

1599 Adelaide St. N., Unit 301 London, ON N5X 4E8 P: 519-471-6667

#### KITCHENER LOCATION

132 Queen St. S. Unit 4 Kitchener, ON N2G 1V9 P: 519-725-8093

www.sbmltd.ca

sbm@sbmltd.ca

April 24, 2024 SBM-24-0147

#### South London Investments Inc.

52 Song Bird Drive Markham, Ontario

Attn: Siju Mathew

Re: Servicing Feasibility Study

Proposed 46 Unit Apartment Building 539 & 543 Topping Lane, London, ON

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Servicing Feasibility Study (Study) has been prepared by Strik, Baldinelli, Moniz Ltd. (SBM) for South London Investments Inc. to address the servicing feasibility for the proposed 46-unit apartment building located at 539 & 543 Topping Lane in London, Ontario.

The subject site is approximately 0.29 ha in size. The property borders the Topping Lane Right-of-Way (ROW) to the east, Eaton Park Drive ROW to the south and residential properties to the north and west. The proposed building is 4 storeys with a total of 46 residential units for a building footprint area of 1380 m<sup>2</sup>. Please refer to the proposed Conceptual Site Plan prepared by Siv-ik Planning and Design, January 24, 2024, attached to this Study.

This Study is to determine the adequacy of the existing municipal services in support of a Zoning By-Law Amendment (ZBA) for the proposed development as specified in the Record of Pre-Application Consultation dated October 26, 2023.

Design requirements have been based on the City of London Design Specifications & Requirements Manual (DS&RM), updated March 2022.

#### 2. SANITARY SERVICING

As per the City's as-constructed drawing No. 16,925, appended to this Study, the site is tributary to the 200mm diameter sanitary sewer on Eaton Park Drive ROW and an existing sanitary PDC is shown (size/slope/elevation not identified).

The sanitary peak flow for the proposed development was calculated by multiplying the proposed 46 units by the high-density zoning of 1.6 people/unit as per the DS&RM Section 3.8.1. The resulting population of about 74 people was then multiplied by the design usage of 230 L/cap/day as per Section 8.3.1 of the DS&RM, the Harmon peaking factor "M", and the development uncertainty factor of 1.1. The resulting sewage flow of 0.92 L/s was then added to the site infiltration allowance of 0.03 L/s/ha for a resulting peak sanitary flow of 0.95 L/s. Please refer to the Sanitary Sewer Design Sheet provided in this. A new sanitary PDC will be designed as part of Site Plan Approval.

#### 3. STORM SERVICING

Pre-development conditions were obtained from Topographical Plan of Survey prepared by Callon Dietz, appended to this Study. Under pre-development conditions, the approximately 0.29 ha site is comprised of 2 existing buildings, landscaped/open space, and asphalt driveways. As per the City's record drawings No. 16,925 and No. 3275, appended to this Study, there is no existing stormwater infrastructure within the ROW immediately fronting the subject site. It is proposed to either extend the sewer within the Topping Lane ROW or the Eaton Park Drive ROW to the proposed development. This will be evaluated in more detail as part of the Site Plan Approval process. Based on the Record of Pre-Application Consultation, we understand the City is amenable to either option in principle.

Runoff coefficient calculations were prepared based on the Conceptual Site Plan, which result in a runoff coefficient (C-value) of 0.61. Stormwater management quantity controls will be implemented to restrict development flows to predevelopment levels for the 2–100-year return period storms. The existing topography directs overland flows from the proposed site through 427 Eaton Park Drive. Overland flows will be reduced/eliminated through the adjacent private property and directed towards the adjacent municipal ROW. Stormwater management quality controls will be implemented during the detailed design for Site Plan Approval.

An erosion/sediment control plan, site servicing plan, and detailed site grading plan will be provided as part of the detailed design for Site Plan Approval.

#### 4. WATER SERVICING

As specified in the Record of Pre-Application Consultation, water modelling was undertaken to ensure capacity in the 150mm diameter existing main to service the proposed development. The EPANET model extends from Commissioners Road West to Berkshire Drive as well as along Eaton Drive to Westmorland Rd and north to Berkshire Drive and includes all demands along Topping Lane. The Eaton Drive watermain west of Westmorland Rd was conservatively ignored. Nodes were specified based on the locations of existing water services, and demands calculated based on the number of high, medium, or low residential units. Node elevations were determined using as-built drawings. The reservoir HGL was determined through the fire-fighting flow calculations.

The proposed building will include a sprinkler system; therefore, the fire-fighting demand was determined as per NFPA-13. The proposed building will have 'Light Occupancy' (for residential occupancy) (refer to Annex A - Section A.5.3.1 of the NFPA-13). As per the attached NFPA-13 Flow Demand Requirements Table and the attached fire flow calculations, the required flow (including both the sprinkler flow and hydrant allowance) is estimated to be 17.35 L/s. When combined with the maximum day demand, the resulting demand used for modelling is 18.12 L/s.

As per the NFPA-13 and the OBC Part 3 requirements, the fire hydrant(s) shall be located 45m from the building's Siamese connection. There are two fire hydrants within the Eaton Park Drive ROW and Topping Lane ROW that are further than 45m from the proposed building. Therefore, a private hydrant is required. The location and calculations for the private site hydrant will be provided during the detailed phase of design.

Three (3) scenarios were modelled:

- 1. The maximum hourly flow results show that the minimum pressure in the system is 35.76m (50.84 psi), which is greater than the 275 kPa (40 psi), required by the DS&RM. The maximum velocity during the maximum hour demand is 0.39 m/s, which is less than the maximum velocity of 1.5 m/s, required by the DS&RM.
- 2. A maximum day plus fire flow scenario was undertaken considering the fire demand of the subject site. The results show that the lowest pressure is 35.60m (50.62 psi), which is higher than the minimum required pressure of 140 kPa (20psi) during maximum day demand plus fire flow as per DS&RM. The maximum velocity in the system during the maximum day plus firefighting demand is 0.50 m/s which is less than the maximum velocity of 2.4 m/s required per DS&RM section 7.3.6.
- 3. A maximum day flow plus fire flow demand scenario was undertaken assuming 76 L/s at the existing fire hydrant located in front of Mun No. 561 Topping Lane which connects directly to a 150mm watermain. The hydrant in front of Mun No. 524 Topping Lane was not modelled since it connects to the existing 300mm watermain directly so is anticipated to be less critical than the modelled hydrant. The results show that the lowest pressure is 28.18 m (40.07 psi), which is higher than minimum required pressure of 140 kPa (20psi) during maximum day demand plus fire flow as per DS&RM. The maximum velocity in the system during the maximum day plus firefighting demand is 2.31 m/s which is less than the maximum velocity of 2.4 m/s required as per DS&RM section 7.3.6.

#### 5. LIMITATIONS

This Study was prepared by SBM for South London Investments Inc. and the City of London. Use of this Study by any third party, or any reliance upon its findings, is solely the responsibility of that party. SBM accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by a third party as a result of decisions made or actions undertaken as a result of this Study. Third party use of this Study, without the express written consent of the Consultant, denies any claims, whether in contract, tort, and/or any other cause of action in law, against the Consultant.

All findings and conclusions presented in this Study are based on site conditions as they appeared in the information presented to SBM and related to in this document. This Study is not intended to be exhaustive in scope, or to imply a risk-free development. It should be recognized that the passage of time may alter the opinions, conclusions, and recommendations provided herein, as well as any changes in the layout of the development.

The design was limited to the documents referenced herein and SBM accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of the information provided by others. All designs and recommendations presented in this Study are based on the information available at the time of the review.

This document is deemed to be the intellectual property of SBM in accordance with Canadian copyright law.

#### 6. CLOSURE

We trust this Study meets your satisfaction. Should you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Respectfully submitted,

## Strik, Baldinelli, Moniz Ltd.

Planning • Civil • Structural • Mechanical • Electrical

Ben Hyland, P.Eng., PMP Civil Project & Team Lead, Eng III

Associate I



Mariana Rodriguez Chiquiza Civil Engineering Intern

### **List of Appendices**

Appendix A: City of London Record Drawing 16925 prepared by Eaton Park Drive prepared by Archibald, Gray & McKay

Engineering Ltd. dated November 2001.

City of London Record Drawing 3275 prepared by R.C Dunn Associates Ltd. dated September 1991

City of London Record Drawing 17028 prepared by Earth Tech. dated July 18, 2002 City of London Record Drawing W.D.-68 prepared by the City of London dated July 13

Concept Plan prepared by Siv-ik Planning & Design dated January 24, 2024

Appendix B: Sanitary Sewer Design Sheet by SBM

Appendix C: Runoff Coefficient Calculations by SBM

Appendix D: Hydrant Flow test No. 16-47 prepared by City of London dated October 12, 2016

Domestic Water Demand & EPANET Node Demand Calculations by SBM

Fire-Fighting Flow Demand Calculations (NFPA#13) by SBM

NFPA13 Guidelines

EPANET Model Layout Max Hour Demand prepared by SBM

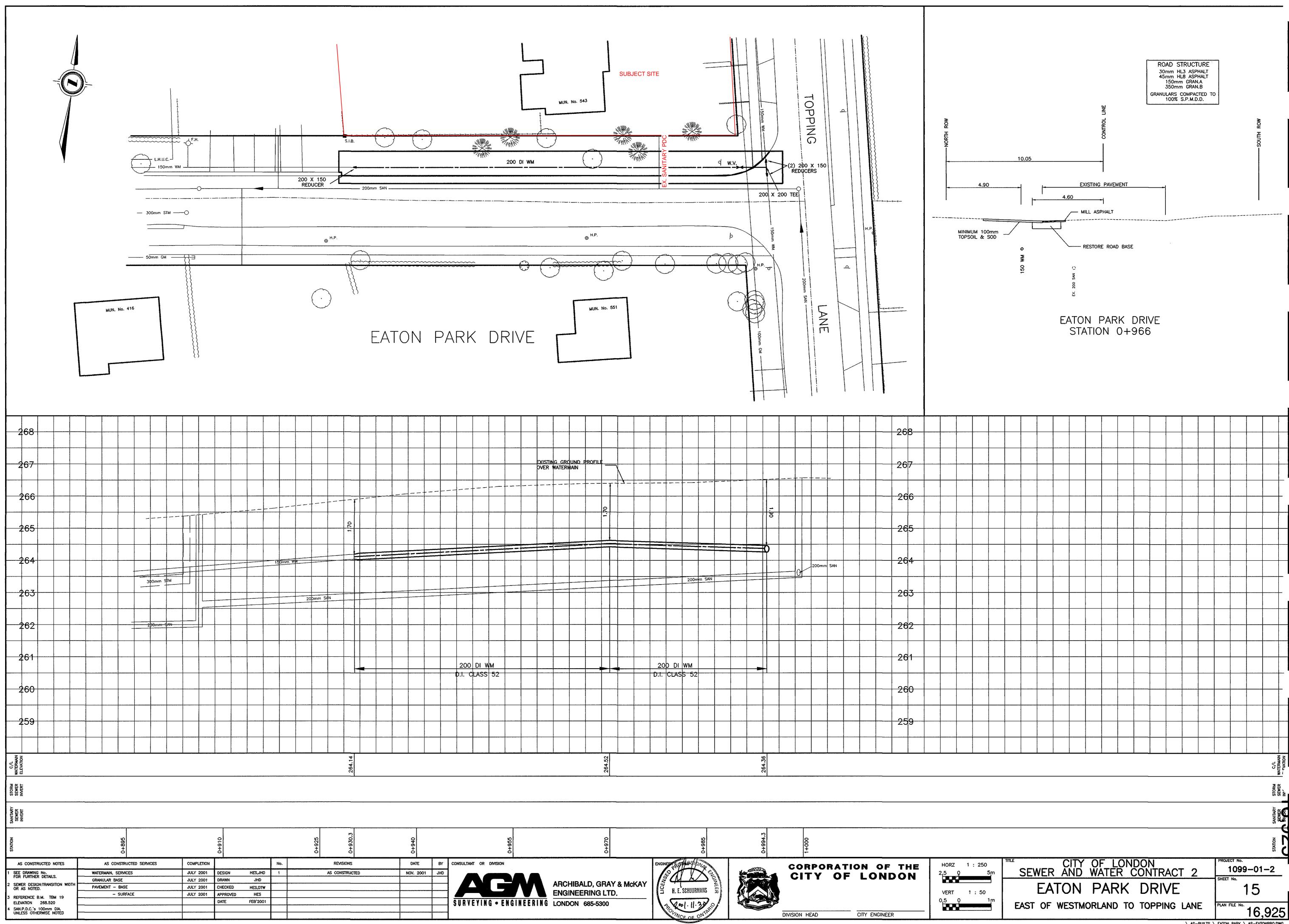
EPANET Model Layout Max Day + Fire Flow Demand (Site) prepared by SBM EPANET Model Layout Max Day + Fire Flow Demand (FH2) prepared by SBM EPANET Hydraulic and Water Quality Analysis for Max Hour Demand by SBM

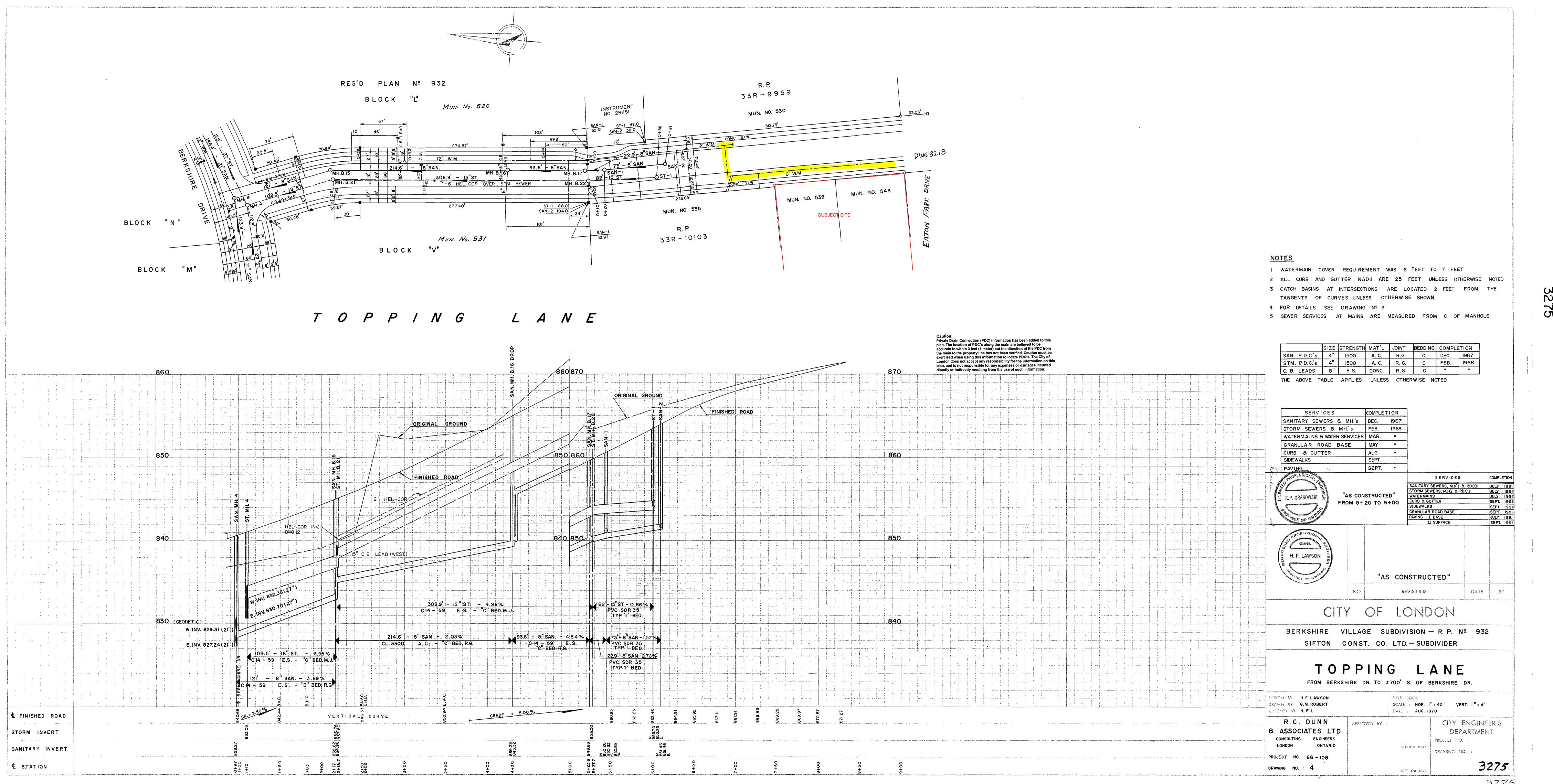
EPANET Hydraulic and Water Quality Analysis for Max Day + Fire Flow Demand (Site) by SBM EPANET Hydraulic and Water Quality Analysis for Max Day + Fire Flow Demand (FH2) by SBM

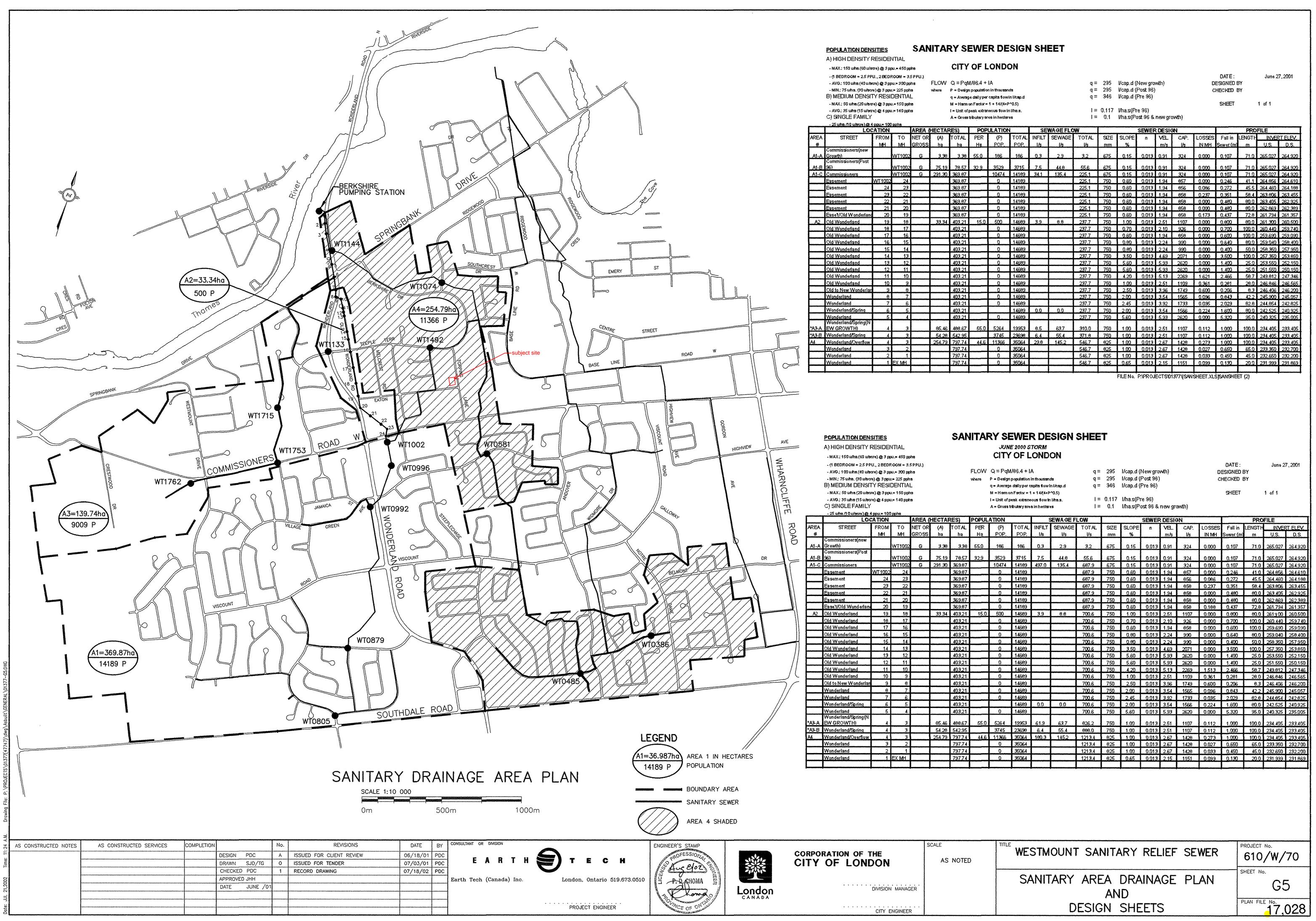
### **APPENDIX A**

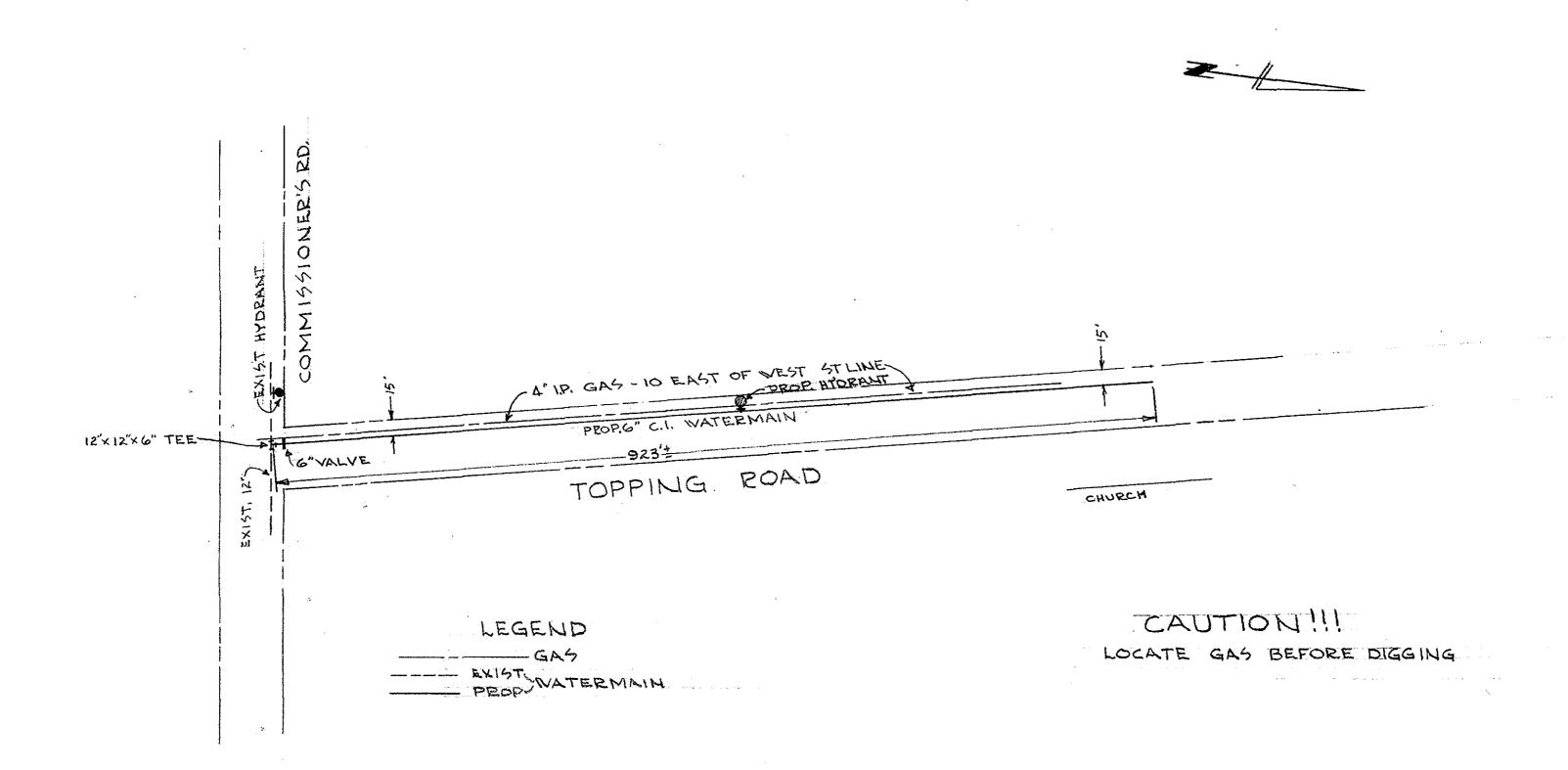
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M. G. Mathers Die Chief

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

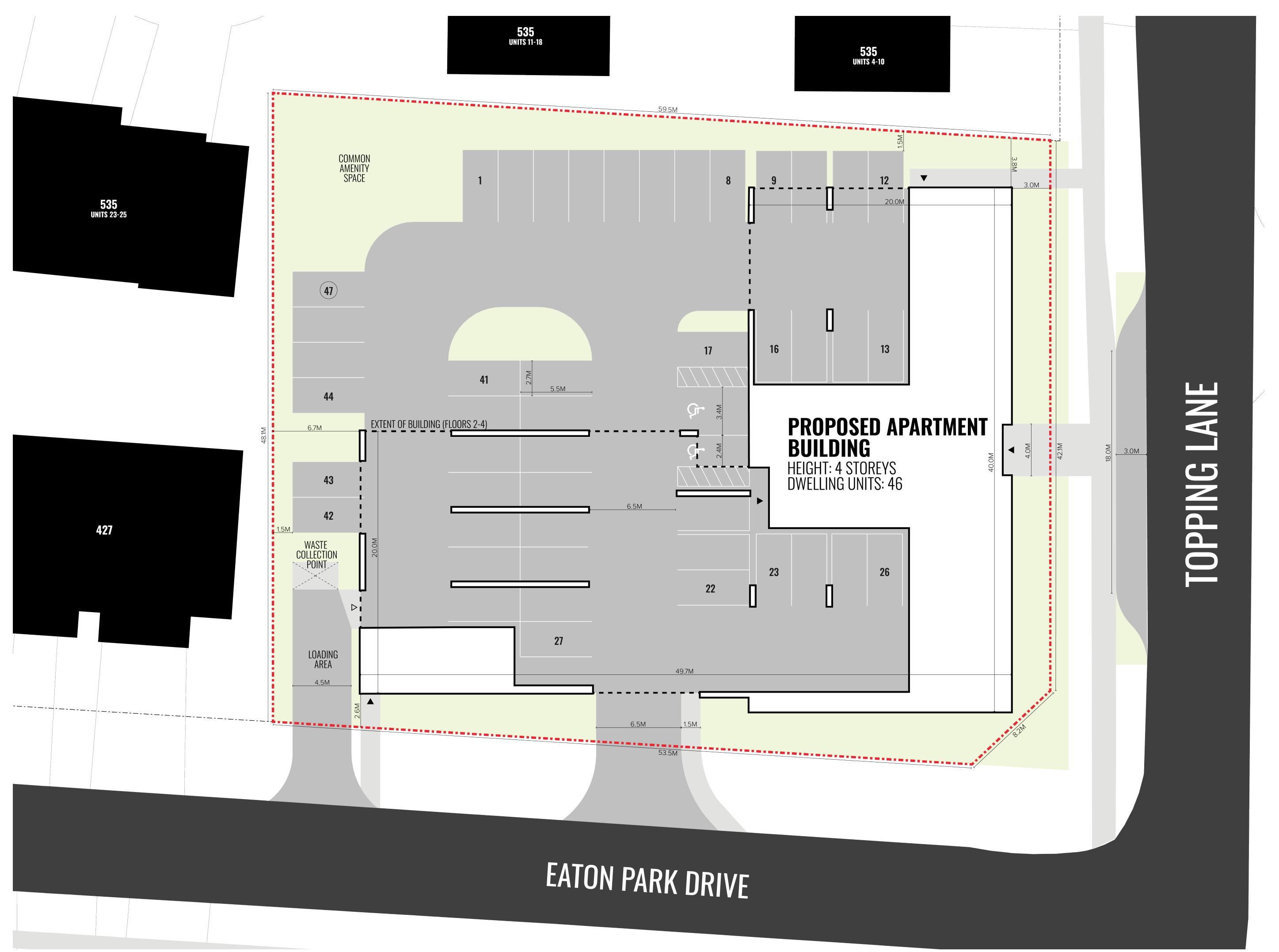
CITY OF LONDON

PROP. 6" MAIN. TOPPING ED.

DRAWN TRACED DATE WORK ORDER SCALE

GBN JULY 13 DWG

DWG

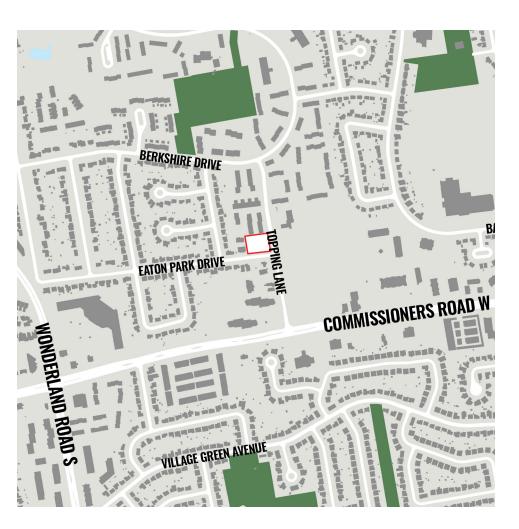


Lot Boundary Disclaimer: Site dimensions have been assumed based on data provided by the City of London. Siv-ik planning and design inc. makes no warranties or guarantees regarding the accuracy of the lot boundaries.

**CONCEPT PLAN** 

**PROJECT SITE** 

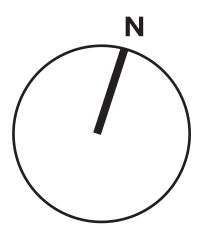
539 & 543 Topping Lane



**SITE DATA** 

		LUNL
Regulations	Required	Proposed
Permitted Uses:	Section 12.2	Apartment Building
Lot Area:	1,000m² (min.)	2,924.4m²
Lot Frontage:	30.0m (min.)	42.1m
Front and Exterior Side Yard:	6 metres (19.7 feet) plus 1 metre (3.3 feet) per 10 metres (32.8 feet) of main building height or fraction thereof above the first 3.0 metres (9.8 feet).	Front: 3.0m* Exterior Side: 2.6m*
Interior Side and Rear Yard:	1.2 metres (3.9 feet) per 3 metres (9.8 feet) of main building height or fraction thereof above 3 metres (9.8 feet), but in no case less than 4.5 metres (14.8 feet).	Rear: 6.7m Interior Side: 3.8m*
Landscaped Open Space:	30% (min.)	27.5%*
Lot Coverage:	40% (max.)	47.3%*
Height:	13.0m (max.)	17.0m*
Density:	75uph (max.)	157.3uph*
Parking:	Apartment: 0.5/unit 23 required	47 provided
		* Requires Special Provision

[01.24.2024] Drawn By: Plan Scale: 539T Version





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# **APPENDIX B**

Sanitary Sewer Design Sheet by SBM



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# **Sanitary Sewer Design Sheet**

**Residential Population Densities** 

Area No.

(A) Area Basis

Daily Flow (L/cap/day) (2022) 230

Sewage Infiltration (Litres/hectare/day) 8640

Harmon Formula (Peaking Factor)  $M = (1 + 14/(4+P^0.5))$ 

Uncertainty Factor 1.1

Medium Density Residential (Multi-Family/Townhouse) =75 Units/hectare @ 2.4 people/unt  High Density Residential (Apartment Buildings) =150-300 Units/hectare @ 1.6 people/u  Commercial = 100 people/hectare					
Location			Ar	·ea	
A N	From	То	Delta	Total	Reside

Low Density Residential (Single Family/Semi-Detached) = 30 Units/hectare @ 3 people/unit

	oncertainty ractor 2:2						
Population					Se	wage Flo	ws
Per	Res Pop Per Unit/Lot	Comm People Per	Delta Pop.	Total Pop.	Infilt L/S	Sewage L/S	Total L/S

Date: February 12, 2024

Client: South London Investments Inc

Project: Proposed 4 Storey Apartment Building

Location: 539 & 543 Topping Lane, London, Ontario

Job Number: SBM-24-0147

Designed By: MR

Reviewed By: CM/BH

MH MH Hectare Hectare Units Hectare **Proposed Conditions** 539-543 Topping Lane Site Sewer 0.290 0.290 46\* 1.6 73.60 74 0.03 0.92 0.95

Residential

Population Per

\*Based on Conceptual Site Plan by Siv-ik dated January 24, 2024

# **APPENDIX C**

Runoff Coefficient Calculations by SBM



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#### **Runoff Coefficient Calculations**

DATE: February 29, 2024

JOB No.: SBM-24-0147

Client: South London Investments Inc.
Project: 4 Storey Apartment Building Development
Location: 539-543 Topping Lane, London, ON

#### PRE-DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS\*

	Area (m²)	С	A*C
Total Area:	2924.40		
Building Area:	296.29	0.9	266.661
Concrete/Asphalt:	349.70	0.9	314.73
Gravel:	0.00	0.7	0
Landscaped/Open:	2278.41	0.2	455.682
Totals:	2924.40		1037.073
$C_{eq} = \sum (A*C)/\sum (A) =$	0.35		

#### POST-DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS

#### POST-DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS\*\*

	Area (m )	Ĺ	A*C
Total Area:	2924.40		
Building Area:	1380.77	0.9	1242.693
Concrete/Asphalt:	346.56	0.9	311.904
Landscaped/Open:	1197.07	0.2	239.414
Totals:	2924.4		1794.011
C = 7(A*C)/7(A) =	0.61		

<sup>\*</sup>Pre-Development Conditions were obtained from Topographical Plan of Survey prepared by Callon Dietz dated January 18, 2024

<sup>\*\*</sup> Post-Development Conditions were obtained from the Concept Plan prepared by Siv-ik Planning & Design, dated January 24, 2024

### **APPENDIX D**

Hydrant Flow test No. 16-47 prepared by City of London dated October 12, 2016

Domestic Water Demand & EPANET Node Demand Calculations by SBM

Fire-Fighting Flow Demand Calculations (NFPA#13) by SBM

NFPA13 Guidelines

EPANET Model Layout Max Hour Demand prepared by SBM
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EPANET Hydraulic and Water Quality Analysis for Max Day + Fire Flow Demand (FH2) by SBM

# WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT FLOW TESTS

DATE:	Wednesday, October 12, 2016		FLOW TEST No.		
TIME:	9:20 AM		HYDRANT ID		H11091
OPERATOR:	Frank Zoula	CHLC	CHLORINE RESIDUAL mg/L		0.65
OPERATOR:	lan McCann	WATER QUALITY	POOR	GOOD	EXCELLENT
REQUESTED BY:	Water Engineering	AFTER TEST	<b>✓</b>		
LOCATION:	104 Applewood Cres	TIME USED FOR FLUSHING			20 min

				RESIDUAL	HYDRANT		
TEST NUMBER	STATIC PRESSURE P.S.I.	OUTLET SIZE IN.	PITOT READING P.S.I.	INDIVIDUAL FLOW U.S.G.P.M	TOTAL FLOW U.S.G.P.M.	RESIDUAL PRESSURE P.S.I.	STATIC PRESSURE P.S.I.
1	49	2 1/2	33	965	965	44	51
2		2 1/2	14	630	1260	37	
2	2 1/2 14	630	1200	31			

Ñ



Information contained in this report is representative of flows and pressure losses at the time of the test and depends on reservoir levels, pump operation and customer water demand. Results will vary throughout the day and time of year. Available pressure at other times should be based on a design hydraulic grade line for the pressure zone in which the hydrants are located. By issuing this information report, neither the City nor any of its employees makes any warranty, express or implied, concerning the location, type or extent of services described in this report. Furthermore, neither the City nor any of its employees shall be liable in any manner for any personal injury or property damage or loss of any kind arising from or connected with this information or incomplete information.



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# **DOMESTIC WATER DEMAND & EPANET NODE DEMAND CALCULATION**

DATE: April 24, 2024

JOB NO.: SBM-24-0147

Client: South London Investments Inc
Project: 4 Storey Apartment Building Development
Location: 539 & 543 Topping Lane, London, ON

\*Avg. Day Demand = 255 L/D/cap = 0.00295 L/s/cap

\*Max. Day Peaking Factor = 3.50 \*Max. Hour Peaking Factor = 7.80

Low Density Residential = 3.00 ppl/unit
Medium Density Residential = 2.40 ppl/unit
High Density Residential = 1.60 ppl/unit

# Water Demand (EPANET)

Node	# Of Units	Area (Ha)	Population	Avg. Day (L/s)	Max. Hour (L/s)	Max. Day (L/s)	Fire Flow Demand (L/s)
J3 (MN743-749)	4		9.6	0.03	0.22	0.10	0.00
J4 (MN 478-492)	8		19.2	0.06	0.44	0.20	0.00
J5 (MN 377-327, 291-309, 599-619, 621-639, 641-655,657-671, 673-691, 693-711, 494-504, 506-520)	88		211.2	0.62	4.86	2.18	0.00
J6 (MN 517-531)	8		19.2	0.06	0.44	0.20	0.00
J7 (FH1)	0		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
J8 (FH1 Node)	0		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
J9 (MN535)	25		60	0.18	1.38	0.62	0.00
J10 (MN530)		1.09	81**	0.24	1.87	0.84	0.00
J22 (MN 524)		0.06	2***	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.00
J11 (MN 551)	1		3	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.00
(MN 555) (in J11)			26****	0.08	0.60	0.27	0.00
J12 (MN539/543 - Subject Site)	46		73.6	0.22	1.69	0.76	17.35
(MN 427) (in J12)	3		7.2	0.02	0.17	0.07	0.00
(MN 408,412,415,420,424) (in J12)	5		15	0.04	0.35	0.15	0.00
J14 (MN 559)	8		19.2	0.06	0.44	0.20	0.00
J15 (MN 1,3,5,6,12,7-33 (odd))	18		54	0.16	1.24	0.56	0.00
J16 (MN 561 & 565)	2		6.00	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.00
J17 (MN 403 & 405)	210 *		336	0.99	7.74	3.47	0.00
J18 (FH2)	0		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.00
J19 (FH2 Node)	0		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
J20 (MN 43-67 (odd), 16,20,24,34,35,37,38,39,41)	23		69	0.20	1.59	0.71	0.00
J21 (MN 44,48,52,58,62,69,71,73,75)	9		27	0.08	0.62	0.28	0.00
Total =	458		1038.81754	3.07	23.94	10.74	93.35

<sup>\*</sup> Number of units estimated from City of London Locates Assessment Parcels for 403 & 405 Commissioners Road West

<sup>\*\*</sup> Max units per hectare per zoning by-law for R8-4 Zone (75 units per hectare)

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Max units per hectare per zoning by-law for R5-3 Zone (35 units per hectare)

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> Based on Children per classroom, Child Care Rules by Ontario



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#### Fire-Fighting Flow Demand Calculations (NFPA#13)

For data entry

Calculated, not for data entry

Date: February 29, 2024 Job No: SBM-24-0147

Client: South London Investments Inc Project: 4 Storey Apartment Building Development 539 & 543 Topping Lane, London, ON Location:

Table 1. NFPA#13 Flow Demand Requirements

Hazard	Sprinkler Flow (USGPM)	Hydrant Allowance (USGPM)	Total Flow (USGPM)
Light	175	100	275
Ordinary 1	250	250	500
Ordinary 2	350	250	600
Extra 1	750	500	1250
Extra 2	1000	500	1500

Based on NFPA#13 Guidelines A.5.2

USGPM Required Supply Flow Rate (Table 1) = 275 Required Supply Flow Rate = L/min

Maximum Day Demand, L/min = 0.76 L/s (Refer to attached Domestic Water Demand calculation) 45.6 L/min

Required Supply Fire Flow + Maximum Day Demand, L/min = 1087 Demand at Hydrant, L/s= 6.31 ( 100 USGPM Hydrant Allowance) 11.80 Demand at Building, L/s= (175 USGPM Sprinkler Flow Plus Max Day Domestic Demand)

Incorporate Hazen-Williams and Bernoulli's Principles:

 $P_{residual} = P_{static} - (Q_{required}/Q_{test})^{1.85} \times (P_{static} - P_{test})$ 

51.00 \*psi (351.63 kPa) = 0.00 L/min (0 USGPM) \*psi (303.37 kPa) = 3653.00 L/min (965 USGPM) Provided Supply Flow Rate @ 44.00 37.00 \*psi (255.11 kPa) = 4770.00 L/min (1260 USGPM) 1086.60 L/min (287 USGPM) Residual Pressure in Water Service at Building = 50.26 psi (346.51 kPa) = Pressure Drop = psi (5.12 kPa)

Largest Pressure Drop (most conservative) = 0.74 Pressure Drop = 0.52 m head

HGL from DS&RM (Low Level System) = 301.8 m head Total Head Under Fire Flow Conditions = m head 301.3 Approximate Elevation of Water Service at Building = 263.63

Pressure of Water Service at Building under Firefighting Conditions = m head (53.54 psi, 369.13 kPa) 37.65

Approximate Elevation of Proposed Building's Fire Department Connection= 266.20 m head (50.62 psi, 349.03 kPa) Water Pressure at service entrance Under Fire Fighting Conditions= 35.60

<sup>\*</sup> Please refer to Hydrant Flow Test -104 Applewood Crescent Hydrant (H11091) Flow Test - 16-47

### NFPA # 13 FLOW DEMAND REQUIREMENTS

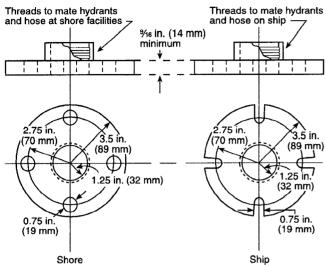
HAZARD	SPRINKLER FLOW	HYDRANT ALLOWANCE	TOTAL FLOW
Light	175 GPM	100 GPM	275 GPM
Ordinary 1	250 GPM	250 GPM	500 GPM
Ordinary 2	350 GPM	250 GPM	600 GPM
Extra 1	750 GPM	500 GPM	1250 GPM
Extra 2	1000 GPM	500 GPM	1500 GPM

Warehousing

Varies too much to come up with a generic water demand

The pressures range on each of these flows and would be generally be 35 PSI - 80 PSI Requirments, but this information can't truly be given until final layouts and calculations are complete

#### International Shore Connection



Material: Any suitable for 150 psi (10.3 bar) service (shore) Flange surface: Flat face Gasket material: Any suitable for 150 psi (10.3 bar) service Bolts: Four % in. (16 mm) minimum diameter, 2 in. (51 mm) long, threaded to within 1 in. (25.4 mm) of bolt head Nuts: Four, to fit bolts

Washers: Four, to fit bolts

Material: Brass or bronze suitable for 150 psi (10.3 bar) service (ship)

#### FIGURE A.3.10.7 International Shore Fire Connection.

A.5.1 Occupancy examples in the listings as shown in the various hazard classifications are intended to represent the norm for those occupancy types. Unusual or abnormal fuel loadings or combustible characteristics and susceptibility for changes in these characteristics, for a particular occupancy, are considerations that should be weighed in the selection and classification.

The light hazard classification is intended to encompass residential occupancies; however, this is not intended to preclude the use of listed residential sprinklers in residential occupancies or residential portions of other occupancies.



A.5.2 Light hazard occupancies include occupancies having uses and conditions similar to the following:

Animal shelters

Churches

Clubs

Eaves and overhangs, if of combustible construction with no combustibles beneath

Educational

Hospitals, including animal hospitals and veterinary facilities Institutional

Kennels

Libraries, except large stack rooms

Museums

Nursing or convalescent homes

Offices, including data processing

Residential

Restaurant seating areas

Theaters and auditoriums, excluding stages and prosceniums Unused attics

Note that it is not the committee's intent to automatically equate library bookshelves with ordinary hazard occupancies or with library stacks. Typical library bookshelves of approximately 8 ft (2.4 m) in height, containing books stored vertically on end, held in place in close association with each other, with aisles wider than 30 in. (762 mm) can be considered to be light hazard occupancies. Similarly, library stack areas, which are more akin to shelf storage or record storage, as defined in NFPA 232, Standard for the Protection of Records, should be considered to be ordinary hazard occupancies.

A.5.3 For purposes of these definitions, Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV commodities would be considered to have moderate rates of heat release, while Group A plastics would be considered to have high rates of heat release. Stockpiles are considered to include display merchandise (mercantile) and arrangements of combustibles ancillary to operations within the occupancy as opposed to dedicated storage areas where the fire loading is generally more severe.

A.5.3.1 Ordinary hazard occupancies (Group 1) include occupancies having uses and conditions similar to the following:

Automobile parking and showrooms

**Bakeries** 

Beverage manufacturing

Canneries

Dairy products manufacturing and processing

Electronic plants

Glass and glass products manufacturing

Laundries

Restaurant service areas

A.5.3.2 Ordinary hazard occupancies (Group 2) include occupancies having uses and conditions similar to the following:

Agricultural facilities

Barns and stables

Cereal mills

Chemical plants — ordinary

Confectionery products

Distilleries

Dry cleaners

Exterior loading docks

Note that exterior loading docks only used for loading and unloading of ordinary combustibles should be classified as OH2. For the handling of flammable and combustible liquids, hazardous materials, or where utilized for storage, exterior loading docks and all interior loading docks should be protected based upon the actual occupancy and the materials handled on the dock, as if the materials were actually stored in that configuration.

Feed mills

Horse stables

Leather goods manufacturing

Libraries — large stack room areas

Machine shops

Metal working

Mercantile

Paper and pulp mills

Paper process plants

Piers and wharves

Plastics fabrication, including blow molding, extruding, and machining; excluding operations using combustible hydraulic fluids

Post offices

Printing and publishing

Racetrack stable/kennel areas, including those stable/kennel areas, barns, and associated buildings at state, county, and local fairgrounds

Repair garages

Resin application area

Stages

Textile manufacturing

Tire manufacturing

Tobacco products manufacturing

Wood machining

Wood product assembly



A.5.4.1 Extra hazard occupancies (Group 1) include occupancies having uses and conditions similar to the following:

Aircraft hangars (except as governed by NFPA 409, Standard on Aircraft Hangars)

Combustible hydraulic fluid use areas

Die casting

Metal extruding

Plywood and particleboard manufacturing

Printing [using inks having flash points below 100°F (38°C)]

Rubber reclaiming, compounding, drying, milling, vulcanizing

Saw mills

Textile picking, opening, blending, garnetting, or carding, combining of cotton, synthetics, wool shoddy, or burlap

Upholstering with plastic foams



A.5.4.2 Extra hazard occupancies (Group 2) include occupancies having uses and conditions similar to the following:

Asphalt saturating

Flammable liquids spraying

Flow coating

Manufactured home or modular building assemblies (where finished enclosure is present and has combustible interiors)

Open oil quenching

Plastics manufacturing

Solvent cleaning

Varnish and paint dipping

A.5.5 Other NFPA standards contain design criteria for fire control or fire suppression (see Section 5.5 and Chapter 2). While these can form the basis of design criteria, this standard describes the methods of design, installation, fabrication, calculation, and evaluation of water supplies that should be used for the specific design of the system.

Other NFPA standards contain sprinkler system design criteria for fire control or suppression of specific hazards. This information has been either referenced or copied into Chapter 21 using NFPA's extract policy.

A.5.6 Specification of the type, amount, and arrangement of combustibles for any commodity classification is essentially an attempt to define the potential fire severity, based on its burning characteristics, so the fire can be successfully controlled by the prescribed sprinkler protection for the commodity class. In actual storage situations, however, many storage arrays do not fit

precisely into one of the fundamental classifications; therefore, the user needs to make judgments after comparing each classification to the existing storage conditions. Storage arrays consist of thousands of products, which make it impossible to specify all the acceptable variations for any class. As an alternative, a variety of common products are classified in this annex based on judgment, loss experience, and fire test results.

Table A.5.6 provides examples of commodities not addressed by the classifications in Section 5.6.

Table A.5.6.3 is an alphabetized list of commodities with corresponding classifications.

Table A.5.6.3.1 through Table A.5.6.3.4 and Table A.5.6.4.1 provide examples of commodities within a specific class.

Table A.5.6 Examples of Commodities Not Addressed by the Classifications in Section 5.6

**Boat Storage** 

- Stored on racks

Boxes, Crates

- Empty, wood slatted\*

Lighters (butane)

- Loose in large containers (Level 3 aerosol)

Storage Container

- Large container storage of household goods

A.5.6.1.1 Commodity classification is governed by the types and amounts of materials (e.g., metal, paper, wood, plastics) that are a part of a product and its primary packaging. However, in a storage or warehousing situation, classification is also affected by such factors as the primary storage or shipping container material, the amount of air space, and the location of the more hazardous materials within the container. For example, a Group A plastic product enclosed in a five- or six-sided metal container can be considered Class II, while a ceramic product heavily wrapped in tissue paper and placed in a corrugated carton could be Class III.

A.5.6.2.2 For example, Class III will become Class IV, and Class IV will become a cartoned unexpanded Group A plastic commodity.

A.5.6.2.3 For example, Class II will become Class IV, and Class III and Class IV will become a cartoned unexpanded Group A plastic commodity.

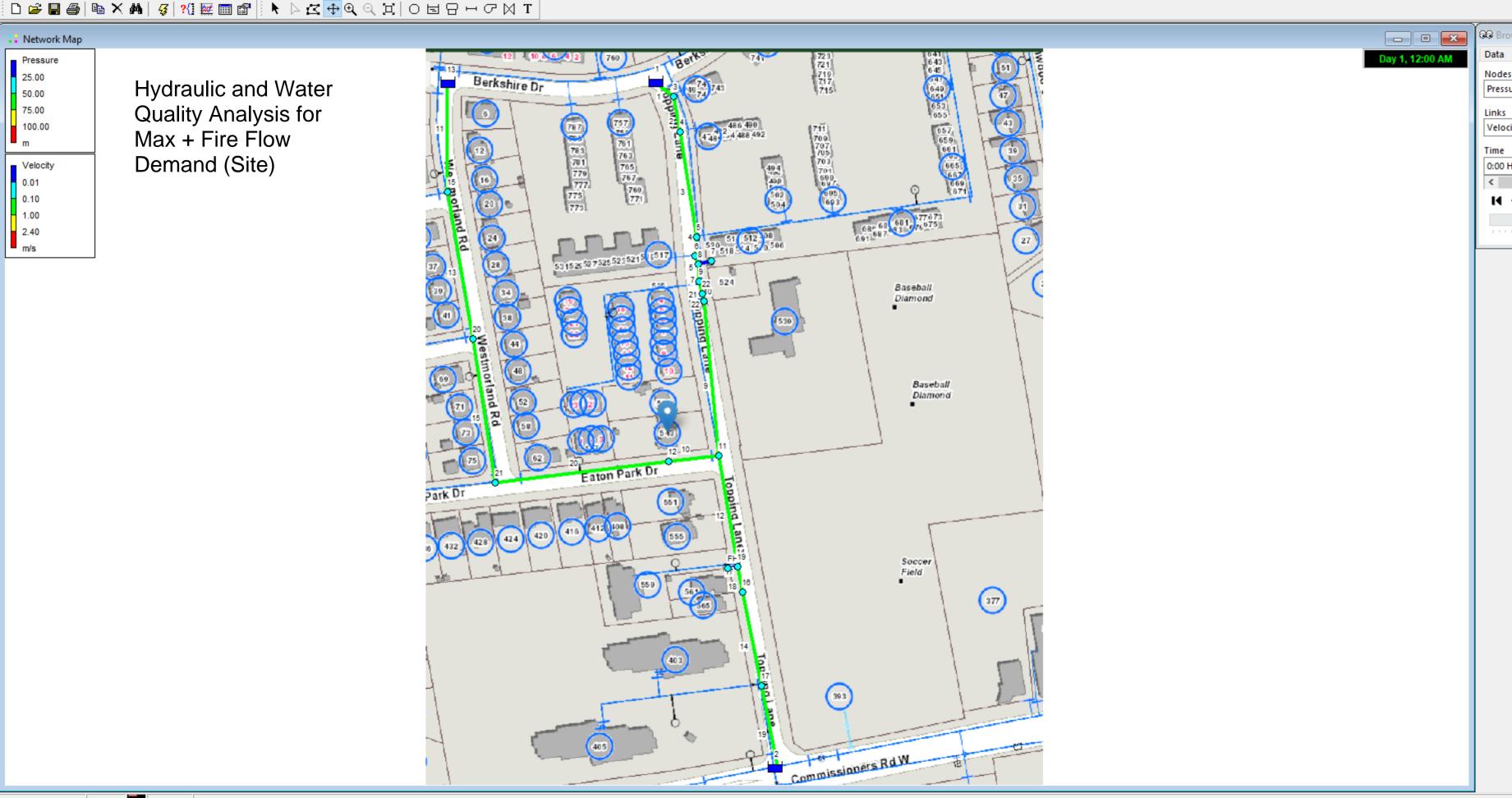
A.5.6.3 See Table A.5.6.3.

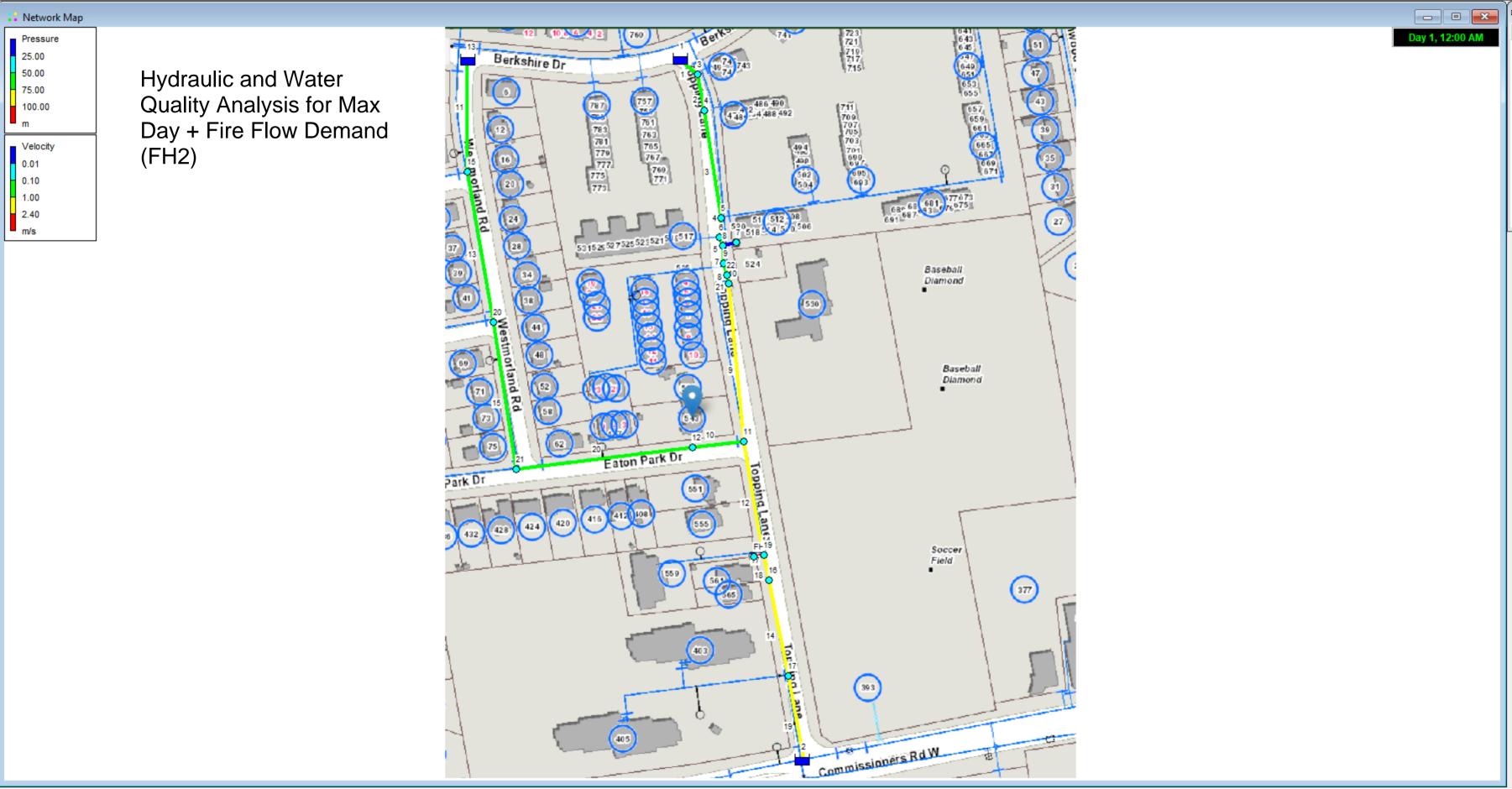
Table A.5.6.3 Alphabetized Listing of Commodity Classes

Commodity	Commodity Class
Aerosols	
Cartoned or uncartoned — Level 1	Class III
Alcoholic Beverages	
Cartoned or uncartoned	_
- Up to 20 percent alcohol in metal,	Class I
glass, or ceramic containers	
- Up to 20 percent alcohol in wood	Class II
containers	

<sup>\*</sup>Should be treated as idle pallets.

Day 1, 12:00 AM





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**********	**************	********
*	EPANET	*
*	Hydraulic and Water Quality	*
*	Analysis for Pipe Networks	*
*	Version 2.2	*
**********	:****************	*********

Input File: SBM-24-0147 Max Hour- 2024-04-02.net

# Link - Node Table:

Link	Start	End	Length	Diameter
ID	Node	Node	m	mm
1	1	3	13.6	300
2	3	4	24.6	300
3	4	5	69	300
4	5	6	11.9	300
5	6	8	5.6	300
6	7	8	3	150
7	8	9	13.5	300
8	9	22	4.8	300
9	10	11	110.8	150
10	11	12	31.1	200
12	11	14	71.6	150
14	16	17	61.5	150
16	FH	19	4.4	150
17	14	19	2.4	150
18	19	16	16.3	150
19	17	2	55	150
11	13	15	72.76	150
13	15	20	94.72	150
15	20	21	95.5	150
20	21	12	106.92	150
21	22	10	4.8	300

# Node Results at 72:00 Hrs:

Node ID	Demand LPS	Head m	Pressure m	Quality	
3	0.23	301.80	46.70	0.00	
4	0.47	301.79	45.63	0.00	
5	4.84	301.78	42.58	0.00	
6	0.47	301.78	41.96	0.00	
7	0.00	301.78	41.57	0.00	

8	0.00	301.78	41.57	0.00	
9	1.40	301.78	44.04	0.00	
10	1.87	301.78	42.21	0.00	
11	0.70	301.69	36.99	0.00	
12	2.26	301.69	36.82	0.00	
14	0.47	301.68	36.07	0.00	
16	0.08	301.68	35.77	0.00	
17	7.80	301.68	35.76	0.00	
FH	0.00	301.68	35.89	0.00	
19	0.00	301.68	35.89	0.00	
15	1.48	301.73	40.94	0.00	
20	1.87	301.69	39.80	0.00	
21	0.70	301.69	38.58	0.00	
22	0.08	301.78	42.21	0.00	
1	-13.42	301.80	0.00	0.00	Reservoir
2	-6.98	301.80	0.00	0.00	Reservoir
13	-4.32	301.80	0.00	0.00	Reservoir

# Link Results at 72:00 Hrs:

Link ID	Flow LPS	VelocityUni m/s	t Headloss m/km	Status	
1	13.42	0.19	0.18	0pen	
2	13.19	0.19	0.17	0pen	
3	12.72	0.18	0.16	0pen	
4	7.89	0.11	0.07	0pen	
5	7.42	0.10	0.06	0pen	
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0pen	
7	7.42	0.10	0.06	0pen	
8	6.01	0.09	0.04	0pen	
9	4.06	0.23	0.81	0pen	
10	2.00	0.06	0.04	0pen	
12	1.37	0.08	0.11	0pen	
14	0.82	0.05	0.04	0pen	
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0pen	
17	0.90	0.05	0.05	0pen	
18	0.90	0.05	0.05	0pen	
19	-6.98	0.39	2.21	0pen	
11	4.32	0.24	0.91	0pen	
13	2.84	0.16	0.42	0pen	
15	0.97	0.05	0.06	0pen	

# Link Results at 72:00 Hrs: (continued)

Link	Flow V	elocityUnit	Headloss	Status
ID	LPS	m/s	m/km	
20	0.27	0.02	0.01	Open
21	5.94	0.08	0.04	Open

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*	EPANET	*
*	Hydraulic and Water Quality	*
*	Analysis for Pipe Networks	*
*	Version 2.2	*
***********	**********	*******

Input File: SBM-24-0147 Fire + Max Day (Site) 2024-04-02.net

# Link - Node Table:

Link	Start	End	Length	Diameter
ID	Node	Node	m	mm
1	1	3	13.6	300
2	3	4	24.6	300
3	4	5	69	300
4	5	6	11.9	300
5	6	8	5.6	300
6	7	8	3	150
7	8	9	13.5	300
9	10	11	110.8	150
10	11	12	31.1	200
12	11	14	71.6	150
14	16	17	61.5	150
16	FH	19	4.4	150
17	14	19	2.4	150
18	19	16	16.3	150
19	17	2	55	150
11	13	15	72.76	150
13	15	20	94.72	150
15	20	21	95.5	150
20	21	12	106.92	150
21	9	22	4.8	300
22	22	10	4.8	300

# Node Results at 72:00 Hrs:

Node ID	Demand LPS	Head m	Pressure m	Quality	
3	0.10	301.80	46.70	0.00	
4	0.21	301.79	45.63	0.00	
5	2.17	301.78	42.58	0.00	
6	0.21	301.78	41.96	0.00	
7	0.00	301.78	41.57	0.00	

8	0.00	301.78	41.57	0.00	
9	0.63	301.78	44.04	0.00	
10	0.84	301.78	42.21	0.00	
11	0.31	301.40	36.70	0.00	
12	18.11	301.35	36.48	0.00	
14	0.21	301.49	35.88	0.00	
16	0.04	301.52	35.60	0.00	
17	3.50	301.61	35.69	0.00	
FH	0.00	301.49	35.70	0.00	
19	0.00	301.49	35.70	0.00	
15	0.66	301.67	40.88	0.00	
20	0.84	301.54	39.65	0.00	
21	0.31	301.44	38.33	0.00	
22	0.04	301.78	42.21	0.00	
1	-13.06	301.80	0.00	0.00	Reservoir
2	-9.01	301.80	0.00	0.00	Reservoir
13	-6.12	301.80	0.00	0.00	Reservoir

# Link Results at 72:00 Hrs:

Link	Flow	VelocityUni	t Headloss	Status	
ID	LPS	m/s	m/km		
1	13.06	0.18	0.17	Open	
2	12.95	0.18	0.17	0pen	
3	12.74	0.18	0.16	0pen	
4	10.57	0.15	0.12	0pen	
5	10.36	0.15	0.11	0pen	
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0pen	
7	10.36	0.15	0.11	0pen	
9	8.86	0.50	3.43	0pen	
10	13.81	0.44	1.61	0pen	
12	-5.27	0.30	1.31	0pen	
14	-5.51	0.31	1.43	0pen	
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0pen	
17	-5.48	0.31	1.40	0pen	
18	-5.48	0.31	1.41	0pen	
19	-9.01	0.51	3.54	0pen	
11	6.12	0.35	1.73	0pen	
13	5.46	0.31	1.40	0pen	
15	4.62	0.26	1.03	0pen	
20	4.30	0.24	0.90	Open	

# Link Results at 72:00 Hrs: (continued)

Link	Flow V	elocityUnit	Headloss	Status
ID	LPS	m/s	m/km	
21	9.73	0.14	0.10	Open
22	9.70	0.14	0.10	Open

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*	EPANET	*
*	Hydraulic and Water Quality	*
*	Analysis for Pipe Networks	*
*	Version 2.2	*
**********	***********	*******

Input File: SBM-24-0147 Fire + Max Day (FH2) 2024-04-02.net

# Link - Node Table:

Link	Start	End	Length	Diameter
ID	Node	Node	m	mm
1	1	3	13.6	300
2	3	4	24.6	300
3	4	5	69	300
4	5	6	11.9	300
5	6	8	5.6	300
6	7	8	3	150
7	8	9	13.5	300
8	9	22	4.8	300
9	10	11	110.8	150
10	11	12	31.1	200
12	11	14	71.6	150
14	16	17	61.5	150
16	FH	19	4.4	150
17	14	19	2.4	150
18	19	16	16.3	150
19	17	2	55	150
11	13	15	72.76	150
13	15	20	94.72	150
15	20	21	95.5	150
20	21	12	106.92	150
21	22	10	4.8	300

# Node Results at 72:00 Hrs:

Node ID	Demand LPS	Head m	Pressure m	Quality	
3	0.10	301.79	46.69	0.00	
4	0.21	301.77	45.61	0.00	
5	2.17	301.71	42.51	0.00	
6	0.21	301.70	41.88	0.00	
7	0.00	301.70	41.49	0.00	

8	0.00	301.70	41.49	0.00	
9	0.63	301.69	43.95	0.00	
10	0.84	301.68	42.11	0.00	
11	0.31	298.72	34.02	0.00	
12	1.01	298.76	33.89	0.00	
14	0.21	294.90	29.29	0.00	
16	0.04	295.58	29.66	0.00	
17	3.50	298.60	32.69	0.00	
FH	76.00	293.97	28.18	0.00	
19	0.00	294.78	28.99	0.00	
15	0.66	301.12	40.33	0.00	
20	0.84	300.30	38.41	0.00	
21	0.31	299.55	36.44	0.00	
22	0.04	301.68	42.11	0.00	
1	-31.03	301.80	0.00	0.00	Reservoir
2	-40.80	301.80	0.00	0.00	Reservoir
13	-15.26	301.80	0.00	0.00	Reservoir

# Link Results at 72:00 Hrs:

Link ID	Flow LPS	VelocityUni m/s	t Headloss m/km	Status	
1	31.03	0.44	0.85	Open	
2	30.92	0.44	0.85	Open	
3	30.71	0.43	0.84	Open	
4	28.54	0.40	0.73	0pen	
5	28.33	0.40	0.72	0pen	
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0pen	
7	28.33	0.40	0.72	Open	
8	27.70	0.39	0.69	0pen	
9	26.83	1.52	26.73	0pen	
10	-12.43	0.40	1.33	Open	
12	38.94	2.20	53.30	Open	
14	-37.30	2.11	49.22	Open	
16	-76.00	4.30	183.89	Open	
17	38.73	2.19	52.76	Open	
18	-37.27	2.11	49.14	0pen	
19	-40.80	2.31	58.12	Open	
11	15.26	0.86	9.40	0pen	
13	14.60	0.83	8.66	Open	
15	13.76	0.78	7.76	0pen	

# Link Results at 72:00 Hrs: (continued)

Link	Flow	VelocityUnit	Headloss	Status
ID	LPS	m/s	m/km	
20	13.44	0.76	7.43	Open
21	27.67	0.39	0.69	Open