Prepared By:





Sydenham Square Development - 2275 16th Street East Owen Sound, ON

GMBP File: 219112

November 2022

GUELPH | OWEN SOUND | LISTOWEL | KITCHENER | LONDON | HAMILTON | GTA 1260-2ND AVE. E., UNIT 1, OWEN SOUND ON N4K 2J3 P: 519-376-1805 WWW.GMBLUEPLAN.CA



PEOPLE | ENGINEERING | ENVIRONMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	2
2.	SITE DESCRIPTION	2
2.1	Location And Topography	2
2.2	Site Conditions	2
2.3	Subsurface Conditions	3
2.4	Proposed Development	3
2.5	Site Access	3
3.	SANITARY SERVICING	3
3.1	Background/Existing Infrastructure	3
3.2	Sewage Demands	4
3.3	Proposed Sanitary Sewer/Infrastructure	5
4.	WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION	5
4.1	Existing Water Infrastructure	5
4.2	Proposed Infrastructure	5
4.3	Water Demands Assessment	5
4.4	Water Capacity	6
5.	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	7
5.1	Existing Conditions And Drainage	7
5.2	Allowable Release Rate	7
5.3	Design Criteria	8
5.4	Conceptual Stormwater Management Design	8
6.	SUMMARY	9

FIGURES

FIGURE 1A - CONCEPTUAL SERVCING PLAN FIGURE 2 - PROPOSED SANITARY SERVICING PLAN FIGURE 3 - PRE-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE CONDITIONS FIGURE 4 - POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE CONDITIONS

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX A: SYDENHAM HEIGHTS SANITARY SEWER DESIGN BRIEF APPENDIX B: FRICTION HEADLOSS CALCULATIONS



SYDENHAM SQUARE DEVELOPMENT - 2275 16TH STREET EAST

SERVICING FEASIBILITY STUDY

NOVEMBER 2022

GMBP FILE: 219112

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Exquisite Developers Inc. proposes to develop the property located at 2275 16th Street East, Owen Sound as Sydenham Square. Development is planned to include residential and commercial spaces in several buildings.

Exquisite Real Estate Holdings Inc. has requested that GM BluePlan Engineering Ltd. (GMBP) provide engineering services to support the proposed development.

The City of Owen Sound has requested a Servicing Feasibility Study to confirm whether the proposed sanitary and water service connections are adequate.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location And Topography

The 7.06 ha site is located at 2275 16th Street East within the eastern limits of the City of Owen Sound, on the south side of 16th Street (Hwy 26). The legal description of the site is Range 5, EGR Pt Park Lots 9 and 10 as per 16R-10096. The site is bound by 16th Street East to the North, Commercial property to the West, Former Canadian Pacific Railway (now Grey County trail system) to the East and undeveloped rural residential land and agricultural land to the South.

The Site location is shown on Figure 1.

2.2 Site Conditions

The current site conditions consist of an abandoned residential dwelling with agricultural accessory buildings occupying the northwest corner of the property. The site is mainly treed.

An existing un-named tributary of Bothwell's Creek flows south to north along and through the eastern portion of the site. Beyond the site's eastern limit, the creek passes through a 2m x 2m box culvert under 16th Street East and flows north to join Bothwell's Creek. The Owen Sound Rail Trail and cycling route to the east of the site also passes under 16th Street East through a larger 6m x 4m box culvert. The larger box culvert acts as an overflow spillway under major storm events, when the smaller culvert is inundated.

The area available for development on the site has been limited by the extent of the Regional Storm Flood Event. A Floodplain Analysis Report was completed by GM BluePlan in March 2021 to provide calculations and modelling to confirm the expected floodline elevations in the area of the site. The resulting floodplain elevation of 229.75masl, complete with Grey Sauble Conservation Authority (G.S.C.A) 6m set back has left a 2.53 ha area in the northwest portion of the site and a 0.2 ha area in the southeast portion (as shown on SP1 of GM BluePlan report).



This report will focus on servicing the 2.53 ha area of developable land to the northwest. The existing topography in this area slopes southeast to the un-named tributary of Bothwell's creek with an average slope of 3.5% across the site.

2.3 Subsurface Conditions

A Geotechnical Investigation was completed by GMBP in April of 2021 under separate cover.

In general, a surficial layer of black topsoil and organic material was encountered across the site at depths of 0.2m to 0.4m. The topsoil was underlain by a clayey silt with varying amounts of sand and gravel with a thickness of approximately 1.2 m to 2.8 m. Beneath the silty clay soils was a sandy silt with a little clay and no gravel and then deeper was a clayey silt till.

It should be noted that due to the clayey silt soils encountered, there will be little infiltration into the native subsoils. As such, infiltration should not be considered an acceptable drainage outlet.

2.4 Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of residential and commercial spaces. The northern portion of the site is to be developed with four (4) buildings for commercial spaces with a central parking lot. The southern and eastern portions of the lot is proposed to consist of three (3) residential multi-unit residential buildings and one (1) commercial building based on the most recent conceptual site plan supplied to GMBP by G.M. Diemert Architect Inc. Parking is proposed in the basement level of the residential buildings as well as on the westerly side of the buildings.

Conceptual Servicing Plan for reference is shown on Figure 1A

2.5 Site Access

The City of Owen Sound has previously noted that the subject property is to have site access through the existing adjacent development to the west of the site. An additional entrance from 16th Street East would not be approved. As such, the site access is shown as via a driveway entrance to the property to the west.

Pedestrian access will be via sidewalks to the site from 16th Street East.

3. SANITARY SERVICING

3.1 Background/Existing Infrastructure

The City of Owen Sound completed the Sydenham Heights Sanitary Sewer expansion in 2018. The 600mm diameter trunk sanitary sewer drains from south to north along the County owned rail trail to the east of subject property.

The design of the sewage works was completed by GM BluePlan and included the subject property in the catchment area for the sewer. Included in Appendix A, please find the Sanitary Sewer Design Sheet from the Sydenham Heights Sanitary Sewer project, along with the drainage area plan for reference. The design sheet notes the subject property as part of sanitary Catchment area 5 and is allocated 5.8L/s as a 3ha commercial property.



Sanitary drainage from the proposed development will ultimately drain to the Owen Sound Wastewater Treatment Plan located on the eastern shore of Georgian Bay on 3rd Avenue East via the Sydenham Heights Sanitary sewer system.

3.2 Sewage Demands

To estimate the peak flow, we have assumed the following:

Table 1 ·	- Sanitary	Peak	Flow	Calculations	
	-				

(CEP) = 100 persons/ha x 1.32ha = 132 persons Site Area (commercial) = 1.32ha Average Flow (Q) = 400L/capita/day Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(CEP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1+(14/(4+(132/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.209 Peak Flow = (MxQxCEP/1000)/86.4+IA = 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾ (REP) = 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾ (REP) = 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾ (REP) = 2.76 persons Site Area = Total area of developable land – commercial = 2.53ha – 1.32ha = 1.21ha Average Flow (Q) = 4.00L/capita/day Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1.21ha Average Flow = 0.20L/ha/s Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.400 = 4.09 Peak Flow = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} <	Commercial equivalent Population	= 100 persons/ha (1)
$= 132 \text{ persons}$ Site Area (commercial) $= 1.32\text{ha}$ Average Flow (Q) $= 400\text{L/capita/day}$ Peak Extraneous Flows (I) $= 0.20\text{L/ha/s}$ Harmon Peaking Factor (M) $= 1+(14/(4+(\text{CEP}/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 1+(14/(4+(132/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 4.209$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxCEP/1000)/86.4+\text{IA}$ Residential Equivalent Population $= 2.3 \text{ persons per unit}^{(1)}$ $= 2.34\text{L/s}$ Residential Equivalent Population $= 2.3 \text{ transmit}$ Residential Equivalent Population $= 2.3 \text{ transmit}$ $= 2.53\text{ha} - 1.32\text{ha}$ Average Flow (Q) $= 400\text{L/capita/day}$ Peak Extraneous Flows (I) $= 0.20\text{L/ha/s}$ Harmon Peaking Factor (M) $= 1+(14/(4+(\text{REP}/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)^{(0.5)})^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)^{(0.5)})^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)^{(0.5)})^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)^{(0.6.4+1)A}$ $= (4.09x400x(276/1000)^{(0.6.4+1)A}$ $= 5.47\text{L/s}$		
Average Flow (Q) = 400L/capita/day Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(152/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1+(14/(4+(132/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.209 Peak Flow = (MxQxCEP/1000)/86.4+1A = (4.209x400x(132/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.32) = 2.84L/s Residential Equivalent Population = 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾ (REP) = 2.3 t 120 units = 276 persons Site Area = Total area of developable land – commercial = 2.53ha – 1.32ha = 1.21ha Average Flow (Q) = 4.09 Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+1A = (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21) = 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = 2.000/168.4+1A = 2.4L/s + 5.47L/s		
Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(CEP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1+(14/(4+(132/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.209 Peak Flow = (MxQxCEP/1000)/86.4+IA = 2.30 = 2.84L/s Residential Equivalent Population = 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾ (REP) = 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾ = 276 persons Site Area = Total area of developable land – commercial = 2.53ha – 1.32ha = 1.21ha Average Flow (Q) = 400L/capita/day Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1.21ha = 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.09 = 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)^{0.6}.4+IA = 0.90400x(276/1000)^{0.6}.4+IA = 0.409.400x(276/1000)^{0.6}.4+IA = 5.47L/s = 5.47L/s	Site Area (commercial)	= 1.32ha
Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(CEP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1+(14/(4+(132/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.209 Peak Flow = (MxQxCEP/1000)/86.4+IA = 2.30 = 2.84L/s Residential Equivalent Population = 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾ (REP) = 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾ = 276 persons Site Area = Total area of developable land – commercial = 2.53ha – 1.32ha = 1.21ha Average Flow (Q) = 400L/capita/day Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1.21ha = 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.09 = 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)^{0.6}.4+IA = 0.90400x(276/1000)^{0.6}.4+IA = 0.409.400x(276/1000)^{0.6}.4+IA = 5.47L/s = 5.47L/s	Average Flow (Q)	= 400L/capita/day
Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(CEP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1+(14/(4+(132/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.209 Peak Flow = (MxQxCEP/1000)/86.4+IA = (4.209×400x(132/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.32) = 2.84L/s Residential Equivalent Population = 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾ (REP) = 2.3x 120 units = 276 persons Site Area = Total area of developable land – commercial = 2.53ha – 1.32ha = 1.21ha Average Flow (Q) = 4.09 Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA = (4.09×400x(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = Commercial and Residential Peak Flow = 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s		· ·
$= 1+(14/(4+(132/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 4.209$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxCEP/1000)/86.4+IA$ $= (4.209x400x(132/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.32$ $= 2.84L/s$ Residential Equivalent Population $= 2.3 \text{ persons per unit}^{(1)}$ (REP) $= 2.3x 120 \text{ units}$ $= 276 \text{ persons}$ Site Area $= Total \text{ area of developable land - commercial}$ $= 2.53ha - 1.32ha$ $= 1.21ha$ Average Flow (Q) $= 400L/capita/day$ Peak Extraneous Flows (I) $= 0.20L/ha/s$ Harmon Peaking Factor (M) $= 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)^{8.6.4+1A}$ $= (4.09x400x(276/1000)^{8.6.4+0.2x1.21}$ $= 5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow $= Commercial and Residential Peak Flow$	Peak Extraneous Flows (I)	= 0.20L/ha/s
$= 4.209$ $= (MxQxCEP/1000)/86.4+1A$ $= (MxQxCEP/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.32$ $= 2.84L/s$ Residential Equivalent Population $= 2.3 \text{ persons per unit}^{(1)}$ (REP) $= 2.3x 120 \text{ units}$ $= 2.76 \text{ persons}$ Site Area $= Total \text{ area of developable land - commercial}$ $= 2.53ha - 1.32ha$ $= 1.21ha$ Average Flow (Q) $= 400L/capita/day$ Peak Extraneous Flows (I) $= 0.20L/ha/s$ Harmon Peaking Factor (M) $= 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+1A$ $= (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21$ $= 5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow $= Commercial and Residential Peak Flow$	Harmon Peaking Factor (M)	= 1+(14/(4+(CEP/1000) ^{0.5})) ⁽¹⁾
Peak Flow= (MxQxCEP/1000)/86.4+IA= (4.209x400x(132/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.32= 2.84L/sResidential Equivalent Population= 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾ (REP)= 2.3x 120 units= 276 personsSite Area= Total area of developable land – commercial= 2.53ha – 1.32ha= 1.21haAverage Flow (Q)= 400L/capita/dayPeak Extraneous Flows (I)= 0.20L/ha/sHarmon Peaking Factor (M)= 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}= 4.09Peak Flow= (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA= 5.47L/sCombined Peak Flow= Commercial and Residential Peak Flow= 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s		
$= (4.209x400x(132/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.32$ $= 2.84L/s$ Residential Equivalent Population $= 2.3 \text{ persons per unit}^{(1)}$ (REP) $= 2.3x 120 \text{ units}$ $= 276 \text{ persons}$ Site Area $= \text{Total area of developable land - commercial}$ $= 2.53ha - 1.32ha$ $= 1.21ha$ Average Flow (Q) $= 400L/capita/day$ Peak Extraneous Flows (I) $= 0.20L/ha/s$ Harmon Peaking Factor (M) $= 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+1A$ $= (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21$ $= 5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow $= \text{Commercial and Residential Peak Flow}$		= 4.209
$= (4.209x400x(132/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.32$ $= 2.84L/s$ Residential Equivalent Population $= 2.3 \text{ persons per unit}^{(1)}$ (REP) $= 2.3x 120 \text{ units}$ $= 276 \text{ persons}$ Site Area $= \text{Total area of developable land - commercial}$ $= 2.53ha - 1.32ha$ $= 1.21ha$ Average Flow (Q) $= 400L/capita/day$ Peak Extraneous Flows (I) $= 0.20L/ha/s$ Harmon Peaking Factor (M) $= 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+1A$ $= (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21$ $= 5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow $= \text{Commercial and Residential Peak Flow}$	Peak Flow	= (MxQxCEP/1000)/86 4+IA
= $2.84L/s$ Residential Equivalent Population= $2.3 \text{ persons per unit}^{(1)}$ (REP)= $2.3x 120 \text{ units}$ = 2.76 persons Site Area= Total area of developable land – commercial= $2.53ha - 1.32ha$ = $1.21ha$ Average Flow (Q)= $400L/capita/day$ Peak Extraneous Flows (I)= $0.20L/ha/s$ Harmon Peaking Factor (M)= $1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ = $1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ = 4.09 Peak Flow= $(MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA$ = $(4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+O.2x1.21)$ = $5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow= Commercial and Residential Peak Flow= $2.84L/s + 5.47L/s$		
(REP) = 2.3x 120 units = 276 persons Site Area = Total area of developable land – commercial = 2.53ha – 1.32ha = 1.21ha Average Flow (Q) = 400L/capita/day Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+1A = (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21) = 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = Commercial and Residential Peak Flow = 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s		
(REP) = 2.3x 120 units = 276 persons Site Area = Total area of developable land – commercial = 2.53ha – 1.32ha = 1.21ha Average Flow (Q) = 400L/capita/day Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+1A = (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21) = 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = Commercial and Residential Peak Flow = 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s		
$= 276 \text{ persons}$ Site Area $= \text{Total area of developable land - commercial}$ $= 2.53ha - 1.32ha$ $= 1.21ha$ Average Flow (Q) $= 400L/capita/day$ Peak Extraneous Flows (I) $= 0.20L/ha/s$ Harmon Peaking Factor (M) $= 1+(14/(4+(\text{REP}/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA$ $= (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21)$ $= 5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow $= \text{Commercial and Residential Peak Flow}$ $= 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s$		
Site Area = Total area of developable land – commercial = 2.53ha – 1.32ha = 1.21ha Average Flow (Q) = 400L/capita/day Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA = (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21) = 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = Commercial and Residential Peak Flow = 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s	(REP)	
$= 2.53ha - 1.32ha \\= 1.21ha$ Average Flow (Q) = 400L/capita/day Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} \\= 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} \\= 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA = (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21 = 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = Commercial and Residential Peak Flow = 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s	Site Area	
= 1.21ha Average Flow (Q) = 400L/capita/day Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = 0.20L/ha/s Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)} = 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA = (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21) = 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = Commercial and Residential Peak Flow = 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s	Sile Alea	
Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = $0.20L/ha/s$ Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = $1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ = $1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ = 4.09 Peak Flow = $(MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA$ = $(4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21)$ = $5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow = $2.84L/s + 5.47L/s$		
Peak Extraneous Flows (I) = $0.20L/ha/s$ Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = $1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ = $1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ = 4.09 Peak Flow = $(MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA$ = $(4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21)$ = $5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow = $2.84L/s + 5.47L/s$		- 400L/conito/dov
Harmon Peaking Factor (M) = $1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ = $1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ = 4.09 Peak Flow = $(MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA$ = $(4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21)$ = $5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow = $2.84L/s + 5.47L/s$	Average Flow (Q)	
$= 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA$ $= (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21)$ $= 5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow $= Commercial and Residential Peak Flow$ $= 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s$	Peak Extraneous Flows (I)	= 0.20L/ha/s
$= 1+(14/(4+(276/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$ $= 4.09$ Peak Flow $= (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA$ $= (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21)$ $= 5.47L/s$ Combined Peak Flow $= Commercial and Residential Peak Flow$ $= 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s$	Harmon Peaking Factor (M)	$= 1+(14/(4+(REP/1000)^{0.5}))^{(1)}$
= 4.09 Peak Flow = (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA = (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21 = 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = Commercial and Residential Peak Flow = 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s	3 1 1 1	
= (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21 = 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = Commercial and Residential Peak Flow = 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s		
= (4.09x400x(276/1000)/86.4+0.2x1.21 = 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = Commercial and Residential Peak Flow = 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s	Peak Flow	= (MxQxREP/1000)/86.4+IA
= 5.47L/s Combined Peak Flow = Commercial and Residential Peak Flow = 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s		
= 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s		
= 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s	Combined Peak Flow	= Commercial and Residential Peak Flow
= 8.31L/s		= 2.84L/s + 5.47L/s
		= 8.31L/s

¹ Taken from The City of Owen Sound Subdivision Policies and Engineering Design Standards, revised June 2021.



3.3 Proposed Sanitary Sewer/Infrastructure

Since there were not any sanitary service connections provided to the subject property as part of the Sydenham Heights Servicing Extension, it is proposed to install a new precast manhole on the existing 600mm diameter mainline sanitary sewer. A new 250mm diameter service will connect to the new manhole to service the commercial/residential property with sufficient capacity to convey the design loading to the City sewer. The proposed sanitary service connection is shown as Figure 2 of this report.

As noted in Section 3.2, the required peak sanitary flow for residential and commercial is 8.31 L/s which is slightly more than the 5.8L/s allocated to this property in the design of the Sydenham Heights Servicing Extension. The increase is the result of the proposed residential units instead of commercial uses.

To justify this increase in peak design flow to the system we note the Sydenham Heights Servicing Extension design has 450L/cap/day whereas the newly issued City design standards require 400L/cap/day to be used resulting in a 21.1L/s surplus in the Sydenham Heights sanitary design.

Ultimately, the design of the sanitary sewer extension is planned to service a large area and there is little use at this time. It is unlikely all developments will proceed and unlikely they will all be at capacity. Given the conservative design calculations, the slight exceedance should be considered acceptable, as justified above.

The Owen Sound Wastewater Treatment Plant located on the eastern shore of Georgian Bay on 3rd Avenue East has a capacity of 24,545 m³/day and has been confirmed to be operating at approximately 50% capacity, based on correspondence with City Staff. Based on the operational capacity of the plant and the existing infrastructure available adjacent to the site, there is adequate capacity to service the proposed development.

4. WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

4.1 Existing Water Infrastructure

There is a 300mm diameter PVC DR18 watermain within a municipal easement located on the commercial property to the west. The static pressure noted on the City of Owen Sound Water Plat 18 for hydrant 1-c-202 (located 10m West of subject property) is 58psi.

4.2 **Proposed Infrastructure**

The commercial/residential development will be serviced with municipally treated water. A single 250mm diameter connection will be made to the existing 300mm diameter watermain as shown on SP1 appended to report. This service will loop internally to provide domestic to the proposed buildings. Additional site fire hydrants will be required to meet OBC requirements.

4.3 Water Demands Assessment

Calculations of the water demand for the proposed development have been determined using the guidelines outline within Owen Sound's Subdivision Policies and Engineering Design Standards (June 2021), and the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Design Guidelines for Drinking-Water Systems (May 2019).

The Owen Sound Design Standards do not specify and Average Flow/capita/day or the persons per unit for design purpose, and for consistency, the average sanitary demands of 400L/cap/day and 2.3 persons per unit were used.

In order to convert the average daily demands into maximum daily and peak hourly flows, a peaking factor was applied. The peaking factor was in accordance with Table 3-3 of the MECP design guidelines, resulting in a maximum day factor 3.0 and a peak hour factor of 4.5.



Commercial equivalent Population	= 86 persons/ha ⁽¹⁾
(CEP)	= 86 persons/ha x 1.32ha
	= 113.52 persons
Residential equivalent Population	= 2.3 persons per unit ⁽¹⁾
(REP)	= 2.3x 120
	= 276 persons
Average Day Demand (ADD)	= (CEP+REP) x Average daily demand per person
	= (113.52+276) x 400L/day
	= 389.52 x 400L/day
	= 155,808L/day
	= 155.81m ³ /day
	= 1.80L/s
Deals Llour	= ADD x Peak hour factor
Peak Hour	
	$= 155.81 \text{m}^3/\text{day x } 4.5$
	= 701.14m ³ /day
	= 8.11L/s
Maximum Day Demand (MDD)	= ADD x Maximum daily factor
	= 155.81m³/day x 3.0
	$= 467.43 \text{m}^3/\text{day}$
	= 5.41L/s
Fire Flow (FF)	= 85L/s
MDD + FF	= 5.17L/s + 84L/s
	= 89.41L/s

Table 2 – Watermain Maximum Day Demand and Fire Flow Calculations

Fire flow calculation completed per Fire Underwriter Survey (1999) Water Supply for public Fire protection. A detailed calculation is included in Appendix B of this report. Each proposed building was analyzed with Building F-1 resulting in the highest fire flow demand.

4.4 Water Capacity

The water service through the site is proposed to be a 250 mm diameter watermain to service the hydrants on the subject property. As per the appended Water Service Friction Headloss calculations, there would be a minimal friction headloss of 4.7 psi through the entire water service length during the fire flow conditions. Based on the static water pressure of 58 psi, there would still be more than 50 psi of pressure in the system.

Fire flow supply to each building is to be confirmed by the building mechanical engineer at the time of detailed design and sprinkler design (if necessary). In addition, a hydrant flow test adjacent to the site is to be completed to ensure the fire flow is available from the City's watermain system, since it is from one source through the adjacent property and is only 58 psi at static pressure.

The proposed development will have an Average Day Demand (ADD) of 155.81m³/day and Maximum Day Demand (MDD) of 467.43m³/day based on the combined (commercial and residential) equivalent population of 390 persons.



The City's existing water treatment plant has a capacity of 27,300m³/day and is operating at approximately 50% capacity as per correspondence from the City. Based on the operational capacity of the plant and the existing infrastructure available adjacent to the site, sufficient water supply to provide potable water to the proposed commercial/residential development is available.

The preceding calculations are intended to justify the sizes of the development's proposed water services only for the purposes of supporting a zoning application. Interior Plumbing design is expected to be completed by a licensed plumber at the time of a Building Permit application.

5. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

5.1 Existing Conditions And Drainage

Under existing conditions, the 2.46 ha property is undeveloped and has generally pervious ground cover with the exception of the buildings. The northwesterly corner of the property is elevated such that all run off from the subject property drains easterly to the Rail Trail and then northerly towards the West branch of the Bothwell Creek watershed. The existing condition drainage area plan is shown as Figure 3.

5.2 Allowable Release Rate

The Owen Sound East Side Master Servicing Stormwater Management Study (ESMSS) was prepared in 2008 by R.J. Burnside and Associates to review and determine the appropriate stormwater management controls for the east side of Owen Sound. The ESMSS provides unit flow rates for all properties based on a per hectare basis.

Using the developable portion of the property of 2.46 ha, the allowable release rate can be calculated, as shown in Table 3 below.

	2 yr	5 yr	25 yr	100 yr
Unit Flow Rates Per ESMSS (m ³ /s/ha)	0.0074	0.012	0.021	0.029
Pre-Development Allowable Release Rate for <u>2.46 ha</u> Subject Property (m ³ /s)	0.018	0.030	0.052	0.071

Table 3 – Pre-Development Allowable Release Rate Calculation

Stormwater runoff from the subject property under post-development conditions to the tributary of Bothwell Creek, are to be attenuated to less than, or equal to, the pre-development conditions peak flow rates shown in Table 3. It should be noted that for a property of this size, the allowable release rates are quite low. Given the proposed level of development, significant stormwater quantity storage will be required.



5.3 Design Criteria

Based on the existing site drainage conditions and requirements of the City, the SWM criteria used to develop the appropriate SWM approach for the proposed development are as follows:

- 1. The design is to be based on the unit flows determined by the authors of the East Owen Sound Master Servicing Study
- 2. On-site quality control for the storm water flow is to achieve an 80% long term Total Suspended Solids (TSS) removal rate prior to the release to the off-site receiving drainage system.
- 3. Storm Water run off from building roofs is generally considered "clean" and therefore, additional quality control measures are not required for roof top runoff.
- 4. Due to the soil conditions, infiltration into the subsoils will not be possible.
- 5. Storm runoff directly discharged to natural watercourses is to incorporate temperature equalization measures to protect the natural environment.

5.4 Conceptual Stormwater Management Design

Preliminary stormwater modelling undertaken to prepare the conceptual storm water management design. To keep data consistent in relation to the East Owen Sound Master Servicing Study the same rainfall depths and the SCS 6-hour type II storm parameters were used.

Under Post Development conditions, the 2.46 ha subject property is proposed with six (6) buildings. The parking/driving areas around the buildings and at the centre of the site will be mostly paved. With the increase in the imperviousness, the runoff draining easterly towards the tributary to Bothwell Creek greatly increases. The post-development drainage area plan is shown as Figure 4.

To attenuate the increased runoff to the allowable release rates, a 60m x 25m x 1.60m stone storage gallery is proposed to be installed under the middle of the parking area. In addition, Rooftop ponding is also to be utilized on top of the three (3) easterly residential buildings. The two catchments in-between the residential buildings will also drain to small attenuation ponds to mitigate and achieve the desired flow before final discharge at these two (2) main outlet locations.

An emergency overland flow route is proposed within the South Easterly and North Easterly corners of the parking area. This will permit runoff to spill from the parking area before the parking lot ponding depth exceeds 0.3m.

An oil/grit separator (OGS) unit is proposed to be installed upstream of the outlets from the subject property. This OGS unit will provide storm water quality treatment for runoff from a majority of the site prior to discharging to the tributary of Bothwell Creek.



6. SUMMARY

Based on the preceding calculations and provided information:

- Proposed sanitary servicing works are expected to be sufficiently sized including:
 - The proposed 250 mm Ø sanitary service proposed to connect to the existing sanitary sewer located on Grey County Rail trail.,
 - the required peak sanitary flow for residential and commercial is 8.31 L/s which is slightly more than the 5.8L/s allocated to this property in the design of the Sydenham Heights Servicing Extension. Due to the conservative design of the trunk sewer, this is considered acceptable.
- Proposed water servicing works are expected to be sufficiently sized including:
 - The proposed 250 mm Ø main water service connecting to the existing 300 mm Ø watermain in the municipal easement in west commercial property, in order to service the development.
- Stormwater management is to be provided to address quantity and quality requirements.
 - Post development peak flow rates discharging from the subject property to the tributary to Bothwell Creek, are expected to be attenuated to less than that of the predevelopment conditions peak flow rates for all design storm events.
 - An emergency overland flow route is proposed within the Southwesterly and North easterly corners of the parking area. This will permit runoff to spill from the parking area before the parking lot ponding depth exceeds 0.3m.
 - An enhanced level of storm water quality treatment with an 80% TSS removal rate is expected to be provided via an OGS unit prior to discharging from the subject property.
 - By providing an underground stone storage gallery, temperature equalization will be provided prior to runoff draining from the site.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GM BLUEPLAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

Prepared by:

Jula

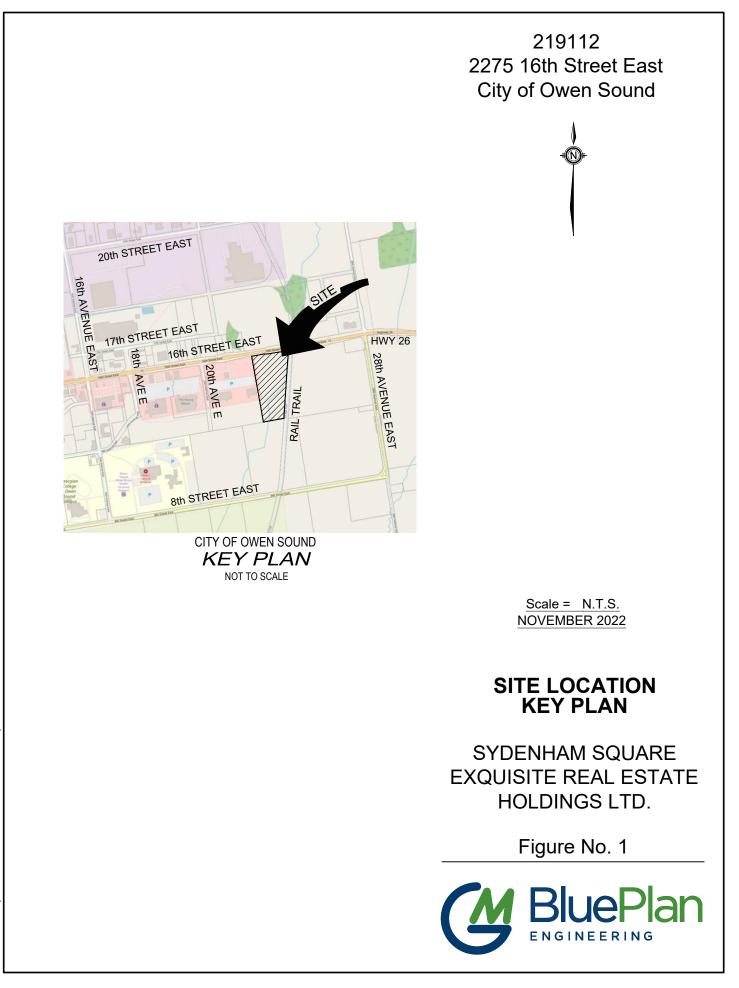
Tyler Jahnke, C. Tech.

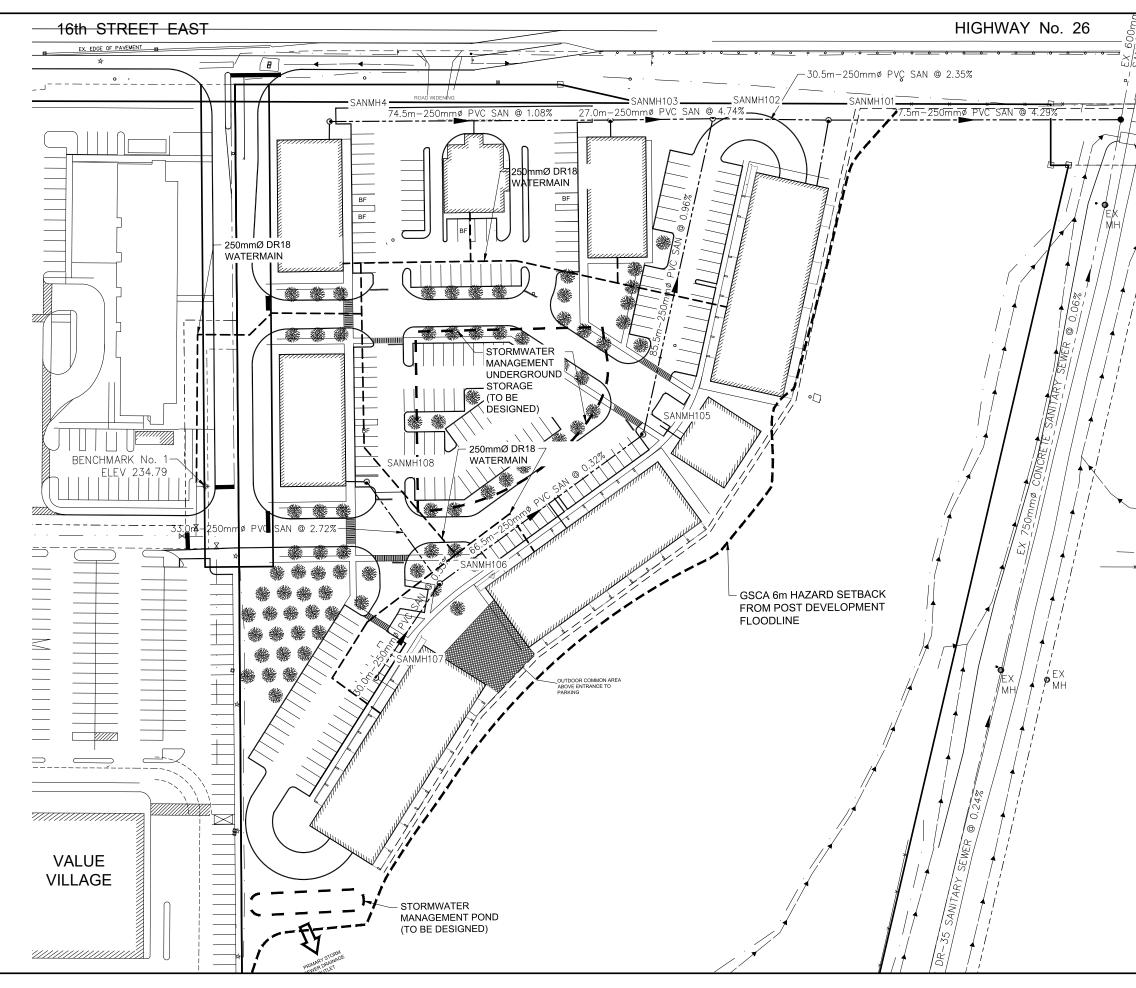
Reviewed by:

lan E. Eriksen, P.Eng.



FIGURES





GMBP FILE:219112 SP-2.dwg LAYOUT:Fig 1A-SERV LAST SAVED BY: TJAHNKE PLOTTED: 11/10/2022 1



Figure No. 1a

SYDENHAM SQUARE EXQUISITE REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS LTD.

CONCEPTUAL SERVICING PLAN

<u>Scale = 1:1000</u> NOVEMBER 2022





219112 2275 16th Street East City of Owen Sound

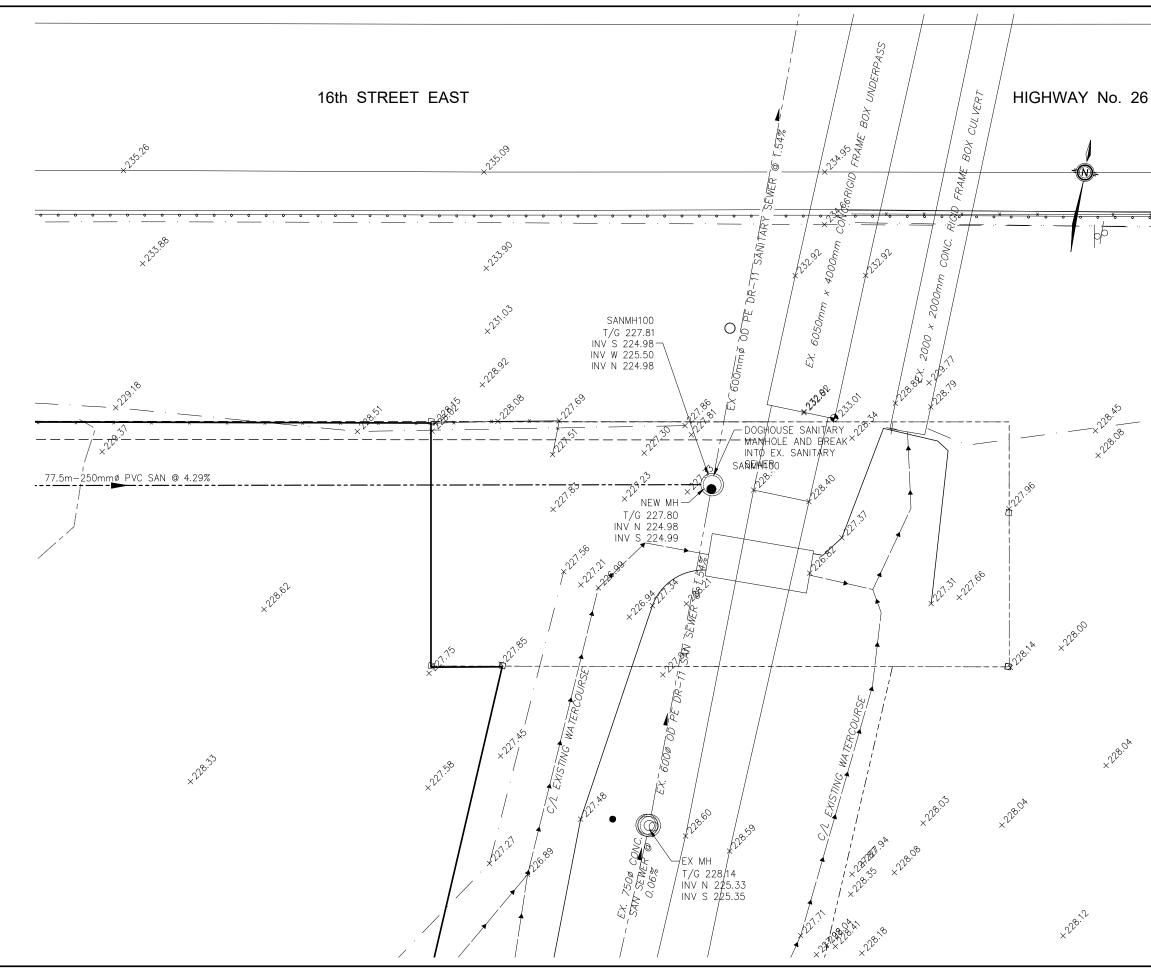




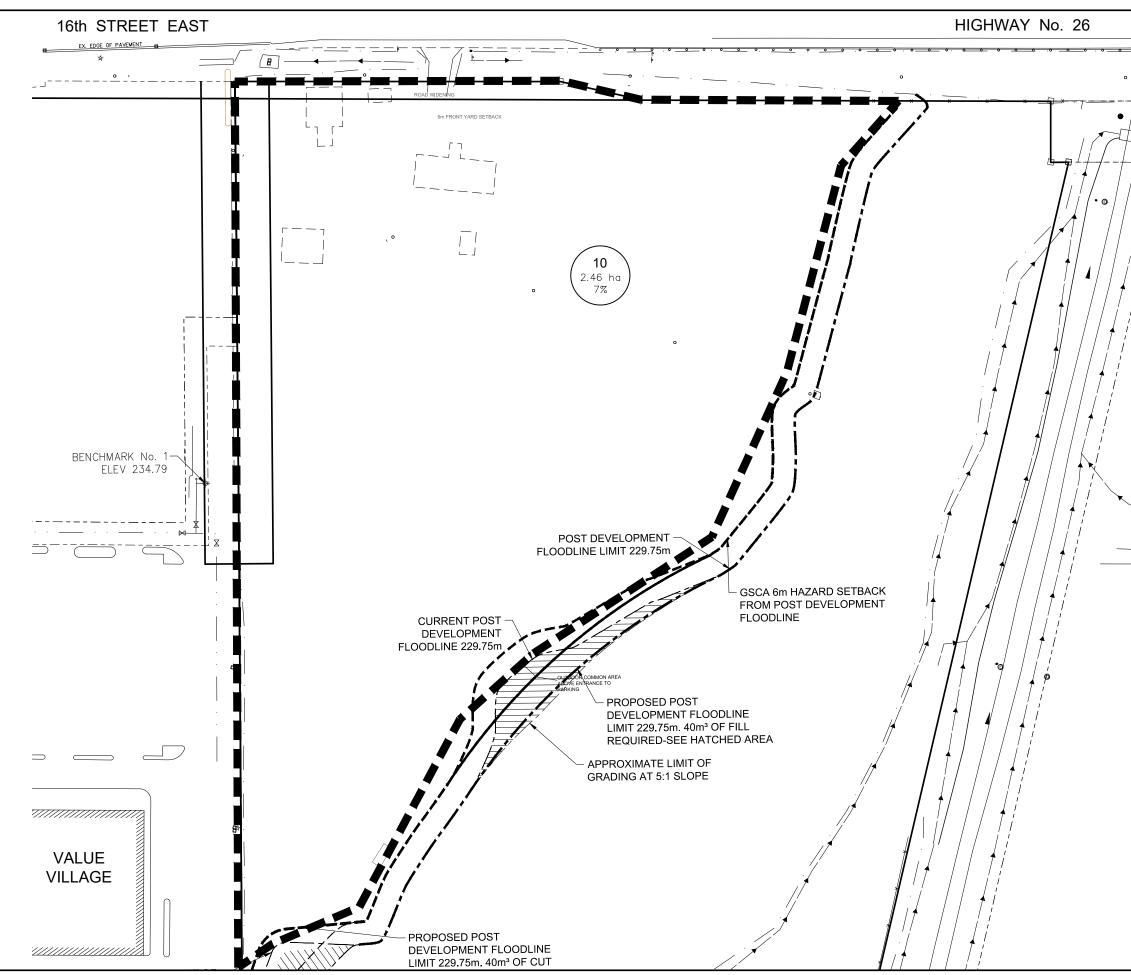
Figure No. 2

SYDENHAM SQUARE **EXQUISITE REAL ESTATE** HOLDINGS LTD.

PROPOSED SANITARY SERVICING

Scale = 1:250 NOVEMBER 2022

219112 2275 16th Street East City of Owen Sound



GMBP FILE:219112 SP-2.dwg LAYOUT:FIG3-PRE LAST SAVED BY: TJAHNKE PLOTTED: 11/10/2022 10:42:*



219112 2275 16th Street East City of Owen Sound



LEGEND



CATCHMENT # DRAINAGE AREA % IMPERVIOUS

DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY

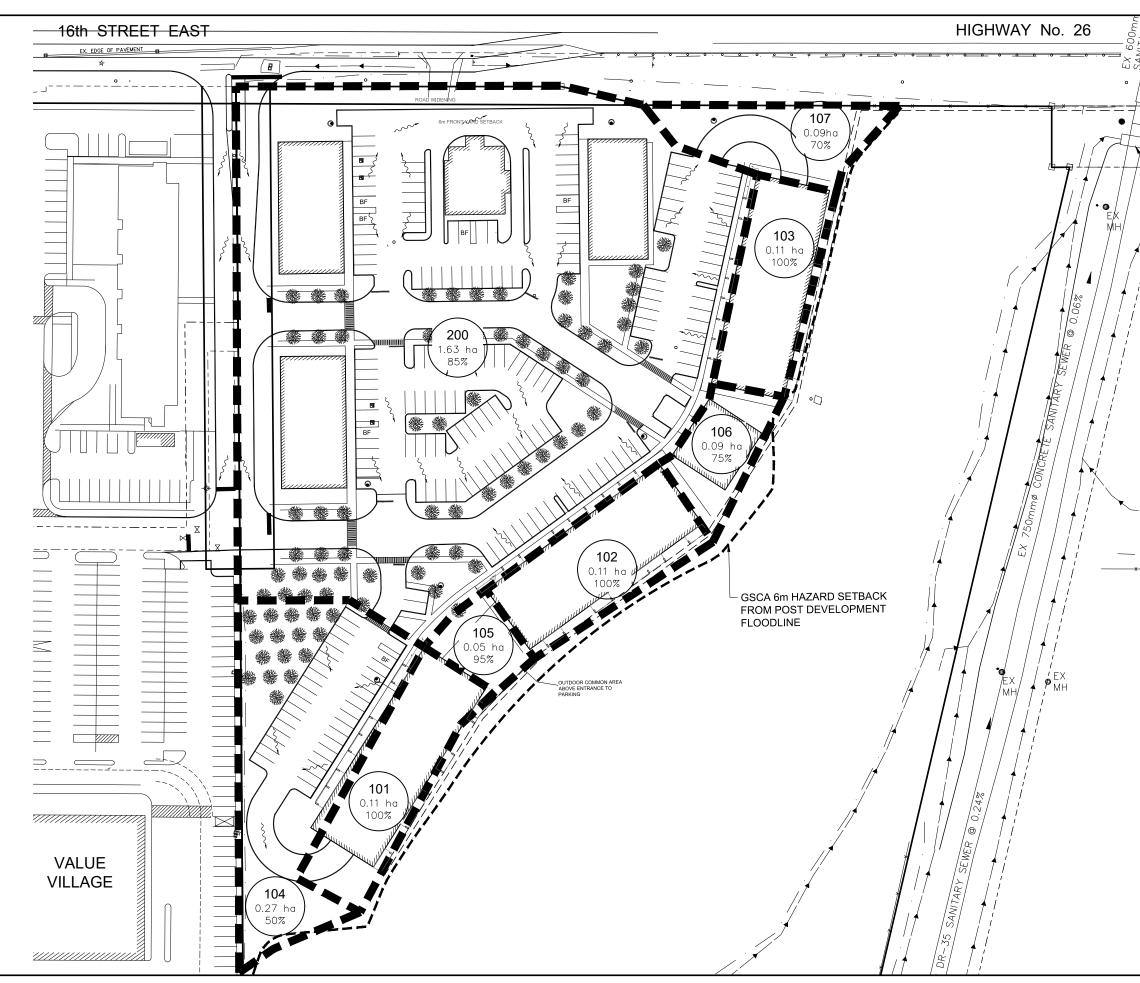
<u>Scale = 1:1000</u> NOVEMBER 2022

PRE-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE CONDITIONS

SYDENHAM SQUARE EXQUISITE REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS LTD.

Figure No. 3





GMBP FILE:219112 SP-2.dwg LAYOUT:Fig 4-POST LAST SAVED BY: TJAHNKE PLOTTED: 11/10/2022 11:03:27



219112 2275 16th Street East City of Owen Sound



LEGEND



CATCHMENT # DRAINAGE AREA % IMPERVIOUS

DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY

<u>Scale = 1:1000</u> NOVEMBER 2022

POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE CONDITIONS

SYDENHAM SQUARE EXQUISITE REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS LTD.

Figure No. 4



APPENDIX A: SYDENHAM HEIGHTS SANITARY SEWER DESIGN BRIEF

q = average daily per capita flow i = unit of peak extraneous flow M = peaking factor Q(p) = peak population flow (L/s)			Dom	IGN FLOWS estic Flows = ercial Flows =	450 5000	L/cap/day L/ 1000 m ² Commercia	/dav	umptions and	Low D Medium D	ENTIAL DENSITIES ensity Residential = ensity Residential = ensity Residential =	25 50	Units/ ha Units/ ha Units/ ha		S		ΓΑΡΥ	' SEW	/ER D	ESIG	N SH	EET		where P	+ 14 / [4 + = populatic (p) = PqM (n in 1000's (L/s)	;		🕐 Blu	ue <mark>Plan</mark>	
Q(c) = commerical land flow (L/s) 8 Commercial Hours/ day High Density Residential = 100 Units/ ha Q(c) = commerical land flow (L/s) Infiltration Flows = 0.20 L/ha/s Escarpment Density = 2.0 Units/ Lot * Q(d) = peak design flow Number of People per Units = 2.3 People/Unit									SANITARY SEWER DESIGN SHEET							Q(c) = qA $Q(i) = lA (L/s); where A = area in hectares$ $Q(d) = Q(p) + Q(c) + Q(i) (L/s)$							MUNRESHWO							
		LOCATIO	N	INDIVIDUAL										CUMULAT	IVE									SEWER	DATA					
SANITARY	Street/					Resid	dential			Commercial	Hazard Lands/ Open Space/ Rail Trail		carpment Ru rpment Prote			Comm.	Infil.	Peaking Factor	Pop. Flow Q (p)	Comm. Flow Q (c)	Peak Extraneous	Peak Design Flow	Dina	Roughness	Diameter	Slope L				Actual Velocity
CATCHMENT	ROW	Starting Node	Finishing Node	Low D	ensity	Medium	n Density	y High Density		Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	No. of Lots	Pop.	Pop.	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	М	(L/s)	(L/s)	Flow Q (i) (L/s)	Q (d) (L/s)	Pipe Material	Coefficient (n)	(mm)		(m)		Velocity (m/s)	at Q (d) (m/s)
				Area (ha)	Pop.	Area (ha)	Pop.	Area (ha)	Pop.					- '																
1	8th St E	A	В	12.9	742	33.6	3864	11.1	2553	2.2	13.4	32.3	4	18	7177	2.2	105.5	3.10	115.74	3.82	21.10	140.7	PVC	0.013	600	0.2	95 2	274.6	0.97	0.97
																							HDPE DR-11	0.013	492	1.0		361.7	1.90	1.78
																							PVC	0.013	600	0.2	285	274.6	0.97	0.97
2	Rail Trail	В	с	62.2	3577	0.0	0	1.4	322	0.0	29.6	35.7	5	23	11099	2.2	234.4	2.91	168.19	3.82	46.88	215.1	PVC	0.013	600	0.3	466	336.3	1.19	1.26
3,4	Rail Trail	С	D	2.0	115	4.0	460	4.9	1127	7.1	10.8	0.0	0	0	12801	9.3	263.2	2.85	189.84	16.15	52.64	242.5	PVC	0.013	600	0.3	382	336.3	1.19	1.29
5	Rail Trail	D	E	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	12801	12.3	266.2	2.85	189.84	21.35	53.24	243.1	HDPE DR-11	0.013	492	1.0	100 ;	361.7	1.90	2.04
									<u> </u>				<u> </u>				<u> </u>													
							<u> </u>		<u> </u>				<u> </u>				<u> </u>													
							<u> </u>																							
NOTES:	* NEC Plan	nning is expected	to allow for 1 Sing	le Dwelling pe	er lot; 2 Singl	e Dwellings p	ber lot was co	onsidered for co	onservative d	esign purposes								DESIGNER: J	5 & AW				PROJECT:	Sydenahm Hei	ghts Sanita	ry Sewer E	CA		SHE	EET NO:
NUTEO.																		DATE: FEBRU	IARY 2017				PROJECT N	O: 216082					1	1 of 1

APPENDIX B: FRICTION HEADLOSS CALCULATIONS

Servicing Feasibility Study Telfer Creek Square City of Owen Sound Our File: 219112 February 2022

Water Service Friction Headloss Calculations

Location		Peak Flow Rate		Flow Rate	Flow Velocity	Pipeline Length	Friction Headloss	Friction Headloss	Friction Headloss	
	(L/min)	(L/s)	(mm)	(L/s)	(m/s)	(m)	(m/m)	(m)	(kPa)	(psi)
Proposed On-Site Watermain	5340.0	89.0	250	89.0	1.81	194	0.02	3.3	32.6	4.7

Notes for Water Flow Calculations

1. Peak Flow Rate to be determined by Hydraulic Loads for Fixtures as outlined in Ontario Building Code

2. Hazen-Williams Roughness Coefficient	150 mm	=	100			
	200-250 mm	=	110			
	300 - 600 mm	=	120			
	Over 600 mm	=	130			
3. Hazen Williams Formula	h _L = 10.67 * L *	Q ^{1.85}				
	C ^{1.85} * d ^{4.8}	655	_			
	where: $h_L = head loss$	ss (m)				
	L = Length o	f pipe (r	m)			
	C = Hazen V	C = Hazen Williams coefficient (-				
	Q = Peak flo	w (m³/s)			
	D = Diamete	r of pipe	e (m)			

M Blue Plan **REQUIRED FIRE FLOW** Water Supply for Public Fire Protection (FUS 1999) **Project: Telfer Creek Square** File No.: 219112 **Designer:** ΤJ Address: 2775-16th Street East **Desciption:** Conceptual site plan by G.M. Diemert Architect Inc., dated November 9, 2021. F = Required fire flow (LPM)C = Coefficient related to type of construction $F = 220 \times C \times \sqrt{A}$ A = Total floor area (including all storeys but excluding any basement levels at least 50% below grade.) Type of Construction: Multi residential 38 units - precast concrete **Desciption: Building F-1** 3 C= 0.80 Floors. Basement floor parking. No combustables Floor Area: 1080m² Area: 2160.00 3 Number of Storeys: 2 floors used. Basement parking **Description: Fire Resistant Building?** excluded ves Vertical Openings and **Exterior Vertical Communications protected** Y/N 8180 **Required Fire** with minimum one (1) Hour Flow: 8000 L/min rating: **Occupancy Charge:** -25% **Fire Flow Reduction:** -25% OR 2000 L/Min **Required Fire Flow:** 6000 L/min L/Min Automatic Sprinkler Protection: Yes Designed to NFPA 13 Standard: -30% Yes Standard Water Supply to Sprinklers and Standpipes: Y/N Fully Supervised System: Y/N 4200 L/min **Fire Flow Adjustment:** Exposure 1 (North) Distance: m Charge: % **Desription: Exposure 2 (East)** Distance: % m Charge: **Description: Exposure 3 (West)** Distance: 19.6m Charge: 15% Description: Building "C" commercial **Exposure 4 (South)** Distance: 30.1m Charge: 5% **Description:** Residential building F-2 **Total Exposure Charge:** 20% **Fire Flow Adjustment:** 840 **Total Required Fire Flow:** 5040 L/min 84 L/s