

December 13, 2020

File: 0925.0036.01

Town of Black Diamond
Box 10
Black Diamond AB T0L 0H0

Attention: Sharlene Brown, CAO

RE: DIAMOND VALLEY INDUSTRIAL SWMP - UPDATE

INTRODUCTION

The Diamond Valley Industrial Stormwater Management Plan was prepared by T. Fenton Consulting Ltd in September 2004. The plan describes a study area that includes industrial land uses with overland discharge to a system of internal roadside ditches. Discharge from the area enters a dry pond that discharges to a drainage ditch and then on to the Sheep River.

- Site Legal Description: SW 1/4 Sec 16-20-2-5
- Site Boundaries: Centre Avenue (Highway 7) to the south, Regional Sewage Commission Land to the north, a natural escarpment on the west, and undeveloped land to the east.

This letter has been prepared to provide a minor update to the drainage scheme originally described in the above-mentioned report. This memo is intended to be attached to the Diamond Valley Industrial Stormwater Management Plan (T. Fenton 2004) for future use by the Town of Black Diamond.

Since the plan was prepared most lots within the area have been developed, though some lots drain to different ditches than originally planned. **Figure 1** illustrates the revised catchment plan. All lots appear to have an appropriate discharge location to an adjacent roadside ditch.

Assessment of LiDAR and survey of the existing culverts reveals that some ditches within the Industrial Subdivision have not been constructed with the geometry recommended in the 2004 report. In most areas, the ditches are too shallow. **Figure 2** and **Figure 3** illustrate the existing culvert sizes, locations and inverts.

Ditch geometry from the Diamond Valley Industrial Stormwater Management Plan (T. Fenton, Sept 2004) is shown below in **Figure 4**.

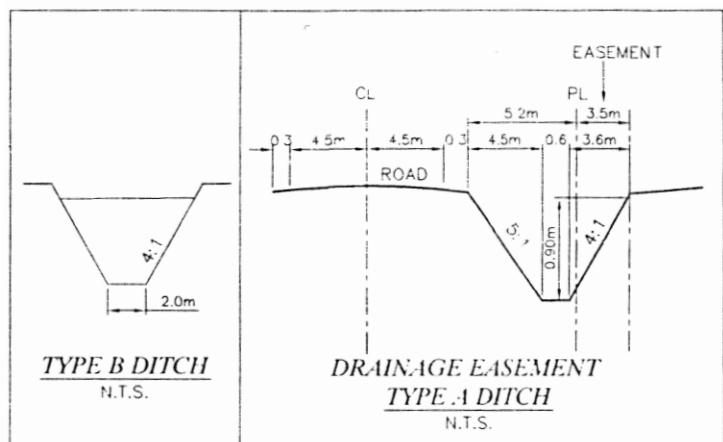


FIGURE 4 – Ditch Design (Diamond Valley Industrial Stormwater Management Plan, T. Fenton, Sept 2004)

ANALYSIS

Survey of the ditches reveals that no ditches have the depth (0.9 meters) prescribed by the 2004 Industrial Stormwater Management Report. Actual ditch depths range from approximately 0.3 meters to 0.6 meters. All culvert inverts drain in the correct direction toward the dry pond in the north west corner of the plan area. There is one exception, highlighted on Figure 3, where inverts of adjacent culverts are mis-aligned by -0.06 meters. Given that these culverts are close together, it is possible that some ponding or flooding may occur at this location during very large rainfall events.

The capacity of the as-built ditches was not assessed at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Future Development: Remaining undeveloped lots within the area should reference the culvert and ditch survey information provided with this letter. Future development applications should use the "Type A" ditch design indicated in the Diamond Valley Industrial Stormwater Management Plan prepared by T. Fenton Consulting Ltd in September 2004 with the revised drainage directions shown in **Figure 1**. Applications should be reviewed to ensure that positive drainage is maintained along the constructed ditches with reference to the culvert and ditch survey information provided in **Figures 2** and **Figure 3** with this letter.

Capacity Assessment: Should concerns arise regarding the capacity of the roadside ditches to provide adequate drainage during an extreme rainfall event, an overland drainage analysis should be undertaken, and ditch retrofit works undertaken. This would include analysis of the existing culverts and ditch capacities, and design recommendations to deepen the ditches and lower the driveway culverts. Some grading work within lots may also be required to raise the perimeter elevations.

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Sincerely,

URBAN SYSTEMS LTD.

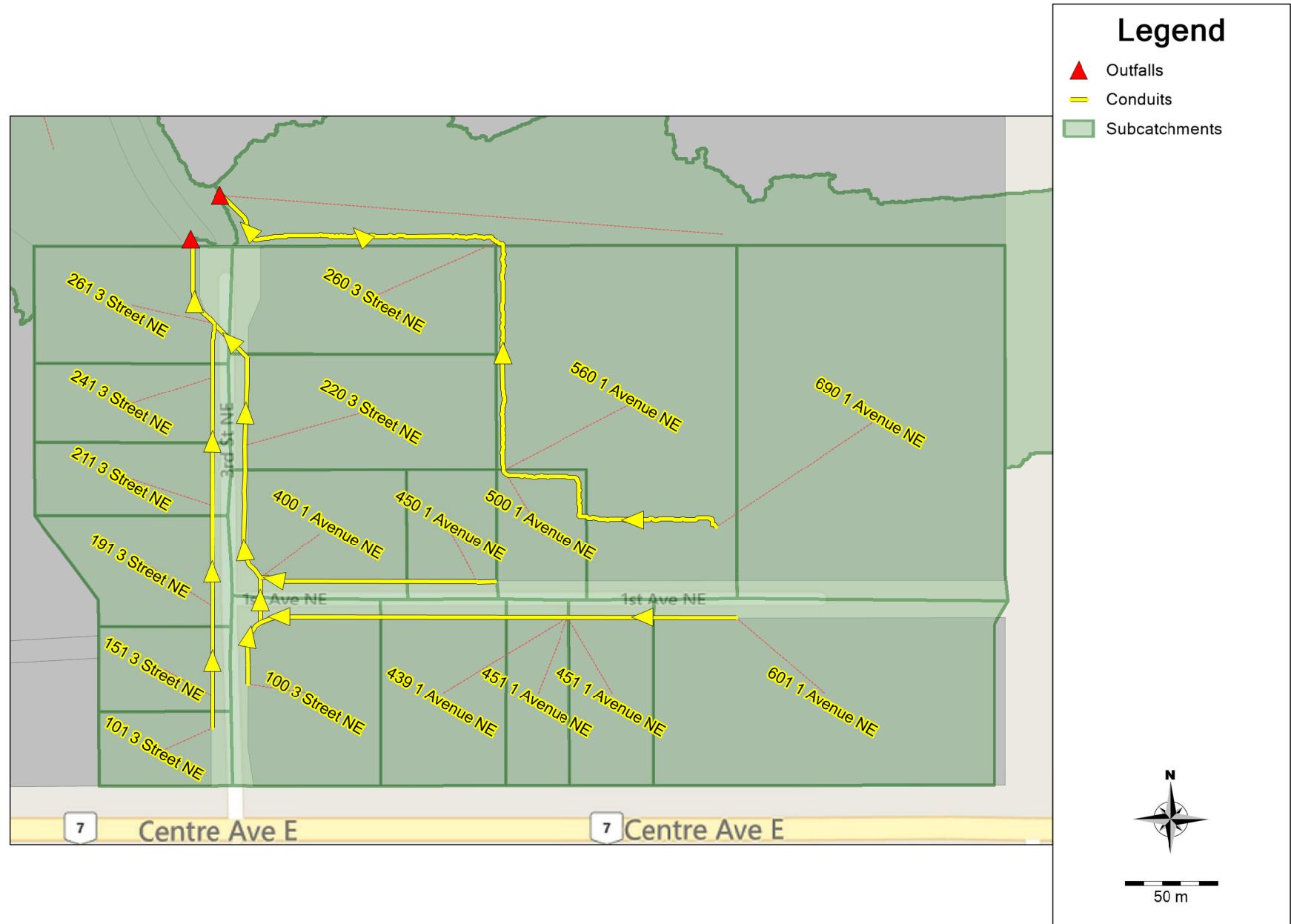


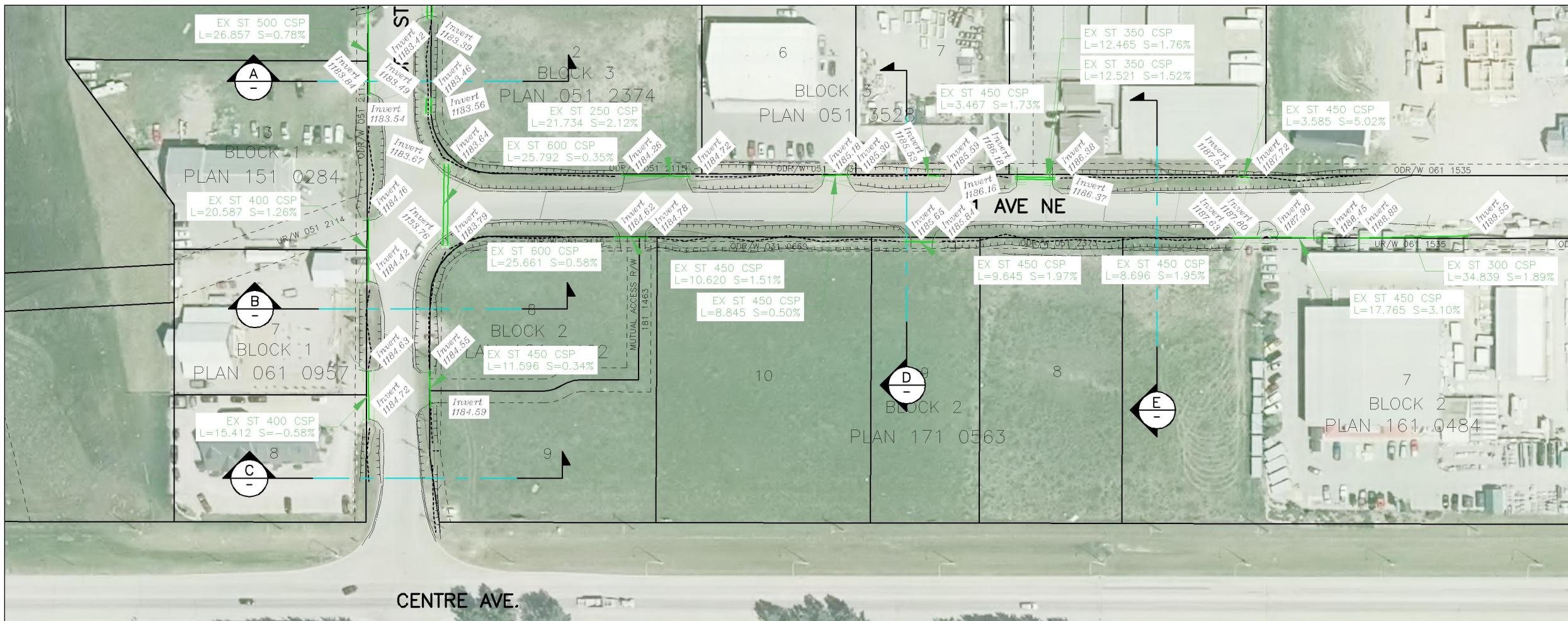
Brier Reid, MEDes. P.Eng. RPP MCIP
Stormwater Planning Engineer

/BR
Enclosure

cc: Meghan Aebig P.Eng, Urban Systems Ltd.

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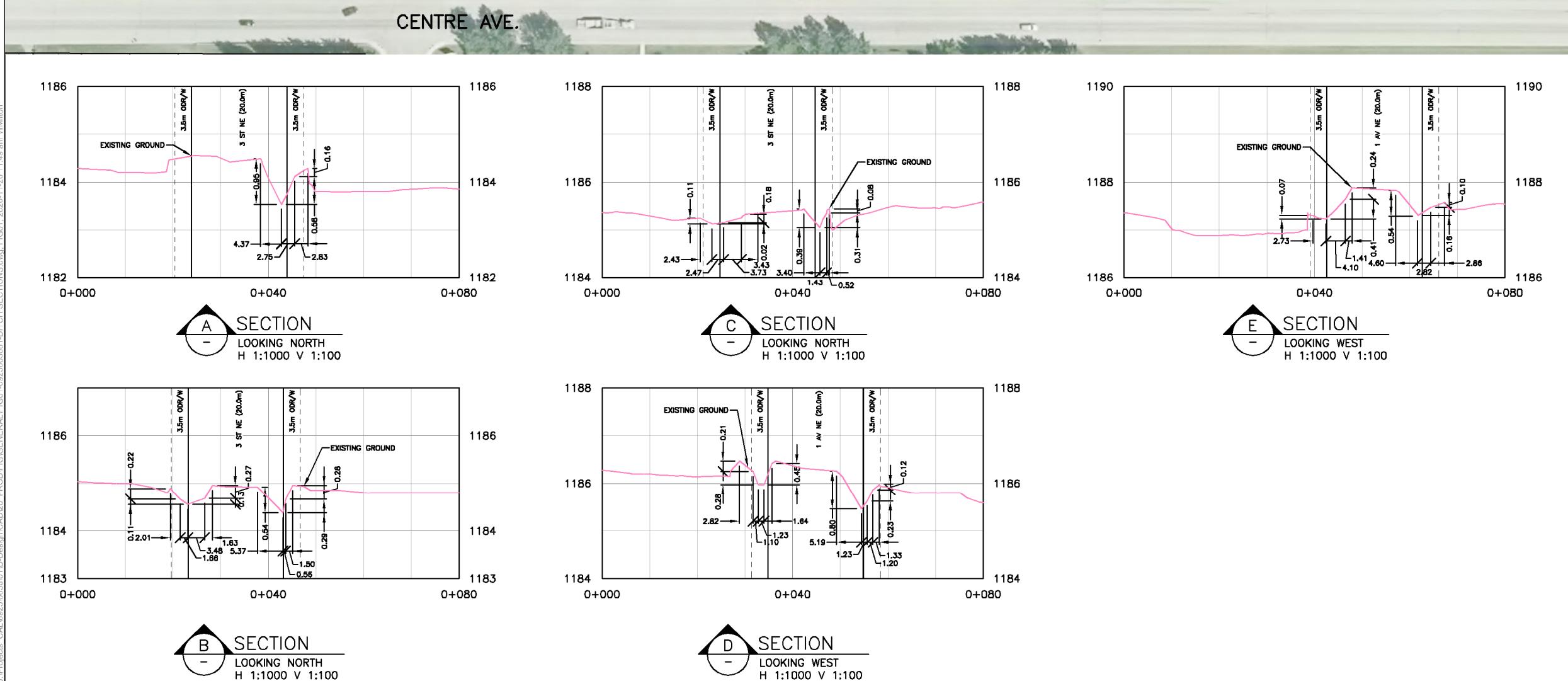




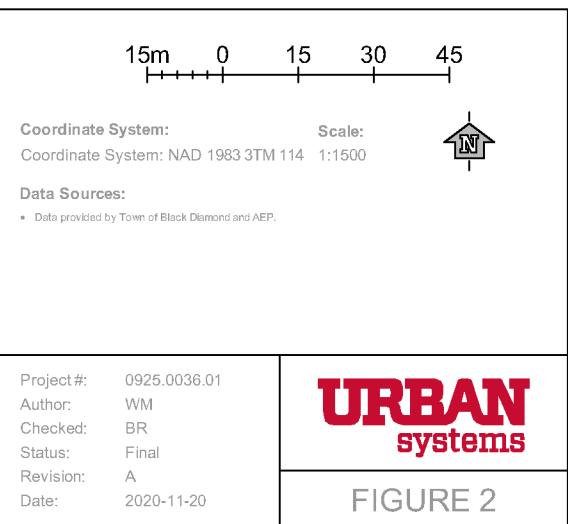
Town of Black Diamond

Industrial Area Stormwater

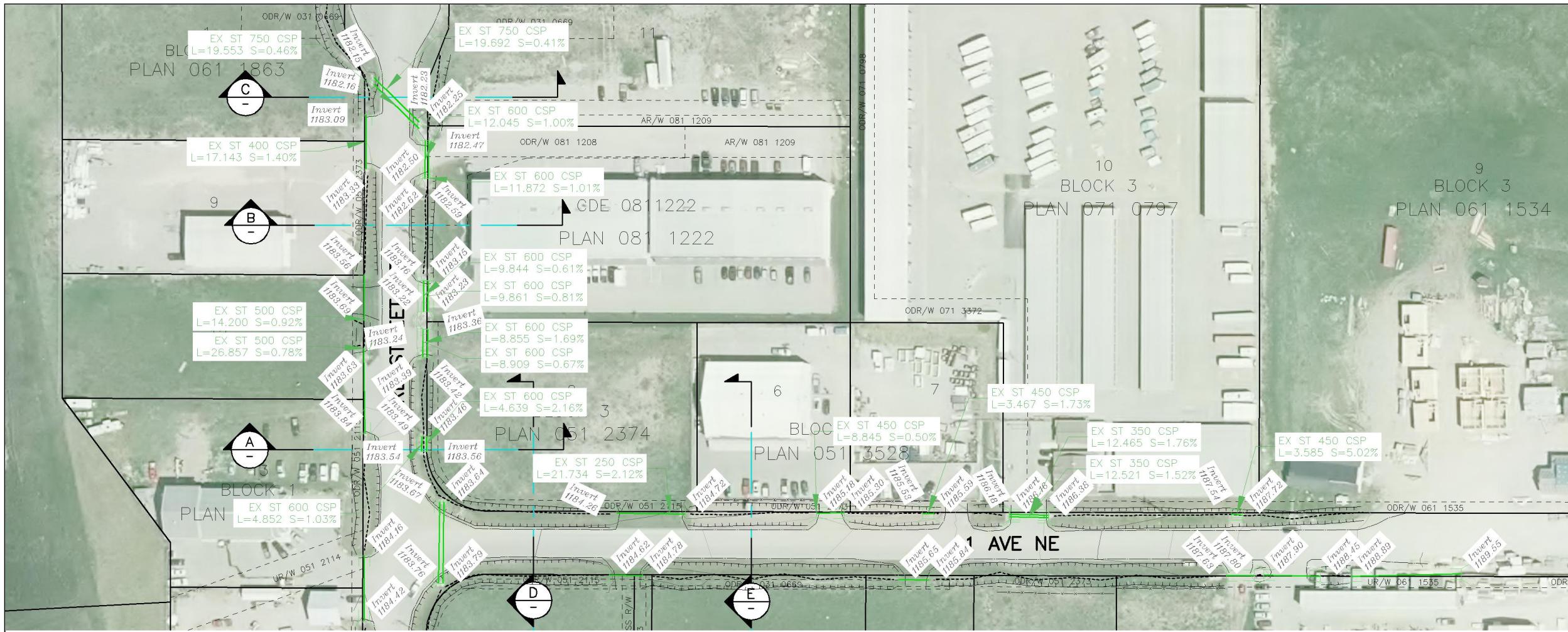
Elevations Profiles



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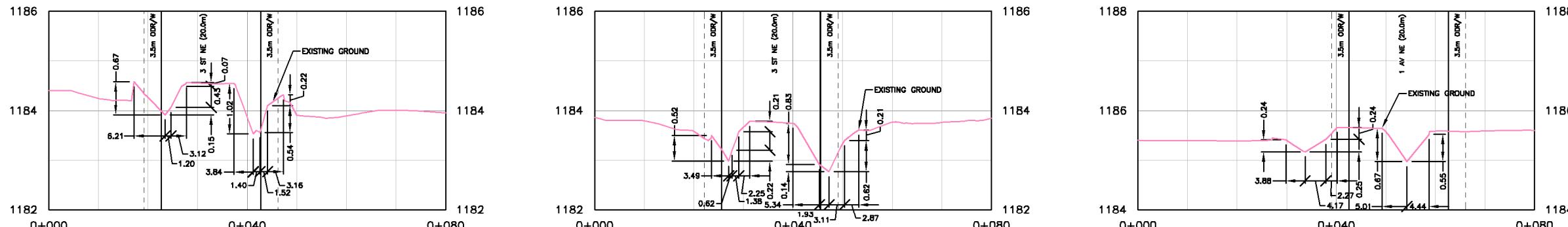
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Town of Black Diamond

Industrial Area Stormwater

Elevations Profiles

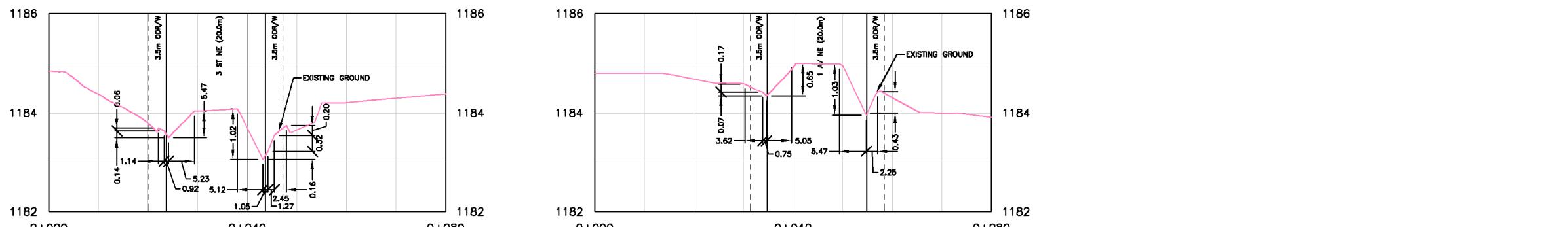


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SECTION

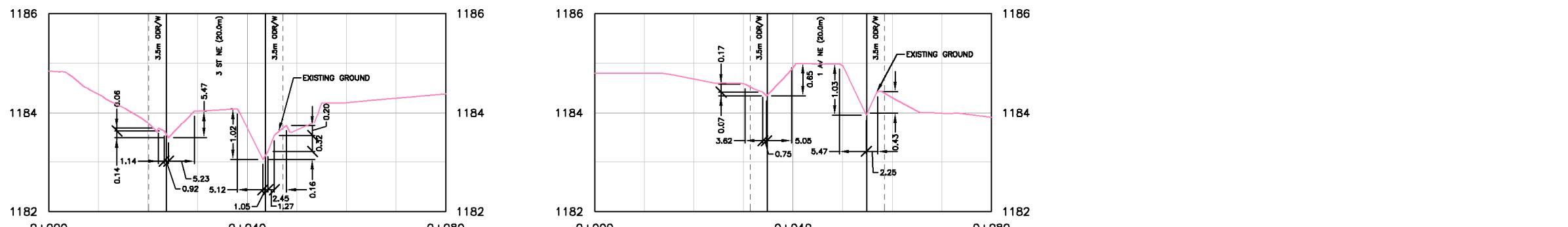
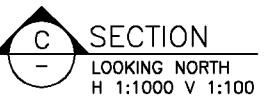
LOOKING NORTH

H 1:1000 V 1:100



A circular label with a compass rose at the top. The text "SECTION" is at the top, "LOOKING NORTH" is in the center, and "N. 11000, W. 11000" is at the bottom.

The accuracy and completeness of information shown on this drawing is not guaranteed. It will be the responsibility of the user of the information shown on this drawing to locate and establish the precise location of all existing information whether shown or not.



D SECTION
-
LOOKING WEST

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 3TM 114 Scale: 1:1500

Data Sources:

- Data provided by Town of Black Diamond and AEP.

Project #: 0925.0036.01	URBAN systems
Author: WM	
Checked: BR	
Status: Final	
Revision: A	
Date: 2020-11-20	FIGURE 3

URBAN
systems

FIGURE 3

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT

for

DIAMOND VALLEY INDUSTRIAL PARK

BLACK DIAMOND, ALBERTA

SW 1/4 Sec 16-20-2-5

Prepared for:

by:

T. Fenton Consulting Ltd.

**Revised
September 2004**

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Location: Lots 1 to 4, Block 1 Plan 991 0437
Lots 1 Block 2 Plan 991 0437

Site Legal Description: SW 1/4 Sec 16-20-2-5

The study area of total 14.68 ha consists of two properties:

- Industrial Development Centre - 7.66 ha
- Modular Homes for Manufacture and Sales to be developed in the future - 7.02 ha

Site boundaries:

- Centre Avenue (Highway #7) on the south
- Regional Sewage Commission Land on the north
- Natural escarpment on the west designated Environmental Reserve
- Town boundary and an undeveloped land on the east

The site is located on the upland slopes of the river valley. The presently undeveloped, farmed land naturally drains northwest towards the Sheep River. An average slope within the site is about 2.1%.

2.0 STORM DRAINAGE

2.1 Existing Drainage

The study area belongs to Sheep River drainage basin, the River being at a distance of about 800 meters. The existing drainage system is shown in Figure 2. The natural runoff reaches the Sheep River floodplain and the existing creek through the coulee located in northwest corner of study area.

The drainage ditch along southern side of Centre Avenue (Highway No #7) borders the study area. The ditch, about 15 meters wide and 0.8 meter deep, drains the area of about 8.0 hectares, of partially developed land and discharges to the coulee west of the study area. Catchbasins installed in Centre Avenue are connected directly to the ditch.

Based on the Master Drainage Plan (Westhoff Engineering Resources Ltd., December 2003), the maximum flow reaching the ditch from catchments HWY1 and HWY2 is 550 L/s. The runoff collected in the ditch enters the natural coulee about 600 m west from the study area boundary and reaches the Sheep River through the existing watercourse.

2.2 Proposed Drainage

The proposed drainage system is shown in Figure 3. The site will drain overland to the ditch system and the runoff will collect in the proposed dry pond. The dry pond located outside of the study area receives the runoff from the study area, the pond area, and the undeveloped land on the east which naturally drains to the pond location site. The total pond drainage area is 19.10 hectares

The controlled discharge from the pond will enter the natural coulee and through a new culvert in the existing road will enter the floodplain and the existing creek. The rate of discharge will be controlled by an orifice installed in the pond outlet manhole. The unit rate of discharge was assumed to be 2.5 L/s/ha, in total 47.75 L/s. The pond discharge will be directed to the oil / grit removing system.

The parcels of the Diamond Valley Industrial Park will be graded allowing an overland discharge to the system of internal roadside ditches. Back portion of Lot 1 which slopes towards the coulee on the west will be filled up to reverse the slope towards the east. A small area in the southwest corner which can not be filled will be landscaped and allowed to drain to the coulee at natural rates.

The ditch to be constructed along the western boundary of the Modular Homes property will convey the discharge from this area towards the north and, within the Regional Sewage Commission land, to the west, parallel to the northern study area boundary. The back of Lot 3 will discharge to this ditch. The ditch is sized to carry a 100-year flow. However, once the Modular Homes property enters the development phase they must obtain their own storm drainage plan.

As shown on Figure 2, the runoff from the land east of the town boundary is directed towards the southwest however in the natural stage it does not enter the roadside ditch of Highway #7, finding its way through the southern portion of the study area. A cutoff ditch has already been constructed adjacent to the highway. This ditch is to be extended up to the northern edge of the study area, so that the existing roadside ditch will convey the pre-development runoff from this area to the river.

3.0 CALCULATIONS

3.1 Models Applied

A hydrologic analysis to determine the required detention volume and the peak flows was carried out in accordance with the City of Calgary and the Alberta Environment Stormwater Management Design Guidelines. The simulations were performed using two computer models: the single storm event INTERHYMO, and a continuous simulation Qualhymo. The results of both models were compared and the larger volume required used in the pond design.

3.2 Design Storm

The design storm applied is the Interhymo model is of the Chicago distribution with IDF data for the Calgary International Airport. The storm duration used:

- 24- hour duration storm was applied in the pond volume calculations,
- 1-hour duration storm was applied in peak flow calculations.

3.3 Model Parameters

The input data for the models include drainage areas and land surface characteristics. The drainage areas used in simulations for calculations of pond volume and peak flows are summarized in two tables below.

Table 3.1 Catchment areas for pond volume calculations

Development type	Area (ha)	Imperviousness ratio
Diamond Valley Industrial Park	7.66	0.85
Future Manufactured Homes development	7.02	0.85
Pond area	1.42	0.20
Undeveloped land on east	3.00	0.00
Total	19.10	

Division into catchments for ditch flow calculations is based on the preliminary grading plan of the site and marked on the plan, Figure 3. The discharge points from Table 3.2 are marked on the plan Figure G-1

Table 3.2 Catchment areas for ditch flow calculations

Catchment No.	Location	Area in ha	Discharge Point
100	Lot 4, 1/2 rd	1.78	1
110	Lot 3, 1/2 rd	0.60	2
120	Lot 3, 1/2 rd	1.95	3
130	Lot 3 to back ditch	0.77	5
140	Lot 1, 1/2 rd	0.66	6
150	Lot 2, 1/2 rd	1.91	7
160	Manufactured Homes	7.02	4
170	Undeveloped land on north	3.00	5

CN and Imperviousness Ratio

Consistent with the Stormwater Management Guidelines for Calgary

CN* = 72, 69 for undeveloped land.

Ia = 1.6 / 3.4 mm

Imperviousness Ratio

- Diamond Valley Park and Manufactured Homes sites - for 0.85
- Dry Pond and adjacent ditch areas - 0.20

Model Schematic

The model schematic for the pond volume calculations is shown in Figure 1-A, Appendix A, for the peak flow calculations in Figure 1-B, Appendix B.

3.4 Pond Discharge

The rating curve was developed based on an assumption that the discharge rate from the pond is regulated by the ICD R50 installed in the outlet manhole. The invert elevation of the outlet pipe where the ICD is installed is 1180.25.

Table 3.3 Pond discharge rating curve

Pond Depth (m)	Depth to orifice (m)	Elevation (m)	Pond Volume (m ³)	Discharge (L/s)
0.00	0.65	1181.00	10	24.2
0.50	1.15	1181.50	706	32.2
1.00	1.65	1182.00	4018	38.6
1.50	2.15	1182.50	9109	44.1
1.75	2.40	1182.85	12981	47.5
2.00	2.65	1183.00	14723	48.9

4.0 RESULTS SUMMARY

4.1 Pond Design

The printouts of the pond volume modelling using the Interhymo model are included in Appendix A, the results of the Qualhymo model in Appendix C. The final results of the modelling used in the design are shown on Drawing G1 and summarized in Table 4.1.

4.1.1 Interhymo Model Analysis

100-year volume required: 10,270 m³

Maximum discharge rate: 46 L/s

Maximum depth: 1.70

4.1.2 Qualhymo Model Analysis

Below is the summary of the maximum pond volumes which occurred during a 35-year period of 1964 - 1994, displayed in the format used in the frequency analysis program.

1651,1764,2330,4726,4622,4909,5667,1636,
4242,2706,1465,2485,5212,1809,3058,1440,
3261,2441,6036,2466,4270,2590,1884,2799,
3789,10399,4627,2791,6759,1767,2660,2935,
5957,3535,2539,

It can be noted that the maximum pond volume of 10,399 m³ occurred during the storm of September 12 1985. This volume is significantly higher than the maximums of the remaining years. During this storm, the total 24-hour rainfall exceeded the statistical value for a 100 year, 24 hour storm.

Statistical analysis using the Hyrisk model was carried out on the volume series to determine the volumes for return periods of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 years. The curve fitting was performed using several distributions. The results for the 100-year volume estimation are summarized in the table below. The printout of I/O files of the Hyrisk model is included in Appendix C.

Table 4.1 Summary of Statistical Analysis

DISTRIBUTION	100-year Volume (m ³)	Sd (m ³)	Sd /Vol ratio
Log Pearson 3 - Method of Moments	11,270	3328	0.29
Log Pearson 3 - Method of Maximum Likelihood	13,428	4280	0.31
Log Normal 3 - Method of Moments	9,827	2691	0.27
Log Normal 3 - Method of Maximum Likelihood	12,785	3462	0.27
Log Normal 2 - Method of Moments	10,004	1638	0.16

The results of the applied distributions and methods vary from 9827 m³ to 13,428 m³. The average value of 100-year volumes is 11,450 m³. The lowest ratio of standard deviation to volume is 0.18 in Log Normal 2 distribution, volume of 10,004 m³, which is very close to the value obtained using the Interhymo model.

4.1.3 Final Results

The final 100-year flood volume in the proposed stormwater ponds was assumed based on the Qualhymo model, the Log Pearson 3 distribution, Method of Moments of 11,270 m³. The actual pond volume with the 0.15 m freeboard is 12,981, therefore it could store without any spillage the value obtained from the Log Normal 3 distribution equal to 12,785 m³.

Table 4.2 Pond Design Summary

Pond drainage area (ha)	19.10
100-year volume required (m ³):	11,270
Volume up to 0.15m freeboard	12,981
Unit detention rate (m ³ /ha):	590
100-year rate of discharge (m ³ /s):	0.048
Unit discharge rate (L/s/ha):	2.51
100-year maximum depth (m):	1.73
100-year minimum depth (m)	0.73
Pond depth including freeboard (m):	2.00
Pond outlet elevation:	1181.00
100-year elevation:	1182.73
Top of pond elevation:	1183.00
Spillway elevation:	1182.85
Pond inside side slopes:	5:1
Minimum bottoms slope %:	1.2
Discharge control:	ICD R50

4.2 Conveyance System Design

The printouts of overland flow calculations are included in Appendix B. The results of the calculations and the details of ditch and culvert design are shown on Drawing G-1 and are summarized in Table 4.3

The entire conveyance system was designed for 100-year flows without detention on sites. As shown in Drawing G-1 there are two types of grassed ditches used on the site:

- Type A - Internal roadside ditch, roadside slope 5:1, on site slope: 4:1, B = 0.6 m
- Type B - Modular Homes ditch; side slopes 4:1, B = 2.0 m

The capacity of grassed ditches was calculated using Manning's equation with roughness coefficient of 0.065, which corresponds to Bermuda grass cut to 0.06m. The flow depth will also be affected by backwater resulting from culvert passage.

Table 4.3 Ditch system design

Catchment No.	Point of discharge	Discharge (m ³ /s)	Flow depth (m)	Velocity (m/s)	Slope %	Conveyance type
100	1	0.37	0.40	0.50	0.78	Type A
100&110	2	0.50	0.45	0.47	0.60	Type A
100 - 120	3	0.91	0.61	0.57	0.60	Type A
140	4	0.14	0.30	0.37	0.60	Type A
140&150	5	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.60	Type A
100-150	6	1.46	0.62	0.59	0.50	Type B
160	7	1.47	0.67	0.55	0.50	Type B
130,160,170	8	1.64	0.55	0.98	0.40	Type B

4.3 Culverts

4.3.1 Culverts within the Study Area

The culverts were generally designed to carry 100-year flows. The following types of culverts were used:

- 1) CSP 450mm in upstream access roads, where expected flows do not exceed 220L/s. These culverts may be constructed with inlet projecting from fill.
- 2) The maximum diameter to be used in lot access roads is 700 mm. this may be used in west access to Lot 3
- 3) Double CSP 600 mm will cross the road to the Modular Homes property. They should be constructed with square inlet headwall.
- 4) Double CSP 700 mm, skewed at 45° will carry flow from east to west ditch. Culverts should be mitered and have a square edge headwall.
- 5) Double CSP 800 mm will be installed on the pond entrance from the both ditches. These may be with slanted inlets.

4.3.2 Culvert in Access Road to the Study Area

Concrete pipe 600-mm diameter culvert will be installed in the access road to the study area. As the existing catchbasins opposite 3rd Street SE discharge to the ditch in the future access road location, we propose to construct a culvert with a manhole in the access road, which will collect the discharge from catchbasins and pass it to the culvert.

Required culvert capacity:

Based on calculations included in the Master Drainage Plan for Town of Black Diamond (Westhoff Engineering Resources, December 20030), the following maximum flows are expected in the culvert:

Catchment	Area (ha)	Discharge (m ³ /s)
HWY-3	3.48	0.22
HWY-2	5	0.33
East Hill from study area	4.35	0.08
Total	12.83	0.63

The concrete pipe 0.6 m diameter culvert design is shown in Engineering Drawings, profile 201. Based on the slopes provided the proposed culvert will carry the design 100-year flow at the upstream water level 0.2 m above the pipe obvert.

5.0 WATER QUALITY

The proposed dry pond with a low release rate will provide a primary treatment in removal of sediments, heavy metals and oils. The controlled discharge from the pond will enter the oil/ grit separator, which will provide additional treatment removing over 85% of sediments particles 75 microns and greater and capturing the oils.

The Stormceptor unit STA 4000 of maximum flow 50 l/s will provide the treatment required. The other option is to use Vortechs 2000. Installation of Stormceptor is less expensive therefore using the Vortechs 2000 would be justified only if in the future more developed land discharging to the pond would be expected.

The sedimentation bay will be constructed at the culvert inlets. As shown in Drawing G-1 the proposed forebay is 30 m long, 12 m wide at the bottom, 1.5 m deep below the pond inlet grade, total capacity 850 m³ will provide initial sediment settlement. Additionally the gravel/rock berm about 0.5 m high on filter fabric will be constructed along the internal bay edges to filter the low flows. The berm will be vegetated.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 The proposed subdivision drainage system conforms to the Stormwater Management Guidelines for the Province of Alberta, 1999 and to the Stormwater Management Design Manual for the City of Calgary.
- 2 The proposed pond will provide the volume required of $11,270 \text{ m}^3$ for the study area at the maximum depth of 1.73 at the pond outlet. Presently the pond of total depth 2.0 m including the freeboard has a spare capacity of about $1,700 \text{ m}^3$.
- 3 The overland drainage system was designed for a 100-year discharge. However, to perform as designed, the grassed ditches and culverts must be regularly maintained by the adjacent property owners
- 4 The oil / grit separator on the pond outlet will provide the secondary treatment to the entire flow leaving the development.

APPENDIX A

Interhymo I/O Files - Pond Volume Calculations

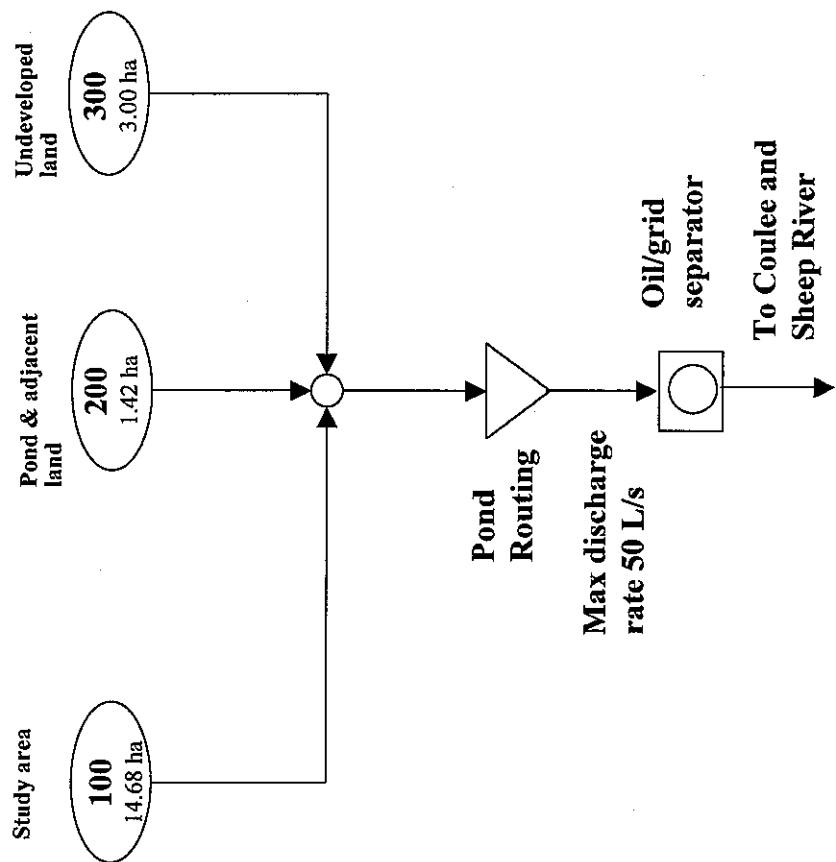
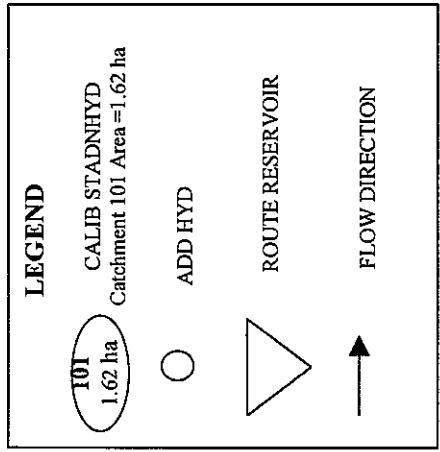


FIGURE 1-A
Diamond Valley Industrial Park
Pond Volume Modelling Schematic

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2
*      Black Diamond - Industrial Park
*      Stormwater Management Plan
*      Design Storm: Chicago, 1 in 100 year, 24 hour duration
*      September 2004
*      EL
*
START          TIME= 0.0  IUNITS= 2
*
*  derive a 24 hour Chicago storm
CHICAGO STORM    IUNITS=2 TD=24 HOURS R=0.333 SDT=15 MIN ICASE=1
A= 663.1 B=1.87 C=0.712
*****
* Developed Portion
CALIB STANDHYD  ID=1 NHYD=100 DT=5 min AREA=14.68 HA
XIMP=.85 TIMP=.85 DWF=0 LOSS=2 CN=72
PERVIOUS DPSP=3.4 MM SLOPE=2% LGP=40 M MNP=0.25 SCP=0
IMPERVIOUS DPSI=1.6MM SLOPE=1.5% LGI=80 M MNJ=0.013 SCI=0
END=-1
* Pond
CALIB STANDHYD  ID=2 NHYD=200 DT=5 min AREA=1.41 HA
XIMP=.20 TIMP=.20 DWF=0 LOSS=2 CN=72
PERVIOUS DPSP=3.4 MM SLOPE=2% LGP=40 M MNP=0.25 SCP=0
IMPERVIOUS DPSI=1.6MM SLOPE=2.5% LGI=80 M MNJ=0.013 SCI=0
END=-1
* Total
ADD HYD        ID=3 NHYD=1000 IDONE=1 IDTWO=2
* Undeveloped land
CALIB NASHYD    ID=4 NHYD=300 DT=5 min AREA= 3.00 ha DWF=0 CN=69
IA=12 mm N=2.5 TP=0.20 hr -1
* Total Inflow to dry Pond
ADD HYD        ID=5 NHYD=1010 IDONE=3 IDTWO=4
*****
* Unit discharge 2.5 L/s
ROUTE RESERVOIR ID=6 NHYD=130 IDIN=5
Discharge Storage
    0.0      0.0
    0.024    0.001
    0.032    0.071
    0.039    0.402
    0.044    0.911
    0.047    1.187
    0.049    1.479 -1
*
FINISH
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=====
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=====
*      Black Diamond - Industrial Park
*      Stormwater Management Plan
*      Design Storm: Chicago, 1 in 100 year, 24 hour duration
*      September 2004
*      EL
*
*****  
** SIMULATION NUMBER: 1 **  
*****
```

*
* derive a 24 hour Chicago storm

```
=====
| CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A= 663.100
| Ptotal= 89.67 mm | B= 1.870
|                  | C= .712
-----  
used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
```

Duration of storm = 24.00 hrs
Storm time step = 15.00 min
Time to peak ratio = .33

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
.25	1.11	6.25	3.27	12.25	2.77	18.25	1.48
.50	1.13	6.50	3.67	12.50	2.66	18.50	1.46
.75	1.16	6.75	4.21	12.75	2.56	18.75	1.43
1.00	1.19	7.00	4.99	13.00	2.47	19.00	1.41
1.25	1.22	7.25	6.24	13.25	2.39	19.25	1.39
1.50	1.26	7.50	8.71	13.50	2.31	19.50	1.36
1.75	1.29	7.75	17.31	13.75	2.24	19.75	1.34
2.00	1.33	8.00	88.69	14.00	2.17	20.00	1.32
2.25	1.37	8.25	21.72	14.25	2.11	20.25	1.30
2.50	1.42	8.50	12.91	14.50	2.05	20.50	1.29
2.75	1.47	8.75	9.62	14.75	1.99	20.75	1.27
3.00	1.52	9.00	7.81	15.00	1.94	21.00	1.25
3.25	1.58	9.25	6.66	15.25	1.89	21.25	1.23
3.50	1.64	9.50	5.84	15.50	1.85	21.50	1.22
3.75	1.71	9.75	5.23	15.75	1.81	21.75	1.20
4.00	1.78	10.00	4.75	16.00	1.77	22.00	1.19
4.25	1.87	10.25	4.37	16.25	1.73	22.25	1.17
4.50	1.97	10.50	4.05	16.50	1.69	22.50	1.16
4.75	2.08	10.75	3.78	16.75	1.66	22.75	1.14
5.00	2.20	11.00	3.56	17.00	1.62	23.00	1.13
5.25	2.34	11.25	3.36	17.25	1.59	23.25	1.12
5.50	2.51	11.50	3.19	17.50	1.56	23.50	1.10
5.75	2.72	11.75	3.03	17.75	1.53	23.75	1.09
6.00	2.96	12.00	2.90	18.00	1.51	24.00	1.08

* Developed Portion

CALIB	
STANDHYD (0100)	Area (ha) = 14.68
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Total Imp(%) = 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%) = 85.00

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha) =	12.48	2.20
Dep. Storage (mm) =	1.60	3.40
Average Slope (%) =	1.50	2.00
Length (m) =	80.00	40.00
Mannings n =	.013	.250

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)	
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr) =	88.69	39.22	
over (min)	5.00	10.00	
Storage Coeff. (min) =	2.08 (ii)	5.78 (ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) =	5.00	10.00	
Unit Hyd. peak (cms) =	.31	.15	
			TOTALS
PEAK FLOW (cms) =	3.07	.20	3.27 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs) =	8.00	8.00	8.00
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) =	88.07	40.22	80.89
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) =	89.67	89.67	89.67
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT =	.98	.45	.90

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 72.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Pond

CALIB	
STANDHYD (0200)	Area (ha) = 1.41
ID= 2 DT= 5.0 min	Total Imp(%) = 20.00 Dir. Conn.(%) = 20.00

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)	
Surface Area (ha) =	.28	1.13	
Dep. Storage (mm) =	1.60	3.40	
Average Slope (%) =	2.50	2.00	
Length (m) =	80.00	40.00	
Mannings n =	.013	.250	
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr) =	88.69	36.11	
over (min)	5.00	15.00	
Storage Coeff. (min) =	1.78 (ii)	12.39 (ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) =	5.00	15.00	
Unit Hyd. peak (cms) =	.32	.08	
			TOTALS
PEAK FLOW (cms) =	.07	.07	.13 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs) =	8.00	8.17	8.00
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) =	88.07	40.22	49.78
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) =	89.67	89.67	89.67
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT =	.98	.45	.56

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 72.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Total

ADD HYD (1000)	
1 + 2 = 3	AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
	(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
ID1= 1 (0100):	14.68 3.27 8.00 80.89
+ ID2= 2 (0200):	1.41 .13 8.00 49.78
	=====
ID = 3 (1000):	16.09 3.40 8.00 78.16

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

* Undeveloped land

CALIB		Area (ha) =	3.00	Curve Number (CN) =	69.0
NASHYD (0300)		Ia (mm) =	12.00	# of Linear Res.(N) =	2.50
ID= 4 DT= 5.0 min		U.H. Tp(hrs) =	.20		

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms) = .490

PEAK FLOW (cms) = .128 (i)

TIME TO PEAK (hrs) = 8.083

RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) = 31.232

TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) = 89.665

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .348

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Total Inflow to dry Pond

ADD HYD (1010)		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
3 + 4 = 5		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1= 3 (1000):	16.09	3.40	8.00	78.16	
+ ID2= 4 (0300):	3.00	.13	8.08	31.23	
ID = 5 (1010):	19.09	3.51	8.00	70.79	

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

* Unit discharge 2.5 L/s

RESERVOIR (0130)		OUTFLOW	STORAGE	OUTFLOW	STORAGE
IN= 5--> OUT= 6		(cms)	(ha.m.)	(cms)	(ha.m.)
DT= 5.0 min		.000	.000	.044	.911
		.024	.001	.047	1.187
		.032	.071	.049	1.479
		.039	.402	.000	.000

INFLOW : ID= 5 (1010)	19.09	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.	
OUTFLOW: ID= 6 (0130)	19.09	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
		.05	24.00	62.02	

PEAK FLOW REDUCTION [Qout/Qin](%)= 1.291
TIME SHIFT OF PEAK FLOW (min)=960.000
MAXIMUM STORAGE USED (ha.m.)= 1.027

*

FINISH

APPENDIX B

Interhymo I/O Files - Ditch Flow Calculations

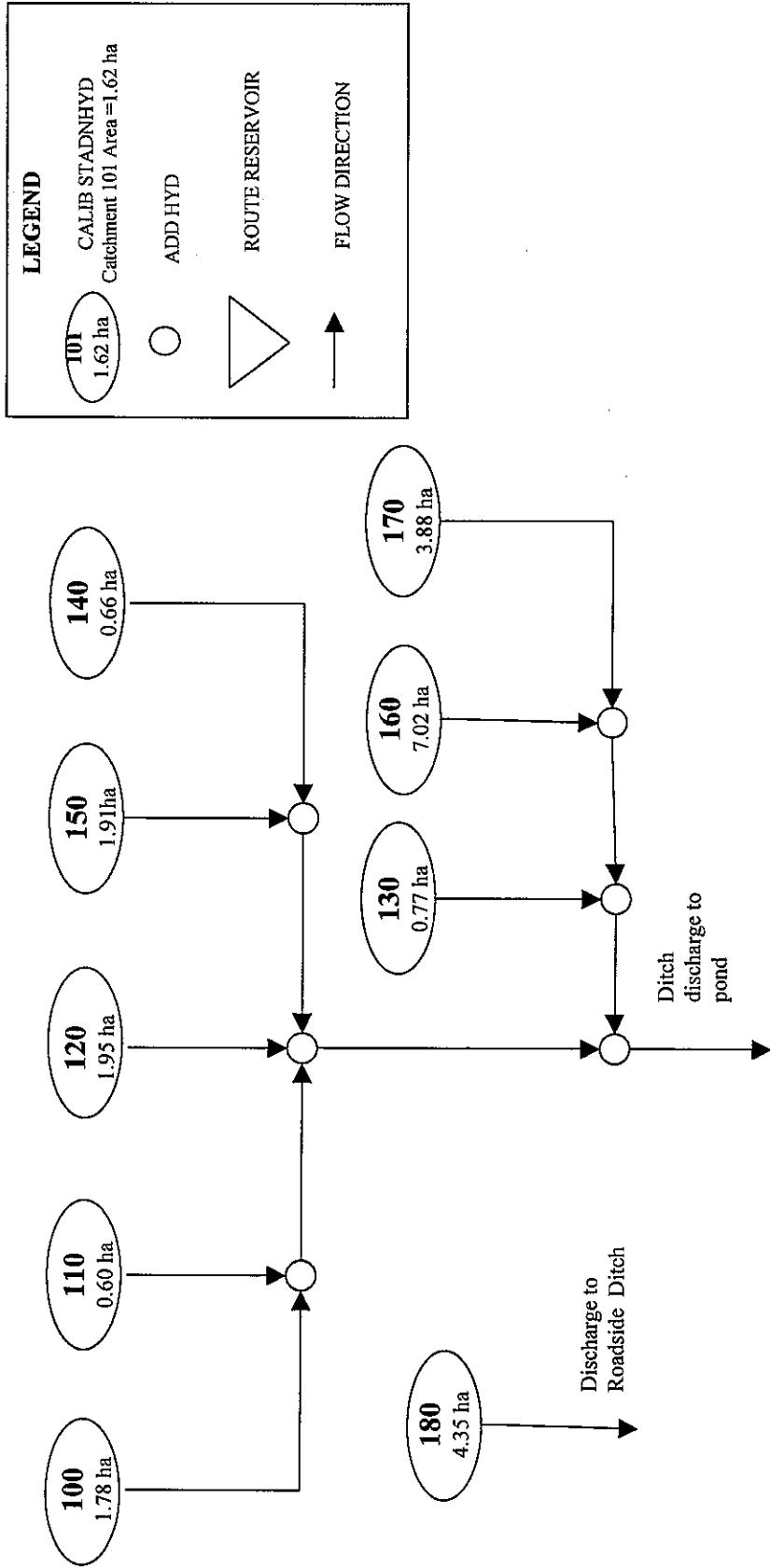


FIGURE 1-B
Diamond Valley
Industrial Park
Ditch Flow Modelling
Schematic

```

2
*      Black Diamond - Industrial Park
*      Stormwater Management Plan
*      Peak flows in ditches
*      Design Storm: Chicago, 1 in 100 year, 1 hour duration
*      September 2004
*      EL
*
*      START          TIME= 0.0  IUNITS= 2
*
*      derive a 1 hour Chicago storm
CHICAGO STORM      IUNITS=2 TD=1 HOURS R=0.333 SDT=15 MIN ICASE=1
A= 663.1 B=1.87 C=0.712
*****
* Lot 4 (point #1)
CALIB STANDHYD      ID=1 NHYD=100 DT=5 min AREA=1.78 HA
XIMP=.85 TIMP=.85 DWF=0 LOSS=2 CN=72
PERVIOUS DPSP=3.4 MM SLOPE=2% LGP=40 M MNP=0.25 SCP=0
IMPERVIOUS DPSI=1.6MM SLOPE=0.9% LGI=100 M MNI=0.018 SCI=0
END=-1
* Lot 3
CALIB STANDHYD      ID=2 NHYD=110 DT=5 min AREA=0.60 HA
XIMP=.85 TIMP=.85 DWF=0 LOSS=2 CN=72
PERVIOUS DPSP=3.4 MM SLOPE=2% LGP=40 M MNP=0.25 SCP=0
IMPERVIOUS DPSI=1.6MM SLOPE=0.9% LGI=50 M MNI=0.018 SCI=0
END=-1
* Total ditch flow at #2
ADD HYD            ID=3 NHYD=1010 IDONE=1 IDTWO=2
* Lot 3
CALIB STANDHYD      ID=4 NHYD=120 DT=5 min AREA=1.95 HA
XIMP=.85 TIMP=.85 DWF=0 LOSS=2 CN=72
PERVIOUS DPSP=3.4 MM SLOPE=2% LGP=40 M MNP=0.25 SCP=0
IMPERVIOUS DPSI=1.6MM SLOPE=0.9% LGI=100 M MNI=0.018 SCI=0
END=-1
* Total ditch flow at #3
ADD HYD            ID=5 NHYD=1020 IDONE=3 IDTWO=4
* Lot 1 (point #4)
CALIB STANDHYD      ID=6 NHYD=140 DT=5 min AREA=0.66 HA
XIMP=.85 TIMP=.85 DWF=0 LOSS=2 CN=72
PERVIOUS DPSP=3.4 MM SLOPE=2% LGP=40 M MNP=0.25 SCP=0
IMPERVIOUS DPSI=1.6MM SLOPE=0.9% LGI=40 M MNI=0.018 SCI=0
END=-1
* Lot 2
CALIB STANDHYD      ID=7 NHYD=150 DT=5 min AREA=1.91 HA
XIMP=.85 TIMP=.85 DWF=0 LOSS=2 CN=72
PERVIOUS DPSP=3.4 MM SLOPE=2% LGP=40 M MNP=0.25 SCP=0
IMPERVIOUS DPSI=1.6MM SLOPE=0.9% LGI=60 M MNI=0.018 SCI=0
END=-1
* Total flow, west ditch #5
ADD HYD            ID=8 NHYD=1030 IDONE=6 IDTWO=7
* Total flow at #6
ADD HYD            ID=9 NHYD=1040 IDONE=5 IDTWO=8
*****
* Lots Block 2 to back ditch at point #7
CALIB STANDHYD      ID=1 NHYD=160 DT=5 min AREA=7.02 HA
XIMP=.85 TIMP=.85 DWF=0 LOSS=2 CN=72
PERVIOUS DPSP=3.4 MM SLOPE=2% LGP=40 M MNP=0.25 SCP=0
IMPERVIOUS DPSI=1.6MM SLOPE=0.9% LGI=100 M MNI=0.018 SCI=0
END=-1
* Lot 3, to back ditch
CALIB STANDHYD      ID=2 NHYD=130 DT=5 min AREA=0.77 HA
XIMP=.85 TIMP=.85 DWF=0 LOSS=2 CN=72
PERVIOUS DPSP=3.4 MM SLOPE=2% LGP=40 M MNP=0.25 SCP=0
IMPERVIOUS DPSI=1.6MM SLOPE=0.9% LGI=100 M MNI=0.018 SCI=0
END=-1
* Total flow industrial at 8
ADD HYD            ID=3 NHYD=1050 IDONE=1 IDTWO=2
* Discharge from undeveloped land
CALIB NASHYD        ID=4 NHYD=170 DT=5 min AREA= 3.00 ha DWF=0 CN=69
IA=12 mm N=2.5 TP=0.20 hr -1
* Total flow at #8
ADD HYD            ID=5 NHYD=1060 IDONE=3 IDTWO=4
* Summed 100-year inflow to pond
ADD HYD            ID=6 NHYD=1070 IDONE=9 IDTWO=5
*
* Undeveloped land on the east discharging to roadside ditch
CALIB NASHYD        ID=1 NHYD=180 DT=5 min AREA= 4.35 ha DWF=0 CN=69
IA=12 mm N=2.5 TP=0.45 hr -1
*
FINISH

```

```
=====
 000  TTTTT  TTTTT  H  H  Y  Y  M  M  000  I N T E R H Y M O
 0  0  T  T  H  H  Y  Y  M M M M  0  0  * * * 1989b * * *
 0  0  T  T  HHHHH  Y  M M M M  0  0
 0  0  T  T  H  H  Y  M  M M M  0  0
 000  T  T  H  H  Y  M  M  000  E-9516061302142
```

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Input filename: bd-flow.dat
Output filename: bd-flow.out
Summary filename: bd-flow.sum

DATE: 09-14-2004 TIME: 16:30:35

COMMENTS: _____

```
=====
* Black Diamond - Industrial Park
* Stormwater Management Plan
* Peak flows in ditches
* Design Storm: Chicago, 1 in 100 year, 1 hour duration
* September 2004
* EL
*
```

```
*****
** SIMULATION NUMBER: 1 **
*****
```

```
*
* derive a 1 hour Chicago storm
```

```
=====
| CHICAGO STORM | IDF curve parameters: A= 663.100
| Ptotal= 33.24 mm | B= 1.870
|                  | C= .712
----- used in: INTENSITY = A / (t + B)^C
```

```
Duration of storm = 1.00 hrs
Storm time step = 15.00 min
Time to peak ratio = .33
```

TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN	TIME	RAIN
hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr	hrs	mm/hr
.25	88.69	.50	21.72	.75	12.91	1.00	9.62

```
*****
* Lot 4 (point #1)
```

```
=====
| CALIB
| STANDHYD (0100) | Area (ha)= 1.78
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Total Imp(%)= 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%)= 85.00
```

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
Surface Area (ha)=	1.51	.27
Dep. Storage (mm)=	1.60	3.40
Average Slope (%)=	.90	2.00
Length (m)=	100.00	40.00
Mannings n =	.018	.250

NOTE: RAINFALL WAS TRANSFORMED TO 5.0 MIN. TIME STEP.

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)=	88.69	17.06
over (min)	5.00	10.00
Storage Coeff. (min)=	3.36 (ii)	7.06 (ii)
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)=	5.00	10.00
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)=	.26	.14
	TOTALS	
PEAK FLOW (cms)=	.37	.01 .37 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)=	.25	.33 .25

RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) =	31.64	6.92	27.93
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) =	33.24	33.24	33.24
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT =	.95	.21	.84

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 72.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Lot 3

CALIB	
STANDHYD (0110)	Area (ha) = .60
ID= 2 DT= 5.0 min	Total Imp(%) = 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%) = 85.00

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)	
Surface Area (ha) =	.51	.09	
Dep. Storage (mm) =	1.60	3.40	
Average Slope (%) =	.90	2.00	
Length (m) =	50.00	40.00	
Mannings n =	.018	.250	
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr) =	88.69	17.06	
over (min)	5.00	10.00	
Storage Coeff. (min) =	2.22 (ii)	5.92 (ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) =	5.00	10.00	
Unit Hyd. peak (cms) =	.30	.15	
	TOTALS		
PEAK FLOW (cms) =	.13	.00	.13 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs) =	.25	.33	.25
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) =	31.64	6.92	27.92
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) =	33.24	33.24	33.24
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT =	.95	.21	.84

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 72.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Total ditch flow at #2

ADD HYD (1010)	
1 + 2 = 3	AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.
	(ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)
ID1= 1 (0100):	1.78 .37 .25 27.93
+ ID2= 2 (0110):	.60 .13 .25 27.92
ID = 3 (1010):	2.38 .50 .25 27.93

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

* Lot 3

CALIB	
STANDHYD (0120)	Area (ha) = 1.95
ID= 4 DT= 5.0 min	Total Imp(%) = 85.00 Dir. Conn.(%) = 85.00

	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)	
Surface Area (ha) =	1.66	.29	
Dep. Storage (mm) =	1.60	3.40	
Average Slope (%) =	.90	2.00	
Length (m) =	100.00	40.00	
Mannings n =	.018	.250	
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr) =	88.69	17.06	
over (min)	5.00	10.00	
Storage Coeff. (min) =	3.36 (ii)	7.06 (ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) =	5.00	10.00	
Unit Hyd. peak (cms) =	.26	.14	
	TOTALS		
PEAK FLOW (cms) =	.40	.01	.41 (iii)

TIME TO PEAK (hrs) =	.25	.33	.25
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) =	31.64	6.92	27.93
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) =	33.24	33.24	33.24
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT =	.95	.21	.84

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 72.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Total ditch flow at #3

ADD HYD (1020)				
3 + 4 = 5	AREA (ha)	QPEAK (cms)	TPEAK (hrs)	R.V. (mm)
	2.38	.50	.25	27.93
+ ID2= 4 (0120):	1.95	.41	.25	27.93
	4.33	.91	.25	27.93

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

* Lot 1 (point #4)

CALIB				
STANDHYD (0140)	Area (ha) =	.66		
ID= 6 DT= 5.0 min	Total Imp(%) =	85.00	Dir. Conn. (%) =	85.00
	IMPERVIOUS	PERVERIOUS (i)		
Surface Area (ha) =	.56	.10		
Dep. Storage (mm) =	1.60	3.40		
Average Slope (%) =	.90	2.00		
Length (m) =	40.00	40.00		
Mannings n =	.018	.250		
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr) =	88.69	17.06		
over (min) =	5.00	10.00		
Storage Coeff. (min) =	1.94 (ii)	5.64 (ii)		
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) =	5.00	10.00		
Unit Hyd. peak (cms) =	.31	.15		
	TOTALS			
PEAK FLOW (cms) =	.14	.00	.14 (iii)	
TIME TO PEAK (hrs) =	.25	.33	.25	
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) =	31.64	6.92	27.92	
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) =	33.24	33.24	33.24	
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT =	.95	.21	.84	

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 72.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Lot 2

CALIB				
STANDHYD (0150)	Area (ha) =	1.91		
ID= 7 DT= 5.0 min	Total Imp(%) =	85.00	Dir. Conn. (%) =	85.00
	IMPERVIOUS	PERVERIOUS (i)		
Surface Area (ha) =	1.62	.29		
Dep. Storage (mm) =	1.60	3.40		
Average Slope (%) =	.90	2.00		
Length (m) =	60.00	40.00		
Mannings n =	.018	.250		
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr) =	88.69	17.06		
over (min) =	5.00	10.00		
Storage Coeff. (min) =	2.48 (ii)	6.18 (ii)		
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) =	5.00	10.00		
Unit Hyd. peak (cms) =	.29	.15		
	TOTALS			

PEAK FLOW	(cms)=	.40	.01	.41 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK	(hrs)=	.25	.33	.25
RUNOFF VOLUME	(mm)=	31.64	6.92	27.93
TOTAL RAINFALL	(mm)=	33.24	33.24	33.24
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	=	.95	.21	.84

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 72.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Total flow, west ditch #5

ADD HYD (1030)	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	
6 + 7 = 8				
ID1= 6 (0140):	.66	.14	.25	27.92
+ ID2= 7 (0150):	1.91	.41	.25	27.93
ID = 8 (1030):	2.57	.55	.25	27.93

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

* Total flow at #6

ADD HYD (1040)	AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)	
5 + 8 = 9				
ID1= 5 (1020):	4.33	.91	.25	27.93
+ ID2= 8 (1030):	2.57	.55	.25	27.93
ID = 9 (1040):	6.90	1.46	.25	27.93

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

* Lots Block 2 to back ditch at point #7

CALIB			
STANDHYD (0160)	Area (ha)=	7.02	
ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min	Total Imp(%)=	85.00	Dir. Conn.(%)= 85.00
Surface Area (ha)=	IMPERVIOUS	PERVIOUS (i)	
Dep. Storage (mm)=			
Average Slope (%)=			
Length (m)=	100.00	40.00	
Mannings n =	.018	.250	
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)=	88.69	17.06	
over (min)	5.00	10.00	
Storage Coeff. (min)=	3.36 (ii)	7.06 (ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)=	5.00	10.00	
Unit Hyd. peak (cms)=	.26	.14	
			TOTALS
PEAK FLOW (cms)=	1.44	.04	1.47 (iii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)=	.25	.33	.25
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)=	31.64	6.92	27.93
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)=	33.24	33.24	33.24
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT =	.95	.21	.84

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PERVERIOUS LOSSES:
CN* = 72.0 Ia = Dep. Storage (Above)
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Lot 3, to back ditch

CALIB			
STANDHYD (0130)	Area (ha) =	.77	
ID= 2 DT= 5.0 min	Total Imp(%) =	85.00	Dir. Conn.(%) = 85.00
IMPERVIOUS PEROVIOUS (i)			
Surface Area	(ha) =	.65	.12
Dep. Storage	(mm) =	1.60	3.40
Average Slope	(%) =	.90	2.00
Length	(m) =	100.00	40.00
Mannings n	=	.018	.250
Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr) =	88.69	17.06	
over (min)	5.00	10.00	
Storage Coeff. (min) =	3.36 (ii)	7.06 (ii)	
Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min) =	5.00	10.00	
Unit Hyd. peak (cms) =	.26	.14	
TOTALS			
PEAK FLOW (cms) =	.16	.00	.16 (ii)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs) =	.25	.33	.25
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm) =	31.64	6.92	27.92
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) =	33.24	33.24	33.24
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT =	.95	.21	.84

***** WARNING: STORAGE COEFF. IS SMALLER THAN TIME STEP!

- (i) CN PROCEDURE SELECTED FOR PREVIOUS LOSSES:
 $CN^* = 72.0$ $I_a = \text{Dep. Storage (Above)}$
- (ii) TIME STEP (DT) SHOULD BE SMALLER OR EQUAL THAN THE STORAGE COEFFICIENT.
- (iii) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Total flow industrial at #8

ADD HYD (1050)		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
1	+	(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1= 1 (0160):		7.02	1.47	.25	27.93
+ ID2= 2 (0130):		.77	.16	.25	27.92
ID = 3 (1050):		7.79	1.63	.25	27.93

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

* Discharge from undeveloped land

```

| CALIB          |
| NASHYD (0170) | Area (ha)= 3.00 Curve Number (CN)= 69.0
| ID= 4 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 12.00 # of Linear Res. (N)= 2.50
|-----| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .20

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .490

PEAK FLOW (cms)= .031 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= .583
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 3.307
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.236
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .100

```

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

* Total flow at #8

ADD HYD (1060)		AREA	QPEAK	TPEAK	R.V.
3 + 4 = 5		(ha)	(cms)	(hrs)	(mm)
ID1= 3 (1050):		7.79	1.63	.25	27.93
+ ID2= 4 (0170):		3.00	.03	.58	3.31
ID = 5 (1060):		10.79	1.64	.25	21.08

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

* Summed 100-year inflow to pond

```
-----  
| ADD HYD (1070) |  
| 9 + 5 = 6 |  
-----  
| AREA QPEAK TPEAK R.V.  
| (ha) (cms) (hrs) (mm)  
|-----  
| ID1= 9 (1040): 6.90 1.46 .25 27.93  
| + ID2= 5 (1060): 10.79 1.64 .25 21.08  
|-----  
| ID = 6 (1070): 17.69 3.10 .25 23.75  
|-----
```

NOTE: PEAK FLOWS DO NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOWS IF ANY.

```
-----  
*  
* Undeveloped land on the east discharging to roadside ditch
```

```
-----  
| CALIB |  
| NASHYD (0180) | Area (ha)= 4.35 Curve Number (CN)= 69.0  
| ID= 1 DT= 5.0 min | Ia (mm)= 12.00 # of Linear Res.(N)= 2.50  
| U.H. Tp(hrs)= .45  
-----
```

Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)= .315
PEAK FLOW (cms)= .080 (i)
TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= 1.000
RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 3.326
TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= 33.236
RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .100

(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY.

*

FINISH

APPENDIX C

Qualhymo I/O Files - Pond Volume Calculations

```

1234567890 *.*-
21
START 1 27
STORE 2 4
GENERATE 3 52
PRINT SPAN 4 10
PLOT SPAN 5 10
ADD SERIES 6 4
POND 7310
REACH 8310
CALIBRATE 9310
POLLUTANT TSERIES 10 9
SPLIT SERIES 11310
DUMP PRINT 12 1
EXCEEDANCE CURVES 13310
DUMP PLOT 14 9
SHEAR1 15310
MAXFLW 16 8
SERIES STATS 17 7
PRINT FLOWS 18 8
ROUTE RESERVOIR 19 64
SCAN SERIES 20 16
FINISH 21 0
*
***** Q U A L H Y M O *****
*
*           VERSION 2.12
*           Diamond Valley Industrial Park
*           Dry Pond Calculations
*           Maximum discharge 50 L/s
*           ===== input file: "BD-Q.dat" =====
*           ===== rain file: "raindata.pre" =====
*           ===== output file: BD-Q.out =====
*
*           prepared by EL, September, 2004
***** START *****

START      START DATE OF SIMULATION      60 05 01
END DATE OF SIMULATION      95 06 30
RAINFALL WILL BE READ ON DEVICE  IRAIN  9
PRECIP IS IN AES HOURLY FORMAT  IPFORM 1
FLOW FILE WILL BE READ ON DEVICE  IFLOW 10
SET POLLUTANT FLAG OFF        IFDECA 0
SET SEDIMENTATION FLAG OFF     IFSEDT 0
*
GENERATE    ID=1 ISER=100 DT=1.0  DA=16.10 HA
             AB=0      FRIMP=0.79
             =====IMPERVIOUS AREA=====
             NASH UNIT HYD AA=1      N=3.5      TP=0.17 HRS
             ABSIMP=1.6 MM           RIMP=0.95
             =====PERVIOUS AREA=====
             NASH UNIT HYD AA=1      N=2.5      TP=0.40 HRS
             SMIN=40 MM   SMAX=265 MM SK=0.035
             APIK=0.9   APII=60 MM   IA=3.4 MM
             NUMBER OF GROUNDWATER RESERVOIRS  NSVOL=0
             MINIMUM BASE FLOW          BASMIN=0.0
             BASE FLOW DEPLETION FACTOR  BFACR=2.0
             STARTING SOIL MOISTURE      SVOL=2.0 MM
             SOIL MOISTURE AT WILTING PT  SWILT=0.01 MM
             SOIL MOISTURE AT FIELD CAPACITY  SFIELD=0.1 MM
             BASE RECEDSION CONSTANT     SLOSKA=0.00001
             BASE FLOW REDUCTION FACTOR  SLOSKB=0.15
*
* Undeveloped land with ditch
GENERATE    ID=2 ISER=200 DT=1.0  DA=3.00 HA
             AB=0      FRIMP=0.05
             =====IMPERVIOUS AREA=====
             NASH UNIT HYD AA=1      N=3.5      TP=0.09 HRS
             ABSIMP=1.6 MM           RIMP=0.95
             =====PERVIOUS AREA=====
             NASH UNIT HYD AA=1      N=2.5      TP=0.30 HRS
             SMIN=40 MM   SMAX=265 MM SK=0.035
             APIK=0.9   APII=60 MM   IA=12.0 MM
             =====BASE FLOW DATA=====
             NUMBER OF GROUNDWATER RESERVOIRS  NSVOL=0
             MINIMUM BASE FLOW          BASMIN=0.0
             BASE FLOW DEPLETION FACTOR  BFACR=2.0
             STARTING SOIL MOISTURE      SVOL=2.0 MM
             SOIL MOISTURE AT WILTING PT  SWILT=0.01 MM

```

```

SOIL MOISTURE AT FIELD CAPACITY  SFIELD=0.1 MM
BASE RECEDITION CONSTANT      SIOSKA=0.00001
BASE FLOW REDUCTION FACTOR    SLOSKB=0.15
*
ADD SERIES                   IDOUT=4 ISER=1000 IDONE=1 IDTWO=2
*
ROUTE RESERVOIR              IDIN=4 IDOUT=5 SERIES=2000 IDVOL=3
OUTFLAG=0 NINTER=1 SSTORAGE=0
NPAIRS=5
  VOLUME (CUM)      OUTFLOW (CUMS)
  0                  0
  10                 0.024
  706                0.032
  4018               0.039
  9109               0.044
  11874              0.047
*
* ANNUAL MAXIMUM VOLUMES FROM LAKE STORAGE SERIES
MAXFLW                   IDVOL=3 IOPT=-1
                         IFY=60 IFM=05 IFD=02
                         IFY=95 IFM=06 IFD=30
FINISH
*
```

```

***** Q U A L H Y M O   M O D E L   O U T P U T
***** Supported by
***** Water Resources Software Group
***** Centre for Water Resources Studies
***** Technical University of Nova Scotia
***** P. O. Box 1000
***** Halifax, Nova Scotia
***** Canada B3J 2X4
***** (902)420-7857 (phone)
***** (902)420-7551 (fax)
*****
```

```

Q U A L H Y M O   M O D E L   O U T P U T
Program Execution Started on  9-13-2004 at time 17:16:19

```

ZALFA = 1234567890 *./-

COMMAND TABLE

START	1 27
STORE	2 4
GENERATE	3 52
PRINT SPAN	4 10
PLOT SPAN	5 10
ADD SERIES	6 4
POND	7310
REACH	8310
CALIBRATE	9310
POLLUTANT TSERIES	1 0
SPLIT SERIES	11310
DUMP PRINT	12 1
EXCEEDANCE CURVES	13310
DUMP PLOT	14 9
SHEAR1	15310

```

MAXFLW          16  8
SERIES STATS    17  7
PRINT FLOWS      18  8
ROUTE RESERVOIR 19  64
SCAN SERIES      20 16
FINISH          21  0
*
*****          Q  U  A  L  H  Y  M  O  *****
*
*          VERSION 2.12
*
Diamond Valley Industrial Park
Dry Pond Calculations
Maximum discharge 50 L/s
==== input file: "BD-Q.dat" ====
==== rain file: "raindata.pre" ====
==== output file: BD-Q.out ====
prepared by EL, September, 2004
*****
*
START          START DATE OF SIMULATION      60 05 01
              END DATE OF SIMULATION      95 06 30
              RAINFALL WILL BE READ ON DEVICE  IRAIN  9
              PRECIP IS IN AES HOURLY FORMAT  IFFORM 1
              FLOW FILE WILL BE READ ON DEVICE IFLOW 10
              SET POLLUTANT FLAG OFF       IFDECA 0
              SET SEDIMENTATION FLAG OFF   IFSEDT 0
FLOW RECORDS SOUGHT ON DEVICE      10
*
GENERATE        ID=1 ISER=100 DT=1.0  DA=16.10 HA
                  AB=0      FRIMP=0.793
====IMPERVIOUS AREA====
NASH UNIT HYD AA=1      N=3.5      TP=0.17 HRS
                  ABSIMP=1.6 MM      RIMP=0.95
====PERVIOUS AREA====
NASH UNIT HYD AA=1      N=2.5      TP=0.40 HRS
                  SMIN=40 MM  SMAX=265 MM  SK=0.035
                  APIK=0.9  APII=60 MM  IA=3.4 MM
NUMBER OF GROUNDWATER RESERVOIRS NSVOL=0
MINIMUM BASE FLOW      BASMIN=0.0
BASE FLOW DEPLETION FACTOR  BFACR=2.0
STARTING SOIL MOISTURE  SVOL=2.0 MM
SOIL MOISTURE AT WILTING PT  SWILT=0.01 MM
SOIL MOISTURE AT FIELD CAPACITY  SFIELD=0.1 MM
BASE RECESSION CONSTANT  SLOSKA=0.00001
BASE FLOW REDUCTION FACTOR  SLOSKB=0.15

===== IMPERVIOUS AREA UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA =====
- SHAPE CONSTANT, N = 3.500      - UNIT PEAK, QP = .1273 CMS
- THE UH YIELDS 3.5895 MM VOL SO MULT BY .2786 WILL ENSURE A 1 MM UH.

===== PERVIOUS AREA UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA =====
- SHAPE CONSTANT, N = 2.500      - UNIT PEAK, QP = .0107 CMS
- THE UH YIELDS 1.1724 MM VOL SO MULT BY .8530 WILL ENSURE A 1 MM UH.

API REDUCTION FACTOR IS .996E+00 PER TIME STEP OR .900E+00 PER DAY

RECESSION CONSTANT BASE FLOW INVOKED

RAINFALL AND DIRECT RUNOFF TOTALS OVER THE SIMULATION TIME SPAN -----
RAINFALL  PERVIOUS  IMPERVIOUS  TOTAL
          RUNOFF    RUNOFF    RUNOFF
          (MM)      (MM)      (MM)
9528.6300 650.5561 7081.4260 5750.2320
*
* Undeveloped land with ditch
GENERATE        ID=2 ISER=200 DT=1.0  DA=3.00 HA
                  AB=0      FRIMP=0.05
====IMPERVIOUS AREA====
NASH UNIT HYD AA=1      N=3.5      TP=0.09 HRS
                  ABSIMP=1.6 MM      RIMP=0.95
====PERVIOUS AREA====
NASH UNIT HYD AA=1      N=2.5      TP=0.30 HRS
                  SMIN=40 MM  SMAX=265 MM  SK=0.035
                  APIK=0.9  APII=60 MM  IA=12.0 MM
====BASE FLOW DATA====
NUMBER OF GROUNDWATER RESERVOIRS NSVOL=0
MINIMUM BASE FLOW      BASMIN=0.0

```

BASE FLOW DEPLETION FACTOR	BFACR=2.0
STARTING SOIL MOISTURE	SVOL=2.0 MM
SOIL MOISTURE AT WILTING PT	SWILT=0.01 MM
SOIL MOISTURE AT FIELD CAPACITY	SFIELD=0.1 MM
BASE RECEDITION CONSTANT	SLOSKA=0.00001
BASE FLOW REDUCTION FACTOR	SLOSKB=0.15

===== IMPERVIOUS AREA UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA =====

- SHAPE CONSTANT, N = 3.500 - UNIT PEAK, QP = .0028 CMS
- THE UH YIELDS 6.7801 MM VOL SO MULT BY .1475 WILL ENSURE A 1 MM UH.

===== PERVIOUS AREA UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA =====

- SHAPE CONSTANT, N = 2.500 - UNIT PEAK, QP = .0122 CMS
- THE UH YIELDS 1.5445 MM VOL SO MULT BY .6475 WILL ENSURE A 1 MM UH.

API REDUCTION FACTOR IS .996E+00 PER TIME STEP OR .900E+00 PER DAY

RECEDITION CONSTANT BASE FLOW INVOKED

RAINFALL AND DIRECT RUNOFF TOTALS OVER THE SIMULATION TIME SPAN =====

RAINFALL	PERVIOUS	IMPERVIOUS	TOTAL
RUNOFF	RUNOFF	RUNOFF	
(MM)	(MM)	(MM)	(MM)
9528.6300	297.4305	7081.4260	636.6302

*

ADD SERIES IDOUT=4 ISER=1000 IDONE=1 IDTWO=2

ADD BEGINS AT 60 5 1
USES TIME STEP OF .100E+01 HOURS
AND ENDS AT 95 6 1

*

ROUTE RESERVOIR	IDIN=4 IDOUT=5 SERIES=2000 IDVOL=3
	OUTFLAG=0 NINTER=1 SSTORAGE=0
	NPAIRS=5
	VOLUME (CUM) OUTFLOW (CUMS)
	0 0
	10 0.024
	706 0.032
	4018 0.039
	9109 0.044
	11874 0.047

Printing Lake Storage is requested

SIMPLE RESERVOIR ROUTE:

Inflow series ID = 4 with DT = 1.00 hours
Lake Volume series ID = 3
Outflow series ID = 5
Outflow series ISER = 2000

Max hourly inflow rate = .6980m³/s
Max hourly outflow rate = .0453m³/s
Max hourly storage = 10399.1m³
Starting storage = .0m³
Total inflow volume = 982667.2m³
Total outflow volume = 982668.5m³
Final storage = .0m³

Note that above maxima are maximum averages for each interval of DT = 1.00 hrs.

Peak outflow computed in intermediate steps = .0453 m³/s
Peak storage computed in intermediate steps = 10399.1 m³
Hours of extrapolated outflows = 16.00

*

* ANNUAL MAXIMUM VOLUMES FROM LAKE STORAGE SERIES
MAXFLW IDVOL=3 IOPT=-1
IFY=60 IFM=05 IFD=02
IFY=95 IFM=06 IFD=30

THIS IS A MODIFIED MAXFLW COMMAND PREPARED FOR:
WER ENGINEERING in Calgary, Alberta

THE SELECTED OPTION "-1" INDICATE THAT MAXIMUM LAKE
STORGE VOLUMES WILL BE CALCULATED INSTEAD OF MAXIMUM FLOWS

START DATE: 60 5 2
STOP DATA: 95 630

ANNUAL MAXIMUM FLOOD SERIES

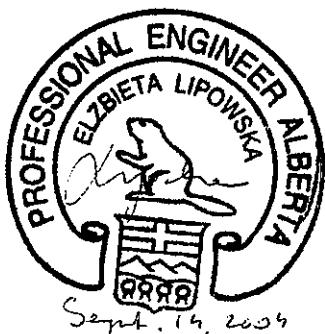
Peak Volume:	1651.48100 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	60	7	20
Peak Volume:	1764.15900 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	61	7	21
Peak Volume:	2330.87200 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	62	8	5
Peak Volume:	4726.04800 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	63	6	22
Peak Volume:	4622.49500 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	64	6	21
Peak Volume:	4909.53700 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	65	7	21
Peak Volume:	5667.74200 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	66	7	3
Peak Volume:	1636.70200 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	67	6	16
Peak Volume:	4242.66200 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	68	7	20
Peak Volume:	2706.49700 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	69	6	25
Peak Volume:	1465.63000 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	70	7	27
Peak Volume:	2485.90700 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	71	6	5
Peak Volume:	5212.25600 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	72	6	10
Peak Volume:	1809.98600 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	73	8	7
Peak Volume:	3058.23400 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	74	4	27
Peak Volume:	1440.99600 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	75	7	21
Peak Volume:	3261.29000 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	76	8	9
Peak Volume:	2441.82300 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	77	7	12
Peak Volume:	6036.20200 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	78	8	17
Peak Volume:	2466.22200 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	79	6	20
Peak Volume:	4270.55900 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	80	5	24
Peak Volume:	2590.49200 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	81	9	19
Peak Volume:	1884.92900 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	82	6	30
Peak Volume:	2799.03500 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	83	8	18
Peak Volume:	3789.79200 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	84	9	7
Peak Volume:	10399.09000 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	85	9	12
Peak Volume:	4627.37300 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	86	6	29
Peak Volume:	2791.81000 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	87	7	4
Peak Volume:	6759.16200 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	88	8	2
Peak Volume:	1767.84700 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	89	7	10
Peak Volume:	2660.82400 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	90	8	18
Peak Volume:	2935.20900 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	91	6	21
Peak Volume:	5957.32000 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	92	6	14
Peak Volume:	3535.88300 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	93	6	29
Peak Volume:	2539.09100 M**3	Date (YrMoDy):	94	6	6

FINISH

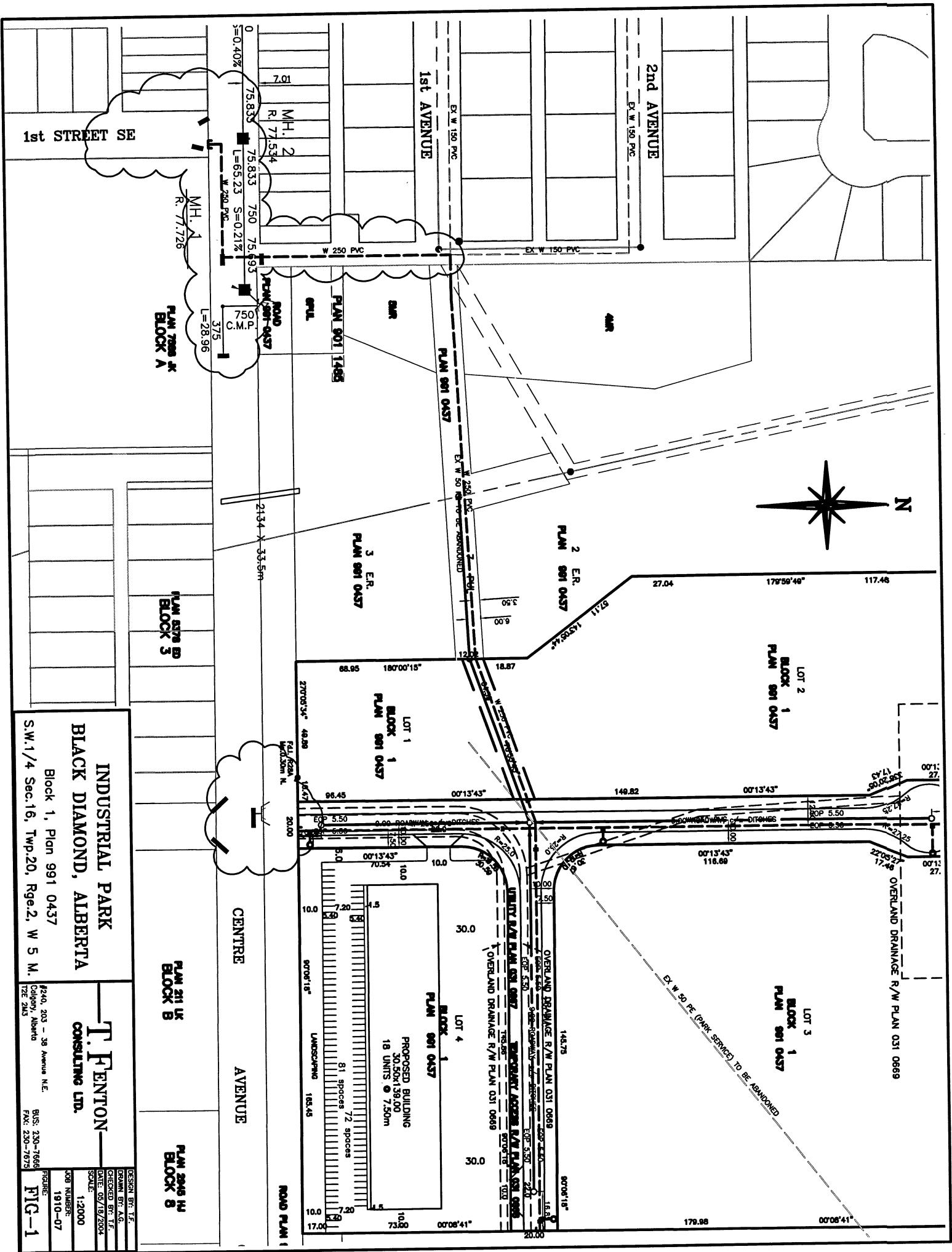
Execution was terminated on 9-13-2004 at time 17:18:12
Q U A L H Y M O M O D E L S T O P

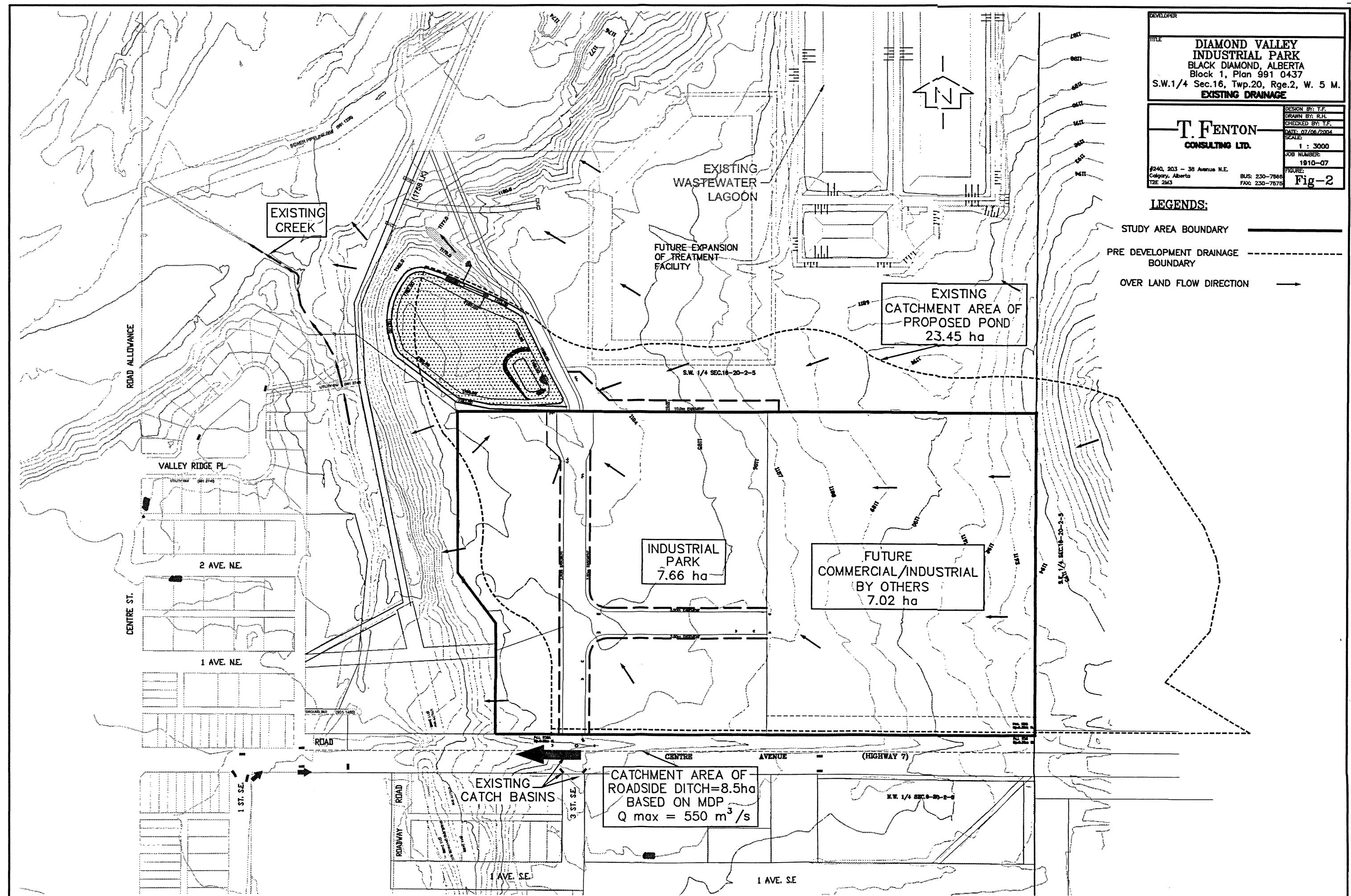
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

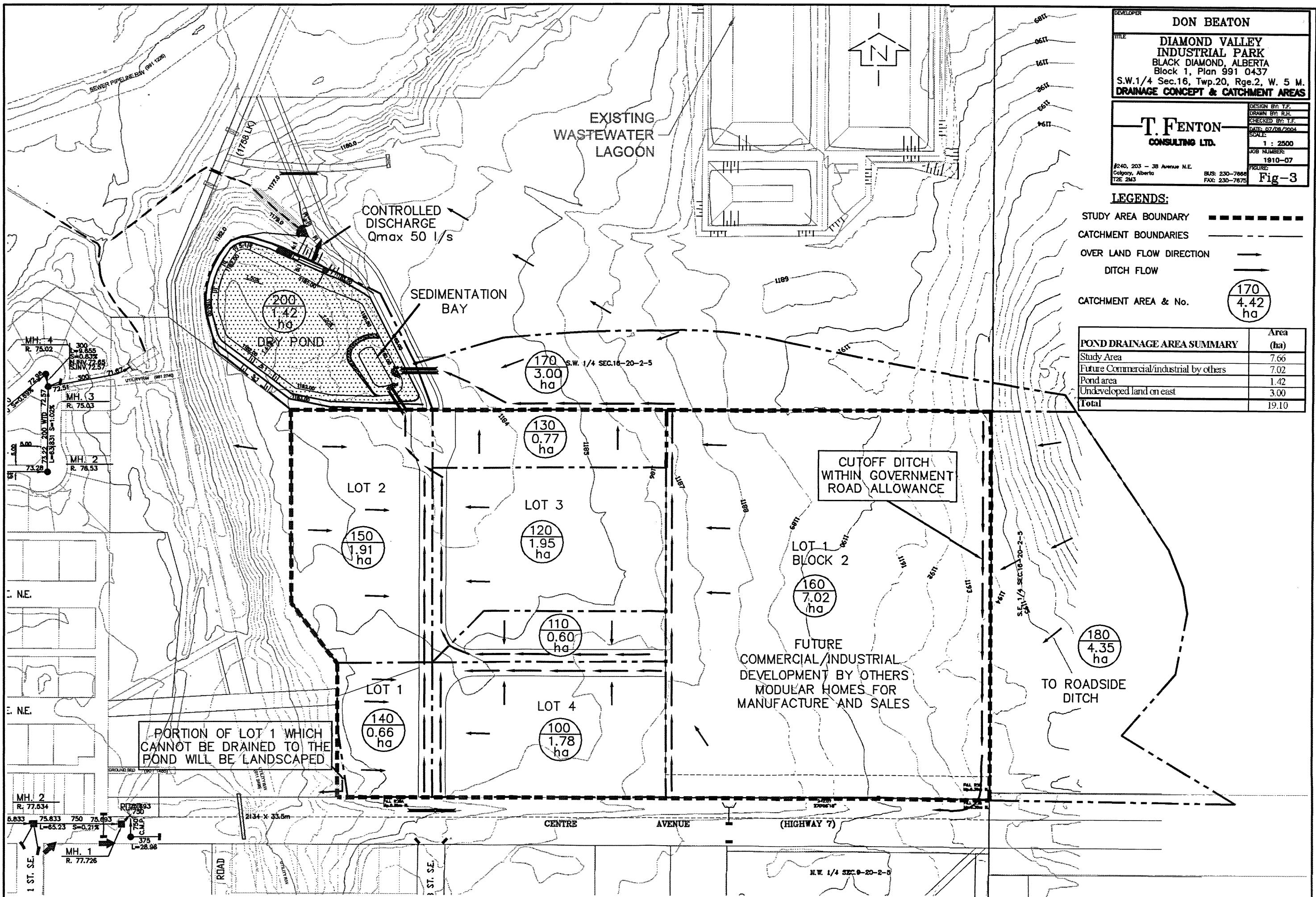
- 1 The proposed subdivision drainage system conforms to the Stormwater Management Guidelines for the Province of Alberta, 1999 and to the Stormwater Management Design Manual for the City of Calgary.
- 2 The proposed pond will provide the volume required of 11,270 m³ for the study area at the maximum depth of 1.73 at the pond outlet. Presently the pond of total depth 2.0 m including the freeboard has a spare capacity of about 1,700 m³.
- 3 The overland drainage system was designed for a 100-year discharge. However, to perform as designed, the grassed ditches and culverts must be regularly maintained by the adjacent property owners
- 4 The oil / grit separator on the pond outlet will provide the secondary treatment to the entire flow leaving the development.

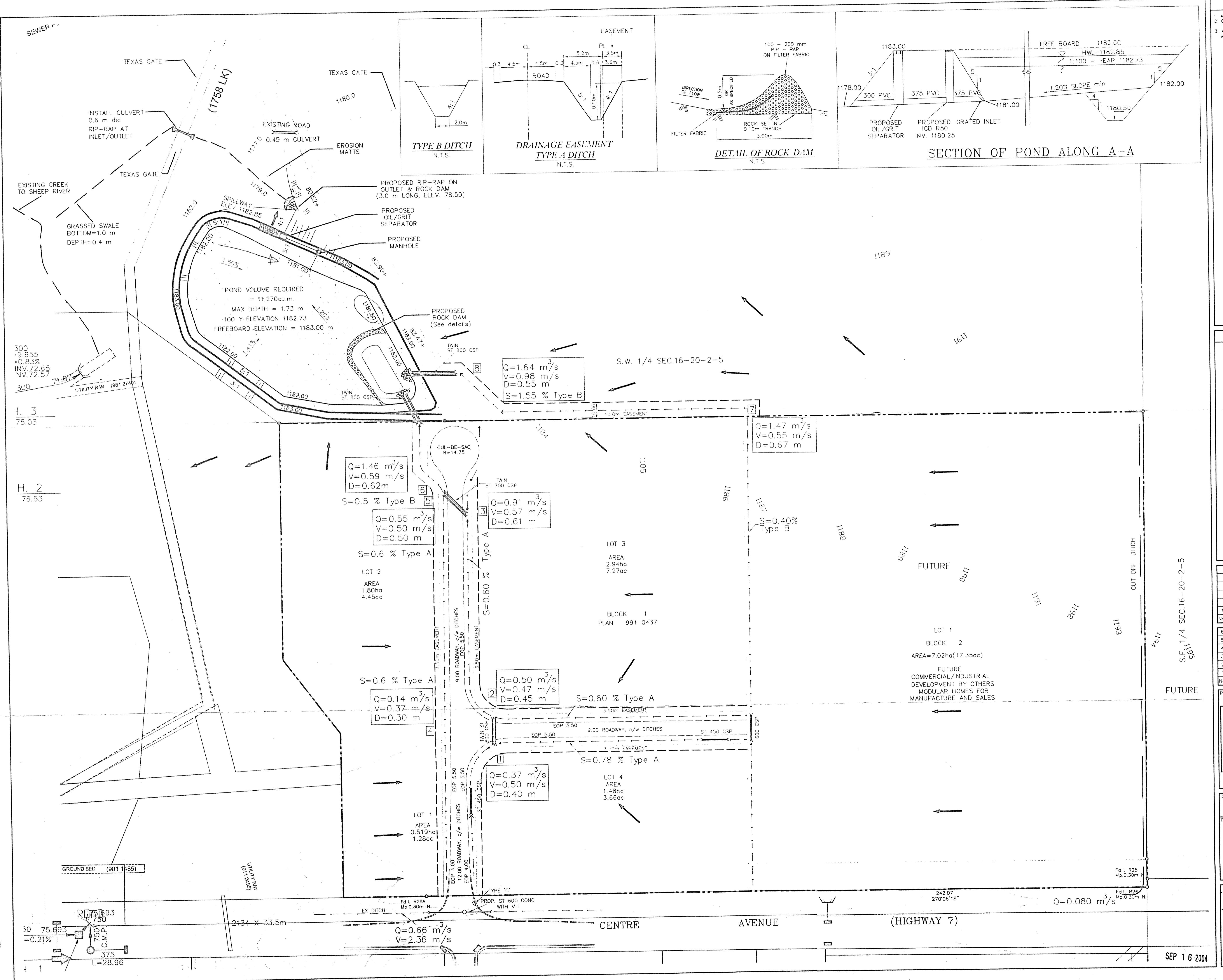


PERMIT TO PRACTICE T. FENTON CONSULTING LTD.	
Signature _____	
Date _____	
PERMIT NUMBER: P 4760 The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta	



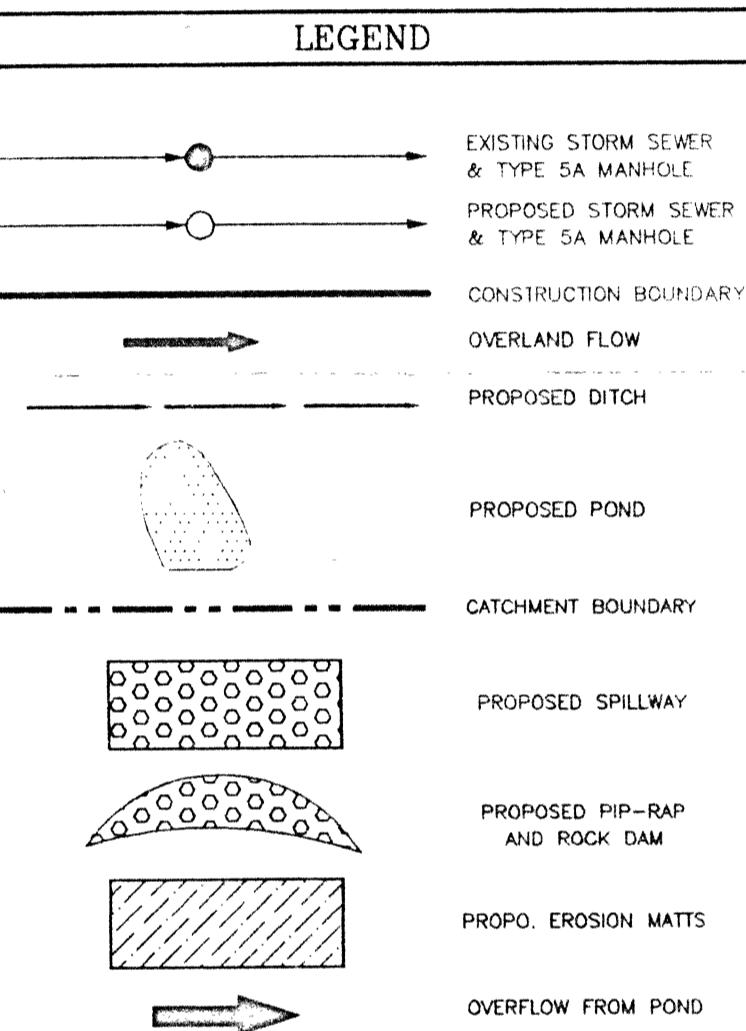






TES

work to conform to current Town of Black Diamond specifications.
of Calgary specifications shall govern if any item is not covered by
n of Black Diamond specifications.
elevations referenced to 1100m Geodetic Datum.
1.36 = 1141.36



09/13/04	REVISED AS PER COMMENTS OF TOWN
DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION
MICROFILMED	
PLAN OF RECORD	
CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL	
OR TENDER	
FINAL APPROVAL	
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL	
DRAWING STATUS	DATE

IT	STAMP
<p>PERMIT TO PRACTICE</p> <p>T. FENTON CONSULTING LTD.</p> <p>Signature <u>T. Fenton</u> <u>Sept 16/09</u></p> <p>PERMIT NUMBER: P 4760</p> <p>The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta</p>	

DIAMOND VALLEY
INDUSTRIAL PARK
BLACK DIAMOND, ALBERTA
Block 1, Plan 991 0437
W.1/4 Sec.16, Twp.20, Rge.2, W. 5
STORM DRAINAGE PLAN

T. FENTON		DESIGN BY: T.F.
CONSULTING LTD.		DRAWN BY: A.G.
		CHECKED BY: T.
		DATE: 05/10/04
		SCALE:
		1 : 100
		JOB NUMBER:
		1910-0
		DRAWING NUMBER
		G-1
0, 203 - 38 Avenue N.E. Edmonton, Alberta T6M 2M3	BUS: 230-7666 FAX: 230-7675	