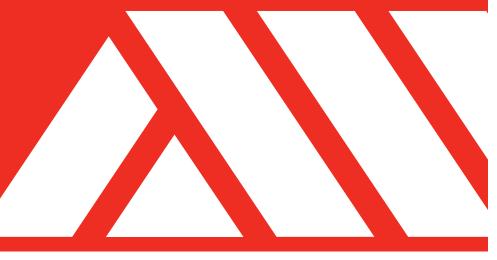


# STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES REPORT FOR THREE SISTERS MOUNTAIN VILLAGE PROPERTIES LTD.

SEPTEMBER 2016







### **STANDARD LIMITATIONS**

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#### **Revisions Summary**

Document Revision	Date	Summary of Changes	Author	Reviewer
0.0	06 June 2016,	Draft for Internal Review	GI	JM/ML
1.0	20 June, 2016	Client Submission	GI	ML
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# **APPENDICES**

Appendix A SWMHYMO input / output file

# **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

## 1.1 General

The Three Sisters Mountain Village (TSMV) development extends approximately 10 km along the southwest side of Highway 1, in the Town of Canmore, Alberta (Refer Figure 1.1). It encompasses Sections 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21 and 22 of Township 24, Range 10, West 5<sup>th</sup> Meridian. The prominent creeks that flow through the proposed development are Three Sisters Creek, Stewart Creek, Smith Creek, and Pigeon Creek, in addition to a few other seasonal unnamed drainage courses. The creeks originate from high mountainous terrain and generally flow from southwest to northeast, all eventually draining into the Bow River. The watershed areas are forested up to the treeline and consist of exposed rock surfaces above the treeline. The project area is part of the third reach of the Bow River basin which extends from Banff National Park to upstream of the Bearspaw Dam. Bow basin is the most populated river basin in Alberta and supplies water to more than a million people (the Bow River flow rate at Canmore is 698 m<sup>3</sup>/s for a 100 year event). In 2007, the Bow River Basin Council recognized the need to develop and achieve a sustainable watershed management plan focusing on main source control and monitoring water bodies within the basin. A hydrological study for the aforementioned creeks within the TSMV area is presented in this report.

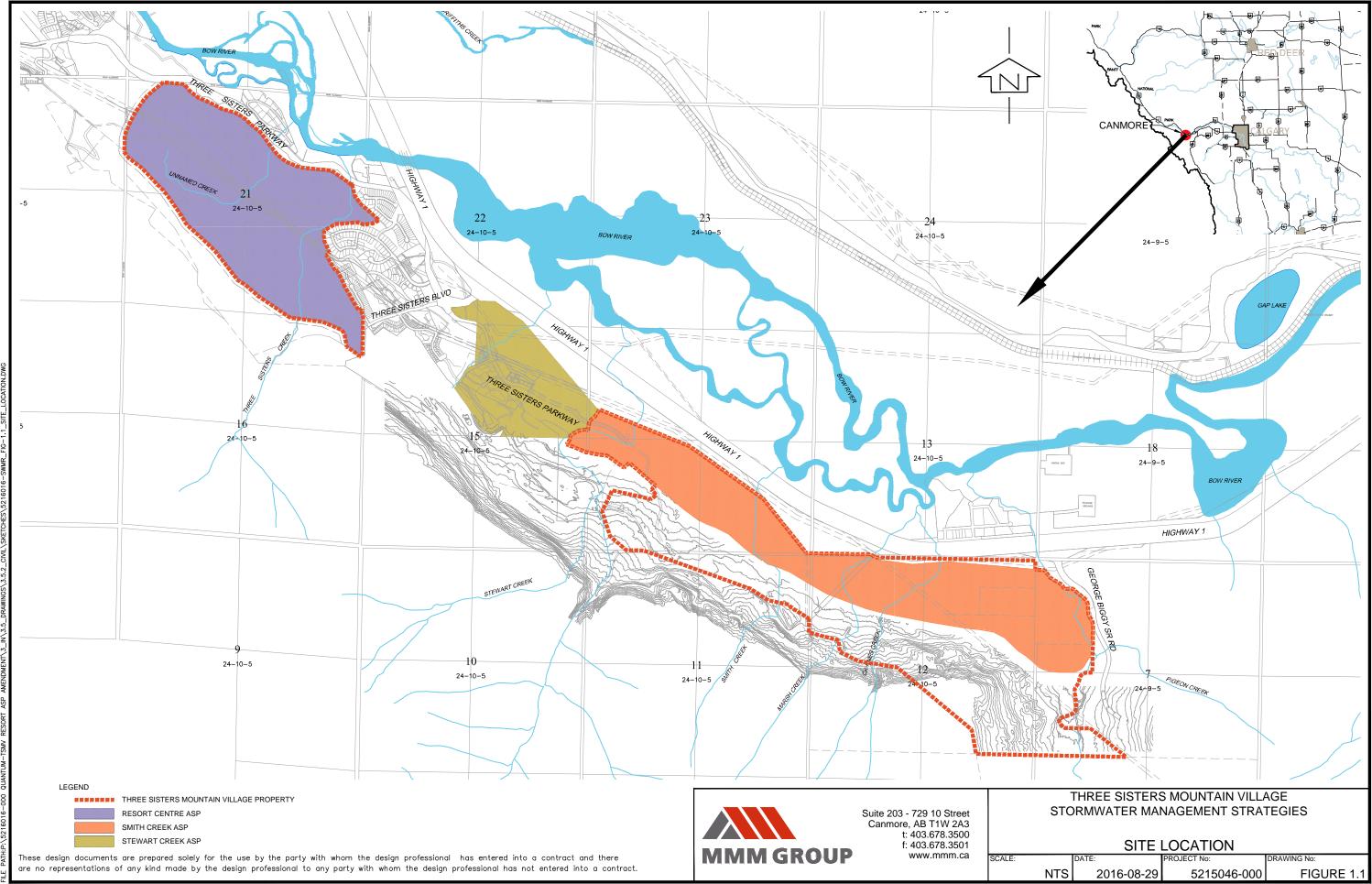
## 1.2 Study Objectives

Stormwater management and other supporting studies are conducted to comply with regulatory requirements. The purpose of this study is to present the stormwater management strategies for the proposed layout of the TSMV development which is comprised of the Resort Centre and Smith Creek and existing Stewart Creek developments. The main objectives are to provide a hydrological assessment to determine the maximum permissible release rates from the new development to the existing creeks and to estimate the on-site stormwater storage requirements.

#### 1.3 **Previous Studies**

- UMA Engineering Ltd. 1991: Technical Report 9.5b Water Quality, Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the Three Sisters Golf Resorts Inc., September, 1991.
- UMA Engineering Ltd. (November 1994, Calgary Alberta): Grassi Three Sisters Area Structure Plan, Technical Appendix C, Hydrology & Stormwater Management. Prepared for Three Sisters Resorts Inc.
- UMA Engineering Ltd. (May 1998, Calgary Alberta): Proposed Three Sisters Creek Subdivision, Storm Water Management Plan. Prepared for Three Sisters Resorts Inc.
- Stantec Consulting Ltd. (June 2001, Calgary Alberta): Three Sisters Site 2A Phase 1 Stormwater management. Prepared for Three Sisters Resorts Inc.

- Stantec Consulting Ltd. (July 2001, Calgary Alberta): Three Sisters Site 2A Stormwater management. Prepared for Three Sisters Resorts Inc.
- Stantec Consulting Ltd. (September 2003, Calgary Alberta): Three Sisters Site 2A, Phase 2 Stage 2. Prepared for Three Sisters Mountain Village Ltd.
- Stantec Consulting Ltd. (May 2004, Calgary Alberta): DC sites 1 to 6 Stormwater Master Drainage Plan. Prepared for Three Sisters Mountain Village Ltd.
- UMA Engineering Ltd. (May 2004, Edmonton Alberta): Three Sisters Creek Regional Frequency Floods. Prepared for Three Sisters Mountain Village Ltd.
- Westhoff Engineering Resources, Inc., (February 2004, Calgary Alberta): Master Drainage Plan prepared for Three Sisters Mountain Village.
- Westhoff Engineering Resources, Inc., (May 2006, Calgary Alberta): Three Sisters Creek Golf Resort Management Strategies Prepared for Three Sisters Mountain Village.
- Westhoff Engineering Resources, Inc., (February 2013, Calgary Alberta): Master Drainage Plan for Three Sisters Mountain Village, Prepared for Three Sisters Mountain Village.



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# 2.0 HYDROLOGICAL ANALYSIS

# 2.1 Regional Frequency Analysis

In many cases hydrological information is not available for a subject site (as in this case). In this event it is necessary to undertake a regional frequency analysis using hydrologically similar stations to allow estimation of discharge from the project site. The main parameters that inform the regional analysis are the peak flow, catchment area and runoff depth. The following sections provide a description of the hydrological analysis that has been undertaken.

# 2.1.1 Regional Mean Annual Runoff Analysis

The median annual runoff represents the impact of various watershed and climatic variables which are typically used in regional analyses, such as annual precipitation, basin slope, length of drainage courses and evapotranspiration. Regional frequency analysis of the mean annual runoff provides basic information about how basins respond to annual precipitation.

The mean annual runoff in millimeters is calculated as follows:

Total volume of water passing one point of the drainage course during a year (cubic meters) Effective drainage area at that point (square kilometers)

## 2.1.2 Regional Frequency Analysis for Peak Discharges

The main goal of this analysis is to provide assessment of the permissible flow rate at any location of the study area where this estimation may be required. The most familiar method for the determination of design flood magnitudes is statistical analysis applied to historical records of flow discharges at the study locations. The objective of regional frequency analysis is to interpret the historical flow records to determine future probability distribution. In general, the regional frequency analysis includes the following steps:

- Definition of the regional boundaries and identification of hydrometric stations within the defined boundaries.
- Screening of hydrometric stations within the regional area.
- Single-station frequency analysis for acceptable stations to calculate flow discharges in terms of future probability of occurrence.
- Postulation of relationships between physiographic and climate characteristics of the basin of the analyzed stations and flood discharge values.
- > Determination of required physiographic and climatic characteristics for each analyzed basin.
- Regression analysis to determine predictive relationships for flood discharges as a function of analyzed physiographic and climatic characteristics. The strength of correlation is also determined.

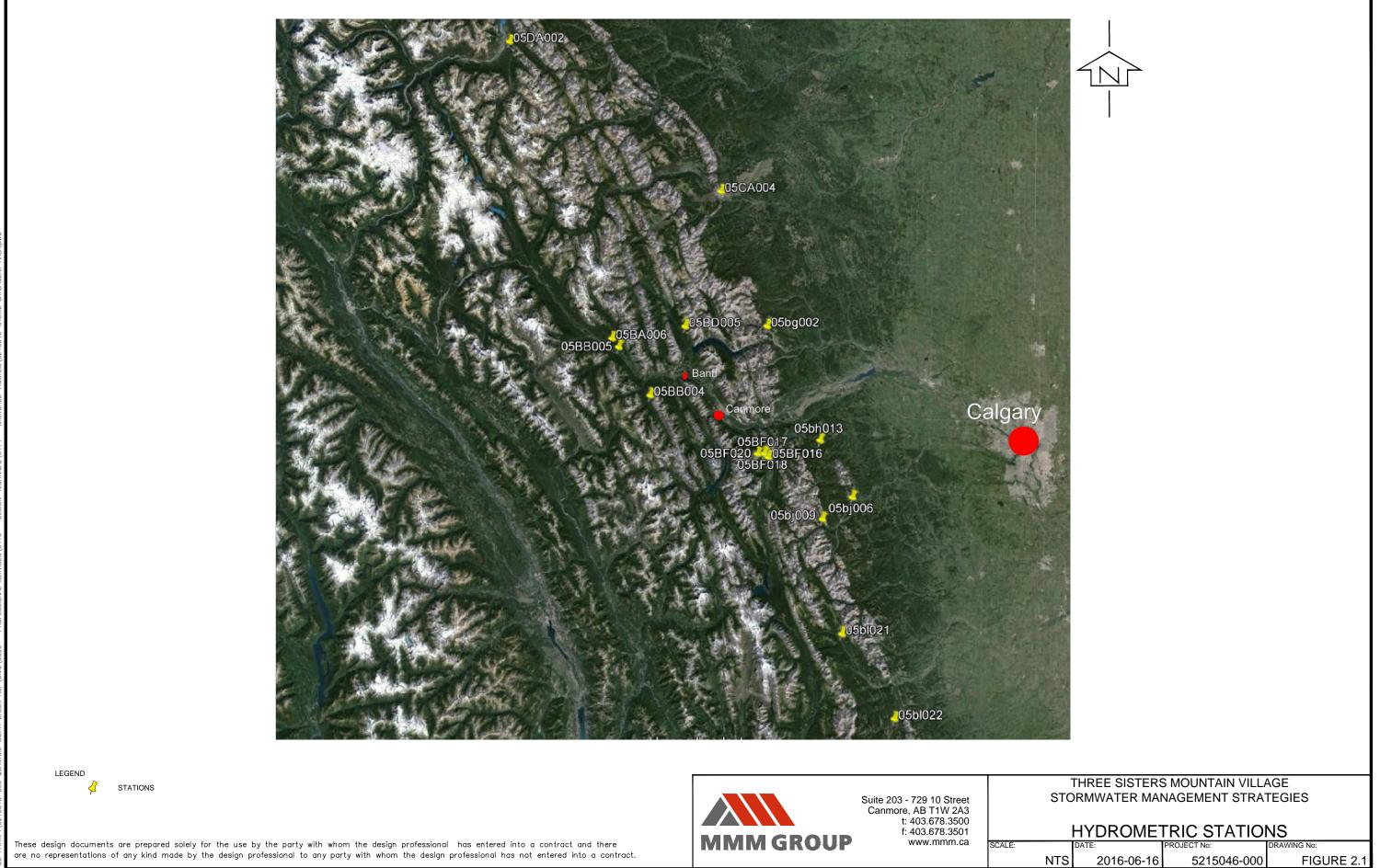
A total of 21 hydrometric stations were found within this area and various criteria were set to screen the stations. The first criterion for the selection was that the basin size should be smaller than 1000 km<sup>2</sup>. In

addition, only uncontrolled or unregulated streams were considered. Using these criteria, and in addition to setting a limit to availability of records to be more than 20 years (maximum instantaneous peak discharges), 17 hydrometric stations were selected for further analysis. The completed stream record database for the selected 17 Water Survey of Canada gauges was scrutinized, and screened for independence, homogeneity and stationary of the data. Four stations were subsequently disregarded. The selected stations are shown in Figure 2.1.

Table 1 shows the 17 selected gauges including the associated effective catchment area and the number of years of data records.

Code	Water Survey of Canada Stream Gauge	Effective Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Years of Record
05BA006	Johnston Creek near the mouth	124	1973 - 1996
05BB004	Brewster Creek near Banff	109	1971 - 1996
05BB005	Redearth Creek near the mouth	147	1973 - 1996
05BD005	Cascade River above Lake Minnewanka	454	1973 - 1996
05BF016	Marmot Creek main stem near Seebe	9.1	1962 - 2012
05BF017	Middle Fork Creek near Seebe	2.85	1963 - 1986
05BF018	Twin Creek near Seebe	2.64	1963 - 1986
05BF019	Cabin Creek near Seebe	2.12	1963 - 1986
05BF020	Middle Fork Creek in cirque near Seebe	1.17	1964 - 1986
BG002	Ghost River near Black Rock Mountain	211	1941 - 1993
05BH013	Jumping pound Creek near Cox Hill	36.9	1976 - 2012
05BJ006	Elbow River above Elbow Falls	437	1967 - 1995
05BJ009	Little Elbow River above Nihahi Creek	129	1978 - 1995
05BL021	Highwood River below Picklejar	132	1965 - 1985
05BL022	Cataract Creek near Forestry Road	165.5	1966 - 2012
05CA004	Red Deer River above Panther River	941.4	1967 - 2012
05DA002	Siffleur River near the Mouth	515	1915 - 1996

#### Table 1 Selected stream gauges and associated effective areas



are no representations of any kind made by the design professional to any party with whom the design professional has not entered into a contract.

After statistical analysis, a frequency analysis was performed for each station. The HYFRAN software package was used to find the best fit potential probability distributions. Two parameter distributions (Gumbel and LogNormal II) were fitted as well as three parameter distributions (Generalized Extreme Value, LogNormal III, Pearson III and LogPearson III). Fitting methods included Method of Moments, Method of Maximum Likelihood and Method of Weighted Moments.

Table 2 shows the obtained extreme values for the various return periods.

			1 0010 2	Lotimate		101900			
Estimated Instantaneous Peak Discharge for						harge for Re	eturn Perioc	k	
Station Code	Effective Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Annual Runoff (mm)	1:500 yr (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	1:200 yr (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	1:100 yr (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	1:50 yr (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	1:20 yr (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	1:10 yr (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	1:5 yr (m <sup>3</sup> /s)
05BA006	124	467.3	67.64	62.5	56.7	50.7	42.8	36.7	30.4
05BB004	109	356.6	28.65	26.7	24.5	22.3	19.3	17.1	14.7
05BB005	147	694.8	49.83	48.1	45.8	43.3	39.6	36.3	32.4
05BD005	454	225	145.75	136	125	113	97	83.8	69.5
05BF016	9.1	414.3	3.83	3.54	3.19	2.85	2.37	2	1.61
05BF017	2.85	492.7	0.97	0.92	0.867	0.811	0.731	0.664	0.587
05BF018	2.64	539.8	1.13	1.07	0.996	0.917	0.806	0.715	0.614
05BF019	2.12	340.3	0.74	0.711	0.668	0.62	0.547	0.483	0.408
05BF020	1.17	769.6	0.65	0.591	0.526	0.464	0.388	0.333	0.279
05BG002	211	399.8	253.63	194	149	114	79.3	59.3	43.4
05BH013	36.9	252.5	109.75	73.6	51	35.1	21.1	14	8.96
05BJ006	437	390.1	429.50	254	203	158	112	85.2	63.6
05BJ009	129	381.4	336.38	261	162	104	58.6	38.1	25
05BL021	132	671.9	77.34	71.3	64.6	58	49.3	42.7	35.9
05BL022	165.5	356.3	300.00	222	165	122	81	57.9	39.9
05CA004	941.4	363.5	356.13	307	260	219	171	139	110
05DA002	515	508.9	258.38	204	163	131	98.8	80.2	65.3

Table 2 Estimated Peak Discharges

In the absence of flow records along drainage courses in the study area, the median annual runoff can be estimated using regional information. In particular, the median annual runoff was calculated for 17 hydrometric stations, as shown in Table 2.

Subsequently, a non-linear correlation on the logarithms of peak discharge, annual median runoff and drainage area was conducted.

The following mathematical relationship was obtained for each analyzed return period

$$K = K. A^a. R^b$$

Where:

Q = flow rate (in m<sup>3</sup>/s) A = area size (in km<sup>2</sup>), R = mean annual runoff ( in mm).

Table 3 shows the calculated relationships and the coefficients of determination.

Relationship	Coefficient
$Q_{100} = 3.1488  A^{1.0024}  R^{-0.3241}$	$r^2 = 0.950$
$Q_{50} = 1.5275 \ A^{0.9871} R^{-0.2239}$	$r^2 = 0.960$
$Q_{20} = 0.5512 \ A^{0.9692} \ R^{-0.0848}$	r <sup>2</sup> = 0.975
$Q_{10} = 0.2302 \ A^{0.9577} R^{-0.6378}$	$r^2 = 0.983$
$Q_5 = 0.0829 \ A^{0.9495} \ R^{0.1682}$	$r^2 = 0.990$

#### Table 3Regional Relationships

The equations presented in Table 3 can be used to estimate allowable discharges at any desired point along the drainage courses in project area. These formulas have been tested for sensitivity and it has been shown that the discharge is less sensitive to the runoff depth for extreme storms. That is, the discharge is a significant function of catchment area for all events but it is a significant function of catchment area and runoff depth for a 5 year event. Accordingly, the Regional Relationships shown in Table 3 can be adjusted as shown in Table 4.

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Relationship	Coefficient
$Q_{100} = 0.4161 \ A^{1.0183}$	r <sup>2</sup> = 0.950
$Q_{50} = 0.3774 \ A^{0.9981}$	r <sup>2</sup> = 0.960
$Q_{20} = 0.3245 \ A^{0.9734}$	r <sup>2</sup> = 0.975
$Q_{10} = 0.2825 \ A^{0.9562}$	r <sup>2</sup> = 0.984
$Q_5 = 0.0829 \ A^{0.9495} \ R^{0.1682}$	r <sup>2</sup> = 0.990

Table 4 Adjusted Regional Relationships

The drainage area (A) at the point of interest must be delineated for use in the equations to estimate the discharge for 100 year, 50 year, 20 year and 10 year storm events. The median annual runoff (R) must be determined in addition to the catchment area to estimate the discharge for the 5 year storm event. However, if there is difficulty in estimating the median annual runoff for the specific project site, then R can eliminated from the formula by substituting R=1. In this case, the discharge for 5 year storm event will be over-estimated by a factor of 5%.

# 2.2 SWMHYMO Model

A single event hydrologic and hydraulic computer model (SWMHYMO) is used to analyze the overland drainage control of the study area. The model is used as a method of analysis for sizing stormwater management system components. The model is applied using either a real historic storm or a theoretical design storm. Single event analysis is acceptable under the Guidelines for Stormwater Management in the Province of Alberta. The guidelines require that the major drainage system, including storage facilities, shall be designed to accommodate the runoff resulting from a 1:100 year return period storm event. Accordingly, a 1:100 year design storm event with Chicago distribution was used for this study. The SWMHYMO model is capable of:

- Single event modeling to simulate rural, urban and urban/rural watershed conditions for specific design storm events,
- > Producing hydrographs, flow volumes, and flow rates at any significant point,
- > Routing hydrographs through channels, pipes and reservoirs,
- > Determining flows for future land use conditions and,
- > Accepting input in the form of hydrographs.

The SWMHYMO model uses the same techniques as its predecessors INTERHYMO (Wisner et al., 1989), HYMO (Williams and Hann, USDA, 1973) and OTTHYMO (Wisner and P'ng, University of Ottawa, 1983). SWMHYMO is based on many years of development and hundreds of practical applications. The model is

capable of simulating dual drainage systems (i.e., the underground sewer pipe system and overland major system) and can be structured to incorporate internal storage facilities such as ponds.

## 2.2.1 Model Setup

The setup of the computer model for the Resort Centre, Stewart Creek, and Smith Creek development areas was accomplished using the following steps:

- > Divide the area into sub-catchments based on drainage direction to each creek.
- > Determine model parameters including size and infiltration characteristics; and
- > Determine stormwater storage capacities and requirements.

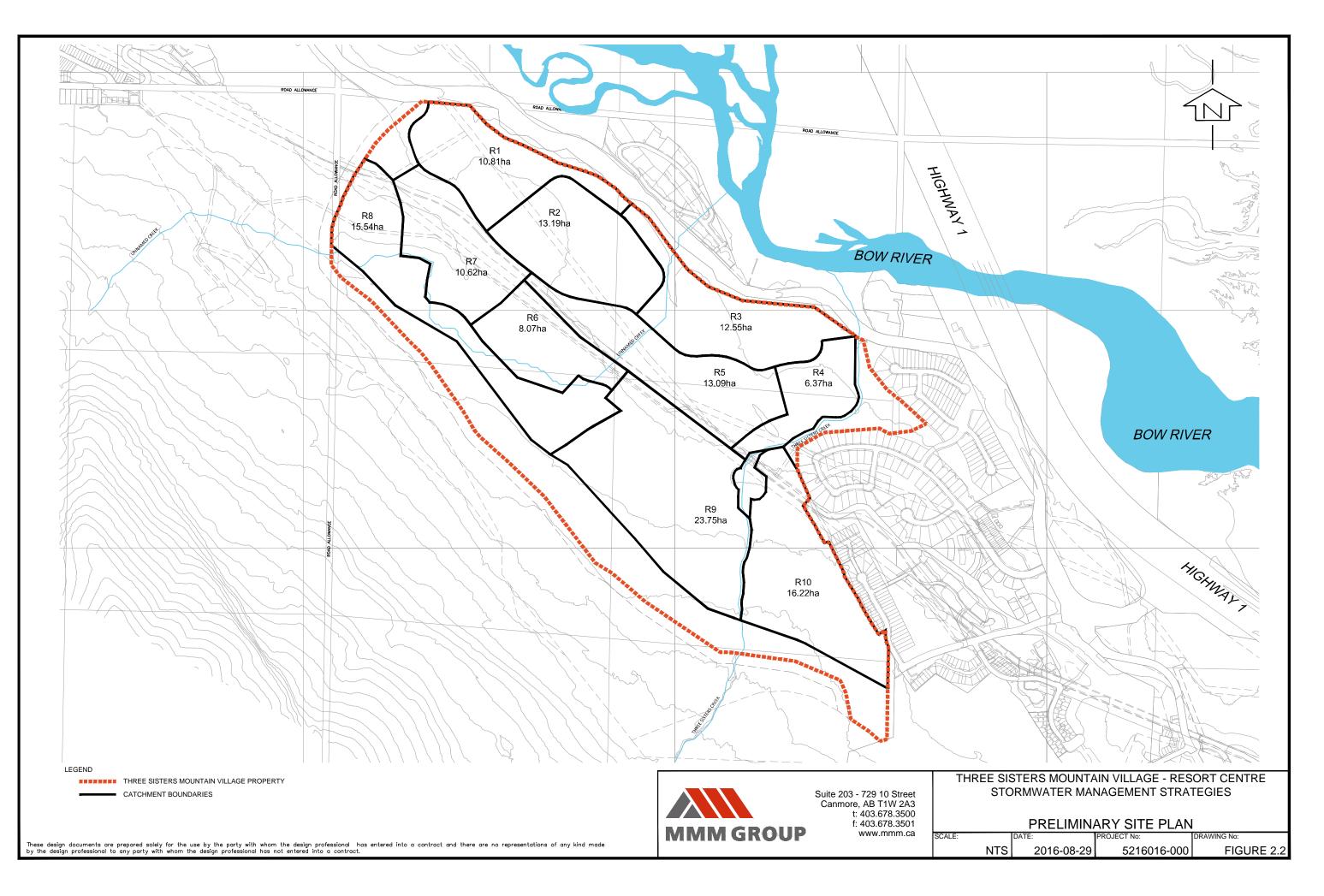
Drainage characteristics for each sub-catchment were determined such as catchment area, impervious area, slope, initial abstraction, and SCS curve numbers. Curve numbers were selected to represent soil infiltration, and to account for variations in hydrologic soil group, land use, soil cover and antecedent moisture. Table 5 below shows the various sub-catchment characteristics based on proposed plans shown in Figures 2.2 and 2.3.

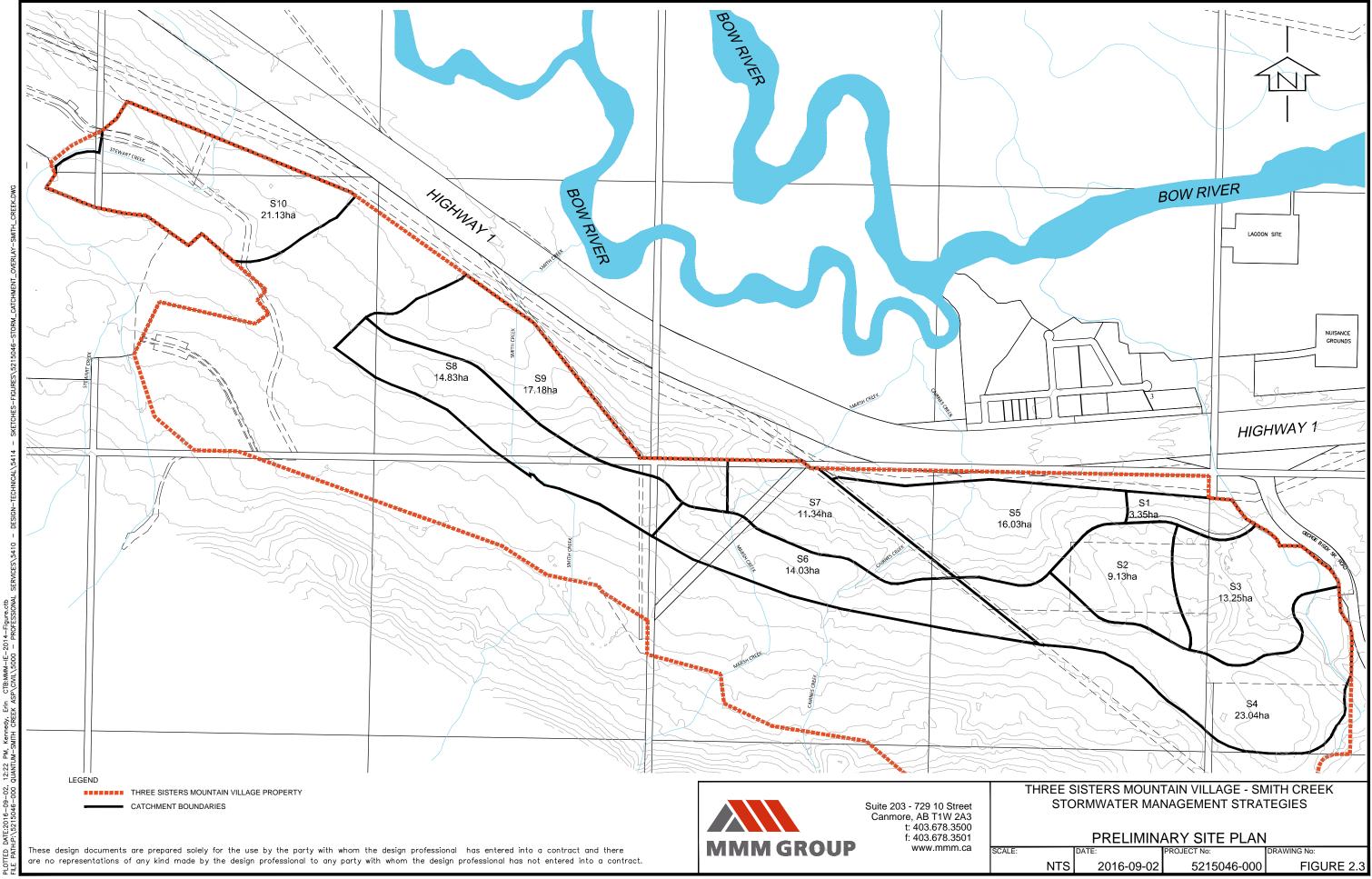
Subcatchment	Area (ha)	Impervious %	Hydrograph Type	IA (mm)	CN
Residential	209	60	Standhydro	3.2	72
Industrial	25	75	Standhydro	3.2	72
Commercial	57	85	Standhydro	3.2	72

#### Table 5 – Sub-catchment Characteristics

# 2.3 Design Storm

A 24 hour, 1:100 year storm with 'Chicago' distribution was used to simulate the rainfall-runoff process for post-development conditions. Intensity-Duration-Frequency data was obtained from Environment Canada's Meteorological Service of Canada for the Calgary International Airport.





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# 3.0 RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

# 3.1 Permissible Release Rate

The project site is located within catchment areas of Three Sisters Creek, Stewart Creek, Smith Creek, Marsh & Cairnes Creek, Pigeon Creek and one unnamed creek, refer to Figure 3.1. As a result, the maximum permissible release rate from each catchment area for a 1:100 year return period event, using the equations listed in Table 4, is shown in Table 6.

Creek	Catchment Area (Km²)	Flow Rate for 100 year Storm ( m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Unit Area Release Rates (L/s/ha)
Three Sisters	10.20	4.43	4.3
Stewart	10.85	4.72	4.3
Smith	2.39	1.01	4.2
Marsh and Cairnes	3.18	1.35	4.2
Pigeon	56.65	25.35	4.5
Unnamed	6.84	2.95	4.3

#### Table 6 Maximum Permissible Release Rate

For a new a development, the permissible release rate depends on the proximity to the creeks listed in Table 6. The estimated maximum permissible release rates for all of the subject creeks ranges from 4.2L/s/ha to 4.5 L/s/ha, so it is recommended to use one single aggregated value of 4.3 L/s/ha as the maximum permissible release rate for the entire TSMV development area to simplify future stormwater management plans.

# 3.2 Storage Requirements

A preliminary estimation of the runoff that needs to be stored in-site was conducted using a SWMHYMO model. The result of analysis is based on the proposed landuse and maximum release rate proposed in this study. These results could be adjusted at a future date when more detailed design of future developments has been completed. Tables 7 and 8 show the storage requirements for each of the proposed developments.

The mountainous nature of the site is a significant constraining factor to building a stormwater storage facility in each development, so it is proposed that more than one development area can share each

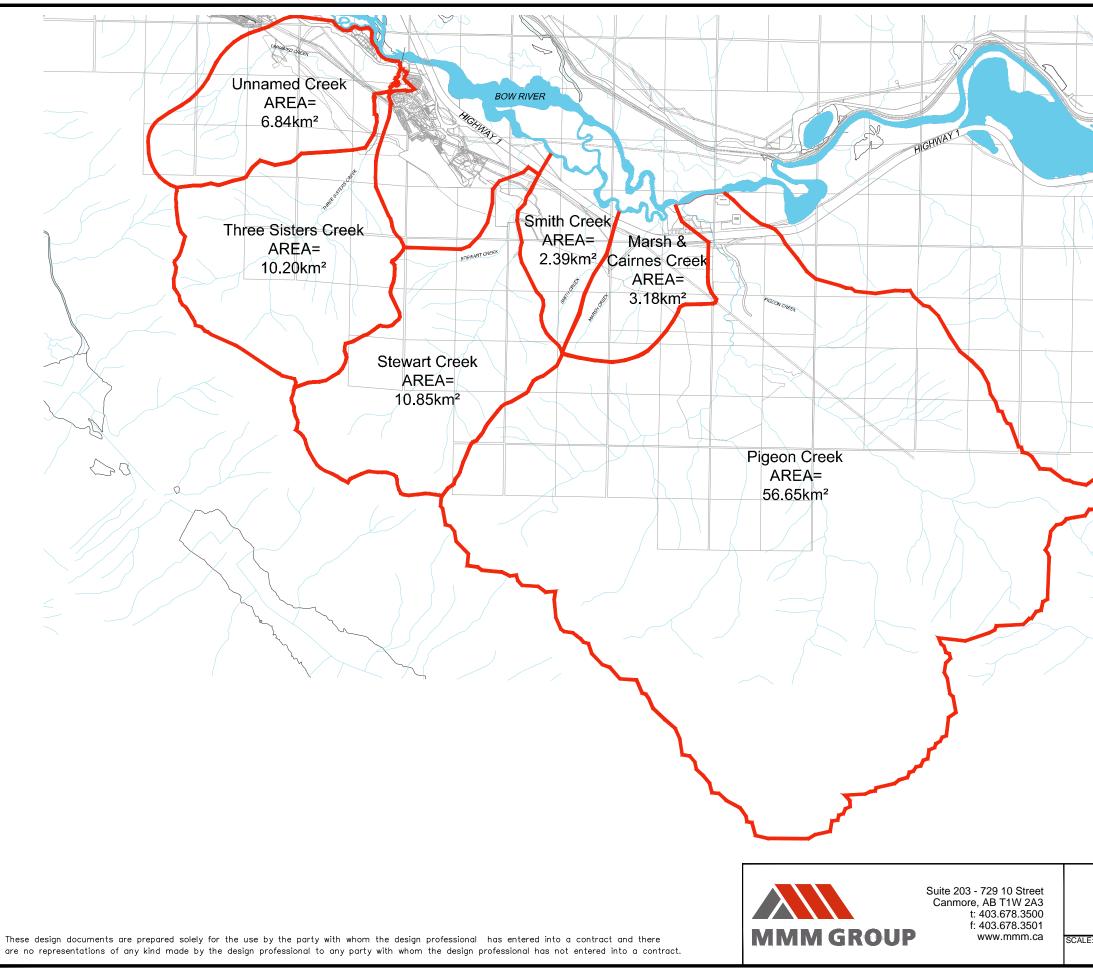
storage facility. In this study, four storage facilities were proposed for the Resort Centre and another three storage facilities for Smith Creek. The proposed storage facilities locations are shown in Figures 3.2 and 3.3.

Development Area	Area (ha)	Landuse	Storage Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
R1	10.81	Residential	5114
R2	13.19	Residential	6240
R3	12.55	Industrial	6838
R4	6.37	Residential	3013
R5	13.09	Commercial	7763
R6	8.07	Residential	3818
R7	10.62	Residential	5024
R8	15.54	Commercial	9215
R9	23.75	Residential	11235
R10	16.22	Commercial	9619

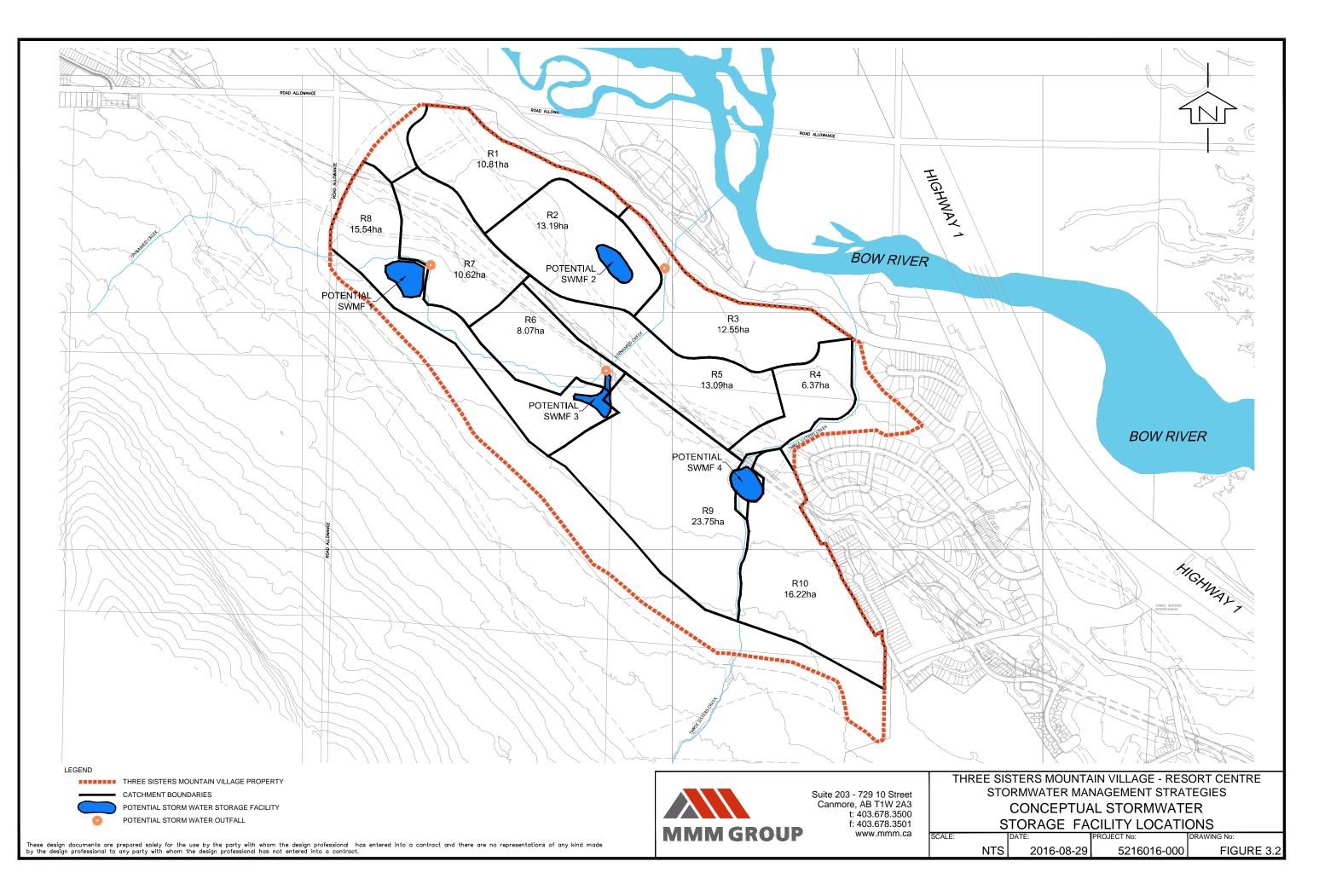
Table 7 Storage Requirements (Resort Centre)

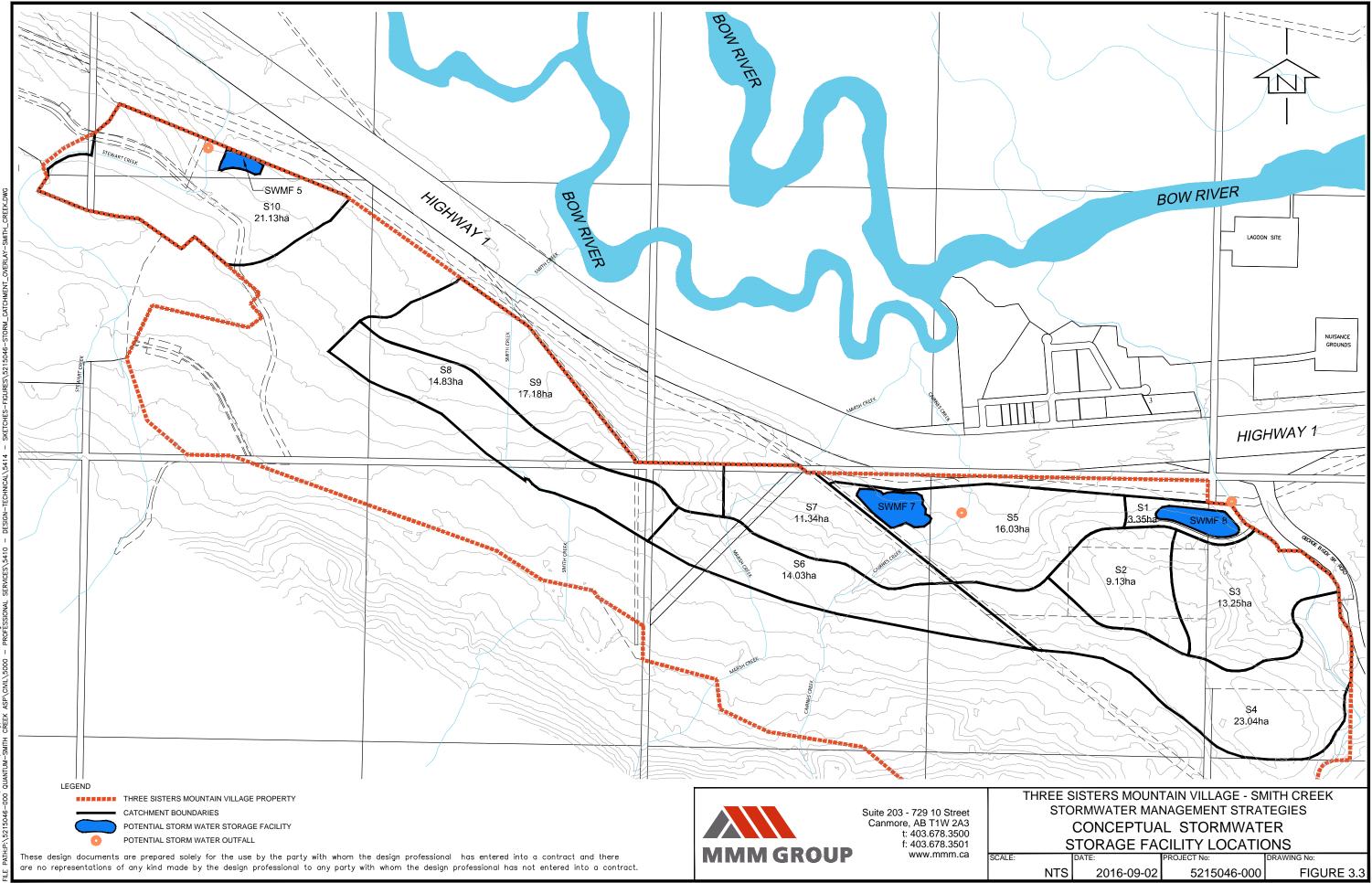
Table 8 Storage Requirements (Smith Creek)

Development Area	Area (ha)	Landuse	Storage Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
S1	3.35	Commercial	2000
S2	9.13	Industrial	4960
S3	13.25	Residential	6270
S4	23.04	Residential	11000
S5	16.03	Residential	7580
\$6	14.03	Residential	6640
S7	11.34	Residential	5360
S8	14.83	Residential	7000
S9	17.18	Residential	8130
S10	21.13	Residential	10000



THREE SISTERS MOUNTAIN VILLAGE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES CREEK WATERSHED AREAS	_
E: DATE: PROJECT No: DRAWING No: NTS 2016-06-16 5215046-000 FIGURE 3.	1





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# 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the regional frequency and model analysis results, the following conclusions are presented:

- None of the existing creeks (Three Sisters, Stewart, Smith, Marsh and Cairnes, and Pigeon) that flow through the proposed developments have historical flow records. Therefore, a regional frequency analysis was considered appropriate for determining peak flows (maximum permissible release rates) from each catchments area.
- > A mathematical relation of the form  $K = K.A^a.R^b$  was obtained for each analyzed return period (1 in 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 500-years). The equations presented in Tables 3 and 4 can be used to estimate the maximum permissible release rate at any desired point along drainage courses within the project area. The equations presented in Table 3 can be used if the runoff depth information is available for the specific site. The equations presented in Table 4 can be used if the runoff depth information is not available for the specific site.
- The Unit Permissible Release Rate proposed by UMA was 4.1 L/s/ha using hydrometric flow records up to 1996 (UMA Engineering Ltd. May 2004, Edmonton Alberta, Three Sisters Creek - Regional Frequency Floods, Prepared for Three Sisters Mountain Village Ltd).
- The Unit Permissible Release Rate proposed by Westhoff Engineering Resources was 3.9 L/s/ha using a broader drainage area with the same formulas proposed by UMA on 2004 (Westhoff Engineering Resources, Inc., February 2013, Calgary Alberta, Master Drainage Plan for Three Sisters Mountain Village, prepared for Three Sisters Mountain Village).
- Previous studies by UMA and Westhoff estimated the Permissible Release Rate for the project site based on one creek (Three Sisters Creek) and recommended applying this rate to the Resort Centre, Stewart Creek and Smith Creek areas.
- > The current study includes the following changes and improvements over previous studies:
  - 17 hydrometric stations were considered and hydrometric information records for four stations were extended up to 2012 (including the 2005 flood event).
  - All 17 stations are included in the analysis without excluding any station (three main stations were excluded in the previous study).
  - The estimated discharge is estimated based on the runoff depth and the catchment areas (only the catchment areas were included in the previous study).
  - The maximum permissible release rate for each creek has been estimated and tabulated in Table 6. Ideally, a specific permissible release rate would be proposed for each new development based on its proximity to each creek since each creek has different hydrological and morphological characteristics. However, due to the narrow range of

calculated values, this study recommends the use of one single aggregated value of 4.3 L/s/ha as the maximum permissible release rate for the entire TSMV development area to simplify future stormwater management plans

- A preliminary estimation of the runoff that must be stored on-site was estimated using a SWMHYMO model. Tables 7 and 8 show the storage requirements for each of the proposed development areas. The recommended storage requirements are subject to change and further analysis during the detailed design stage of future developments.
- Stormwater storage facilities locations were proposed to serve individual or multiple development areas. Refer to Figures 3.2 and 3.3.
- > The number and type of storage facilities (e.g. ponds or wetlands) would be determined by the development site plan and the total storage volume required to be detained on-site.
- There are opportunities to incorporate stormwater management Best Management Practices into the overall design. This might include creating natural features such as increased use of vegetation, water bodies, and natural drainage pathways which can help protect water features by reducing stormwater runoff, providing runoff storage, reducing flooding, and promoting infiltration.

# 5.0 **REFERENCES**

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- J.F. Sabourin & Associates Inc. (1998): SWMHYMO Storm Water Management Hydrologic Model, User's Manual Ottawa, Ontario, 1998.
- Alberta Environmental Protection (1999): Stormwater Management Guidelines for the Province of Alberta. Municipal Program Development Branch, Environmental Sciences Division, Environmental Service. Edmonton, Alberta. January 1999.
- Town of Canmore (2005): Engineering Design Guidelines. Town of Canmore Environmental Services, Engineering Department, Parks Department. Canmore, Alberta, 2005.
- The City of Calgary (2011): Stormwater Management & Design Manual. Wastewater & Drainage, Calgary, Alberta, 2011.

# **CORPORATE AUTHORIZATION**

This document entitled "Stormwater Management Strategies" was prepared by MMM Group Limited (MMM) for the account of Three Sisters Mountain Village Ltd. The material in this report reflects MMM's best judgment in light of the information available to them at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. MMM accepts no responsibilities for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

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Ghanim Ibrahim, Ph.D., P.Eng Joshua Maxwell, P.Eng Matt Luik, P.Eng, PMP, LEED AP ND **APPENDIX A – SWMHYMO INPUT/OUTPUT FILES** 

Stormwater Management Strategies | Three Sisters Mountain Village Properties Ltd. MMM Group Limited | September 2016 | 5215046-000

3Sis2.DAT 2 Metric units \*# Project Name \*# Project Number: 5215046 \*# : Smith Creek File Name \*# : 16-05-2016 Date \*# Modeller : GI \*# Reviewed by \*# : MMM Group Inc. Company License # \*# : 5006505 \*# Client \*# Descripttion : 24 Hour, 1:100 year storm event with Chicago distribution \*# Revised \* Input 100 year Chicago Storm (A,B,C parameters as per City of Calgary \* quidelines for 100 year) TZERO=[0.0], METOUT=[2], NSTORM=[0], NRUN=[0] START \*% [] <--storm filename, one per line for NSTORM time \*%------\_\_\_\_\_ IUNITS=[2], TD=[24](hrs), TPRAT=[0.3], CSDT=[5](min), ICASEcs=[1], CHICAGO STORM A = [663.1], B = [1.87], and C = [0.712],\*%-----|----\*# Catchment A1 (100 ha) \*%|------|-----| ID=[1], NHYD=[" 1001 "], DT=[ 5 ]min, AREA=[100](ha), DWF=[ 0 ](cms), CN/C=[ 30], IA=[ 6.4 ](mm), N=[ 3 ], TP=[ 0.30 ]hrs, RAINFALL=[ , , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1 CALIB NASHYD \*# Residential (203 ha) \*%|-----|----| ID=[2], NHYD=["1002"], DT=[5](min), AREA=[203](ha), XIMP=[0.6], TIMP=[0.6], DWF=[0](cms), LOSS=[2], SCS curve number CN=[72], CALIB STANDHYD surfaces: IAper=[3.2](mm), SLPP=[2](%), Pervious LGP=[50] (m), MNP=[0.25], SCP=[30] (min), Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[1.6] (mm), SLPI=[2] (%), LGI=[50] (m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[30] (min), RAINFALL=[, , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1 \* \*%\_\_\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_| \*# Industrial (35 ha) ID=[3], NHYD=["1003"], DT=[5](min), AREA=[35](ha), XIMP=[0.75], TIMP=[0.75], DWF=[0](cms), LOSS=[2], CALIB STANDHYD SCS curve number CN=[72], surfaces: IAper=[3.2](mm), SLPP=[2](%), Pervious 

 LGP=[50](m), MNP=[0.25], SCP=[30](min),

 Impervious surfaces:

 IAimp=[1.6](mm), SLPI=[2](%),

 LGI=[50](m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[30](min),

*	
*% COMPUTE VOLUME *%	ID=[ 3 ], STRATE=[ 0 ](cms), RELRATE=[ 0.151 ](cms)
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*%	 
*# Commenrtial (53 *%	
CALIB STANDHYD	<pre>ID=[4], NHYD=["1004"], DT=[5](min), AREA=[53](ha), XIMP=[0.85], TIMP=[0.85], DWF=[0](cms), LOSS=[2], SCS curve number CN=[72], Pervious surfaces: IAper=[3.2](mm), SLPP=[2](%), LGP=[50](m), MNP=[0.25], SCP=[30](min), Impervious surfaces: IAimp=[1.6](mm), SLPI=[2](%), LGI=[50](m), MNI=[0.013], SCI=[30](min), RAINFALL=[, , , , ](mm/hr), END=-1</pre>
*% COMPUTE VOLUME *%	
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****** A S	ingle event and continuous hydrologic simulation model based on the principles of HYMO and its successors	*****
*********	based on the principles of HYMO and its successors	********** *****
	OTTHYMO-83 and OTTHYMO-89.	
	ributed by: J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc.	****
*****	Ottawa, Ontario: (613) 836-3884	****
****	Gatineau. Ouebec: (819) 243-6858	*****
*****	E-Mail: śwmhymo@jfsa.Cóm	********
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****	Maximum value for ID numbers : 10	****
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 001:0001 *#**************** *# Project Name *# File Name *# Date *# Date *# Modeller	ber: 5215046 : Smith Creek : 16-05-2016	
*# Client		aibutica
*# Descripttior	n : 24 Hour, 1:100 year storm event with Chicago dist Page 1	πουτισή

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\*# Revised \* Input 100 year Chicago Storm (A,B,C parameters as per City of Calgary \* guidelines for 100 year) START Project dir.: H:\WORK\THREES~1\WORK\SWMHYMO\ ------Rainfall dir.: H:\WORK\THREES~1\WORK\SWMHYMO\ .00 hrs on 0 2 (output = METRIC) TZERO =0 METOUT= NRUN = 001NSTORM= 0 \_\_\_\_\_ 001:0002-----\_ \_ 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 = 5.00 min Time to peak ratio = .30 TIME RAIN | TIME RAIN | TIME TIME RAIN RAIN hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr hrs mm/hr 1.094 12.08 2.597 .08 6.08 4.259 18.08 1.467 .17 4.519 12.17 2.566 1.460 1.103 6.17 18.17 .25 1.113 6.25 4.821 12.25 2.536 18.25 1.452 .33 1.122 6.33 5.176 12.33 2.506 18.33 1.444 6.42 5.601 12.42 .42 1.132 2.478 18.42 1.436 6.50 1.143 12.50 2.450 .50 6.120 18.50 1.429 6.773 .58 1.153 6.58 12.58 2.423 18.58 1.421 .67 6.67 12.67 2.396 1.163 7.624 18.67 1.414 .75 6.75 8.785 18.75 1.174 12.75 2.371 1.407 .83 1.185 6.83 10.488 12.83 2.346 18.83 1.399 13.283 .92 1.197 6.92 12.92 2.321 18.92 1.392 2.297 1.00 1.208 7.00 18.961 13.00 19.00 1.385 1.220 2.274 1.08 7.08 40.516 13.08 19.08 1.378 1.232 7.17 168.138 13.17 2.252 19.17 1.372 1.172.229 7.25 54.372 1.25 1.245 13.25 19.25 1.365 2.208 1.33 7.33 31.748 13.33 19.33 1.257 1.358 7.42 1.42 1.270 23.236 13.42 2.187 19.42 1.352 7.50 7.58 19.50 1.284 1.50 18.660 13.50 2.166 1.345 1.58 1.297 13.58 19.58 15.763 2.146 1.339 13.746 1.67 1.311 7.67 13.67 2.126 19.67 1.332 1.75 7.75 12.251 13.75 19.75 1.326 2.107 1.326 1.83 1.341 7.83 11.093 13.83 2.088 19.83 1.320 7.92 19.92 1.92 1.356 10.166 13.92 2.069 1.313 1.372 9.405 20.00 2.00 14.00 8.00 2.051 1.307 8.768 2.08 1.388 8.08 14.08 2.034 20.08 1.301 2.17 1.404 8.17 8.225 14.17 2.016 20.17 1.295 2.25 8.25 7.756 14.25 1.999 20.25 1.421 1.289 2.33 1.439 8.33 7.346 14.33 1.983 20.33 1.284 1.278 8.42 1.966 2.42 1.457 6.985 14.42 20.42 8.50 2.50 14.50 1.950 20.50 1.476 6.664 1.272 2.58 1.495 8.58 6.376 | 14.58 1.935 20.58 1.266 1.919 14.67 1.515 2.67 8.67 6.116 20.67 1.261 2.75 1.535 8.75 5.880 14.75 1.904 20.75 1.255

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20.83 $1.250$ $20.92$ $1.244$ $21.00$ $1.239$ $21.08$ $1.234$ $21.17$ $1.229$ $21.25$ $1.223$ $21.33$ $1.218$ $21.42$ $1.213$ $21.50$ $1.208$ $21.58$ $1.203$ $21.67$ $1.198$ $21.75$ $1.193$ $21.83$ $1.188$ $21.92$ $1.184$ $22.00$ $1.179$ $22.08$ $1.174$ $22.17$ $1.170$ $22.25$ $1.165$ $22.33$ $1.160$ $22.42$ $1.156$ $22.50$ $1.151$ $22.58$ $1.147$ $22.67$ $1.143$ $22.75$ $1.138$ $22.83$ $1.134$ $22.92$ $1.130$ $23.00$ $1.125$ $23.08$ $1.121$ $23.17$ $1.117$ $23.25$ $1.113$ $23.33$ $1.09$ $23.42$ $1.05$ $23.50$ $1.01$ $23.58$ $1.097$ $23.67$ $1.093$ $23.75$ $1.089$ $23.83$ $1.085$ $23.92$ $1.081$ $24.00$ $1.077$
	ea (ha)= 100.	00 Curve Number 00 # of Linear F	(cn)=30.00
Unit Hyd Qpeak (cms)=	12.732		
PEAK FLOW (cms)= TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= TOTAL RAINFALL (mm)= RUNOFF COEFFICIENT =	7.500 10.257 89.667		
(i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT	INCLUDE BASEFLOW	IF ANY.	
001:0004	Page 3		

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COMPUTE VOLUME ID:01 ( 100) START INFLON STOP		DISCHAR( (cms) .000 1.042 .430	(	TIME hrs) .333 .500 .298						
REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= .1523 TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= 1.0258 % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 14.8465										
NOTE:	Storage was co peak to .4	mputed to	o reduce ).	the Inf	low					
*** WARNIN	G: Calculated vo	lume may	not be	the maxin	num.					
PRINT HYD   ID=01 ( 100)   DT= 5.00 PCYC=										
<pre>(i) PEAK FI TIME FLOW   hrs Cms .00 .000 .08 .000 .17 .000 .25 .000 .33 .000 .42 .000 .50 .000 .58 .000 .58 .000 .67 .000 .58 .000 .67 .000 .75 .000 .83 .000 .92 .000 1.00 .000 1.08 .000 1.17 .000 1.25 .000 1.33 .000 1.42 .000 1.58 .000 1.42 .000 1.58 .000 1.58 .000 1.67 .000 1.58 .000 1.67 .000 1.58 .000 1.67 .000 1.58 .000 1.67 .000 1.75 .000 1.83 .000 1.92 .000 2.08 .000 2.17 .000 2.08 .000 2.17</pre>	hrs cms 5.17 .002 5.25 .003	TIME hrs 10.33 10.42 10.50 10.58 10.67 10.75 10.83 10.92 11.00 11.08 11.17 11.25 11.33 11.42 11.50 11.58 11.67 11.75 11.83 11.92 12.00 12.08 12.17 12.25 12.33 12.42 12.50 12.58 12.67 12.75 12.83 12.92	FLOW Cms .184 .181 .178 .176 .173 .170 .168 .166 .163 .161 .159 .155 .153	TIME hrs 15.50 15.58 15.67	.103 .103 .102 .102 .101 .101 .100 .100 .099 .099 .098 .098 .098 .097 .097	20.67 20.75 20.83 20.92 21.00 21.08 21.17 21.25	Cms .079 .079 .078 .078 .078 .078 .077 .077 .077 .077			

5.08	.000 .000 .000 .000 .000 .001 .001 .001	10.00 10.08 10.17 10.25	.187	13.00 13.08 13.17 13.25 13.33 13.42 13.50 13.58 13.67 13.75 13.83 13.92 14.00 14.08 14.17 14.25 14.33 14.42 14.50 14.58 14.67 14.58 14.67 14.58 14.67 14.58 14.92 15.00 15.08 15.17 15.25 15.33 15.42	.124 .123 .122 .121 .120 .119 .118 .118 .117 .116 .115 .114 .114 .114 .114 .113 .112 .111 .111 .110 .109 .108 .107 .107 .106 .105 .105 .104	18.17 18.25 18.33 18.42 18.50 18.58 18.67 18.75 18.83 18.92 19.00 19.08 19.17 19.25 19.33 19.42 19.50 19.58 19.67 19.75 19.83 19.92 20.00 20.08 20.17 20.25 20.33 20.42 20.50 20.58	.087 .087 .087 .086 .086 .086 .085 .085 .085 .085 .085 .084 .084 .084 .084 .083 .083 .083 .083 .083 .082 .082 .082 .082 .082 .082 .082 .082	23.33 23.42 23.50 23.58 23.67 23.75 23.83 23.92 24.00 24.08 24.17 24.25 24.33 24.42 24.50 24.58 24.67 24.75 24.83 24.92 25.00 25.08 25.17 25.25 25.33 25.50 25.58 25.67	
001:0006- *# Resider CALIB S <sup>-</sup> 02:1002	ntial (2	203 ha)				Dir. Con	n.(%)=	60.00	
Leng	ace Area Storage age Slop th ings n	a (ha e (mm ce (% (m	)= )= )=	PERVIOUS 121.80 1.60 2.00 50.00 .013	81 3 2 50	tous (i) 20 20 00 00 250			
Max. Stora Unit	ff.Inte c age Coet Hyd. Tp	for Unit en.(mm/hr over (min	Hydrogr )= )= )= )=	rage Coef aph calcu 56.16 30.00 30.00 (i 5.00 .04	lations 22 30 i) 30 5			<b>C</b> <sup>*</sup>	
TIME RUNOI TOTAI	FLOW TO PEAH FF VOLUM L RAINFA FF COEFF	ME (mm ALL (mm	)= )=	12.50 7.58 88.06 89.67 .98	7 40 89	.10 .67 .36 .67 .45	*TOTAL 15.59 7.58 68.98 89.66	93 (iii) 33 34 57	
	CN* =	72.0	Ia = D	FOR PERV ep. Stora BE SMALL	ge (Abo	ove)			

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2.08 2.17 2.25 2.33 2.42 2.50 2.58 2.67 2.75 2.83 2.92 3.00 3.17 3.25 3.33 3.42 3.50 3.67 3.75 3.83 3.92 4.00 4.08 4.17 4.25 4.33 4.42 4.50 4.67 4.75 4.83 4.92 5.00 5.17 5.25 5.33 5.42 5.00 5.58 5.67 5.25 5.33 5.42 5.58 5.67 5.75 5.83 5.92 	1.041	8.08         8.17         8.25         8.33         8.42         8.50         8.67         8.75         8.83         8.92         9.00         9.08         9.17         9.25         9.33         9.42         9.50         9.75         9.33         9.42         9.50         9.67         9.75         9.83         9.67         9.75         9.83         9.00         10.25         10.33         10.42         10.50         10.58         10.67         10.58         11.00         11.08         11.17         11.25         11.33         11.42         11.50         11.58         11.67         11.75         11.83         11.92		14.08 14.17 14.25 14.33 14.42 14.50 14.58 14.67 14.58 14.75 14.75 14.75 14.75 14.75 15.00 15.08 15.17 15.25 15.33 15.42 15.50 15.75 15.75 15.83 15.92 16.00 16.25 16.33 16.42 16.50 16.58 16.67 16.58 16.67 16.58 16.67 16.75 16.83 16.92 17.00 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 16.75 16.75 16.75 16.75 16.75 16.75 16.75 17.33 17.42 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.58 17.75 17.75 17.75 17.75 17.92 		20.08 20.17 20.25 20.33 20.42 20.50 20.58 20.67 20.75 20.83 20.92 21.00 21.08 21.17 21.25 21.33 21.42 21.50 21.58 21.67 21.75 21.83 21.92 22.00 22.08 22.17 22.58 22.42 22.58 22.58 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 22.67 22.58 23.67 23.25 23.33 23.42 23.50 23.58 23.67 23.75 23.83 23.92	.672     .669     .666     .662     .659     .656     .653     .651     .648     .645     .645     .642     .639     .634     .631     .634     .631     .628     .623     .634     .635     .603     .603     .603     .598     .593     .591     .588     .586     .577     .573     .571     .569     .565     .563     .556	26.08 26.17 26.25 26.33 26.42 26.50 26.58 26.67 26.75 26.83 26.92 27.00 27.08 27.17 27.25 27.33 27.42 27.50 27.58 27.67 27.58 27.67 27.75 27.83 27.42 27.50 27.58 27.67 27.75 27.83 27.92 28.00 28.08 28.17 28.25 28.33 28.42 28.50 28.58 28.67 28.75 28.83 28.92 29.00 29.08 29.17 29.25 28.33 29.42 29.50 29.58 29.67	.014 .012 .010 .009 .007 .006 .005 .004 .003 .002 .002 .002 .002 .002 .001 .001 .001
001:0009  *# Industrial (35 ha)									
	STANDHYD 3 DT= !			(ha)= mp(%)=	35.00 75.00	Dir. Con	n.(%)=	75.00	
	IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) Surface Area (ha)= 26.25 8.75								
Aver		pe (S	%)= n)=	1.60 2.00 50.00	2 50	.20 .00 .00			
Leng					50				

3Sis2.out \*\*\* NOTE: User defined Storage Coefficients were used for Unit Hydrograph calculations. en.(mm/hr)= 56.16 22. Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 22.73 30.00 30.00 over (min) 30.00 30.00 5.00 30.00 (ii) Storage Coeff. (min)= 30.00 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= 5.00 Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= .04 \*TOTALS\* <u>2</u>.69 .33 3.027 (iii) PEAK FLOW (cms) =7.58 88.06 7.583 TIME TO PEAK (hrs)= (mm)= (mm)= RUNOFF VOLUME 40.36 76.140 89.667 TOTAL RAINFALL 89.67 89.67 .849 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .98 .45 (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. \_\_\_\_\_ 001:0010------\* \_\_\_\_\_ COMPUTE VOLUME | ID:03 (1003 ) | DISCHARGE TTME (cms) (hrs) START CONTROLLING AT .000 1.333 3.027 INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT 7.583 STOP CONTROLLING AT .151 16.865 1.9045 REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= 2.6649 % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 71.4652 NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow .151 (cms). peak to \*\*\* WARNING: Calculated volume may not be the maximum. \_\_\_\_\_ \_ \_ 001:0011------PRINT HYD | ID=03 (1003 ) | 35.000 AREA (ha) =(cms)= 3.027 (i) QPEAK (hrs) =DT= 5.00 PCYC= 1 TPEAK 7.583 -----VOLUME (mm) =76.140 (i) PEAK FLOW DOES NOT INCLUDE BASEFLOW IF ANY. TTME FLOW | TIME FLOW | TIME FLOW TTME FLOW | TTME FLOW hrs hrs hrs hrs cms cms hrs cms cms cms 17.50 17.58 .00 .000 5.83 .210 .144 11.67 .281 23.33 .103 .000 5.92 .217 11.75 .276 23.42 .143 .08 .103 .17 .000 6.00 .225 .272 17.67 .142 23.50 11.83 .102 .25 .234İ .000i .141 .102 6.08 11.92 .268 17.75 23.58 .000İ .244 .264 17.83 .33 6.17 12.00 .141 23.67 .102 .000 6.25 .255 23.75 .101 .42 12.08 .260 17.92 .140 .50 .000i .267 .256 .139 12.17 18.00 23.83 .101 6.33 .138İ .58 .000 6.42 .280 12.25 .253 18.08 23.92 .101

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3Sis2.out
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001:0012-----\*# Commenrtial (53 ha) \_\_\_\_\_ CALIB STANDHYD 53.00 Area (ha) =04:1004 DT= 5.00 Total Imp(%) =85.00 Dir. Conn.(%) = 85.00-----IMPERVIOUS PERVIOUS (i) 7.95 3.20 Surface Area (ha)= 45.05 Dep. Storage (mm) =1.60 2.00 Average Slope (%)= 2.00 Length 50.00 50.00 (m) =Mannings n .013 .250 = \*\*\* NOTE: User defined Storage Coefficients were used for Unit Hydrograph calculations. Max.eff.Inten.(mm/hr)= 56.16 22.73 over (min) 30.00 30.00 Storage Coeff. (min)= 30.00 (ii) 30.00 (ii) Unit Hyd. Tpeak (min)= Unit Hyd. peak (cms)= 5.00 5.00 .04 .04 **\*TOTALS\*** .30 4.925 (iii) PEAK FLOW (cms) =4.62 7.67 7.583 TIME TO PEAK (hrs) =7.58 88.06 40.36 RUNOFF VOLUME (mm)= 80.911 89.67 TOTAL RAINFALL (mm) =89.67 89.667 .902 RUNOFF COEFFICIENT .98 .45 = (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. \_\_\_\_\_ 001:0013-----\_ \_ \* COMPUTE VOLUME | ID:04 (1004 ) | DISCHARGE TIME (cms) (hrs) .000 START CONTROLLING AT 1.333 INFLOW HYD. PEAKS AT 4.925 7.583 STOP CONTROLLING AT .228 17.346 REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME (ha.m.)= 3.1424 TOTAL HYDROGRAPH VOLUME (ha.m.)= 4.2883 % OF HYDROGRAPH TO STORE = 73.2787 NOTE: Storage was computed to reduce the Inflow .228 (cms). peak to \*\*\* WARNING: Calculated volume may not be the maximum. \_\_\_\_\_ 001:0014-----\_\_\_\_\_ | PRINT HYD | AREA (ha)= 53.000 Page 10

5.00 5.08 5.17 5.25 5.33 5.42 5.50 5.58 5.67	.253 .258 .264 .270 .276 .283 .290 .297 .305 .314	10.50 10.58 10.67 10.75 10.83 10.92 11.00 11.08 11.17 11.25 11.33 11.42 11.50 11.58	.467 .459	16.33 16.42 16.50 16.58 16.67 16.75 16.83 16.92 17.00 17.08 17.17 17.25 17.33	.242 .240 .239 .237 .236 .234 .233 .231 .230 .228	22.17 22.25 22.33 22.42 22.50 22.58 22.67 22.75 22.83 22.92 23.00 23.08 23.17 23.25	.170 .169 .168 .168 .167 .166 .166 .165 .164 .164 .164 .163 .162	28.00 28.08 28.17 28.25 28.33 28.42 28.50 28.58 28.67 28.75 28.83 28.92 29.00	.000
 001:0015									
 *									
FINI	SH								
* *	:********* :NGS / ERI			*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
001:0004									
	WARNING:	Calcula	ted vol	ume may n	not be	the maxim	um.		
	NOTE: Use	er defin	ed Stor	age Coef	ficient	s were us	ed		
001:0007	COMPUTE V	VOLUME		pĥ calcu					
*** WARNING: Calculated volume may not be the maximum. 001:0009 CALIB STANDHYD									
*** NOTE: User defined Storage Coefficients were used for Unit Hydrograph calculations.									
001:0010 COMPUTE VOLUME									
001:0012	*** WARNING: Calculated volume may not be the maximum. 001:0012 CALIB STANDHYD								
	fo	r Unit H		age Coefi ph calcu		s were us	ed		
001:0013 ***	COMPUTE V	VOLUME		-		the maxim	um.		
Simulat	ion ende	d on 201	.6-06-01	. at î	11:01:09	9			

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