

Annual Water Quality Report



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front cover photograph location: *Jump Creek Water Supply Dam*

1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Nanaimo (City) continually strives to provide high quality drinking water to its citizens through responsible operation, monitoring, evaluation and management of its water system.

Under the British Columbia Drinking Water Protection Act all water purveyors are required to provide customers (the public) with an annual report on the quality of their drinking water.

This annual report covers the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

The City operates its water system under Water Licences for Jump Creek dam and for South Fork dam issued by the British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD).

2. CITY OF NANAIMO - DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The City's water system originates in a large protected watershed area at the headwaters of the south fork of the Nanaimo River. There are two dams in the watershed which capture precipitation and supply raw water to the City of Nanaimo's South Fork Water Treatment Plant. After treatment, clean potable water is then supplied to the City of Nanaimo, Snuneymuxw First Nation and South West Extension Water District.

The City can also provide an emergency water supply to Lantzville and North Cedar Improvement District if required.

The watershed catchment area is approximately 209 km², and the land within the watershed is owned by Mosaic Forest Management. The watershed is co-managed with the City and Mosaic and many policies and regulations have been put in place to protect the water quality.

The majority of the watershed's surface water is collected and stored at Jump Creek Dam that impounds approximately 17,000 million litres (ML) of live storage. A second dam, South Fork Dam, is located 9km downstream of Jump Creek Dam and this dam impounds approximately 2,000 ML of raw surface water.



Figure 1: South Fork Dam



After treatment, the potable water is then distributed through approximately 34 kilometres of water supply pipelines to 8 balancing tanks located throughout the City. These tanks collectively contain approximately 49.6 ML of *treated storage* and act to maintain system pressures during peak hour flows and to provide water for emergency fire flows. The City used up to 72.2 million litres per day during peak summer flows in 2024. Peak hour flows can exceed the daily average flows by two times and are supplied from the tanks. The average daily flow to the City in 2023 was 61.4 ML/day, and this annual average daily flow increased slightly (3.77%) compared to the previous year.

Average Daily Water Production
in m³ vs Population



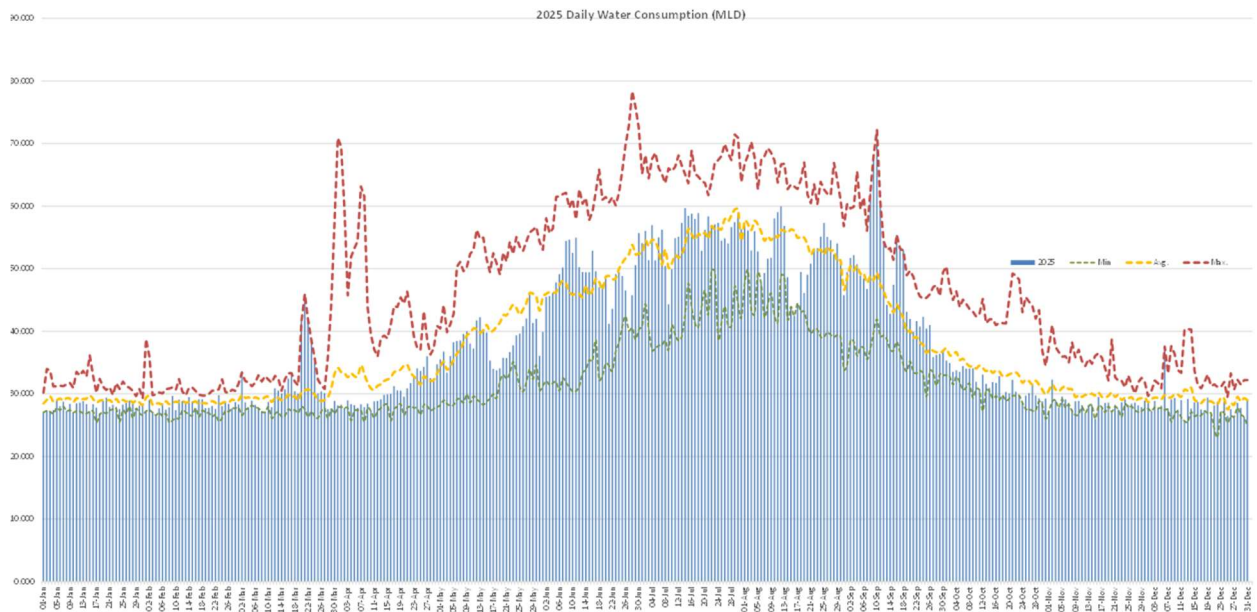


Figure 4: 2025 Daily Water Consumption (MLD)

Approximately 92% of the water supplied to the city reached the customer through gravity. This is an increase of 17% over the first half of 2024 and is one of the benefits from the completion of the Midtown Water Supply project construction and the new primary watermain which was commissioned in July 2024. The City operates several pump stations that are used to supply water to higher elevations in the City or boost pressures during peak flows. The pump stations and tanks also act to give the system a safety factor for fighting fires and redundancy for possible system failures or watermain breaks.

The distribution of water from the tanks to the consumers is provided by the City of Nanaimo (and South West Extension Water District) through approximately 660 kilometres of supply and distribution watermains serving a population of approximately 111,845.

The water system facilities are monitored on a 24-hour basis. Abnormal conditions are reported to Public Works electronically and immediate action is taken to correct the condition.

3. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Drinking Water Protection Act is the legislation governing safe drinking water in the Province. This legislation requires that the water supplier monitors the drinking water source and distribution system to ensure compliance with the *Drinking Water Protection Regulation* and report all results to Island Health.

As a condition of its Operating Permit, the City is required to meet the following standards:

1. All water supply systems in the Island Health jurisdiction that use *surface water* will ensure a minimum level of treatment and disinfection so the following criteria are met:
 - i. 4-log reduction (99.99%) removal/ inactivation of viruses and bacteria
 - ii. 3-log reduction (99.9%) removal/ inactivation of giardia lamblia cysts and cryptosporidium oocysts

- iii. 2 log reduction (99%) removal/ inactivation of viruses
 - iv. 1 NTU turbidity (maximum) in finished water
- 2. The ultrafiltration primary membranes shall operate to achieve a turbidity level of less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in at least 99% of the measurements per operational filter period.
- 3. The ultrafiltration secondary membranes and ultra violet disinfection system shall operate to achieve a turbidity level of less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in at least 99% of the measurements per operational filter period.
- 4. The chlorine disinfection system shall ensure the 4-log reduction (99.99%) inactivation of viruses.
- 5. The finished potable water produced shall meet or be lower than the concentration limits listed in the Canadian Drinking Water Regulations. There shall be no detectable *Escherichia coli* bacteria per 100 mL and no detectable total coliform bacteria per 100 mL.

The South Fork Water Treatment Plant met and exceeded these requirements during 2025

4. WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Water sampling and testing is carried out regularly; at the source, at the South Fork Water Treatment Plant and throughout the water supply and distribution piping system to ensure the drinking water remains safe and meets legislated drinking water requirements.

The *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* are based on current, published scientific research related to health effects, aesthetic effects, and operational considerations. Health-based guidelines are established on the basis of comprehensive review of the known health effects associated with each contaminant, on exposure levels and on the availability of treatment and analytical techniques. Operational considerations are factored in when the presence of a substance may interfere with or impair a treatment process or technology (e.g. turbidity interfering with chlorination) or adversely affect drinking water infrastructure (e.g. corrosion in pipes).

In general the highest priority guidelines are those dealing with microbiological contaminants such as *bacteria*, *protozoa* and *viruses*. Any measures taken to reduce concentrations of chemical contaminants should not compromise the effectiveness of *disinfection*.

The City's *finished potable water* quality sampling and testing program has been set up in conjunction with Island Health. The program samples water quality at reservoirs, tanks, low, medium and high flow watermains, dead end watermains and various pressure zones.

Collected water samples are uniquely identified and sent to Provincially approved laboratories for testing. Test results are uploaded by the lab into WaterTrax (a water quality data management system) which provides the City with comprehensive access to all the test results. In addition, WaterTrax incorporates a notification alert system to supply the City with information if a sample failure is detected and exceeds the stipulated standards.

At the South Fork Water Treatment Plant multiple tests are carried out by certified water treatment operators on a daily basis (as per the Canadian Drinking Water Regulations) of the raw and treated potable water and a summary of these results can be found in Appendix A of this report.

In addition, at each sample location in the water supply and distribution system a pocket chlorimeter is used by staff to determine the *free chlorine* residual which is an indicator of the effectiveness of disinfection in the distribution system. When indicators of adverse samples are found, corrective action is taken and Island Health is notified when necessary.

5. WATER QUALITY RESULTS

According to the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality parameters are either health-based and listed as *Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (MAC)*, based on aesthetic considerations and listed as *Aesthetic Objectives (AO)* or established based on operational considerations and listed as *Operational Guidance Values (OG)*.

Appendix A summarizes results of the City's water quality testing and monitoring program results for 2025. Results in the tables that are preceded with '<' indicates results are below detectable limits.

Turbidity

The City's water *turbidity* is continuously measured throughout the water system customers.

As a condition of its Island Health Operating Permit, the City is required to meet the following standard:

- *A turbidity level less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in at least 99% of treated water measurements per operational filter period per month.*

6. WATER QUALITY CONCERNS

Occasionally the City of Nanaimo receives concerns from the public regarding the quality of their drinking water. During the course of 2025, the City received 5 such enquiries and the most common issues of concern related to water colour, smell and taste. Every individual enquiry was investigated by the City's water supply and distribution operations staff and the appropriate action was taken to resolve the appropriate water quality issue. The majority of concerns were resolved following additional flushing of the distribution main lines. In some instances, it was necessary to adjust air valves and replace broken water appurtenances. All of the concerns received last year were rectified within 24 hours of the City being notified. Despite these water quality concerns being noted, at no time is the general health of the public put at risk.

Typical examples of water quality concerns (most notably dirty water) arise as a result of the following;

- water mains flushing

- fire fighting
- water main breaks
- local construction in the area (i.e. watermain tie-ins by developers)
- a build up of algae in reservoirs in the summer months during warm weather
- reservoir turnover in early autumn when season rain commences
- garden hoses being permanently connected to external hose bib taps
- older residential property plumbing fixtures

In 2025 the city received an inquiry regarding the Asbestos Concrete (AC) pipes in the water system. Testing is conducted yearly at 4 sites throughout the city and in 2025 there was no asbestos detected in any of the samples.

7. WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The South Fork Water Treatment Plant has been operational and producing clear clean drinking water since December 2015.

South Fork Water Treatment Plant treats raw water using the following process: coarse screening, fine screening, flocculation and chemical mixing (if required), ultra membrane filtration, ultra violet irradiation (secondary membranes only) and chlorine injection.

8. WATER CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

The following summarizes City water consumption data for 2025:

- Total volume delivered: 13,675 million litres (ML)
- Population served: 111,845 (BC government statistics 2025)
- Average consumption*: 334 litres/person/day
(Canadian average 401 litres/person/day)
- Average residential only consumption: 183 litres/person/day
(Canadian average 223 litres/ person/day in 2021 for properties that utilize water metres)
- Average daily amount*: 37.36 million litres / day
- Summer peak day demand*: 72.197 million litres on September 10, or 646 litres/person/day
- Winter minimum day demand*: 25.689 million litres on December 12, or 230 litres/person/day

(* includes residential, commercial, industrial and institutional water demands.)

Statistic	Water Audit			2025
	2012	2017	2023	
Annual Production	15,575,392 m ³	13,775,700 m ³	14,145,900 m ³	13,675,493 m ³
Population (census data)	84,741	91,506	107,865	111,845
Revenue (billed from water generated)	72.00%	78.30%	77.92%	N/A
Electricity Generated & Sold to BC Hydro	0 MWh	880 MWh	773 MWh	806 MWh
Infrastructure Leakage Index	1.54	1.13	2.23	N/A
Real Losses (leakage)	9.83%	8.27%	17.57%	N/A
Apparent Losses (unauthorized consumption, meter inaccuracies & data handling errors)	438 ML	302 ML	304 ML	N/A
Bulk Water Sales*	84 ML	123 ML	45 ML	47 ML
Length of Watermains	615 km	636 km	666 km	660 km
Number of Water Meters	24,276	26,119	26,907	27,735

*Prior to 2020 the Public Works fill station was not metered and volumes were assumed based on the size of tank filled.

10. MAINTENANCE AND FLUSHING PROGRAM

Regular inspections, maintenance and water quality testing is performed weekly by certified water operators (as per the Canadian Drinking Water Regulations) to ensure optimal operation of the City's water system.

The City performs systematic flushing of the entire water supply and distribution piping system in the spring of each year. Flushing is a process of sending a rapid flow of water through the water pipes to clean them. This helps to maintain water quality by removing sediments and stagnant stale water from low points in the pipe network and at watermain dead ends. Flushing takes place in spring when the watershed lakes are full from winter rains and there typically is some snowpack on the surrounding mountains.

Flushing activities may cause a temporary discoloration of your water in your home. While the discoloration is unpleasant, it is not harmful. If this happens wait thirty to sixty minutes, then turn on your cold water taps and let them run for ten to fifteen minutes.

11. CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

In the interest of maintaining safe drinking water, the City of Nanaimo has implemented a Cross Connection Control Program. The purpose of this program (adopted on March 19, 2018) is to ensure that non-potable water cannot be introduced into the City of Nanaimo water supply system due to a backflow situation.

The Cross Connection Control Coordinator performs assessments on existing facilities to determine whether there is a potential for contaminated water to flow back into the water distribution system. Backflow prevention devices are installed to stop this possible contamination.

Backflow Prevention devices are documented and tracked to ensure they are receiving annual testing. This annual testing must be carried out by a certified Cross Connection Control Backflow Assembly Tester.

By the end of 2025, the City was tracking 3,267 backflow devices across 1,621 facilities. All new construction is built to BC Building Code standards, including CSA B64, with any newly installed devices added to the tracking system. Annual testing is continuing to be carried out, with reminder notices issued to property owners to encourage timely adherence to testing requirements. The City remains engaged in following up with existing facilities that are not meeting current guidelines to support overall program effectiveness.

12. OPERATIONAL CHANGES FOR WATER SUPPLY

The completion of the Midtown Water Supply Project significantly changed the operation and flow dynamics of the water distribution system serving north Nanaimo. Prior to its completion, the College Reservoir functioned as a hydraulic grade break within the system supplying the Lost Lake, Rod Glenn, and Tanya Reservoirs. With the Midtown system now bypassing the College Reservoir, the northern service area can be supplied entirely by gravity, eliminating the need for booster pumping and improving overall system efficiency.

As a result of these changes, the majority of the City's reservoirs now receive water directly from the Water Treatment Plant Clearwell. This introduced the potential for multiple reservoirs to simultaneously request water, creating a risk of drawing the Clearwell level below acceptable operating limits before treatment plant production could be increased to meet demand. To mitigate this risk, the system's operating strategy was revised so that reservoirs are filled sequentially based on priority and operational need. This approach helps maintain stable Clearwell levels, reduces unnecessary stress on the Water Treatment Plant, and ensures a reliable and efficient supply of water throughout the distribution system.

13. CAPITAL UPGRADES TO THE WATER SUPPLY

Following the successful completion of the Midtown Water Supply Project, 2025 was dedicated to planning and preparing for upcoming capital infrastructure initiatives. Key efforts focused on advancing project development and assessing long-term infrastructure requirements. Through this work, it was determined that infrastructure upgrade priorities should shift from north Nanaimo to south Nanaimo to better support anticipated future water demand and growth.

14. OPERATING CHANGES FOR WATER SUPPLY AND RECREATIONAL DAMS

The siphon and hydroelectric generator system installed in 2025 at Jump Creek Dam was fully commissioned and brought online to provide a reliable and continuous source of electric power throughout most of the year. This system harnesses the natural hydraulic head at Jump Creek dam to generate electricity. The availability of continuous hydroelectric power at Jump Creek Dam has significantly enhanced operational reliability, reduced dependence on propane powered generators, and reduced the consumption of fuel through the winter months.

To strengthen monitoring capabilities and enhance overall site security, closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems were installed at both the Jump Lake and South Fork dams.

These installations provide continuous visual surveillance of key dam infrastructure, including spillways, gate mechanisms, access points, and surrounding areas. The cameras enable real-time monitoring by operations staff and support rapid response in the event of unusual activity, environmental changes, or potential security concerns. Overall, the deployment of CCTV at both dam sites has significantly enhanced the organization's ability to maintain safe, secure, and well-monitored water infrastructure.

In late 2025, the Waterworks Supply staff and the Water Resources staff were consolidated into a single shared workspace within the Public Works building. Prior to this integration, the two groups operated from separate locations within the building, which often created logistical challenges and limited opportunities for day-to-day communication. The relocation included a renovation of the workspace featuring improved layout, a shared meeting space, and better access to common resources, enabling staff to work more closely on project planning, procurement, field coordination, and problem solving. As a result, the consolidation has contributed to increased efficiency, reduced response times, and a more unified approach to supporting water system operations across the organization.

15. CAPITAL UPGRADES FOR WATER SUPPLY AND RECREATIONAL DAMS

Monitoring and security at Jump Lake Dam had long been constrained by the lack of a dependable power source to power communication devices. The site previously relied on solar-charged battery systems, which only provided intermittent and inconsistent electricity. This limitation affected the operation of essential SCADA monitoring equipment especially during the winter months when consistent monitoring was essential. It also constrained the expansion on monitoring equipment, including a satellite-based internet connection and remote surveillance cameras, both of which require stable, continuous power to ensure reliable data transmission and real-time oversight of dam conditions.

In 2025, a siphon-powered generation system was installed at Jump Creek Dam to address these challenges and establish a year-round, uninterrupted power supply. The system consists of two Jet Stream engine turbines integrated into a siphon assembly that utilizes the hydraulic head at the dam to generate electricity as water is conveyed through the system. The associated electrical controls, monitoring hardware, and power-conditioning components were installed inside a 20-foot C-can located adjacent to the base of the dam spillway. This installation not only stabilized the site's electrical reliability but also significantly enhanced the dam's monitoring and security capabilities by enabling continuous operation of all communication and surveillance infrastructure.



Figure 5: Jump Creek Siphon C-can

16. AVAILABILITY OF THE REPORT

This report may be found on the City's website at www.nanaimo.ca / Departments / Engineering/Public Works / Water Supply / Water Quality and Treatment / 2025 Water Quality Report.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact the City of Nanaimo Public Works at:

e-mail: public.worksinfo@nanaimo.ca
phone: (250) 758-5222
mail: City of Nanaimo, Public Works,
2020 Labieux Road, Nanaimo,
V9T 6J9.

17. APPENDIX A – ANALYTICAL TEST RESULTS

***There were no adverse laboratory test results for the City of Nanaimo Water Resources & Supply during 2025**

Analytical Test Results: (All values are reported in mg/L unless otherwise noted)

Microbiological Parameters:

Microbiological Parameters	MAC or IMAC	No. of Samples	No. of Detectable Results	No. of Adverse Results	Method	Sampling Date	Results		Comments
							Min.	Max.	
Total Coliform (counts/100ml) *	Not Detectable	947	1	0	Membrane Filtration	Jan - Dec	<1	1	Parameter sampled is used to test for the possible presence of fecal matter. Zero detectable test results indicates that Total Coliforms were not detected.
<i>E. Coli</i> (counts/100ml) *	Not Detectable	947	0	0	Membrane Filtration	Jan - Dec	<1	<1	Parameter sampled is used to test for the possible presence of fecal matter. Zero detectable test results indicates that <i>E. Coli</i> was not detected.

Operational Parameters:

Operational Parameters	MAC or IMAC	Objective AO/OG	No. of Samples	Sampling Date	Results			Comments
					Min.	Max.	Avg.	
Chlorine Residual ^{1,2} , Free (mg/L)		0.2 to 4.0	Continuous monitoring plus 1 grab sample per day	Jan - Dec	0.81	1.35	1.029	The maintenance of an adequate free chlorine residual is essential to the protection of public health. Values reported are based on the 6 daily grab samples. The regulated minimum for free chlorine residual concentration in a water distribution system is 0.2 mg/L at a pH 8.5 or less.
Chlorine Residual ¹ , Total (mg/L)			Continuous monitoring plus 1 grab sample per day	Jan - Dec	0.91	1.48	1.105	The maintenance of an adequate total chlorine residual is essential to the protection of public health. Values reported are based on daily grab samples.
Colour (TCU)		5	1 grab samples per day	Jan - Dec	0	4	1.4	Values reported are based on daily grab samples.
pH ¹ (no units)		6.5 – 8.5	Continuous monitoring plus 1 grab sample per day	Jan - Dec	6.79	7.92	7.34	Values reported are based on daily grab samples.
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	1.0		Continuous monitoring plus 1 grab sample per day	Jan - Dec	0.02	0.084	0.042	Turbidity (cloudiness) of water is an indication of the presence of particles in the water. If excessive, it may interfere with proper disinfection. Values reported are based on daily grab samples.
Aluminum (mg/L)		0.2	1 grab sample per day	Jan - Dec	0.003	0.052	0.020	Aluminum levels are slightly elevated during treatment as a result of the use of ACH to help in the removal of particulates & dissolved organics.
UV Transmittance ¹ (%) (UV254)			Continuous monitoring plus 1 grab sample per day	Jan - Dec	84.8	98.3	94.7	UV Transmittance is a direct indicator of dissolved organics in water. If values begin to drop, chlorine demand will increase which could result in elevated levels of disinfection by-products (DBP's).

Inorganic Parameters:

Inorganic Parameters		MAC or IMAC (mg/L)	Objective AO/OG	Required Frequency of Testing (months)	2025				Reportable Detection Limit (mg/L)	Comments
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1.	Antimony	0.006		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00002	
2.	Arsenic	0.010		12	NT	NT	0.0002	NT	0.0001	
3.	Barium	1.0		12	NT	NT	0.0065	NT	0.00001	
4.	Boron	5.0		12	NT	NT	0.004	NT	0.0002	
5.	Cadmium	0.005		12	NT	NT	0.00002	NT	0.000001	
6.	Chromium	0.05		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00005	
7.	Mercury	0.001		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00002	
8.	Selenium	0.05		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.001	
9.	Uranium	0.02		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	

Organic Parameters:

Organic Parameters		MAC or IMAC (mg/L)	Objective AO/OG	Required Frequency of Testing (months)	2025				Reportable Detection Limit (mg/L)	Comments
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1.	Alachlor	0.005		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00002	Herbicide
2.	Aldicarb			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Insecticide
3.	Aldrin + Dieldrin			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Insecticide
4.	Azinphos-methyl	0.02		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00002	Insecticide
5.	Bendiocarb			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Insecticide
6.	Benzene	0.005		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00032	An aromatic hydrocarbon present in gasoline
7.	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.00001		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.000004	A polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) that forms during the combustion of organic matter (eg. emissions from burning fossil fuels)
8.	Carbaryl	0.09		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Insecticide
9.	Carbofuran	0.09		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Insecticide
10.	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.005		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00016	An organic liquid that is primarily released from man-made sources; used in industrial and agricultural process
11.	Chlorpyrifos	0.09		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00002	Pesticide
12.	Diazinon	0.02		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00002	Insecticide
13.	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.2	0.003	12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00041	An organic compound used in both industrial and commercial products (coolant, degreaser, solvent)
14.	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.005	0.001	12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00036	An organic compound used in both industrial and commercial products (deodorizer, fungicide, lubricant)
15.	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00035	An organic chemical with many industrial and commercial applications (solvent, fumigant, ingredient in plastics etc.)
16.	1,1-Dichloroethylene (vinylidene chloride)	0.014		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00033	Volatile organic compound; imported for use in the food packaging and textile industries
17.	Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	0.05		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00035	Volatile organic compound used in a variety of industries (electronics, textiles, pharmaceuticals, plastics etc.)
18.	Diclofop-methyl	0.009		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.0004	Herbicide

Organic Parameters		MAC or IMAC (mg/L)	Objective AO/OG	Required Frequency of Testing (months)	2025				Reportable Detection Limit (mg/L)	Comments
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
19.	Dimethoate	0.02		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00003	Insecticide
20.	Heptachlor + Heptachlor Epoxide	0.003		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Insecticide
21.	Lindane (Total)			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Pesticide
22.	Malathion	0.19		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00002	Insecticide
23.	Methoxychlor			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Insecticide
24.	Metolachlor	0.05		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Herbicide
25.	Metribuzin	0.08		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00002	Herbicide
26.	Parution	0.05		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00002	Insecticide
27.	Pentachlorophenol	0.06		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00015	An organic compound; used as a pesticide and wood preservative (manufacture and use banned since the 1980's)
28.	Phorate	0.002		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Insecticide
29.	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00004	An organic compound; used in electrical equipment and as a fire retardant (use has been banned since the 1980's)
30.	Prometryn	0.001		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00003	Herbicide
31.	Terbufos	0.001		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Insecticide
32.	Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)	0.030		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00035	An organic compound; used as a solvent in dry cleaning and metal cleaning industries
33.	Triallate			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	Herbicide
34.	Trichloroethylene	0.05		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00044	Volatile organic compound; used in metal degreasing operations and chemical manufacturing
35.	Trifluralin	0.045		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00002	Herbicide
36.	Vinyl Chloride	0.002		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00017	Volatile organic compound; Used in making PVC (polyvinyl chloride) plastic items

General Chemistry and Physical Parameters:

General Chemistry and Physical Parameters	MAC or IMAC (mg/L)	Objective AO/OG (mg/L)	Required Frequency of Testing (months)	2025				Reportable Detection Limit (mg/L)	Comments
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Alkalinity (Total as CaCO ₃)		30 – 500	12	23	21	17	11	2	
Asbestos (711 Homestead)			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.1435MFL	
Asbestos (2664 Willow Grouse)			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.1435MFL	
Asbestos (6426 Dover)			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.1435MFL	
Asbestos (Hydrant 380)			12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.1435MFL	
Chloride		250	12	NT	NT	5.73	NT	0.05	
Copper		1.0	12	NT	NT	0.0012	NT	0.0002	
Dissolved Organic Carbon (mg/L as C)		5	12	NT	NT	1.4	1.4	0.1	
Ethylbenzene		0.0024	12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.1	
Geosmin (ng/L)			NR	NT	NT	NT	NT	3.0 ng/L	Geosmin is an Organic Compound which indicates possible offensive taste & odor in drinking water
Haloacetic Acids (2450 Northfield Rd.)		0.080	3	0.0470	0.0452	0.0372	0.0429	0.012	The standard is expressed as a running annual average of quarterly samples measured at a point reflecting the maximum residence time in the distribution system. Running annual average: 0.0431mg/L
Haloacetic Acids (3600 Place Rd.)		0.080	3	0.0372	0.0439	0.0204	0.0439	0.012	The standard is expressed as a running annual average of quarterly samples measured at a point reflecting the maximum residence time in the distribution system. Running annual average: 0.0364mg/L
Haloacetic Acids (34 Turnabout View)		0.080	3	0.0272	0.0459	0.0306	0.0575	0.012	The standard is expressed as a running annual average of quarterly samples measured at a point reflecting the maximum residence time in the distribution system. Running annual average: 0.0403mg/L
Haloacetic Acids (907 Yee Place)		0.080	3	0.0270	0.0278	0.0254	0.0235	0.012	The standard is expressed as a running annual average of quarterly samples measured at a point reflecting the maximum residence time in the distribution system. Running annual average: 0.0259mg/L
Hardness (mg/L as CaCO ₃)			12	NT	NT	15	8	5	

General Chemistry and Physical Parameters	MAC or IMAC (mg/L)	Objective AO/OG (mg/L)	Required Frequency of Testing (months)	2025				Reportable Detection Limit (mg/L)	Comments
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Iron		0.30	12	NT	NT	0.002	NT	0.002	
Lead	0.005		12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.00001	
Manganese		0.05	12	NT	NT	0.004	NT	0.001	
2-Methylisoborneol (MIB) (ng/L)			NR	NT	NT	NT	NT	3.0 ng/L	MIB is an Organic Chemical and indicator of the presence of Algae.
Nitrate	10.0		3	ND	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	Where both nitrate and nitrite are present, the total of the two should not exceed 10 mg/L (as nitrogen)
Nitrite	1.0		3	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.01	Where both nitrate and nitrite are present, the total of the two should not exceed 10 mg/L (as nitrogen)
PFAS (Jump Lake)		2.0ng/L	12	NT	NT	ND	NT	2.0ng/L	
PFAS (SFWTP Raw)		2.0ng/L	12	NT	NT	ND	NT	2.0ng/L	
PFAS (SFWTP Treated)		2.0ng/L	12	NT	NT	ND	NT	2.0ng/L	
PFAS (Tanya Reservoir)		2.0ng/L	12	NT	NT	ND	NT	2.0ng/L	
Sodium		20	12	NT	NT	4.9	NT	0.1	The local Medical Officer of Health must be notified when the sodium concentration exceeds 20 mg/L so that this information may be communicated to local physicians for their use with patients on sodium-restricted diets.
Sulphate		500	12	NT	NT	0.8	NT	0.1	
Sulfide		0.05	12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.002	
Toluene		0.024	12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.0002	
Total Dissolved Solids		500	12	NT	NT	52	NT	5	
Trihalomethanes (2450 Northfield Rd.)	0.100		3	0.0303	0.0687	0.0370	0.0916	0.0005	The standard is expressed as a running annual average of quarterly samples measured at a point reflecting the maximum residence time in the distribution system. Running annual average: 0.0567mg/L

General Chemistry and Physical Parameters	MAC or IMAC (mg/L)	Objective AO/OG (mg/L)	Required Frequency of Testing (months)	2025				Reportable Detection Limit (mg/L)	Comments
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Trihalomethanes (3600 Place Rd.)	0.100		3	0.0495	0.0529	0.0536	0.0875	0.0005	The standard is expressed as a running annual average of quarterly samples measured at a point reflecting the maximum residence time in the distribution system. Running annual average: 0.0609mg/L
Trihalomethanes (34 Turnabout View)	0.100		3	0.0429	0.0562	0.0474	0.0786	0.0005	The standard is expressed as a running annual average of quarterly samples measured at a point reflecting the maximum residence time in the distribution system. Running annual average: 0.0563mg/L
Trihalomethanes (907 Yee Place)	0.100		3	0.0393	0.0366	0.0400	0.0426	0.0005	The standard is expressed as a running annual average of quarterly samples measured at a point reflecting the maximum residence time in the distribution system. Running annual average: 0.0396mg/L
Xylenes		0.3	12	NT	NT	ND	NT	0.1	
Zinc		5.0	12	NT	NT	0.0015	NT	0.0005	

Discussion of Analytical Results:

* Indicator of adverse water quality

¹ In addition to the analytical samples noted above, chlorine residual, pH, UV Transmittance, and turbidity are measured on a continuous basis at the treatment facility using on-line instrumentation.

NT – Not Tested
NR – Not Required
ND – Not Detected

Monthly Water Quality Results:

South Fork Water Treatment Plant												
	January	February	March	Monthly Summary of Water Quality, Chemical and Operating Data 2025								
	q1	q1	q1	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	q1	q1	q1	q2	q2	q2	q3	q3	q3	q4	q4	q4
<u>FLOW (m³)</u>												
Raw Water	888,470.00	812,760.00	934,799.00	913,232.00	1,158,083.00	1,461,919.00	1,661,493.00	1,548,783.00	1,432,075.00	936,308.00	847,877.00	846,931.00
Treated Water (To Customer)	883,129.00	816,893.00	927,887.00	901,488.00	1,149,312.00	1,449,707.00	1,646,461.00	1,538,543.00	1,418,798.00	931,956.00	840,536.00	838,960.00
Backpulse Water	10,861.99	10,034.16	11,560.07	11,200.98	14,198.79	17,953.73	20,132.27	19,199.21	17,515.93	11,333.46	10,375.21	10,558.49
Raw peak day flow - 2024	37,421.00	29,715.00	31,862.00	47,598.00	47,652.00	49,145.00	66,514.00	58,222.00	51,102.00	36,843.00	40,296.00	41,649.00
Raw peak day flow - 2025	30,488.00	30,130.00	47,601.00	37,140.00	48,263.00	57,220.00	61,557.00	62,078.00	74,510.00	35,434.00	33,351.00	38,583.00
Raw average day flow	28,660.32	29,027.14	32,234.45	31,490.76	39,933.90	50,411.00	57,292.88	53,406.31	49,381.90	32,286.48	29,237.14	29,204.52
Neutralized Discharge	2,262.10	2,137.70	2,154.30	2,054.70	2,172.50	2,176.20	2,162.40	2,190.00	2,157.70	1,949.20	1,896.90	2,122.60
Treated peak day flow (To Customer)	30,087.00	40,569.00	47,252.00	36,799.00	48,500.00	56,704.00	61,166.00	61,518.00	73,811.00	35,936.00	31,373.00	38,040.00
Treated average day flow (To Customer)	28,488.03	29,174.75	31,996.10	31,085.79	39,631.45	49,989.90	56,774.52	53,053.21	48,924.07	32,136.41	28,984.00	28,860.69
<u>RAW WATER (Lab Results)</u>												
Average pH	7.18	7.11	7.10	7.07	6.99	6.97	7.06	6.96	6.95	7.00	7.08	7.09
Average Temperature (°C)												
Average Turbidity(NTU)	0.38	0.36	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.34	0.42	0.58	0.63	0.38	0.34	0.45
Average Colour (TCU)	8.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	13.00	12.00	12.00
Average UVT (%)	88.80	88.00	86.30	89.10	90.20	90.80	90.50	90.10	90.10	83.50	83.30	83.00
<u>TREATED WATER (Lab Results)</u>												
Total Bacteria - number of safe samples												
Total Bacteria - number of unsafe samples												
Average Colour (TCU)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
Average Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	1.03	1.06	1.02	0.98	1.04	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.99	1.02	1.23
Average pH	7.46	7.47	7.35	7.36	7.34	7.25	7.30	7.23	7.21	7.14	7.56	7.43
Average Turbidity(NTU)	0.048	0.045	0.042	0.046	0.045	0.048	0.042	0.045	0.042	0.037	0.035	0.036
Average UVT (%)	93.90	93.40	94.50	94.40	94.60	95.40	95.50	96.10	95.70	94.90	93.50	93.70
<u>POTABLE WATER (SCADA Results)</u>												
Free Chlorine - Min (mg/L)	0.95	0.97	0.92	0.91	1.00	0.93	0.95	0.93	0.89	0.86	0.81	1.06
Free Chlorine - Max (mg/L)	1.08	1.21	1.13	1.05	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.24	1.35
Total Chlorine - Min (Lab Results) (mg/L)	1.03	0.97	1.02	0.97	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.92	0.91	1.14
Total Chlorine - Max (Lab Results) (mg/L)	1.22	1.27	1.18	1.12	1.17	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.03	1.35	1.48
Turbidity- Max (NTU)	0.080	0.075	0.070	0.062	0.070	0.084	0.080	0.070	0.070	0.060	0.055	0.053
pH - Min	7.21	7.28	6.80	7.15	7.17	7.00	7.13	6.97	7.03	6.79	7.12	7.28
pH - Max	7.83	7.70	7.69	7.72	7.51	7.48	7.48	7.38	7.31	7.51	7.92	7.57