WATER BALANCE ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED BRIARWOOD HILLSBURGH DEVELOPMENT
5916 Trafalgar Road North, Town of Erin, Ontario

Prepared for:

Hillsburgh Heights Inc.

636 Edward Avenue, Suite 14
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 0V4

Prepared by:

HLV2K ENGINEERING LIMITED
Consulting Engineers

2179 Dunwin Drive, Unit 4
Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1X2

Project No. 2100428AH

January 30, 2023

HLV2K ENGINEERING LIMITED
Consulting Engineers

January 30, 2023 Reference No.: 2100428AH

Hillsburgh Heights Inc.
636 Edward Avenue, Suite 14
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 0V4

Email: Fausto@briarwoodhomes.ca

Attention: Mr. Fausto Saponara

Dear Mr. Saponara

**RE: Water Balance Assessment for Proposed Briarwood Hillsburgh Development
5916 Trafalgar Road North, Town of Erin, Ontario**

HLV2K Engineering Limited (HLV2K) is pleased to provide the water balance assessment report for the above mentioned project. The report presents HLV2K's understanding of the hydrogeological setting of the study area based on exploratory drilling, data collection, analyses, and review.

We trust that this information meets your present requirements. If we can be of additional assistance in this regard, please contact this office.

For and on behalf of HLV2K Engineering Limited,

K. Mohamadi

Kourosh Mohammadi, Ph.D., P.Eng.

President & Principal Engineer

TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1 INTRODUCTION

HLV2K Engineering Limited (HLV2K) was retained by Hillsburgh Heights Inc. (the Client) with a proposal to conduct the water balance assessment for the proposed Briarwood Hillsburgh Development located at 5916 Trafalgar Road North, Town of Erin, Ontario (the Site). The Site is situated in a mixed rural, residential, and agricultural area. It is on the west side of Trafalgar Road, between Sideroad 27 to the north and Upper Canada Drive to the south. The Site is surrounded by residential housing, agricultural fields, and forested area. The Site location is shown on **Figure 1**. This report is intended to provide the water balance analysis for pre and post proposed development. A hydrogeological report was prepared by HLV2K in 2021 and provides the site characterizations.

Based on the information provided by the client, the proposed development will consist of 195 single family residential lots, 174 townhouse units, one (1) school block, one (1) heritage house, two (2) storm water management (SWM) facilities, one (1) park block, and new private roads with total area of 40.4 ha. The subdivision will be fully connected to municipal services (municipal water and sanitary sewers). Draft plan of subdivision shows the location of these blocks and features provided in **Appendix A**.

2 WATER BALANCE ANALYSIS

When precipitation (P) occurs, it can either run off (R) through the surface water system, infiltrate (I) to the water table, or evapotranspire (ET) from the earth's surface and vegetation. The sum of R and I is defined as the water surplus (S). When long-term averages of P, R, I, and ET are used, there is no net change in groundwater storage (ST). On a yearly basis, however, there is a potential for small changes in ST.

The annual water budget can be stated as,

$$P = ET + R + I + ST$$

The monthly averages of P and temperature (T) were collected from Environment Canada data. Based on the physiographic setting and proximity to weather stations, the Fergus Shand Dam Station (ID 6142400) located approximately 14 km west of the Site chosen as the most representative precipitation and temperature data

Climate Normals are arithmetic calculations of observed climate values over a specified time period and are used to describe the climatic characteristics of a location. Real-time values, such as daily temperature, may be compared to the "climate normal" to compare departures from the "average". The Canadian Climate Normals are calculated based on World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Standards. The WMO considers 30 years sufficient to eliminate year-to-year variations. The most recently published 30-year period from Environment Canada is January 1981 to December 2010.

In addition, the WMO established that normals should be arithmetic means calculated for each month of the year from daily data. To qualify, temperature data, soil temperatures and evaporation must fit the following rule: "If more than 3 consecutive daily values are missing or more than 5 daily values in total in a given month are missing, the monthly mean should not be computed and the year-month mean should be considered missing." This is referred to as the "3/5" rule. For total precipitation, degree-days, and "days with" calculations, no missing days are allowed.

2.1 Thornthwaite Monthly Water-Balance Model

The Thornthwaite water balance (Thornthwaite, 1948; Mather, 1978; 1979) uses an accounting type procedure to analyze the allocation of water among various components of the hydrologic cycle. Inputs to the model are monthly temperature, precipitation and the site latitude. Outputs include monthly potential and actual evapotranspiration, soil moisture storage, soil moisture storage change, surplus, and runoff. For ease of calculation, an Excel spreadsheet was developed. This water balance was prepared according to the "Hydrogeological Assessment Submissions: Conservation Authority Guidelines to Support Development Application (2013).

2.2 Pre-Construction Water Balance

Total proposed development area is 40.32 ha, however, 6.36 ha has been considered for future development. The future development was not considered in the water balance assessment.

To predict water balance elements the 30-year average weather data was used. The detailed calculations are presented in below sections.

Precipitation (P)

Based on the 30-year average (1981-2010) for the Fergus Shand Dam meteorological station, the average precipitation is about 945.9 mm/year. The monthly precipitation distribution is presented in **Table B.1** of **Appendix B**.

Storage (ST)

Long-term annual change in storage is 0, although there is some variation on a monthly basis. It should be noted that for the topography, soil conditions (silty sand till to sandy silt till) and vegetative cover (moderate to deep rooted crops), the maximum soil moisture storage was estimated at about 250 mm according to Table 3.1 of MECP Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual (2003).

Evapotranspiration

Calculated potential evapotranspiration (PET) based on the Thornthwaite monthly water balance model is about 573 mm/year, or about 61% of the total precipitation. The actual evapotranspiration is calculated based on a potential evapotranspiration (PET) and soil-moisture-storage withdrawal (SMW). PET is estimated from monthly temperature and is defined as a water loss from a homogeneous, vegetation covered area that never lacks water (Thornthwaite, 1948; Mather, 1978). In Thornthwaite water balance, PET is calculated using Thornthwaite Method (Ponce, 1989). The method is based on an annual temperature efficiency index J, defined as the sum of 12 monthly values of heat index I. Each index I is a function of the mean monthly temperature T, in degrees Celsius, as follows:

$$I = \left(\frac{T}{5}\right)^{1.514}$$

Evapotranspiration is calculated by the following formula:

$$PET(0) = 1.6\left(\frac{10T}{J}\right)^{c}$$

in which PET(0) is the potential evapotranspiration at 0º latitude in centimeters per month; and c is an exponent to be evaluated as follows:

$$c = 0.000000675J^3 - 0.0000771J^2 + 0.01792J + 0.49239$$

At the latitude other than 0º potential evapotranspiration is calculated by

$$PET = K\ PET(0)$$

in which K is a constant for each month of the year, varying as a function of latitude. The latitude for Fergus Shand Dam station is 43º 44’ and values of K are provided in **Table D.2** in **Appendix D**.

Water Surplus

The overall pre-construction water surplus for study area is estimated at 374 mm/year. Water surplus (S) has two components in Thornthwaite model: a runoff component, which is the overland flow component that occurs when soil moisture capacity is exceeded; and, an infiltration component. Using the MECP SWM manual (MECP, 2003) for guidance, it is estimated that about 50% of the water surplus (187 mm/year) infiltrates and the remaining 50% (187 mm/year) runs off either directly or as interflow. The details calculation is presented in **Table B.2** in **Appendix B**.

Annual Water Balance

The summary of annual water balance assessment for the pre-construction condition is provided in **Table B.3** in **Appendix B**.

2.3 Post-Construction Water Balance without LID

Based on the proposed Draft Plan provided by the Client (**Appendix E**), **Table 1** below shows a summary of post (proposed) construction land statistics.

Table 1: Post-Construction (Proposed) Land Statistics

Item	Area (m^2)
Total Area	403,200
Paved roadways/walkway/Vista	87,900
Residential (total area)	170,600
Residentials (Impervious area: 55% of lot area)	93,830
School block (Total area)	22,700
School (Impervious area)	4,500
Park Block	17,500
Park (Impervious area: 20% of lot area)	3,500
Soft landscaped lot lawns, Boulevards, 80% of Park, 45% of residentials, Open space (excluding SWM Pond)	108,970
SWM Ponds	40,900
Future Development (not used in water balance assessment)	63,600

It was estimated that 55% of the residential lots, 20% of the park, and 4,500 m^2 of the school to be covered with impervious surfaces. The future development (63,600 m^2) was not considered in this assessment, and it was considered to remain vacant, however, its contribution to recharge was not counted in water balance analysis.

To predict water balance elements, the 30-year average weather data was used. Based on the provided development information, it is our understanding that about 68% of the post construction surface will be considered impervious (excluding future development). Additionally, the Conservation Authority guidelines suggest infiltration will be lowered by 10% (a factor of 0.1) because of site grading and compaction of the soil due to construction work. However, the soil compaction issue might be resolved by increasing the topsoil depth to 300 mm. **Table B.4** in **Appendix B** presents the components of post construction water balance.

Precipitation (P)

Precipitation remains the same, the 30-year average (1981-2010) for the Fergus Shand Dam Station meteorological station (945.9 mm/year) was used.

Storage (ST)

Long-term change in storage is 0. It should be noted that compared to pre-construction, there is a change in the distribution and magnitude of monthly soil moisture storage. It is assumed that development of the land will result in reduced grades that, with the same soil conditions (clayey silt to sandy silt till) and changed vegetative cover (shallow rooted lawns and gardens), will reduce the maximum soil moisture storage to 125 mm.

Evapotranspiration

In post construction, it was assumed that the increased impervious area would result in an additional 20% in potential evaporation from the areas covered with hard surfaces. The total water lost to evaporation increases, but the PET for pervious areas, calculated at 573 mm/year, remains about the same.

Water Surplus

The post-construction water surplus for the entire Site is calculated to be about 1,130 mm/year. Of this, about 621 mm/year will be converted to runoff on impervious areas and 508 mm/year will be available for infiltration or runoff on pervious areas in post-development condition. This exceeds the infiltration potential for the surficial soils; thus a component of the available infiltration water will also run off.

The results of the post construction water balance calculation suggest that there is enough water to maintain recharge, as there is a positive surplus (S) in the post construction scenario.

Annual Water Balance without LID

The major change between the pre- and post-construction water balance is that in the pre-construction setting, most of the water surplus is carried off the site as interflow and infiltration, whereas in the post construction setting, there is more interflow and overland flow. **Table B.5** in **Appendix B** shows that the volume of runoff will be increased from 63,923 m^3/year in pre-development to 192,818 m^3/year. The post-development infiltration volume is approximately 22,361 m^3/year which is almost 41% of the pre-development, if no mitigation measure is implemented and 68% of the site surface is converted to impervious surface.

Table 2 below summarizes the post-construction water balance and the annual recharge deficit which needs to be compensated by increasing infiltration using the LID measures.

Table 2: Post -Construction Water Balance Summary

Parameter	Value
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	946
Pre- Development Infiltration (m^3/year)	63,166
Post-Development Infiltration without Mitigation (m^3/year)	22,361
Pre- and Post-Development Infiltration Deficit (m^3/year)	-40,805

2.4 Post-Construction Water Balance with LID

Post development infiltration and runoff rates will be affected by the presence of impervious surfaces (i.e. building/garage rooftops, asphalt driveways and road), which based on the proposed development plan will comprise approximately 68% of the development property. The results of the post-construction water balance assessment without LID measures (**Table B.5** in **Appendix B**) show that there will be enough water to infiltrate in the pervious areas to increase the infiltration rate and reduce the runoff in post-construction development. Techniques to maximize the water availability in pervious areas such as designing grades to direct roof runoff towards lawns, side and rear yard swales, and other pervious areas throughout the development where possible can considerably increase the volume of infiltration in developed areas. Increasing the topsoil thickness by about two times the normal thickness is also considered as beneficial to enhance storage of water in the topsoil and increase the potential for infiltration. Other mitigation techniques that can be considered to mitigate increases in runoff and reductions in infiltration include such measures as subsurface infiltration trenches, permeable pavements, rain gardens, bioswales, galleries and pervious pipe systems. Surface methods should only be considered in areas where there is sufficient depth to water table to accommodate the systems within the unsaturated zone and sufficient soil hydraulic conductivity to function effectively. The MECP manual recommends that subsurface galleries or trenches should be about 1 m above the high water table.

The proposed LID measures will be designed by others.

2.5 Impact Assessment

To assess the potential impacts of the proposed development on groundwater resources, the draft development plan was reviewed. From a hydrogeological perspective, the following changes will occur as a result of the proposed development.

- The subject site is characteristically homogeneous with respect to soil types at ground surface. It is mainly silty sand over sand and gravel.
- The development will create new hard surfaces over a portion of the site, increasing the impervious area. The amount of impervious areas is estimated to be about 64%.
- As a result of the increase in impervious area, the overall infiltration will decrease and the amount of overland flow runoff will increase, particularly during storm events. Runoff will be managed using

conventional storm water management techniques or Low Impact Development (LID) that include storm water management (SWM) facilities.

- With the inevitable changes in impervious areas and potential changes to groundwater quality and quantity, best management practices (BMPs) that promote groundwater infiltration/recharge for the purpose of trying to establish post-development infiltration at pre-development levels makes a significant contribution to mitigate the effects of development. The type and location of these facilities and the function/operation are addressed by others.
- Although, the increase in impervious area can potentially result in a slight lowering of shallow groundwater levels, maintaining infiltration at levels similar to existing conditions will result water levels within the current range of seasonal fluctuations. No change in the overall flow direction is expected.
- The contribution of groundwater can be an important factor in the overall health of aquatic systems. Implementing mitigation measures to reduce the infiltration deficit will assist in maintaining the current level of groundwater contribution to the surface water features. As such, no negative impact is expected if LID measures are implemented to maintain the groundwater recharge similar to the existing conditions.

3 STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

The contents of this report are subject to the attached 'Statement of Limitation' sheet. The reader's attention is specifically drawn to these conditions as it is considered essential that they be followed for proper use and interpretation of this report. The Statement of Limitations is not intended to reduce the level of responsibility accepted by HLV2K, but rather to ensure that all parties who have been given reliance for this report are aware of the responsibilities each assumes in so doing.

This report was prepared by HLV2K exclusively for the account of Hillsburgh Heights Inc. (the CLIENT). Other than by the CLIENT, copying or distribution of this report or use of or reliance on the information contained herein, in whole or in part, is not permitted without the express written permission of HLV2K. Any use, reliance on or decision made by any person other than CLIENT based on this report is the sole responsibility of such other person. The CLIENT and HLV2K make no representation or warranty to any other person with regard to this report and the work referred to in this report and the CLIENT and HLV2K accept no duty of care to any other person or any liability or responsibility whatsoever for any losses, expenses, damages, fines, penalties or other harm that may be suffered or incurred by any other person as a result of the use of, reliance on, any decision made or any action taken based on this report or the work referred to in this report.

4 CLOSURE

We trust that this information is satisfactory for your present requirements. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

For and Behalf of HLV2K Engineering Limited

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
K. Mohammadi
100172155
Jan. 30, 2023
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

k. Mohamadi

Kourosh Mohammadi, PhD., P.Eng.

Principal Hydrogeological Engineer and Groundwater Modeller

REFERENCES

Conservation Authority (2013). Hydrogeological Assessment Submissions: Conservation Authority Guideline to Support Development Applications.

Environment Canada (2021). Canadian National Climate Archive, Canadian Climate Norms and Averages (1981 – 2010), Fergus Shand Dam – Station ID 6142400– Website: https://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1981_2010_e.html?searchType=stnName&txtStationName=fergus+shand+dam&searchMethod=contains&txtCentralLatMin=0&txtCentralLatSec=0&txtCentralLongMin=0&txtCentralLongSec=0&stnID=4760&dispBack=1

HLV2K Engineering Limited. (2022). Hydrogeological Investigation for Proposed Briarwood Hillsburgh Development at 5916 Trafalgar Road North, Town of Erin, Ontario, Project Number 2100428AH, dated August 2022.

MECP (2003). Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual, Ontario Ministry of Environment, 379p.

HLV2K Engineering Limited

STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

Your report has been developed based on your unique project specific requirements as understood by HLV2K Engineering Limited (HLV2K) and applies only to the site investigated. Project criteria typically include the general nature of the project; its size and configuration; the location of any structures on the site; other site improvements; the presence of underground utilities; and the additional risk imposed by scope-of-service limitations imposed by the client. Your report should not be used if there are any changes to the project without first asking HLV2K to assess how factors that changed subsequent to the date of the report affect the report's recommendations. HLV2K cannot accept responsibility for problems that may occur due to changed factors if they are not consulted.

Subsurface conditions are created by natural processes and the activity of man. For example, water levels can vary with time, fill may be placed on a site and pollutants may migrate with time. Because a report is based on conditions, which existed at the time of subsurface exploration, decisions should not be based on a report whose adequacy may have been affected by time. Consult HLV2K to be advised how time may have impacted on the project.

The findings derived from this investigation were based on information collected and/or provided by the Client. It may become apparent that soil and groundwater conditions differ between and beyond the testing locations examined during future investigations or other work that could not be detected or anticipated at the time of this study. As such, HLV2K cannot be held liable for environmental conditions that were not apparent from the available information. The conclusions presented represent the best judgment of the assessors based on limited investigations.

Site assessment identifies actual subsurface conditions only at those points where samples are taken and when they are taken. Data derived from literature, external data source review, sampling, and subsequent laboratory testing are interpreted by geologists, engineers or scientists to provide an opinion about overall site conditions, their likely impact on the proposed development and recommended actions. Actual conditions may differ from those inferred to exist, because no professional, no matter how qualified, can reveal what is hidden by earth, rock and time. The actual interface between materials may be far more gradual or abrupt than assumed based on the facts obtained. Nothing can be done to change the actual site conditions, which exist, but steps can be taken to reduce the impact of unexpected conditions. For this reason, owners should retain the services of HLV2K through the development stage, to identify variances, conduct additional tests if required, and recommend solutions to problems encountered on site.

Your report is based on the assumption that he site conditions as revealed through selective point sampling are indicative of actual conditions throughout an area. This assumption cannot be substantiated until project implementation has commenced and therefore your report recommendations can only be regarded as preliminary. Only HLV2K, who prepared the report, is fully familiar with the background information needed to assess whether or not the report's recommendations are valid and whether or not changes should be considered as the project develops. If another party undertakes the implementation of the recommendations of this report there is a risk that the report will be misinterpreted and HLV2K cannot be held responsible for such misinterpretation.

To avoid misuse of the information contained in your report it is recommended that you confer with HLV2K before passing your report on to another party who may not be familiar with the background and the purpose of the report. Your report should not be applied to any project other than that originally specified at the time the report was issued.

HLV2K Engineering Limited

Costly problems can occur when other design professionals develop their plans based on misinterpretations of a report. To help avoid misinterpretations, retain HLV2K to work with other project design professionals who are affected by the report. Have HLV2K explain the report implications to design professionals affected by them and then review plans and specifications produced to see how they incorporate the report findings.

The report as a whole presents the findings of the site assessment and the report should not be copied in part or altered in any way.

Logs, figures, drawings, etc. are customarily included in our reports and are developed by scientists, engineers or geologists based on their interpretation of field logs (assembled by field personnel) and laboratory evaluation of field samples. These logs etc. should not under any circumstances be redrawn for inclusion in other documents or separated from the report in any way.

Your report is not likely to relate any findings, conclusions, or recommendations about the potential for hazardous materials existing at the site unless specifically required to do so by the client. Specialist equipment, techniques, and personnel are used to perform a geoenvironmental assessment.

Contamination can create major health, safety and environmental risks. If you have no information about the potential for your site to be contaminated or create an environmental hazard, you are advised to contact HLV2K for information relating to geoenvironmental issues.

HLV2K is familiar with a variety of techniques and approaches that can be used to help reduce risks for all parties to a project, from design to construction. It is common that not all approaches will be necessarily dealt with in your site assessment report due to concepts proposed at that time. As the project progresses through design towards construction, speak with HLV2K to develop alternative approaches to problems that may be of genuine benefit both in time and in cost.

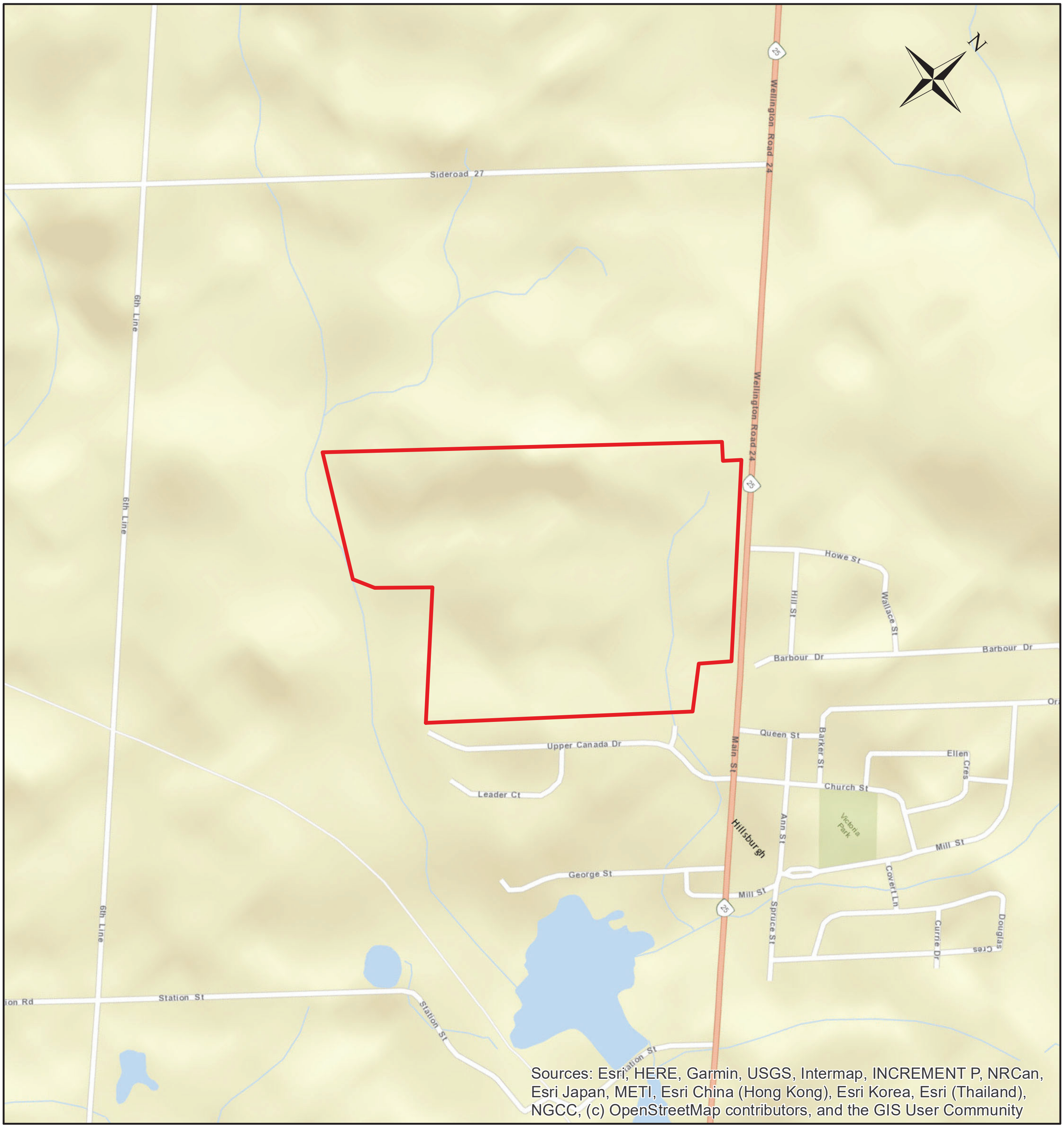
Reporting relies on interpretation of factual information based on judgement and opinion and has a level of uncertainty attached to it, which is far less exact than the design disciplines. This has often resulted in claims being lodged against consultants, which are unfounded. To help prevent this problem, a number of clauses have been developed for use in contracts, reports and other documents. Responsibility clauses do not transfer appropriate liabilities from HLV2K to other parties but are included to identify where HLV2K's responsibilities begin and end. Their use is intended to help all parties involved to recognise their individual responsibilities. Read all documents from HLV2K closely and do not hesitate to ask any questions you may have.

Third party information reviewed and used to formulate this report is assumed to be complete and correct. HLV2K used this information in good faith and will not accept any responsibility for deficiencies, misinterpretation or incompleteness of the information contained in documents prepared by third parties.

Nothing in this report is intended to constitute or provide a legal opinion.

Should additional information become available, HLV2K requests that this information be brought to our attention so that we may re-assess the conclusions presented herein.

FIGURES



Legend

Site Boundary

Drawn: MM	Title: SITE LOCATION PLAN
Approved: KM	Project: HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION 5916 Trafalgar Road North, Town of Erin, Ontario
Date: SEP. 2021	
Project No.: 2100428AH	
	Client: Hillsburgh Heights Inc.
HLV2K ENGINEERING LIMITED	0 105 210 420 Meters — **FIGURE 1**

APPENDIX A

Drawing Provided by the Client

ROADWAY/WALKWAY	8.79ha
RESIDENTIAL	11.93ha
RESIDENTIAL (TOWNHOUSING)	5.13ha
SCHOOL	2.27ha
PARK	1.75ha
POND	4.09ha
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	6.36ha
TOTAL	40.32ha

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
5			
4			
3			
2			
1			

REVISIONS

CANDEVCON LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
TEL. (905) 794-0600 FAX (905) 794-0611

HILLSBURGH HEIGHTS INC.
RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

5616 TRAFALGAR ROAD NORTH
PART 1 OF PLAN 61R-9590
PART OF LOT 26, CONCESSION 7

HILLSBURGH URBAN AREA
TOWN OF ERIN

SHEET TITLE:

WATER BALANCE AREA PLAN

DRAWN BY: S.G.K.	PROJECT No. W21081
CHECKED BY: D.K.H.	DRAWING No. WBAP-1
SCALE: 1:1000	
DATE: JAN., 23rd 2023	

APPENDIX B

Water Balance Tables

TABLE B.1 - Climate Data

Fergus Shand Dam Station, Ontario

Latitude: 43°44' N Longitude: 80°19' W Elevation: 417.6 m

Temperature: Temperature:	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Daily Average (°C)	-7.4	-6.3	-1.9	5.7	12.2	17.5	20.0	19.0	14.9	8.3	2.1	-3.9	6.7
Rainfall (mm)	27.8	25.3	36.7	67.9	86.8	83.8	89.2	96.6	93.1	75.6	80.5	34.7	798
Snowfall (mm)	40.1	30.6	22.9	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	12.5	33.9	147.9
Precipitation (mm)	67.9	55.9	59.6	74.1	86.9	83.8	89.2	96.6	93.1	77.2	93.0	68.6	945.9

TABLE B.2

Pre- and Post-Development Water Balance Components
Based on Thornthwaite's Soil Moisture Balance Approach

Potential Evapotranspiration Calculation	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**YEAR**
Davily Average Temperature (°C)	-7	-6	-2	6	12	18	20	19	15	8	2	-4	7
Heat index: i = $(t/5)^{1.514}$	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	3.86	6.66	8.16	7.55	5.22	2.15	0.27	0.00	**35.1**
Unadjusted Daily Potential Evapotranspiration U (mm)	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.65	59.36	86.76	99.85	94.61	73.26	39.58	9.32	0.00	**489**
Adjusting Factor K for U (Latitude 43° 44' N)	0.77	0.87	0.99	1.11	1.23	1.29	1.27	1.17	1.05	0.92	0.80	0.74	
Adjusted Potential Evapotranspiration PET (mm)	0	0	0	30	73	112	127	111	77	36	7	0	**573**
PRE-DEVELOPMENT WATER BALANCE	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**YEAR**
Precipitation (P)	68	56	60	74	87	84	89	97	93	77	93	69	946
Potential Evapotranspiration (PET)	0	0	0	30	73	112	127	111	77	36	7	0	573
P - PET	68	56	60	44	14	-28	-37	-14	16	41	86	69	373
Change in Soil Moisture Storage	0	0	0	0	0	-28	-37	-14	16	41	23	0	**0**
Soil Moisture Storage (Assume January Soil Moisture Storage = 100% SMS)	250	250	250	250	250	222	184	170	186	227	250	250	
Actual Evapotranspiration (AET)	0	0	0	30	73	112	127	111	77	36	7	0	573
Soil Moisture Deficit (in mm)	0	0	0	0	0	28	66	80	64	23	0	0	
Surplus - available for infiltration or runoff	68	56	60	44	14	0	0	0	0	0	63	69	**373**
Potential Infiltration (based on MOE metholodogy*; independent of temperature)	34.0	28.0	29.8	22.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	34.3	187
Potential Surface Water Runoff (independent of temperature)	34.0	28.0	29.8	22.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	34.3	187
POST- DEVELOPMENT WATER BALANCE ON IMPERVIOUS AREAS	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**YEAR**
Precipitation (P)	68	56	60	74	87	84	89	97	93	77	93	69	946
Potential Evaporation (PE) from impervious areas (assume 20%)	13.6	11.2	11.9	14.8	17.4	16.8	17.8	19.3	18.6	15.4	18.6	13.7	189
P-PE (surplus available from impervious areas)	54	45	48	59	70	67	71	77	74	62	74	55	757
Water surplus change compared to pre-condition (for areas that change from vegetated open areas to impervious areas)	-14	-11	-12	15	56	67	71	77	74	62	12	-14	384

Soil Moisture Storage	250
PE from impervious areas %	20

*MOE SWM infiltration factor calculation	
topography - Rolling land (approximately 2.8 to 3.8m/km)	0.2
soils - relatively tight silty clay till materials	0.2
cover - predominantly cultivated land	0.1
Infiltration Factor	0.5

TABLE B.3 - Annual Pre-Construction Water Balance

	Pre-Construction		
	Unpaved Areas	Impervious Areas (Existing building)	Totals
Area	338600	1000	339600
Pervious Area	338600	0	338600
Impervious Area	0	1000	1000
Infiltration Factors			
Topography Infiltration Factor	0.2	0.15	
Soil Infiltration Factor	0.2	0.1	
Land Cover Infiltration Factor	0.1	0	
MOE Infiltration Factor	0.5	0.25	
Actual Infiltration Factor	0.5	0	
Runoff Coefficient Pervious Surfaces	0.5	1	
Runoff from Impervious Surfaces*	0	0.8	
Inputs (per Unit Area)			
Precipitation (mm/yr)	946	946	946
Run-On (mm/yr)	0	0	0
Other Inputs (mm/yr)	0	0	0
Total Inputs (mm/yr)	946	946	946
Outputs (per Unit Area)			
Precipitation Surplus (mm/yr)	373	757	374
Net Surplus (mm/yr)	373	757	374
Evapotranspiration (mm/yr)	573	189	572
Infiltration (mm/yr)	187	0	186
Rooftop Infiltration (mm/yr)	0	0	0
Total Infiltration (mm/yr)	187	0	186
Runoff Pervious Areas	187	0	186
Runoff Impervious Areas	0	757	2
Total Runoff (mm/yr)	187	757	188
Total Outputs (mm/yr)	946	946	946
Difference (Inputs - Outputs)	0	0	
Inputs (Volumes)			
Precipitation (m3/yr)	320282	946	321228
Run-On (m3/yr)	0	0	0
Other Inputs (m3/yr)	0	0	0
Total Inputs (m3/yr)	320282	945.9	321228
Outputs (Volumes)			
Precipitation Surplus (m3/yr)	126332	757	127089
Net Surplus (m3/yr)	126332	757	127089
Evapotranspiration (m3/yr)	193950	189	194139
Infiltration (m3/yr)	63166	0	63166
Rooftop Infiltration (m3/yr)	0	0	0
Total Infiltration (m3/yr)	63166	0	**63166**
Runoff Pervious Area (m3/yr)	63166	0	63166
Runoff Impervious Areas (m3/yr)	0	757	757
Total Runoff (m3/yr)	63166	757	**63923**
Total Outputs (m3/yr)	320282	946	321228
Difference (Inputs - Outputs)	0	0	0

* Evaporation from impervious areas was assumed to be 20% of precipitation

TABLE B.4 - WATER BALANCE COMPONENTS FOR CASE WHERE RUNOFF IS DIRECTED TO PERVIOUS AREAS

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION CALCULATION	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**YEAR**
Average Temperature (^{o} C)	-7.4	-6.3	-1.9	5.7	12.2	17.5	20.0	19.0	14.9	8.3	2.1	-3.9	6.7
Heat index: $i = (t/5)^{1.514}$	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	3.86	6.66	8.16	7.55	5.22	2.15	0.27	0.00	**35.1**
Unadjusted Daily Potential Evapotranspiration U (mm)	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.65	59.36	86.76	99.85	94.61	73.26	39.58	9.32	0.00	**489**
Adjusting Factor K for U (Latitude 43^{o} 44' N)	0.77	0.87	0.99	1.11	1.23	1.29	1.27	1.17	1.05	0.92	0.80	0.74	
Adjusted Potential Evapotranspiration PET (mm)	0	0	0	30	73	112	127	111	77	36	7	0	**573**
POST-DEVELOPMENT WATER BALANCE	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**YEAR**
Pervious areas will receive rainfall plus some runoff from impervious areas, so the following balance calculations use this total water supply to assess potential infiltration.													
Precipitation (P)	68	56	60	74	87	84	89	97	93	77	93	69	946
Potential Evaporation (PE) from impervious areas (assume 20% of P)	14	11	12	15	17	17	18	19	19	15	19	14	189
P-PE (surplus available for runoff from impervious areas)	54	45	48	59	70	67	71	77	74	62	74	55	**757**
WAT (Total water supply to pervious areas = rain plus impervious area runoff)	122	101	107	133	156	151	161	174	168	139	167	123	**1703**
Potential Evapotranspiration from pervious areas (PET)	0	0	0	30	73	112	127	111	77	36	7	0	**573**
WAT - PET	122	101	107	104	83	39	34	63	91	103	160	123	**1130**
Change in Soil Moisture (mm)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Soil Moisture Storage (mm)*	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	
Actual Evapotranspiration (AET)	0	0	0	30	73	112	127	111	77	36	7	0	**573**
Total surplus - available for infiltration or runoff on pervious areas	122	101	107	104	83	39	34	63	91	103	160	123	**1130**
Estimate of I and R (based on MOE infiltration factor)*													
Potential Infiltration* (based on soil conditions; independent of temperature)	55.0	45.3	48.3	46.6	37.5	17.5	15.3	28.3	40.9	46.2	72.0	55.6	**508**
Potential Surface Water Runoff (independent of temperature)	67.2	55.3	59.0	57.0	45.9	21.4	18.7	34.6	50.0	56.4	87.9	67.9	**621**
Estimate of I and R (based on MOE Factors and CA Guideline assumption of a 10% reduction in infiltration reduction related to soil compaction)													
Potential Infiltration (based on soil conditions; independent of temperature)	49.5	40.8	43.4	42.0	33.8	15.7	13.8	25.5	36.8	41.6	64.8	50.0	**458**
Potential Surface Water Runoff (independent of temperature)	72.7	59.9	63.8	61.7	49.6	23.1	20.2	37.5	54.1	61.0	95.1	73.5	**672**

Max SMS	125
PE from impervious areas %	20

*MOE SWM infiltration factor calculation	
topography - flat to rolling	0.2
soils - tight sandy to clayey silt till	0.2
cover - predominantly impervious paved surface	0.05
Infiltration Factor	0.45

TABLE B.5 - Annual Post-Construction Water Balance without LID

	Unpaved Areas	Impervious Areas (Paved/Buildings)	Water (Pond)	Totals
Area	108970	189730	40900	339600
Pervious Area	108970	0	0	108970
Impervious Area	0	189730	40900	230630
Infiltration Factors				
Topography Infiltration Factor	0.2	0	0	
Soil Infiltration Factor	0.2	0	0	
Land Cover Infiltration Factor	0.05	0	0	
MOE Infiltration Factor	0.45	0	0	
Actual Infiltration Factor	0.55	0	0	
Runoff Coefficient Pervious Surfaces	0.45	1	1	
Runoff from Impervious Surfaces*	0	0.8	0.8	
Inputs (per Unit Area)				
Precipitation (mm/yr)	946	946	946	946
Run-On (mm/yr)	0	0	0	0
Other Inputs (mm/yr)	0	0	0	0
Total Inputs (mm/yr)	946	946	946	946
Outputs (per Unit Area)				
Precipitation Surplus (mm/yr)	373	757	757	634
Net Surplus (mm/yr)	373	757	757	634
Evapotranspiration (mm/yr)	573	189	189	312
Infiltration (mm/yr)	205	0	0	66
Rooftop Infiltration (mm/yr)	0	0	0	0
Total Infiltration (mm/yr)	205	0	0	66
Runoff Pervious Areas	168	0	0	54
Runoff Impervious Areas	0	757	757	514
Total Runoff (mm/yr)	168	757	757	568
Total Outputs (mm/yr)	946	946	946	946
Difference (Inputs - Outputs)	0	0	0	
Inputs (Volumes)				
Precipitation (m3/yr)	103075	179466	38687	321228
Run-On (m3/yr)	0	0	0	0
Other Inputs (m3/yr)	0	0	0	0
Total Inputs (m3/yr)	103075	179466	38687	321228
Outputs (Volumes)				
Precipitation Surplus (m3/yr)	40657	143572	30950	215179
Net Surplus (m3/yr)	40657	143572	30950	215179
Evapotranspiration (m3/yr)	62418	35893	7737	106048
Infiltration (m3/yr)	22361	0	0	22361
Rooftop Infiltration (m3/yr)	0	0	0	0
Total Infiltration (m3/yr)	22361	0	0	**22361**
Runoff Pervious Area (m3/yr)	18296	0	0	18296
Runoff Impervious Areas (m3/yr)	0	143572	30950	174522
Total Runoff (m3/yr)	18296	143572	30950	**192818**
Total Outputs (m3/yr)	103075	179466	38687	321228
Difference (Inputs - Outputs)	0	0	0	0

* Evaporation from impervious areas was assumed to be 20% of precipitation