.3	112	51.2
270	10.25	0.007	116.9	4.3	69.4	109	47.5
300	9.40	0.007	119.1	4.2	75.2	106	43.9
360	8.08	0.006	122.9	4.0	85.6	100	37.3
420	7.11	0.005	126.1	3.7	94.3	95	31.8
480	6.36	0.004	129.0	3.5	102.1	90	26.9
540	5.77	0.004	131.5	3.4	108.6	85	22.9
600	5.28	0.004	133.9	3.2	114.3	81	19.6
720	4.53	0.003	137.9	2.9	123.6	73	14.4
960	3.56	0.003	144.6	2.4	136.3	60	8.2
1200	2.96	0.002	149.9	2.0	144.9	51	5.0
1440	2.54	0.002	154.3	1.7	150.8	44	3.5

CONTROL-FLOW ROOF DRAINS MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD

Based on Town of Oakville IDF Data

Project:Sikh TempleProject No.:1853Desc:2403 Khalsa GatePrepared By:MFChecked By:JN

Hydrology

Catchment Area (ha) 0.2535 Runoff Coefficient 1 TC (min) 10

 TC (min)
 10
 Peak Intensity: 134.8 mm/hr

 Storm Return
 10-Yr
 Peak Inflow: 0.095 (cms)

Conventional Roof Data Green Roof Data

Roof Area (m²)2535Green Roof Area (m²)0Maximum Rise (mm)150Green Roof Storage (m³)0Number of Notches4 (# Notches Assumed)Storage Cell Depth (mm)0

Average Discharge (L/s) 5.2Total Storage (m 3) 129.2

Storm				Average			
Duration	Intensity	Inflow Rate	Inflow Volume	Release	Outflow Volume		Storage
T_D	$i = A \times T_D^{-C}$	$Q_P = CiA/360$	$V_I = 60Q_PT_D$	Rate, Q _A	$V_0 = 60Q_A(T_D)$	Depth	$S = V_1 - V_0$
(min)	(mm/hr)	(m ³ /s)	(m ³)	(L/s)	(m ³)	(mm)	(m ³)
10	134.79	0.095	56.9	4.5	2.7	114	54.3
15	106.76	0.075	67.7	4.7	4.3	120	63.4
20	88.94	0.063	75.2	4.9	5.8	123	69.3
25	76.53	0.054	80.8	5.0	7.5	126	73.4
30	67.37	0.047	85.4	5.0	9.1	128	76.3
35	60.30	0.042	89.2	5.1	10.7	129	78.5
40	54.67	0.038	92.4	5.1	12.3	130	80.1
45	50.07	0.035	95.2	5.1	13.9	130	81.3
50	46.24	0.033	97.7	5.2	15.5	131	82.2
55	42.99	0.030	99.9	5.2	17.1	131	82.8
60	40.20	0.028	101.9	5.2	18.6	131	83.3
90	29.24	0.021	111.2	5.2	27.9	131	83.2
120	23.21	0.016	117.7	5.1	36.9	130	80.8
150	19.36	0.014	122.7	5.1	45.5	128	77.2
180	16.67	0.012	126.8	5.0	53.6	126	73.2
210	14.68	0.010	130.3	4.9	61.3	123	69.0
240	13.15	0.009	133.3	4.8	68.5	121	64.8
270	11.93	0.008	136.0	4.7	75.4	118	60.6
300	10.93	0.008	138.5	4.6	81.9	115	56.5
360	9.39	0.007	142.8	4.3	93.6	110	49.1
420	8.25	0.006	146.4	4.1	104.0	105	42.4
480	7.38	0.005	149.7	3.9	113.1	100	36.5
540	6.69	0.005	152.5	3.7	120.9	95	31.6
600	6.12	0.004	155.1	3.6	128.0	90	27.1
720	5.25	0.004	159.7	3.2	139.2	82	20.5
960	4.12	0.003	167.1	2.7	155.1	68	12.1
1200	3.41	0.002	173.1	2.3	165.4	58	7.6
1440	2.93	0.002	178.1	2.0	173.1	51	4.9

CONTROL-FLOW ROOF DRAINS MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD

Based on Town of Oakville IDF Data

Project:Sikh TempleProject No.:1853Desc:2403 Khalsa GatePrepared By:MFChecked By:JN

Hydrology

Catchment Area (ha) 0.2535 Runoff Coefficient 1 TC (min) 10

TC (min) 10 Peak Intensity: 162.2 mm/hr
Storm Return 25-Yr Peak Inflow: 0.114 (cms)

Conventional Roof Data Green Roof Data

Roof Area (m²)2535Green Roof Area (m²)0Maximum Rise (mm)150Green Roof Storage (m³)0Number of Notches4 (# Notches Assumed)Storage Cell Depth (mm)0

Average Discharge (L/s) 5.5Total Storage (m³) 129.2

Storm				Average			
Duration	Intensity	Inflow Rate	Inflow Volume	Release	Outflow Volume		Storage
T _D	$i = A \times T_D^{-C}$	$Q_{\rm p} = CiA/360$	$V_I = 60Q_PT_D$	Rate, Q _A	$V_0 = 60Q_A(T_D)$	Depth	$S = V_1 - V_0$
(min)	(mm/hr)	(m ³ /s)	(m ³)	(L/s)	(m ³)	(mm)	(m ³)
10	162.17	0.114	68.5	4.8	2.9	121	65.6
15	128.00	0.090	81.1	5.0	4.5	128	76.6
20	106.39	0.075	89.9	5.2	6.2	132	83.7
25	91.40	0.064	96.5	5.3	7.9	134	88.6
30	80.36	0.057	101.9	5.4	9.6	136	92.2
35	71.85	0.051	106.3	5.4	11.4	137	94.9
40	65.09	0.046	110.0	5.5	13.1	138	96.9
45	59.58	0.042	113.3	5.5	14.8	139	98.5
50	54.99	0.039	116.2	5.5	16.5	140	99.6
55	51.10	0.036	118.7	5.5	18.2	140	100.5
60	47.77	0.034	121.1	5.5	19.9	140	101.2
90	34.67	0.024	131.8	5.5	29.9	141	101.9
120	27.48	0.019	139.3	5.5	39.7	140	99.7
150	22.90	0.016	145.2	5.4	48.9	138	96.2
180	19.71	0.014	149.9	5.4	57.8	136	92.1
210	17.35	0.012	154.0	5.3	66.3	134	87.6
240	15.53	0.011	157.5	5.2	74.5	131	83.0
270	14.08	0.010	160.6	5.1	82.3	129	78.4
300	12.90	0.009	163.5	5.0	89.6	126	73.8
360	11.07	0.008	168.4	4.8	103.0	121	65.3
420	9.73	0.007	172.6	4.6	115.2	116	57.4
480	8.70	0.006	176.3	4.4	126.0	111	50.4
540	7.87	0.006	179.7	4.2	135.5	106	44.2
600	7.21	0.005	182.7	4.0	144.2	102	38.5
720	6.18	0.004	187.9	3.7	158.2	93	29.8
960	4.84	0.003	196.5	3.1	178.4	79	18.1
1200	4.01	0.003	203.3	2.7	191.7	68	11.7
1440	3.44	0.002	209.1	2.3	201.2	59	7.9

CONTROL-FLOW ROOF DRAINS MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD

Based on Town of Oakville IDF Data

Project:Sikh TempleProject No.:1853Desc:2403 Khalsa GatePrepared By:MFChecked By:JN

Hydrology

Catchment Area (ha) 0.2535
Runoff Coefficient 1

 TC (min)
 10
 Peak Intensity: 182.1 mm/hr

 Storm Return
 50-Yr
 Peak Inflow: 0.128 (cms)

Conventional Roof Data

Roof Area (m²)2535Green Roof Area (m²)0Maximum Rise (mm)150Green Roof Storage (m³)0Number of Notches4 (# Notches Assumed)Storage Cell Depth (mm)0

Green Roof Data

Average Discharge (L/s) 5.8 Total Storage (m³) 129.2

Storm				Average			
Duration	Intensity	Inflow Rate	Inflow Volume	Release	Outflow Volume		Storage
T _D	$i = A \times T_D^{-C}$	$Q_P = CiA/360$	$V_I = 60Q_PT_D$	Rate, Q _A	$V_0 = 60Q_A(T_D)$	Depth	$S = V_I - V_O$
(min)	(mm/hr)	(m ³ /s)	(m ³)	(L/s)	(m ³)	(mm)	(m ³)
10	182.06	0.128	76.9	5.0	3.0	126	73.9
15	143.68	0.101	91.1	5.2	4.7	133	86.3
20	119.36	0.084	100.9	5.4	6.5	137	94.4
25	102.47	0.072	108.2	5.5	8.3	140	100.0
30	90.02	0.063	114.1	5.6	10.0	142	104.1
35	80.44	0.057	119.0	5.6	11.8	143	107.1
40	72.82	0.051	123.1	5.7	13.6	144	109.4
45	66.61	0.047	126.6	5.7	15.4	145	111.2
50	61.43	0.043	129.8	5.7	17.2	145	112.6
55	57.06	0.040	132.6	5.7	19.0	146	113.6
60	53.30	0.038	135.1	5.8	20.7	146	114.4
90	38.57	0.027	146.7	5.8	31.2	147	115.5
120	30.51	0.021	154.7	5.7	41.3	146	113.4
150	25.38	0.018	160.8	5.7	51.1	144	109.7
180	21.81	0.015	165.8	5.6	60.5	142	105.3
210	19.17	0.013	170.1	5.5	69.6	140	100.5
240	17.14	0.012	173.8	5.4	78.2	138	95.6
270	15.52	0.011	177.0	5.3	86.3	135	90.7
300	14.20	0.010	180.0	5.2	94.1	133	85.9
360	12.17	0.009	185.1	5.0	108.8	128	76.3
420	10.68	0.008	189.5	4.8	121.7	123	67.8
480	9.53	0.007	193.3	4.6	133.5	118	59.8
540	8.62	0.006	196.7	4.4	144.0	113	52.7
600	7.88	0.006	199.8	4.3	153.2	108	46.6
720	6.75	0.005	205.2	3.9	169.1	99	36.1
960	5.28	0.004	214.0	3.3	191.6	84	22.4
1200	4.36	0.003	220.9	2.9	206.5	73	14.5
1440	3.73	0.003	226.8	2.5	217.1	64	9.6

CONTROL-FLOW ROOF DRAINS MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD

Based on Town of Oakville IDF Data

Project:Sikh TempleProject No.:1853Desc:2403 Khalsa GatePrepared By:MFChecked By:JN

Hydrology

Catchment Area (ha) 0.2535 Runoff Coefficient 1 TC (min) 10

 TC (min)
 10
 Peak Intensity: 200.8 mm/hr

 Storm Return
 100-Yr
 Peak Inflow: 0.141 (cms)

Conventional Roof Data Green Roof Data

Roof Area (m²)2535Green Roof Area (m²)0Maximum Rise (mm)150Green Roof Storage (m³)0Number of Notches4 (# Notches Assumed)Storage Cell Depth (mm)0

Average Discharge (L/s) 6.0Total Storage (m³) 129.2

Storm				Average			
Duration	Intensity	Inflow Rate	Inflow Volume	Release	Outflow Volume		Storage
T _D	$i = A \times T_D^{-C}$	$Q_P = CiA/360$	$V_I = 60Q_PT_D$	Rate, Q _A	$V_0 = 60Q_A(T_D)$	Depth	$S = V_1 - V_0$
(min)	(mm/hr)	(m ³ /s)	(m ³)	(L/s)	(m ³)	(mm)	(m ³)
10	200.80	0.141	84.8	5.1	3.1	131	81.8
15	158.27	0.111	100.3	5.4	4.9	138	95.4
20	131.37	0.093	111.0	5.6	6.7	142	104.3
25	112.72	0.079	119.1	5.7	8.5	144	110.5
30	98.99	0.070	125.5	5.8	10.4	146	115.1
35	88.43	0.062	130.8	5.8	12.2	148	118.5
40	80.03	0.056	135.3	5.9	14.1	149	121.2
45	73.19	0.052	139.1	5.9	15.9	150	123.2
50	67.49	0.048	142.6	5.9	17.8	150	124.8
55	62.68	0.044	145.6	6.0	19.6	151	126.0
60	58.55	0.041	148.4	6.0	21.5	151	126.9
90	42.35	0.030	161.0	6.0	32.4	152	128.7
120	33.49	0.024	169.8	6.0	43.0	151	126.8
150	27.85	0.020	176.5	5.9	53.2	150	123.3
180	23.93	0.017	182.0	5.8	63.0	148	119.0
210	21.04	0.015	186.7	5.8	72.5	146	114.2
240	18.81	0.013	190.7	5.7	81.6	144	109.1
270	17.03	0.012	194.3	5.6	90.4	142	103.9
300	15.58	0.011	197.5	5.5	98.8	139	98.7
360	13.35	0.009	203.1	5.3	114.3	134	88.8
420	11.72	0.008	207.9	5.1	128.5	129	79.4
480	10.46	0.007	212.1	4.9	141.3	124	70.8
540	9.46	0.007	215.8	4.7	152.8	120	63.1
600	8.65	0.006	219.2	4.5	163.3	115	55.9
720	7.40	0.005	225.2	4.2	180.8	106	44.3
1200	4.78	0.003	242.4	3.1	224.0	79	18.4
1440	4.78	0.003	248.8	2.7	236.1	69	12.6
			tional Flow yleml1 2		230.1	09	12.0

MANNING'S OPEN CHANNEL FLOW FLOW DEPTH AND VELOCITY CALCULATION

Project:2403 Khalsa GateProject No.:1853Desc:South SwalePrepared By:MFMunicipality:Town of OakvilleChecked By:JN

Channel Geometry

Longitudinal Slope	2 (%)
Manning's 'n'	0.045
Side Slope 'z1'	3 :1
Side Slope 'z2'	3 :1
Bottom Width	0.300 (m)
Channel Depth	0.300 (m)

Tributary Characteristics

Tributary Area 0.2045 (ha)
Tributary Runoff Coefficient 0.25
Storm 5-yr

Peak Intensity 114.2 (mm/hr)
Design Flow 0.016 (cms)

Flow Characteristics

Flow Depth	0.075 (m)
Delta Flow	0.001 < Goal Seek to Zero by changing Flow Depth
Area	0.039 (m²)
Wetted Perimeter	0.775 (m)
Top Width	0.751 (m)
Flow	0.017 (cms)
Velocity	0.432 (m/s)
Depth x Velocity	$0.03 \text{ (m}^2/\text{s)}$

Assumptions:

1) Manning's 'n' based on Grassed Channels and Swales -> Mowed Kentucky Bluegrass. See MTO Design Chart 2.01

TRAFALGAR ENGINEERING LTD.

MANNING'S OPEN CHANNEL FLOW FLOW DEPTH AND VELOCITY CALCULATION

Project:2403 Khalsa GateProject No.:1853Desc:South SwalePrepared By:MFMunicipality:Town of OakvilleChecked By:JN

Channel Geometry

Longitudinal Slope	2 (%)
Manning's 'n'	0.045
Side Slope 'z1'	3 :1
Side Slope 'z2'	3 :1
Bottom Width	0.300 (m)
Channel Depth	0.300 (m)

Tributary Characteristics

Tributary Area 0.2045 (ha)
Tributary Runoff Coefficient 0.25
Storm 100-yr

Peak Intensity 200.8 (mm/hr)
Design Flow 0.029 (cms)

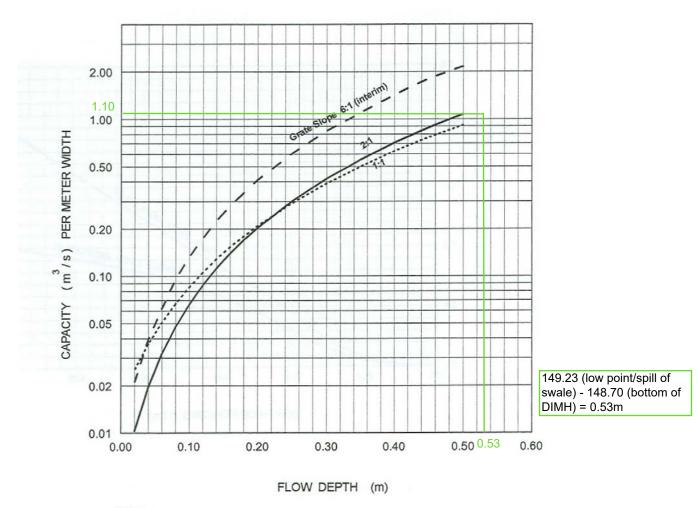
Flow Characteristics

riow Characteristics	
Flow Depth	0.097 (m)
Delta Flow	0.000 < Goal Seek to Zero by changing Flow Depth
Area	0.058 (m ²)
Wetted Perimeter	0.915 (m)
Top Width	0.883 (m)
Flow	0.029 (cms)
Velocity	0.497 (m/s)
Depth x Velocity	$0.05 \text{ (m}^2/\text{s)}$

Assumptions:

1) Manning's 'n' based on Grassed Channels and Swales --> Mowed Kentucky Bluegrass. See MTO Design Chart 2.01

Design Chart 4.20: Ditch Inlet Capacity



Notes:

- Curves apply to grate Type 403.01, but may be used for straight - bar inlets without significant loss of accuracy.
- Capacities given by curves are for unobstructed grates only.
 For design use working capacity ≯ 0.5 x unobstructed capacity.

Capacity = 1.1 m3/s 50% blocked = 0.55 m3/s

Capacities of grates operating in high velocity flows are less than indicated.





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

09/18/2024

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

Site Name:

1.88 Drainage Area (ha): Runoff Coefficient 'c': 0.75

Particle Size Distribution: CA ETV 60.0 Target TSS Removal (%):

Required Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%):	
Estimated Water Quality Flow Rate (L/s):	43.85
Oil / Fuel Spill Risk Site?	Yes
Upstream Flow Control?	No
Peak Conveyance (maximum) Flow Rate (L/s):	
Influent TSS Concentration (mg/L):	
Estimated Average Annual Sediment Volume (L/yr):	872

Project Name:	Khalsa Gate
Project Number:	65301
Designer Name:	Mary Fornasier
Designer Company:	Trafalgar Engineering Ltd.
Designer Email:	mfornasier@trafalgareng.com
Designer Phone:	289-981-8760
EOR Name:	
EOR Company:	
EOR Email:	
EOR Phone:	

Net Annual Sediment
(TSS) Load Reduction
Sizing Summary

Stormceptor Model	TSS Removal Provided (%)		
EFO4	43		
EFO6	52		
EFO8	58		
EFO10	62		
EFO12	64		

Recommended Stormceptor EFO Model: EFO₁₀

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

Water Quality Runoff Volume Capture (%):

> 90





THIRD-PARTY TESTING AND VERIFICATION

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

PERFORMANCE

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

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (PSD)

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

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





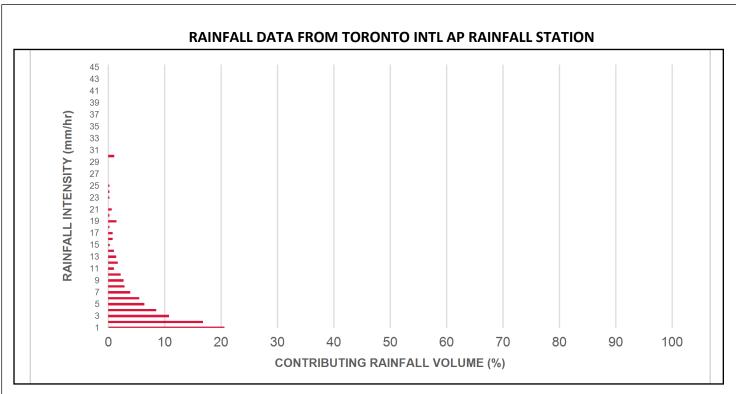
Rainfall Intensity (mm / hr)	Percent Rainfall Volume (%)	Cumulative Rainfall Volume (%)	Flow Rate (L/s)	Flow Rate (L/min)	Surface Loading Rate (L/min/m²)	Removal Efficiency (%)	Incremental Removal (%)	Cumulative Removal (%)			
0.50	8.5	8.5	1.96	118.0	16.0	70	6.0	6.0			
1.00	20.6	29.1	3.92	235.0	32.0	70	14.5	20.5			
2.00	16.8	45.9	7.84	470.0	64.0	67	11.3	31.8			
3.00	10.8	56.7	11.76	706.0	97.0	63	6.8	38.6			
4.00	8.5	65.2	15.68	941.0	129.0	61	5.1	43.7			
5.00	6.4	71.6	19.60	1176.0	161.0	57	3.7	47.4			
6.00	5.5	77.0	23.52	1411.0	193.0	55	3.0	50.4			
7.00	3.9	81.0	27.44	1646.0	226.0	53	2.1	52.5			
8.00	2.9	83.9	31.36	1882.0	258.0	53	1.5	54.0			
9.00	2.7	86.5	35.28	2117.0	290.0	51	1.4	55.4			
10.00	2.2	88.7	39.20	2352.0	322.0	50	1.1	56.5			
11.00	1.0	89.7	43.12	2587.0	354.0	50	0.5	57.0			
12.00	1.7	91.3	47.04	2822.0	387.0	49	0.8	57.8			
13.00	1.4	92.8	50.96	3057.0	419.0	48	0.7	58.5			
14.00	1.0	93.7	54.88	3293.0	451.0	47	0.5	58.9			
15.00	0.3	94.0	58.80	3528.0	483.0	46	0.1	59.0			
16.00	0.8	94.8	62.72	3763.0	515.0	45	0.4	59.4			
17.00	0.8	95.7	66.64	3998.0	548.0	44	0.4	59.8			
18.00	00 0.2 95.8		70.56	4233.0	580.0	43	0.1	59.8			
19.00	1.5	97.3	74.48	4469.0	612.0	42	0.6	60.5			
20.00	20.00 0.2 21.00 0.6		0.00 0.2	00 0.2 97.5	97.5	78.40	4704.0	644.0	42	0.1	60.6
21.00			82.32	4939.0	677.0	42	0.3	60.8			
22.00	0.0	98.2	86.24	5174.0	709.0	42	0.0	60.8			
23.00	0.2	98.4	90.16	5409.0	741.0	41	0.1	60.9			
24.00	0.2	98.6	94.08	5645.0	773.0	41	0.1	61.0			
25.00	0.2	98.9	98.00	5880.0	805.0	41	0.1	61.1			
30.00	1.1	100.0	117.59	7056.0	967.0	40	0.5	61.6			
35.00	0.0	100.0	137.19	8232.0	1128.0	38	0.0	61.6			
40.00	0.0	100.0	156.79	9408.0	1289.0	36	0.0	61.6			
45.00	0.0	100.0	176.39	10583.0	1450.0	33	0.0	61.6			
			Es	timated Ne	t Annual Sedim	ent (TSS) Loa	d Reduction =	62 %			

Climate Station ID: 6158731 Years of Rainfall Data: 20

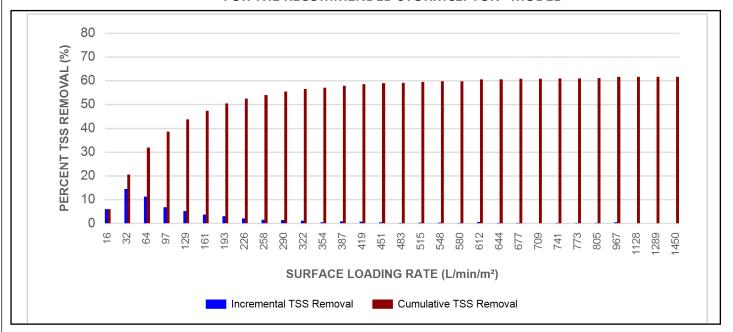








INCREMENTAL AND CUMULATIVE TSS REMOVAL FOR THE RECOMMENDED STORMCEPTOR® MODEL







Maximum Pipe Diameter / Peak Conveyance

Stormceptor EF / EFO	Model Diameter (m) (ft)		Model Diameter		Model Diameter		Model Diameter		Model Diameter		Model Diameter		Model Diameter		Model Diameter		Model Diameter		Min Angle Inlet / Outlet Pipes	Max Inle	•	Max Outl	•		nveyance Rate
				(mm)	(in)	(mm)	(in)	(L/s)	(cfs)																
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	90	609	24	609	24	425	15																
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	90	914	36	914	36	990	35																
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	90	1219	48	1219	48	1700	60																
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100																
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	90	1828	72	1828	72	2830	100																

SCOUR PREVENTION AND ONLINE CONFIGURATION

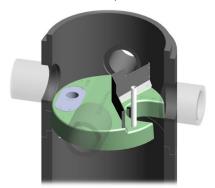
► Stormceptor® EF and EFO feature an internal bypass and superior scour prevention technology that have been demonstrated in third-party testing according to the scour testing provisions of the Canadian ETV Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, and the exceptional scour test performance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

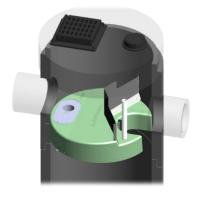
DESIGN FLEXIBILITY

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

OIL CAPTURE AND RETENTION

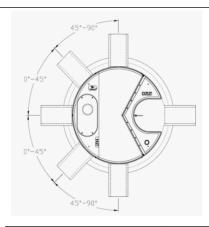
► While Stormceptor® EF will capture and retain oil from dry weather spills and low intensity runoff, **Stormceptor® EFO** has demonstrated superior oil capture and greater than 99% oil retention in third-party testing according to the light liquid reentrainment testing provisions of the Canadian ETV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











INLET-TO-OUTLET DROP

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

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

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

HEAD LOSS

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

Pollutant Capacity

Stormceptor EF / EFO	•		Depth Pipe In Sump	vert to	Oil Vo	lume	Sedi	mended ment ice Depth *	Maxii Sediment '	-	Maxim Sediment	-
	(m)	(ft)	(m)	(ft)	(L)	(Gal)	(mm)	(in)	(L)	(ft³)	(kg)	(lb)
EF4 / EFO4	1.2	4	1.52	5.0	265	70	203	8	1190	42	1904	5250
EF6 / EFO6	1.8	6	1.93	6.3	610	160	305	12	3470	123	5552	15375
EF8 / EFO8	2.4	8	2.59	8.5	1070	280	610	24	8780	310	14048	38750
EF10 / EFO10	3.0	10	3.25	10.7	1670	440	610	24	17790	628	28464	78500
EF12 / EFO12	3.6	12	3.89	12.8	2475	655	610	24	31220	1103	49952	137875

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

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

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO DRAWINGS

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

STANDARD STORMCEPTOR EF/EFO SPECIFICATION

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



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





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

Stormceptor® EFO											
	SLR (L/min/m²)	TSS % REMOVAL									
	1	70	660	42	1320	35	1980	24			
	30	70	690	42	1350	35	2010	24			
	60	67	720	41	1380	34	2040	23			
	90	63	750	41	1410	34	2070	23			
	120	61	780	41	1440	33	2100	23			
	150	58	810	41	1470	32	2130	22			
	180	56	840	41	1500	32	2160	22			
	210	54	870	41	1530	31	2190	22			
	240	53	900	41	1560	31	2220	21			
	270	52	930	40	1590	30	2250	21			
	300	51	960	40	1620	29	2280	21			
	330	50	990	40	1650	29	2310	21			
	360	49	1020	40	1680	28	2340	20			
	390	48	1050	39	1710	28	2370	20			
	420	47	1080	39	1740	27	2400	20			
	450	47	1110	38	1770	27	2430	20			
	480	46	1140	38	1800	26	2460	19			
	510	45	1170	37	1830	26	2490	19			
	540	44	1200	37	1860	26	2520	19			
	570	43	1230	37	1890	25	2550	19			
	600	42	1260	36	1920	25	2580	18			
	630	42	1290	36	1950	24	2600	26			





STANDARD PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR "OIL GRIT SEPARATOR" (OGS) STORMWATER QUALITY TREATMENT DEVICE

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 WORK INCLUDED

This section specifies requirements for selecting, sizing, and designing an underground Oil Grit Separator (OGS) device for stormwater quality treatment, with third-party testing results and a Statement of Verification in accordance with ISO 14034 Environmental Management – Environmental Technology Verification (ETV).

1.2 REFERENCE STANDARDS & PROCEDURES

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

Canadian Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- 1.3.1 All submittals, including sizing reports & shop drawings, shall be submitted upon request with each order to the contractor then forwarded to the Engineer of Record for review and acceptance. Shop drawings shall detail all OGS components, elevations, and sequence of construction.
- 1.3.2 Alternative devices shall have features identical to or greater than the specified device, including: treatment chamber diameter, treatment chamber wet volume, sediment storage volume, and oil storage volume.
- 1.3.3 Unless directed otherwise by the Engineer of Record, OGS stormwater quality treatment product substitutions or alternatives submitted within ten days prior to project bid shall not be accepted. All alternatives or substitutions submitted shall be signed and sealed by a local registered Professional Engineer, based on the exact same criteria detailed in Section 3, in entirety, subject to review and approval by the Engineer of Record.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 OGS POLLUTANT STORAGE

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

2.1.1 4 ft (1219 mm) Diameter OGS Units: 1.19 m³ sediment / 265 L oil
6 ft (1829 mm) Diameter OGS Units: 3.48 m³ sediment / 609 L oil
8 ft (2438 mm) Diameter OGS Units: 8.78 m³ sediment / 1,071 L oil
10 ft (3048 mm) Diameter OGS Units: 17.78 m³ sediment / 1,673 L oil
12 ft (3657 mm) Diameter OGS Units: 31.23 m³ sediment / 2,476 L oil

PART 3 - PERFORMANCE & DESIGN

3.1 GENERAL

The OGS stormwater quality treatment device shall be verified in accordance with ISO 14034:2016 Environmental management – Environmental technology verification (ETV). The OGS stormwater quality treatment device shall







remove oil, sediment and gross pollutants from stormwater runoff during frequent wet weather events, and retain these pollutants during less frequent high flow wet weather events below the insert within the OGS for later removal during maintenance. The Manufacturer shall have at least ten (10) years of local experience, history and success in engineering design, manufacturing and production and supply of OGS stormwater quality treatment device systems, acceptable to the Engineer of Record.

3.2 SIZING METHODOLOGY

The OGS device shall be engineered, designed and sized to provide stormwater quality treatment based on treating a minimum of 90 percent of the average annual runoff volume and a minimum removal of an annual average 60% of the sediment (TSS) load based on the Particle Size Distribution (PSD) specified in the sizing report for the specified device. Sizing of the OGS shall be determined by use of a minimum ten (10) years of local historical rainfall data provided by Environment Canada. Sizing shall also be determined by use of the sediment removal performance data derived from the ISO 14034 ETV third-party verified laboratory testing data from testing conducted in accordance with the Canadian ETV protocol Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators, as follows:

- 3.2.1 Sediment removal efficiency for a given surface loading rate and its associated flow rate shall be based on sediment removal efficiency demonstrated at the seven (7) tested surface loading rates specified in the protocol, ranging 40 L/min/m² to 1400 L/min/m², and as stated in the ISO 14034 ETV Verification Statement for the OGS device.
- 3.2.2 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates between 40 L/min/m² and 1400 L/min/m² shall be based on linear interpolation of data between consecutive tested surface loading rates.
- 3.2.3 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates less than the lowest tested surface loading rate of 40 L/min/m² shall be assumed to be identical to the sediment removal efficiency at 40 L/min/m². No extrapolation shall be allowed that results in a sediment removal efficiency that is greater than that demonstrated at 40 L/min/m².
- 3.2.4 Sediment removal efficiency for surface loading rates greater than the highest tested surface loading rate of 1400 L/min/m² shall assume zero sediment removal for the portion of flow that exceeds 1400 L/min/m², and shall be calculated using a simple proportioning formula, with 1400 L/min/m² in the numerator and the higher surface loading rate in the denominator, and multiplying the resulting fraction times the sediment removal efficiency at 1400 L/min/m².

The OGS device shall also have sufficient annual sediment storage capacity as specified and calculated in Section 2.1.

3.3 CANADIAN ETV or ISO 14034 ETV VERIFICATION OF SCOUR TESTING

The OGS device shall have Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV Verification of third-party scour testing conducted in accordance with the Canadian ETV Program's **Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**.

3.3.1 To be acceptable for on-line installation, the OGS device must demonstrate an average scour test effluent concentration less than 10 mg/L at each surface loading rate tested, up to and including 2600 L/min/m².

3.4 <u>LIGHT LIQUID RE-ENTRAINMENT SIMULATION TESTING</u>

The OGS device shall have Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV Verification of completed third-party Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing in accordance with the Canadian ETV **Program's Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators**, with results reported within the Canadian ETV or ISO 14034 ETV verification. This reentrainment testing is conducted with the device pre-loaded with low density polyethylene (LDPE) plastic beads as a surrogate for light liquids such as oil and fuel. Testing is conducted on the same OGS unit tested for sediment removal to

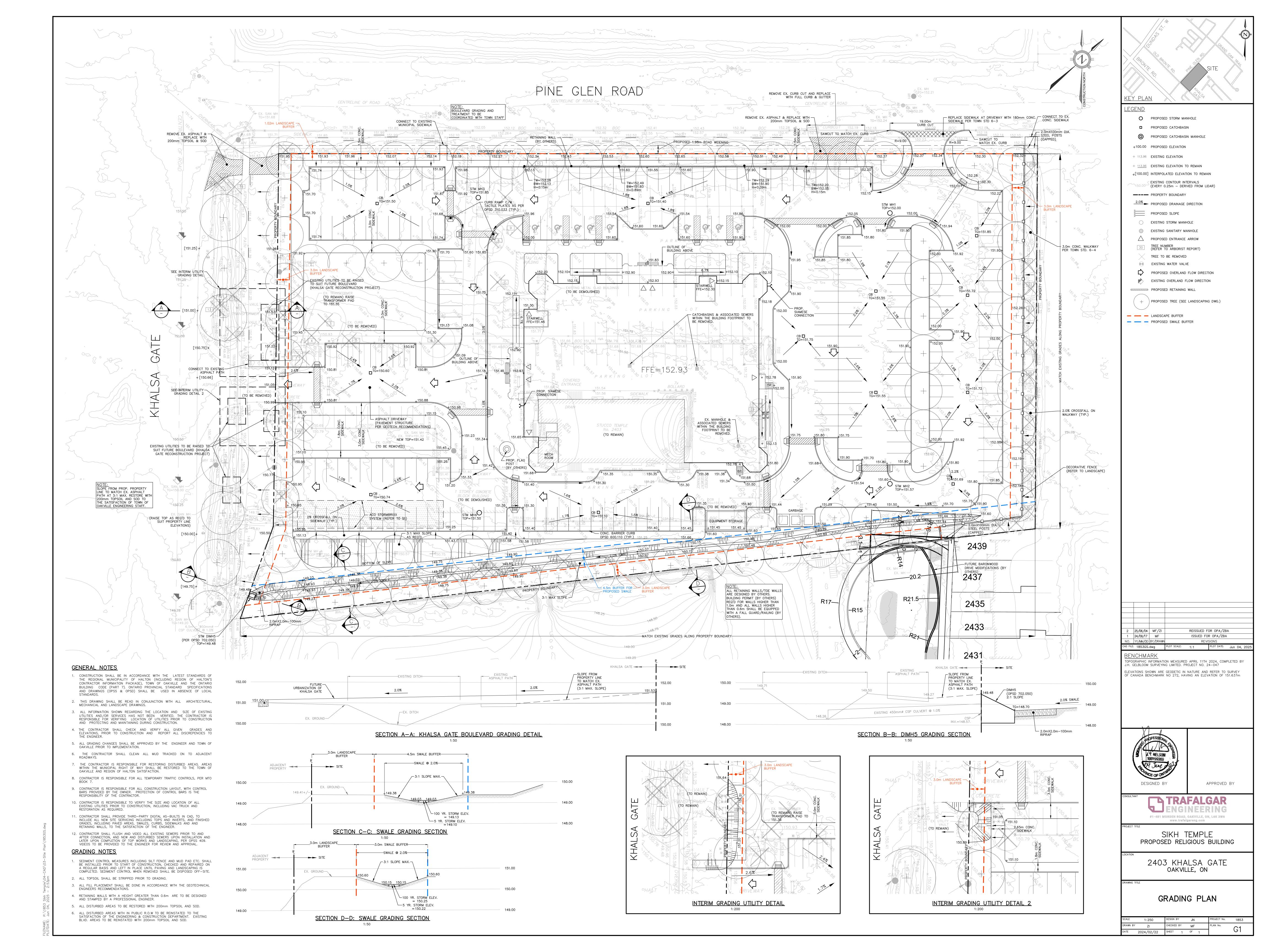


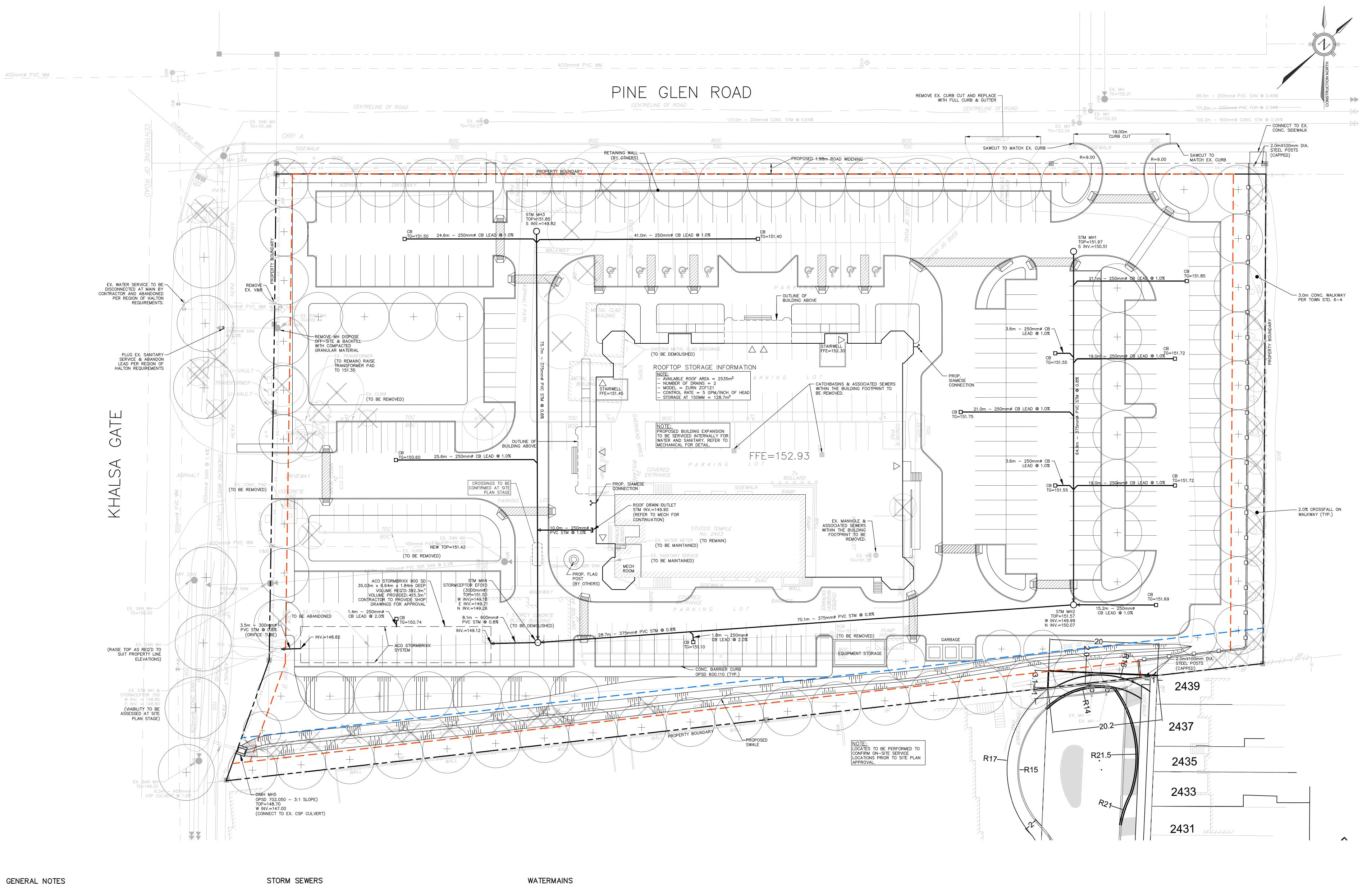




assess whether light liquids captured after a spill are effectively retained at high flow rates. For an OGS device to be an acceptable stormwater treatment device on a site where vehicular traffic occurs and the potential for an oil or fuel spill exists, the OGS device must have reported verified performance results of greater than 99% cumulative retention of LDPE plastic beads for the five specified surface loading rates (ranging 200 L/min/m² to 2600 L/min/m²) in accordance with the Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing within the Canadian ETV Program's Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators. However, an OGS device shall not be allowed if the Light Liquid Re-entrainment Simulation Testing was performed with screening components within the OGS device that are effective at retaining the LDPE plastic beads, but would not be expected to retain light liquids such as oil and fuel.







GENERAL NOTES

DRAWINGS.

1. CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST STANDARDS OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON (INCLUDING REGION OF HALTON'S CONTRACTOR INFORMATION PACKAGE), TOWN OF OAKVILLE AND THE ONTARIO BUILDING CODE (PART 7). ONTARIO PROVINCIAL STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS (OPSS & OPSD) SHALL BE USED IN ABSENCE OF LOCAL STANDARDS.

2. THIS DRAWING SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL AND LANDSCAPE

- 3. ALL INFORMATION SHOWN REGARDING THE LOCATION AND SIZE OF EXISTING UTILITIES AND/OR SERVICES HAS NOT BEEN VERIFIED. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING LOCATION OF UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CHECK AND VERIFY ALL GIVEN GRADES AND ELEVATIONS, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND REPORT ALL DISCREPENCIES TO THE ENGINEER.
- 5. ALL GRADING CHANGES SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER AND TOWN OF OAKVILLE PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
- 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CLEAN ALL MUD TRACKED ON TO ADJACENT ROADWAYS.
- 7. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR RESTORING DISTURBED AREAS. AREAS WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL RIGHT OF WAY SHALL BE RESTORED TO THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE AND REGION OF HALTON SATISFACTION. 8. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROLS, PER MTO BOOK 7.
- 9. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT, WITH CONTROL BARS PROVIDED BY THE OWNER. PROTECTION OF CONTROL BARS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- 10. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO VERIFY THE SIZE AND LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING VAC TRUCK AND RESTORATION AS REQUIRED.
- 11. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THIRD—PARTY DIGITAL AS—BUILTS IN CAD, TO INCLUDE ALL NEW SITE SERVICING INCLUDING TOPS AND INVERTS, AND FINISHED GRADES, INCLUDING PAVED AREAS, SWALES, CURBS, SIDEWALKS AND AND RETAINING WALLS, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER.
- 12. CONTRACTOR SHALL FLUSH AND VIDEO ALL EXISTING SEWERS PRIOR TO AND AFTER CONNECTION, AND NEW AND DISTURBED SEWERS UPON INSTALLATION AND LATER UPON COMPLETION OF TOP WORKS AND

SERVICING NOTES

1. ALL UTILITIES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH GRANULAR BACKFILL COMPACTED TO 98% S.P.M.D.D. NATIVE BACKFILL MAY BE USED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT. BEDDING AND COVER MATERIAL SHALL BE PER THE GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS RECOMMENDATIONS.

LANDSCAPING, PER OPSS 409. VIDEOS TO BE PROVIDED TO THE ENGINEER FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL.

- 2. BACKFILLING AND RESTORATION WITHIN THE PUBLIC ROW SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TOWN OF OAKVILLE ROAD CUT PERMIT AND TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION
- 3. SURROUND ALL MANHOLES WITH A MINIMUM OF 1.5m COMPACTED GRANULAR 'C' BACKFILL. 4. ALL ENDS OF SERVICE CONNECTIONS SHALL BE MARKED WITH 50x100 LUMBER PLACED FROM INVERT OF SERVICE TO 1.0m ABOVE GRADE.

- 1. ALL STORM SEWERS 600 mm AND SMALLER SHALL BE PVC SDR35 OR ULTRA RIBBED PVC CSA B182.2 WITH BEDDING PER OPSD 802.010 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- A257.2 COMPLETE WITH BEDDING PER OPSD 802.030. 3. CATCHBASIN SHALL BE PER OPSD 705.010, DOUBLE CATCHBASIN PER OPSD 705.020 C/W GRATE PER

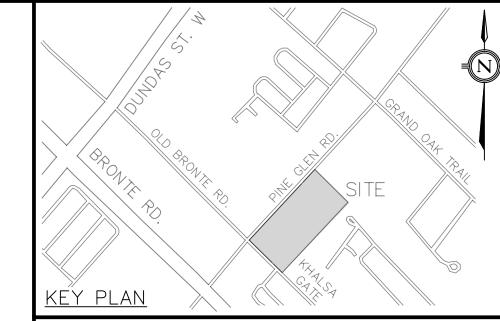
2. ALL STORM SEWERS 675 mm AND LARGER SHALL BE REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE CLASS 65-D CSA

- OPSD 400.020 4. CATCHBASINS IN LANDSCAPED AREAS SHALL BE SUMPLESS AND C/W BEEHIVE TOP AS PER TOWN STD.
- 5. ALL CB'S IN LANDSCAPED AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH A SUB-DRAIN AS NOTED ON THE SERVICING PLAN. SUB-DRAIN TO BE 100mm PERFORATED PIPE C/W FILTER SOCK SURROUNDED BY 13mm CLEAR STONE AS PER SUB-DRAIN DETAIL
- 6. ALL CB LEADS SHALL BE 250mmø AT 1.0% UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 7. ALL CATCHBASIN MANHOLES SHALL BE BENCHED.
- 8. ALL STORM MANHOLES SHALL BE 1200mmø PER OPSD 401.010 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. 9. ALL CATCHBASIN AND CATCHBASIN MANHOLES IN PAVED AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH 3.0m -
- 100mmø PERFORATED PIPE C/W FILTER SOCK EXTENDING OUT FROM THE CATCHBASIN AND LOCATED BELOW THE SUBGRADE SURROUNDED BY 150mm GRANULAR 'A' 10. ALL CATCHBASINS TO BE FITTED WITH CB SHIELD.

- 1. 100mm AND LARGER SERVICES SHALL BE PVC, C-900, CLASS 150, SDR18 c/w MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS & TRACER WIRE PER REGION OF HALTON REQUIREMENTS.
- 2. 50mm AND SMALLER SERVICE SHALL BE TYPE "K" SOFT COPPER TUBING.
- 3. BEDDING ON WATER SERVICE SHALL BE PER OPSD 802.010*. 4. VALVE AND BOX FOR 100mm TO 300mm WATER SERVICE PER REGION OF HALTON STDS.
- 5. COVER SHALL BE 1.7m MIN. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - 6. CONNECTION TO EXISTING WATERMAIN SHALL BE PER REGION OF HALTON STD RH 409.010. 7. WATER SYSTEM SHALL BE PRESSURE TESTED TO 150 PSI FOR 3 HRS AND WITNESSED BY REGION OF HALTON.
 - 8. HYDRANTS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AWWA C502 AND SHALL HAVE STEAMER PORTS AS PER REGION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS (SEE NOTE 12). ALL HYDRANTS SHALL BE INSTALLED AS PER OPSD 1105.010*. IF HYDRANT BARREL DEPTH EXCEEDS 1.7m A HYDRANT THAT CAN BE RAISED FROM THE BOTTOM WITHOUT INCREASING ROD LENGTH IS TO BE USED.
 - 9. * INDICATES O.P.S.D. CAN BE USED AS MODIFIED BY REGION OF HALTON. 10. MINIMUM LATERAL SEPARATION FROM OTHER UTLITIES IS 2.5m
 - 11. WATERMAINS MUST HAVE A MINIMUM VERTICAL CLEARNACE OF 0.30m (12 INCHES) OVER, 0.50m (20 INCHES) UNDER SEWERS AND ALL OTHER UTILITIES.
 - 12. STORZ PUMPER CONNECTION FOR HYDRANTS AS FOLLOWS: TWO (2) 63.5mm (2 1/2") WITH CSA STANDARD THREAD, 63.5mm I.D., 5 THREADS PER 25mm, 31.75mm SQUARE
 - OPERÀTING NUT; AND STORZ CAP PAINTED GLOSS BLACK. 13. WATER SERVICES/MAINS SHALL BE TESTED & DISINFECTED AS PER ANSI/AWWA C651-99 AND REGION OF HALTON

SANITARY SEWERS

- 1. SANITARY MANHOLE SHALL BE AS PER OPSD 701.010* C/W "TYPE A" COVER PER OPSD 401.010* AND FULL BENCHING.
- 2. * INDICATES O.P.S.D. CAN BE USED MODOFIED BY REGION OF HALTON.



<u>LEGEND</u>	
_	PR

PROPOSED CATCHBASIN PROPOSED DOUBLE CATCHBASIN PROPOSED STORM MANHOLE

-O-H&V PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT PROPOSED VALVE AND BOX PROPOSED STORM SEWER

PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER PROPOSED PLUG

> PROPOSED WATER METER EXISTING STORM MANHOLE

EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE EXISTING WATERMAIN EXISTING SANITARY

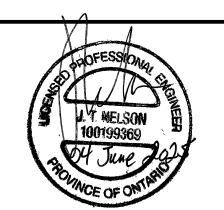
PROPERTY BOUNDARY PROPOSED RETAINING WALL

PROPOSED TREE (SEE LANDSCAPING DWG.)

TREE TO BE REMOVED

REISSUED FOR OPA/ZBA 25/06/04 MF/Z ISSUED FOR OPA/ZBA PLOT SCALE: 1:1 PLOT DATE: Jun 04, 202

BENCHMARK DPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION MEASURED APRIL 11TH 2024, COMPLETED BY J.H. GELBLOOM SURVEYING LIMITED. PROJECT NO. 24-047 ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE GEODETIC IN NATURE AND REFER TO SURVEY OF CANADA BENCHMARK NO 272, HAVING AN ELEVATION OF 151.637m



DESIGNED BY

APPROVED BY

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SIKH TEMPLE PROPOSED RELIGIOUS BUILDING

2403 KHALSA GATE OAKVILLE, ON

SERVICING PLAN

1: 250 DESIGN BY JN PROJECT No. 1853 CHECKED BY MF JRAWN BY ZI 2024/02/22 SHEET 1 OF 1