

April 26, 2018 File: 18007

City of Hamilton 71 Main St. West Hamilton, Ontario L8P 4Y5

RE: Fire Flow Estimate 264 Governor's Road, Dundas Development, Hamilton

The proposed development consists of constructing a six (6) block townhouse development and associated parking and access ways as per the attached Concept Site Plan prepared by Urban Solutions.

Fire flow demands for development are governed by a number of guidelines and criteria, such as the Water Supply for Public Fire Protection (Fire Underwriters Survey, 1999), Ontario Building Code (OBC), and various codes and standards published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

An existing municipal hydrant is located across the site on the north side of Governor's Road. It is anticipated that a private on-site fire hydrant will be added to the site with the future site servicing and will be within the required 90m separation from each building face adjacent to a street (as per Sentence 3.2.5.7 of the 2012 Ontario Building Code),

Defining a worst case scenario, the proposed townhouse blocks have been analyzed with wood frame construction (C=1.5), limited combustible occupancy (-15% correction) and the exposure corrections as noted on the attached Required Fire Flow work sheets and Concept Plan illustrating the proposed spatial separations.

The following hydrant flow test data for the public fire hydrants in closest proximity to the proposed development has been analysed to determine if the municipal system adjacent to the subject site is adequate to provide the required fire flow, with a minimum pressure of 20 psi. Table 1 below summarizes the hydrant flow data made available from the City of Hamilton.

Table 1 – Hydrant Flow Data	
Hydrant ID	DM11H144
Location	Governor's Road
Test Date	08/10/2016 9:52:59 PM
Static Pressure	40 psi
Residual Pressure During Test Flow	38 psi
Test Flow Rate	820 IGPM (62 l/s)
Theoretical Flow @ 20 psi	2843 IGPM (215 l/s)

3228 South Service Road, Suite 105, East Wing Burlington, Ontario L7N 3H8 Tel. (905) 631-6978 Fax (905) 631-8927 The attached Fire Flow Demand work sheets reveal that Block D would require the highest fire flow (233 l/sec) which is above the available fire flow noted above. As such, it is proposed that a two (2) hour fire wall be constructed midway of Block D, reducing the footprint area to $485m^2$ and the corresponding required fire flow to 167 l/sec.

Table 2 below summarizes the required fire flow for each townhouse block in accordance with the Fire Underwriters Survey - 1999 Water Supply for Public Fire Protection, along with the available fire flow at Hydrant ID DM11H144.

Table 2 – Required Fire Flow Summary												
Townhouse Block ID	Required Fire Flow (I/sec)	Available Fire Flow @ Governor's Road Hydrant										
А	183	215										
В	167	215										
С	183	215										
D	167	215										
E	200	215										
F	200	215										

Based on the available hydrant flow test data, the theoretical maximum available flow rate from the municipal hydrant is **215** I/s, while the maximum required fire flow for the proposed development is **200** I/s.

We trust that the information provided addresses the City of Hamilton requirements.

Prepared by:



Project Number:18007Project Name:264 Governor's Road, DundasDate:09-Apr-18

Fire flow demands for the FUS method is based on information and guidance provided in "Water Supply for Public Protection" (Fire Underwriters Survey, 1999).

An estimate of the fire flow required is given by the following formula:

where:

$$F = 220 C \sqrt{A} \tag{1}$$

F = the required fire flow in litres per minute

C = coefficient related to the type of construction

= 1.5 for wood frame construction (structure essentially all combustible).

= 1.0 for ordinary construction (brick or other masonry walls, combustible floor and interior)

= 0.8 for non-combustible construction (unprotected metal structural components, masonry or metal walls)

= 0.6 for fire-resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

A = Total floor area in square metres

	B	uilding Area	I		(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		Final Adjusted		
	Footprint	# of	Total	Type of	Fire Fl	Fire Flow "F"		Occupancy		Sprinkler		Exposure		Fire Flow	
Building / Location	Building / Location Area (m ²) Storeys GFA (m ²) Const		Construction	(l/min)	(l/s)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	Adjusted Fire Flow (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	(l/min)	(I/s)	
Townhouse Block A	275	3	825	1.5	9000	150.0	-15	-1350.0	7650.0	0	0.0	35	2677.5	10000	167

(2) Occupancy	
Non-Combustible	-25%
Limited Combustible	-15%
Combustible	No charge
Free Burning	15%
Rapid Burning	25%

(3) Sprinkler

Minimum credit for systems designed to NFPA 13 is 30%.

If the domestic and fire services are supplied by the same municipal water system, then take an additional 10%.

(4) Exposure			Side	Exposure (m)	Charge (%)	
0 to 3m	25%		North =	>45	0	
3.1 to 10m	20%	Calculate for all	South =	10.1 to 20.0	15	
10.1 to 20m	15%	sides. Maximum	East =	3.1 to 10.0	20	
20.1 to 30m	10%	charge shall not	West =	>45	0	
30.1 to 45m	5%	exceed 75%	Total Exposu	Total Exposure =		

Project Number:18007Project Name:264 Governor's Road, DundasDate:09-Apr-18

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where:

$$F = 220 C \sqrt{A} \tag{1}$$

F = the required fire flow in litres per minute

C = coefficient related to the type of construction

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- = 1.0 for ordinary construction (brick or other masonry walls, combustible floor and interior)
- = 0.8 for non-combustible construction (unprotected metal structural components, masonry or metal walls)

= 0.6 for fire-resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

A = Total floor area in square metres

	Bu	uilding Area	1		(1)			(2)		(3)		(4)		Final Adjusted	
	Footprint	# of	Total	Type of	Fire Flow "F"		Occupancy		Sprinkler		Exposure		Fire Flow		
Building / Location	Building / Location Area (m ²) Storeys GFA (m ²)		Construction	(l/min)	(l/s)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	Adjusted Fire Flow (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	(l/min)	(I/s)	
Townhouse Block B	220	3	660	1.5	8000	133.3	-15	-1200.0	6800.0	0	0.0	45	3060.0	10000	167

(2) Occupancy	
Non-Combustible	-25%
Limited Combustible	-15%
Combustible	No charge
Free Burning	15%
Rapid Burning	25%

(3) Sprinkler

Minimum credit for systems designed to NFPA 13 is 30%.

If the domestic and fire services are supplied by the same municipal water system, then take an additional 10%.

(4) Exposure			Side	Exposure (m)	Charge (%)		
0 to 3m	25%		North =	>45	0		
3.1 to 10m	20%	Calculate for all	South =	10.1 to 20.0	15		
10.1 to 20m	15%	sides. Maximum	East =	20.1 to 30.0	10		
20.1 to 30m	10%	charge shall not	West =	3.1 to 10	20		
30.1 to 45m	5%	exceed 75%	Total Exposu	Total Exposure =			

Project Number:18007Project Name:264 Governor's Road, DundasDate:09-Apr-18

Fire flow demands for the FUS method is based on information and guidance provided in "Water Supply for Public Protection" (Fire Underwriters Survey, 1999).

An estimate of the fire flow required is given by the following formula:

where:

$$F = 220 C \sqrt{A} \tag{1}$$

F = the required fire flow in litres per minute

C = coefficient related to the type of construction

- = 1.5 for wood frame construction (structure essentially all combustible).
- = 1.0 for ordinary construction (brick or other masonry walls, combustible floor and interior)
- = 0.8 for non-combustible construction (unprotected metal structural components, masonry or metal walls)

= 0.6 for fire-resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

A = Total floor area in square metres

	Bu	uilding Area	I		(1)			(2)		(3)		(4)		Final Adjusted	
	Footprint	# of	Total	Type of	Fire Flow "F"		Occupancy		Sprinkler		Exposure		Fire Flow		
Building / Location	/ Location Area (m ²) Storeys GFA (m ²) Construction		Construction	(l/min)	(l/s)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	Adjusted Fire Flow (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	(l/min)	(I/s)	
Townhouse Block C	275	3	825	1.5	9000	150.0	-15	-1350.0	7650.0	0	0.0	45	3442.5	11000	183

(2) Occupancy	
Non-Combustible	-25%
Limited Combustible	-15%
Combustible	No charge
Free Burning	15%
Rapid Burning	25%

(3) Sprinkler

Minimum credit for systems designed to NFPA 13 is 30%.

If the domestic and fire services are supplied by the same municipal water system, then take an additional 10%.

(4) Exposure			Side	Exposure (m)	Charge (%)		
0 to 3m	25%		North =	>45	0		
3.1 to 10m	20%	Calculate for all	South =	10.1 to 20.0	15		
10.1 to 20m	15%	sides. Maximum	East =	3.1 to 10	20		
20.1 to 30m	10%	charge shall not	West =	20.1 to 30	10		
30.1 to 45m	5%	exceed 75%	Total Exposu	Total Exposure =			

Project Number:18007Project Name:264 Governor's Road, DundasDate:09-Apr-18

Fire flow demands for the FUS method is based on information and guidance provided in "Water Supply for Public Protection" (Fire Underwriters Survey, 1999).

An estimate of the fire flow required is given by the following formula:

where:

$$F = 220 C \sqrt{A} \tag{1}$$

F = the required fire flow in litres per minute

C = coefficient related to the type of construction

- = 1.5 for wood frame construction (structure essentially all combustible).
- = 1.0 for ordinary construction (brick or other masonry walls, combustible floor and interior)
- = 0.8 for non-combustible construction (unprotected metal structural components, masonry or metal walls)

= 0.6 for fire-resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

A = Total floor area in square metres

	Bu	uilding Area	I		(1)			(2)		(3)		(4)		Final Adjusted	
	Footprint	# of	Total	Type of	Fire Flow "F"		Occupancy		Sprinkler		Exposure		Fire Flow		
Building / Location	Area (m ²)	Storeys	GFA (m ²)	Construction	(l/min)	(l/s)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	Adjusted Fire Flow (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	(l/min)	(I/s)
Townhouse Block D	485	1	485	1.5	7000	116.7	-15	-1050.0	5950.0	0	0.0	65	3867.5	10000	167

$$\frac{Block \ Floor \ Area \ x \ 2}{2 \ (firewll)} = \frac{970m^2}{2} = 485m^2$$

(2) Occupancy	
Non-Combustible	-25%
Limited Combustible	-15%
Combustible	No charge
Free Burning	15%
Rapid Burning	25%

(3) Sprinkler

Minimum credit for systems designed to NFPA 13 is 30%.

If the domestic and fire services are supplied by the same municipal water system, then take an additional 10%.

(4) Exposure			Side	Exposure (m)	Charge (%)
0 to 3m	25%		North =	10.1 to 20.0	15
3.1 to 10m	20%	Calculate for all	South =	10.1 to 20.0	15
10.1 to 20m	15%	sides. Maximum	East =	3.1 to 10.0	20
20.1 to 30m	10%	charge shall not	West =	10.1 to 20.0	15
30.1 to 45m	5%	exceed 75%	Total Expour	re =	65

Project Number:18007Project Name:264 Governor's Road, DundasDate:26-Apr-18

Fire flow demands for the FUS method is based on information and guidance provided in "Water Supply for Public Protection" (Fire Underwriters Survey, 1999).

An estimate of the fire flow required is given by the following formula:

where:

$$F = 220 C \sqrt{A} \tag{1}$$

F = the required fire flow in litres per minute

C = coefficient related to the type of construction

- = 1.5 for wood frame construction (structure essentially all combustible).
- = 1.0 for ordinary construction (brick or other masonry walls, combustible floor and interior)
- = 0.8 for non-combustible construction (unprotected metal structural components, masonry or metal walls)

= 0.6 for fire-resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

A = Total floor area in square metres

	Bu	uilding Area	1		(1)		(2)		(2) (3)		(3)	(4)		Final Adjusted		
	Footprint	# of	Total	Type of	Fire Flow "F"		Fire Flow "F" Occu		Occupancy		Sprinkler		Exposure		Fire Flow	
Building / Location	Area (m ²)	Storeys	GFA (m ²)	Construction	(l/min)	(l/s)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	Adjusted Fire Flow (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	(l/min)	(I/s)	
Townhouse Block E	325	2	650	1.5	8000	133.3	-15	-1200.0	6800.0	0	0.0	70	4760.0	12000	200	

(2) Occupancy	
Non-Combustible	-25%
Limited Combustible	-15%
Combustible	No charge
Free Burning	15%
Rapid Burning	25%

(3) Sprinkler

Minimum credit for systems designed to NFPA 13 is 30%.

If the domestic and fire services are supplied by the same municipal water system, then take an additional 10%.

(4) Exposure			Side	Exposure (m)	Charge (%)
0 to 3m	25%		North =	10.1 to 20.0	15
3.1 to 10m	20%	Calculate for all	South =	10.1 to 20.0	15
10.1 to 20m	15%	sides. Maximum	East =	3.1 to 10.0	20
20.1 to 30m	10%	charge shall not	West =	3.1 to 10.0	20
30.1 to 45m	5%	exceed 75%	Total Expour	e =	70

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where:

$$F = 220 C \sqrt{A} \tag{1}$$

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= 0.6 for fire-resistive construction (fully protected frame, floors, roof)

A = Total floor area in square metres

	Bu	uilding Area	I		(1)		(2)		(2)		(3)		(4)		Final Adjusted	
	Footprint	# of	Total	Type of	Fire Flow "F"		re Flow "F" Occuj		Occupancy		Sprinkler		Exposure		Fire Flow	
Building / Location	Area (m ²)	Storeys	GFA (m ²)	Construction	(l/min)	(l/s)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	Adjusted Fire Flow (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	%	Adjustment (I/min)	(l/min)	(I/s)	
Townhouse Block F	405	2	810	1.5	9000	150.0	-15	-1350.0	7650.0	0	0.0	60	4590.0	12000	200	

(2) Occupancy	
Non-Combustible	-25%
Limited Combustible	-15%
Combustible	No charge
Free Burning	15%
Rapid Burning	25%

(3) Sprinkler

Minimum credit for systems designed to NFPA 13 is 30%.

If the domestic and fire services are supplied by the same municipal water system, then take an additional 10%.

(4) Exposure			Side	Exposure (m)	Charge (%)
0 to 3m	25%		North =	10.1 to 20.0	15
3.1 to 10m	20%	Calculate for all	South =	10.1 to 20.0	15
10.1 to 20m	15%	sides. Maximum	East =	20.1 to 30.0	10
20.1 to 30m	10%	charge shall not	West =	3.1 to 10.0	20
30.1 to 45m	5%	exceed 75%	Total Expour	e =	60

