

proceeding westward along Bloor to the city limits, and the other proceeding east along Bloor to Dundas to pick up the laterals between Bloor from Keele and Conduit Streets. A branch of the former at Clendennan Avenue proceeds north to Dundas Street and thence westward to

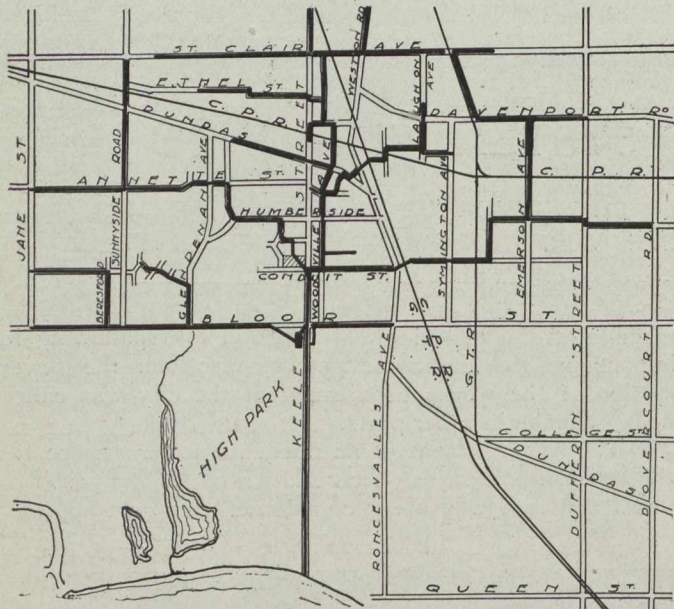


Fig. 2.—Sketch Plan of the Keele Street Storm Overflow Sewer Area, Toronto.

Runnymede Road. Still another extends up Beresford to Colbeck and along this street to city limit.

Another branch from the Keele Street main begins at Conduit Street proceeding west through Utley Park, along Hillside, Medland Crescent, Humberstone and Quebec Avenues and thence west on Annette Street to the city

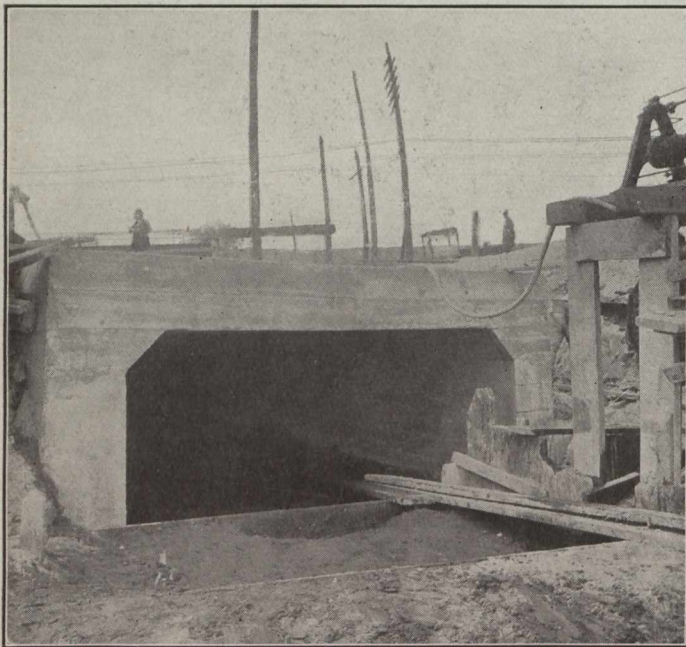


Fig. 3.—Keele Street Storm Overflow Sewer Outlet on the Beach Near Sunnyside.

limit. As before, a branch goes east along Conduit to C.P.R. tracks, across the tracks to Wallace Avenue, along Wallace to Ward Street and up Ward to Lappin, east on Lappin to Emerson, where it divides, one section continu-

ing along Lappin to Dufferin, thence along Hallam to Dovercourt. The other section goes north on Emerson to Davenport Road where it divides, a small branch going east as far as Dufferin and the main section going west to Station Street and north to St. Clair.

The sewer has two more branches, one of which proceeds west to Keele where it joins up with a small branch of the old system. The other, east to Western Avenue north, then to Dundas, thence east to Watkinson Avenue north and across the C.P.R. tracks, coming out at Osler, thence east along Pelham and Kingsley to Symington Avenue. At Dundas and Woodville a small branch goes west as far as Clendennan Avenue. At Junction Road a branch runs west to Keele Street to drain the Keele Street subway, and at Hiron a branch goes west to serve the stockyards. At St. Clair the Woodville sewer branches, one section proceeding east to Station Street and the other west to Cobalt Street, serving the packing houses or

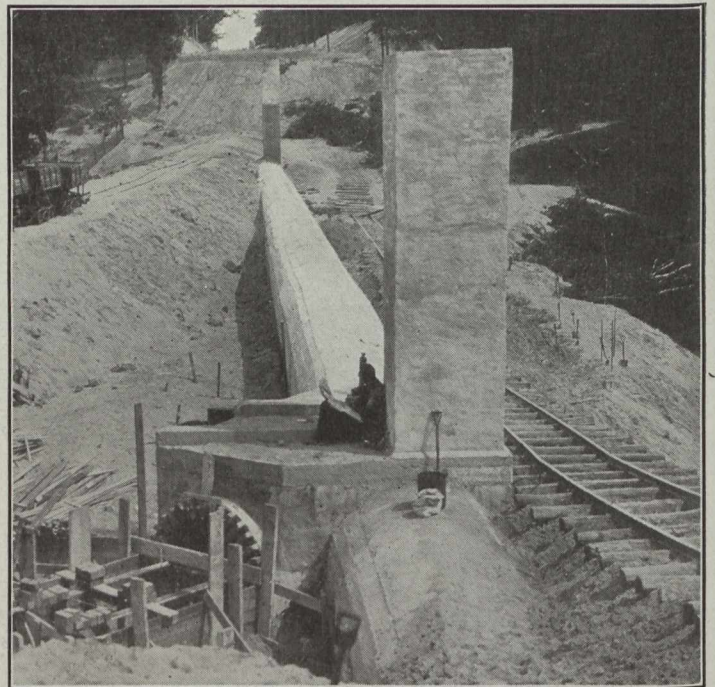


Fig. 4.—The Bloor and Clendennan Junction, Looking East, Showing Manholes to Future Grade of Bloor Street, and the Earth Fill Under Way.

abattoirs. There are other small branches still in contemplation. Each branch in turn serves a certain area, picking up all the small lateral sewers along its route.

As to its design, the storm sewer in its outlet section is rectangular, 6 ft. x 12½ ft. At the southerly entrance to High Park it changes to a 9-ft. circular section, which size is maintained as far north as Bloor Street. At this point there is a standby tank where the dry-weather flow is separated from storm water. This dry-weather sewerage, like that from all other parts of the city, goes to the main sewage treatment works at Morley Avenue for treatment before emptying into the lake. The tank in question is approximately 100 ft. square and is divided into three compartments. During dry weather the sewerage does not enter the tank but passes into a 3-ft. sewer and proceeds southward to the interceptor which conveys it to the sewage disposal plant. In time of storm, however, the increased volume of sewage, both from the northern and western branches, as outlined above, passes over a series of weirs into the first section of the tank,