CITY OF
SWIFT CURRENT
where life makes sense

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

2025 YEAR END REPORT

Prepared by:

BRYAN COBB

SUPERINTENDENT

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Water Treatment Plant Information

The Swift Current Water Treatment Plant serves water to the City and several outlying residents in the Swift Current Rural Municipality. The water source is the Duncairn Dam which supplies water to the Swift Current Dam. The plant, which is located at the Swift Current Dam, treats and pumps water into the distribution system via South Hill Reservoir.

The Process

Pre-treatment

The process of the water treatment plant involves multiple physical and chemical treatments. The first section of this process is the pre-treatment of the water. Two chemicals are used here. First is potassium permanganate, which removes manganese and reduces tastes and odours, followed by powder activated carbon. The carbon removes some disinfection by-products and treats seasonal tastes and odours.

Primary Treatment

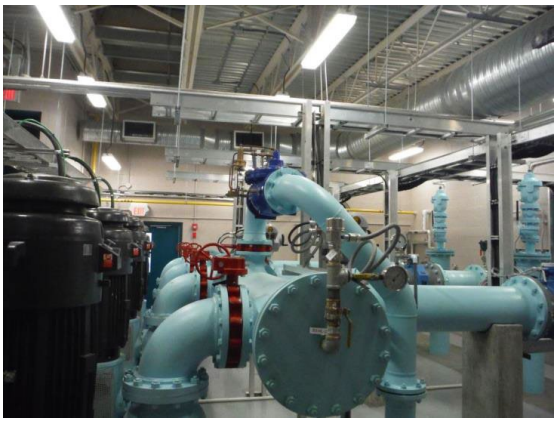
Pre-treatment is followed by Actiflo clarifiers for primary treatment. Primary treatment is coagulation and ballasted flocculation. Aluminum sulfate is added to help particles in the water to collect and stick together. This process is called coagulation. This is quickly followed by ballasted flocculation when a polymer and microsand are added to make the coagulated particles heavier.

Filtration

After the Actiflo clarifiers, the pH of the water is adjusted with sodium hydroxide to a neutral pH of 7.25 and adjusted as needed to ensure treated water is non-corrosive. The filters take out any particles that were not taken out during primary treatment.

Disinfection and Fluoridation

After filtration, chlorine is added for disinfection. Fluoride is added for dental hygiene. This is followed by ultraviolet disinfection which will inactivate any living cell that has not been killed by the chlorine.



Distribution

After the water is disinfected, it is pumped in the South Hill Reservoir. South Hill holds around 6.8 million liters of water. From the South Hill Reservoir, the water is pumped into the water distribution system and the North Hill Reservoir. North Hill Reservoir also holds 6.8 million liters.

Winter average usage is around 6 million liters of water per day. Summer usage is around 12-15 million liters per day with peak times reaching above 22 million liters of water. The max flow rating for the plant is 26 million liters per day.

Latest Upgrades

2012 – Extensive remodeling done. Actiflo clarifiers with pH adjustment and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection were added. Along with a new laboratory and chemical storage facilities.

2019 – Replaced Actiflo lamella tube settlers and installed Actiflo air scour cleaning system.

2020 – Installed laser turbidimeters to filter monitoring and upgraded filter control lines to stainless steel. Completed bulk water station upgrade to RFID card system.

2022 – Residual Management pump station completed. This station diverts all WTP residuals away from the Swift Current Creek and sends to the Swift Current Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Capital Items for 2025 Totals

1)	Actuator Valve Replacement	$24,217.65
2)	Filter Media Replacement	$77,555.70
3)	Chlorinator Replacement	$42,449.33
4)	Alum Dosing Pump Replacement	$30,780.69
5)	Reservoir & Booster Station Maintenance	$1,240.39
6)	WTP Building & Grounds Maintenance	$14,549.41
7)	Pre-Contact Basin	$6,888.00

Water Treatment Plant Staff Certification & Education

Superintendent	Class 4 Water Treatment Class 3 Water Distribution
Sr. Operator	Class 4 Water Treatment Class 4 Water Distribution Class 4 Wastewater Collection
Operator	Class 3 Water Treatment Class 2 Water Distribution
Operator	Class 3 Water Treatment, Class 1 Water Distribution Class 1 Wastewater Treatment Class 1 Wastewater Collection
Operator	Class 2 Water Treatment Class 2 Water Distribution Class 2 Wastewater Treatment Class 2 Wastewater Collection
Operator	Class 2 Water Treatment Class 1 Water Distribution
Operator	Class 1 Water Treatment Class 1 Water Distribution
Operator	Class 1 Water Treatment Class 1 Water Distribution

Courses and Conventions:

Two Operators attended the Saskatchewan Water and Wastewater Association (SWWA) conference in Saskatoon.

Five Operators attended a Water Distribution 2/3 Exam Preparation course. Four Operators attended a Water Treatment Class 3/4 Exam Preparation course.

One Operator took the Level 2 Water Distribution Certification Preparation course from the Alberta Water & Wastewater Operator's Association.

One Operator took the Water Systems Operation and Maintenance Video Training Series from Sacramento State University.

Duties of Water Treatment Plant Operators

An operator performs many daily tasks, but whose primary function is the process control of the water treatment plant. Other duties include:

a: Startup, shut down, and making periodical operating checks of plant equipment.

b: Perform preventive maintenance.

c: Load and unload chemicals.

d: Perform corrective maintenance on plant mechanical equipment

e: Maintain plant records.

f: Monitor plant status and make appropriate process changes.

g: Collect representative water samples and perform laboratory tests on samples.

h: Order chemicals, repair parts and tools.

i: Conduct safety inspections, follow safety rules for plant operation and develop and conduct tailgate safety meetings.

j: Discuss water quality with the public, conduct plant tours, and participate in department/municipal public relations programs.

k: Communicate effectively with other operators and supervisors.

l: Calculate chemical feed rates, flow quantities, detention and contact times, hydraulic loading, as required for plant operation.

m: Fulfill all requirements of your facility's Permit to Operate.

n: Make or direct emergency repairs of adjustments to the facilities without compromising water quality or safe water quantity.

o: Monitor plant processes, interpret test results and make necessary adjustments.

p: Establish and adjust chemical feed rates.

q: Determine need for and perform filter backwash, clarifier cleaning, etc.

Duties of Maintenance Crew

a: Be able to perform all the duties of the Plant Operator.

b: Building maintenance for Water Treatment Plant and remote stations.

c: General servicing of equipment for Water Treatment Plant and remote stations.

d: Summer yard work for Water Treatment Plant and remote stations.

e: Maintaining 8th Northwest Transfer Station, 6th Northeast Booster Station, North and South Hill Reservoir and maintaining Bulk Water Station.

f: Cover holiday time taken by the Water Treatment Plant staff.

g: Cover time off accumulated by operators working statutory holidays.

h: Cover time off due to sickness or special leave.

i: Painting Water Treatment Plant and remote stations.

List of Water Samples Collected for Lab Tests

Daily samples taken and analyzed at the Water Treatment Plant.

a: Raw water taken from City Dam
b: Actiflo clarifier water
c: Treated effluent water

Requested water samples taken as required by the Water Security Agency

Four water samples collected weekly from various locations within the city. Samples were sent to the Provincial Lab for bacteriological analysis. The following samples were sent to the Provincial Lab for analysis:

January	- Trihalomethanes
March	- General Chemical- treated water
	- Raw water from City Dam
May	- Trihalomethanes
	- General Chemical- treated water
	- Raw water from City Dam
September	- Trihalomethanes
	- General Chemical- treated water
	- Raw water from City Dam
December	- Trihalomethanes
	- General Chemical- treated water
	- Raw water from City Dam

Six microcystin toxin samples taken from the treated water at the WTP were submitted during the summer months from May to October. The following samples were sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council for analysis:

January	- Haloacetic Acid
March	- Iron, manganese, and chlorophyll A
	- Chemical Health & Toxicity
May	- Iron, manganese, and chlorophyll A
	- Chemical Health & Toxicity
	- Haloacetic Acid
	- Synthetic Organics, Pesticides
	- Cyanide & Mercury

September	- Iron, manganese, and chlorophyll A
	- Chemical Health & Toxicity
	- Haloacetic Acid
December	- Iron, manganese, and chlorophyll A
	- Chemical Health & Toxicity
	- Haloacetic Acid

The following samples were sent to ALS Environmental Laboratories for analysis:

June	- Giardia & Cryptosporidium
September	- Giardia & Cryptosporidium
November	- PFOS & PFOA

List of Water Quality Monitors Online

Turbidity:	Raw Water
	Actiflo Clarifier
	All 10 Filter Effluents
	Treated Water
Chlorine:	Treated Water
	South Hill Reservoir
	North Hill Reservoir
pH:	Actiflo Clarifier
	Post Actiflo Clarifier
	Treated Water

Raw Water Source and Supply

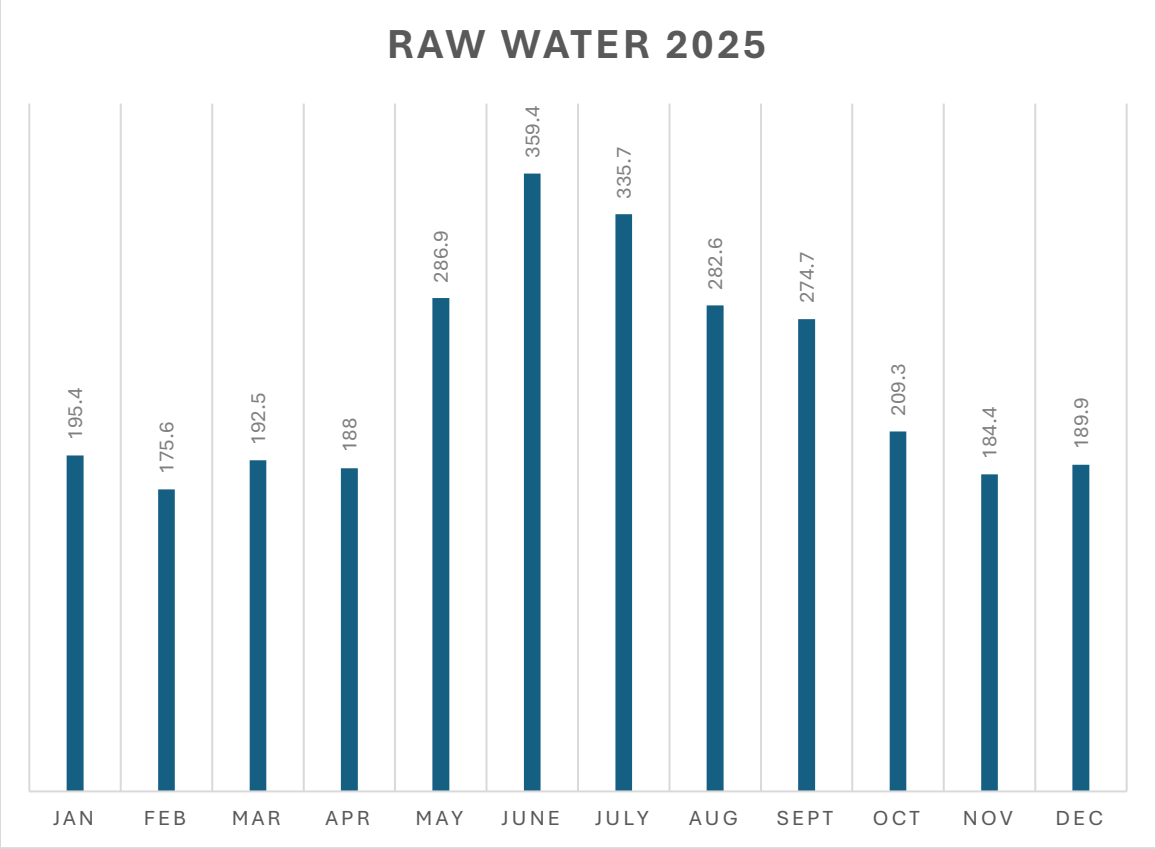
Source – Swift Current Creek via Duncairn Dam

Supply – adequate and consistent for the majority of 2025

Mild spring runoff conditions saw the water level at the Swift Current Weir rise 21 cm above normal operating conditions. Heavy rains in August created runoff-like conditions causing the water level at the Swift Current Weir to rise 16 cm within 24 hours, supplying poor raw water quality over a 2-week period.

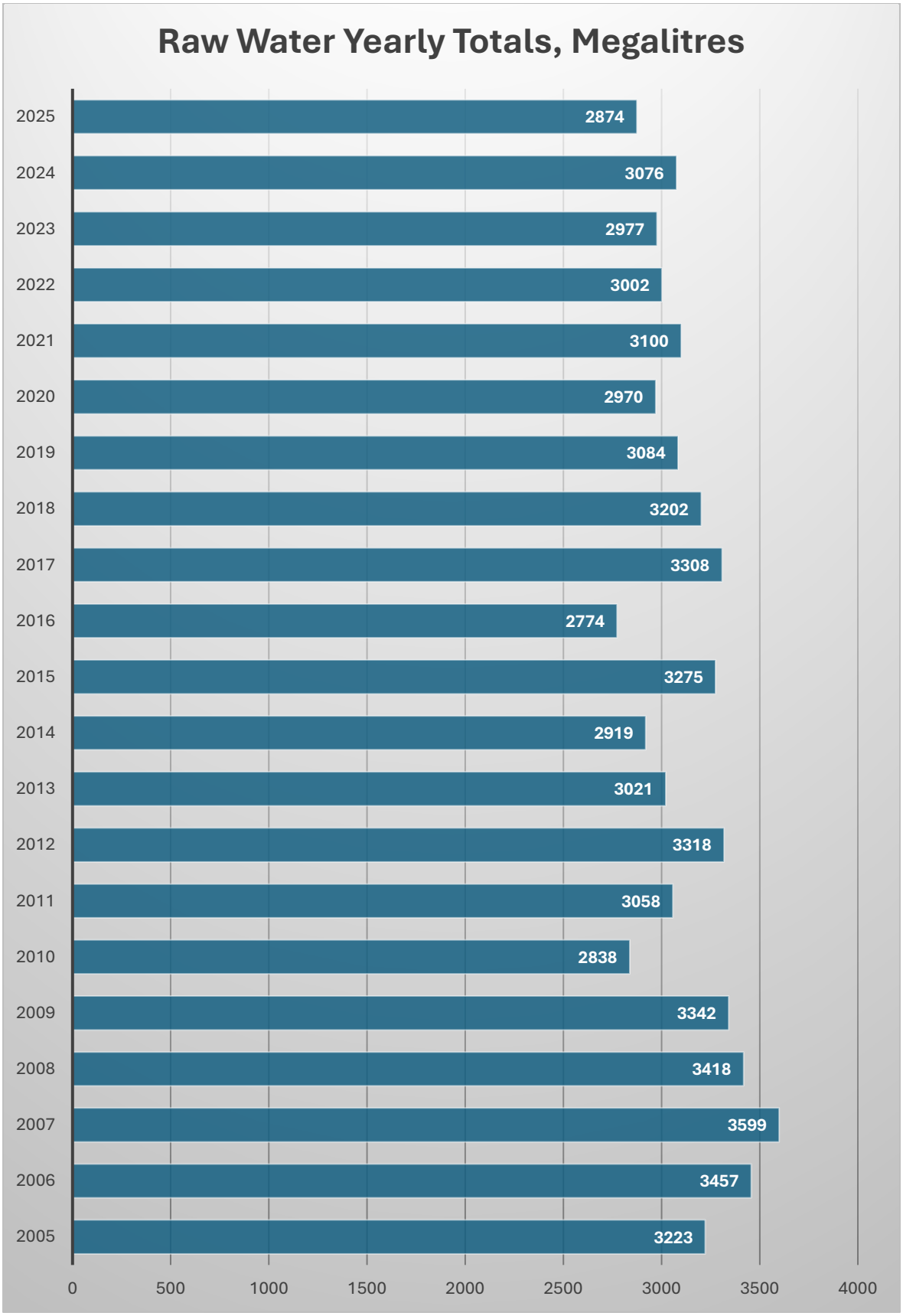
Total Raw Water Pumped Per Month For 2025

TOTAL RAW		
	Megalitres	Imperial Gallons
JAN	195.40	42981991
FEB	175.60	38626600
MAR	192.50	42344080
APR	188.00	41354218
MAY	286.90	63109177
JUNE	359.40	79056948
JULY	335.70	73843676
AUG	282.60	62163309
SEPT	274.70	60425552
OCT	209.30	46039563
NOV	184.40	40562329
DEC	189.90	41772160
Total	2874.40	632279607



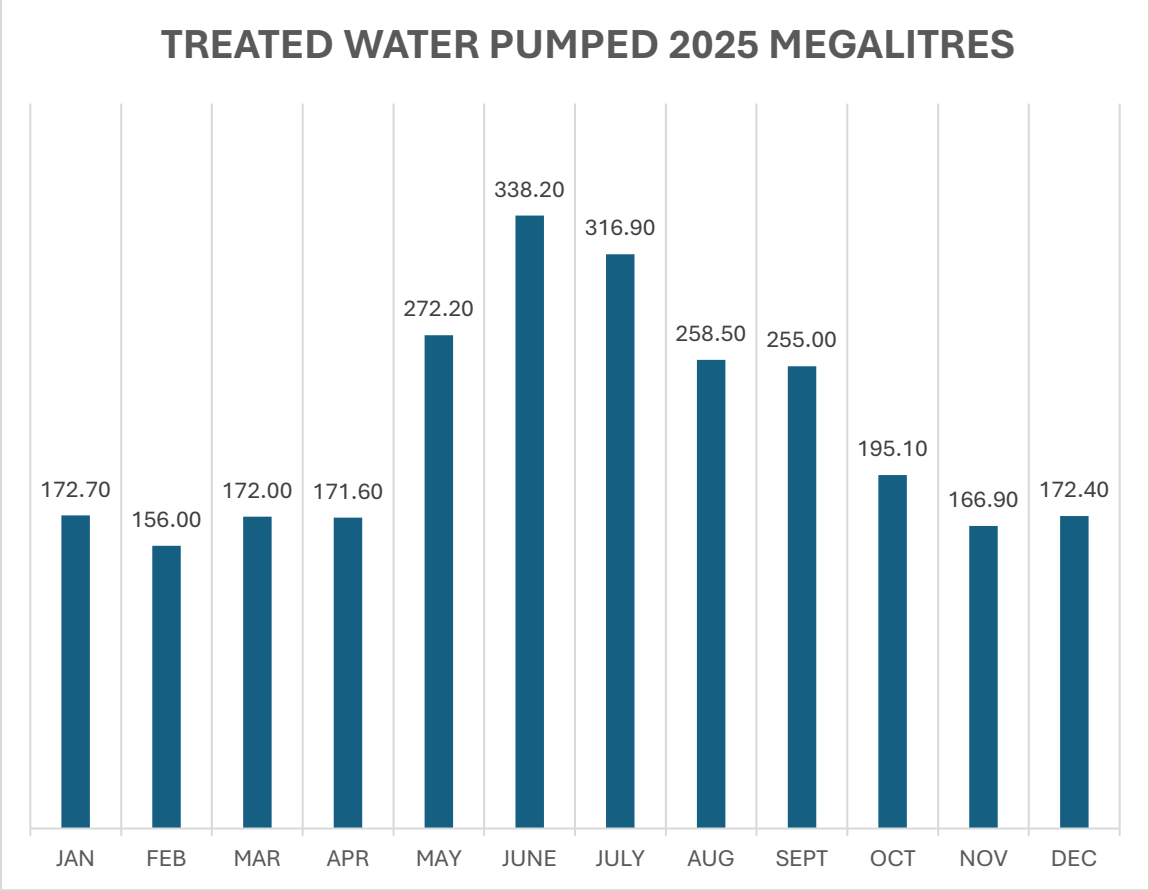
Total Raw Water Pumped Per Year from 2005- 2025

	Megalitres	Imperial Gallons
2005	3223	709,022,479
2006	3457	760,398,496
2007	3599	791,730,916
2008	3418	751,755,905
2009	3342	735,027,243
2010	2838	624,162,742
2011	3058	672,729,752
2012	3318	729,917,358
2013	3021	664,575,492
2014	2919	641,984,651
2015	3275	720,449,881
2016	2774	610,284,882
2017	3308	727,554,888
2018	3202	704,378,928
2019	3084	679,295,154
2020	2970	653,395,918
2021	3100	653,395,918
2022	3002	660,479,665
2023	2977	654,936,440
2024	3076	676,603,411
2025	2874	632,279,607


Raw Water Yearly Totals, Megalitres
2025
2874
2024
3076
2023
2977
2022
3002
2021
3100
2020
2970
2019
3084
2018
3202
2017
3308
2016
2774
2015
3275
2014
2919
2013
3021
2012
3318
2011
3058
2010
2838
2009
3342
2008
3418
2007
3599
2006
3457
2005
3223
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500
4000

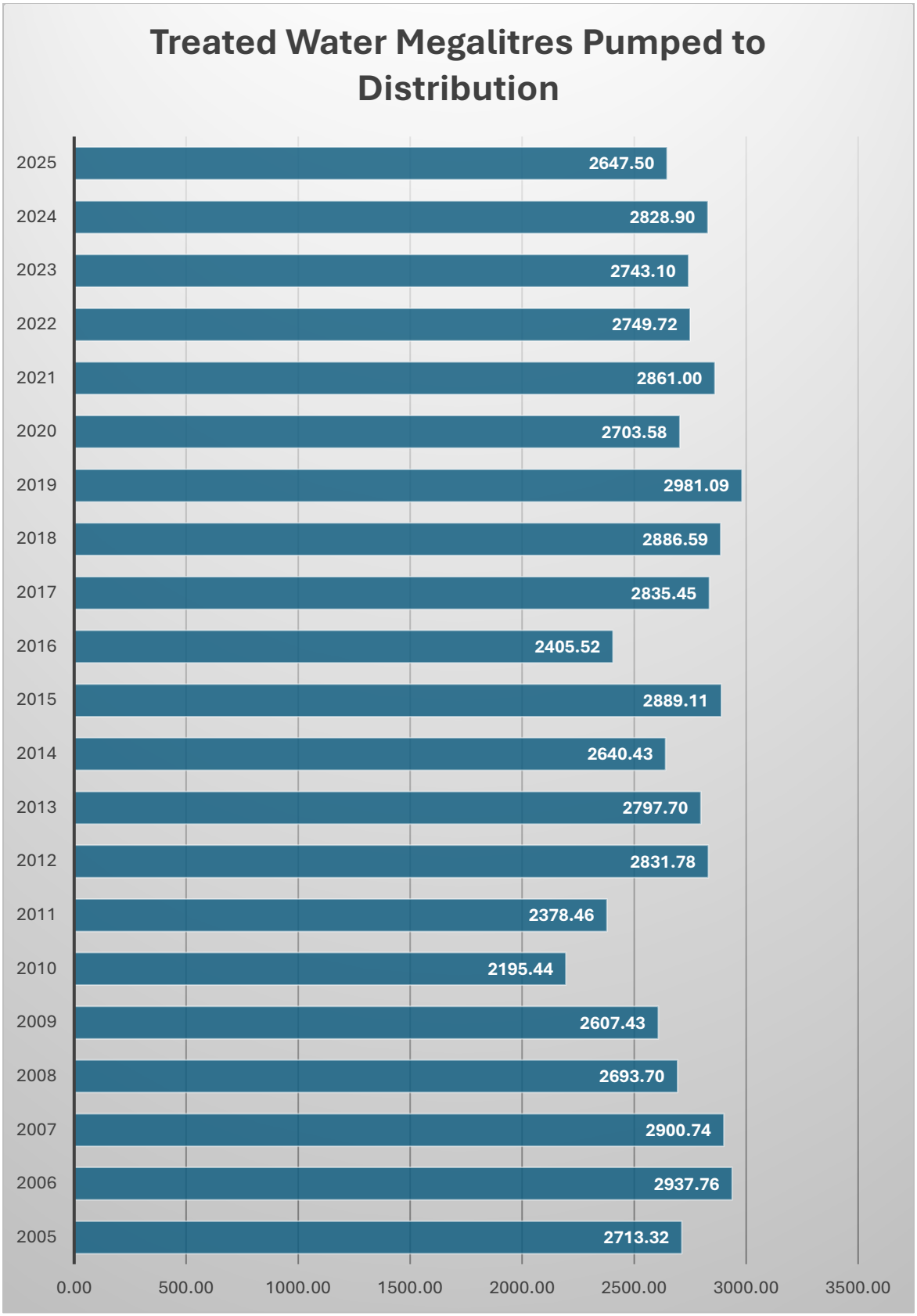
Total Treated Water Pumped into System Per Month For 2025

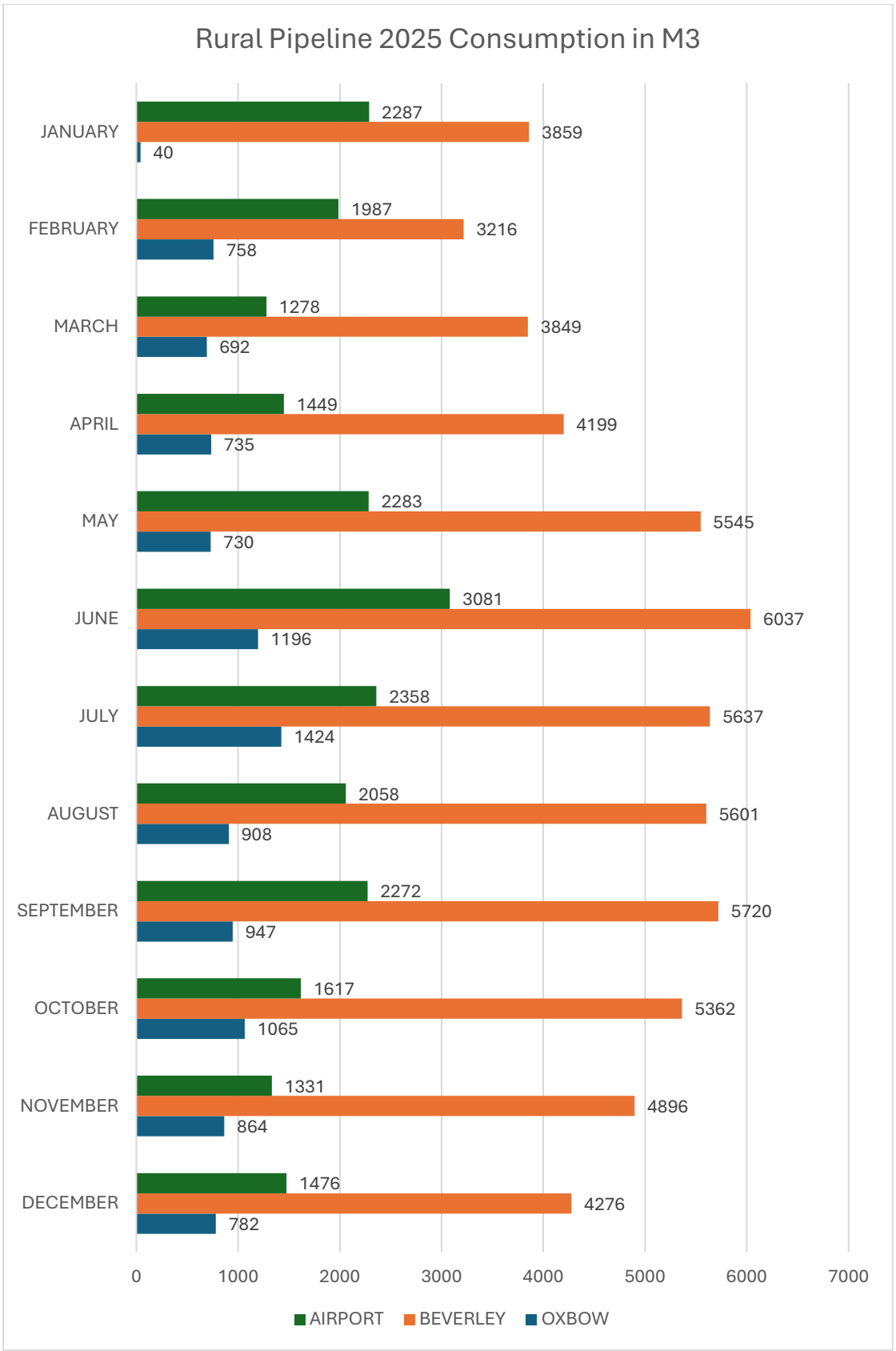
TOTAL TREATED		
	Megalitres	Imperial Gallons
JAN	172.70	37988689
FEB	156.00	34315203
MAR	172.00	37834711
APR	171.60	37746723
MAY	272.20	59875629
JUNE	338.20	74393600
JULY	316.90	69708255
AUG	258.50	56862051
SEPT	255.00	56092158
OCT	195.10	42916000
NOV	166.90	36712868
DEC	172.40	37922698
Total	2647.50	582368585



Total Treated Water Pumped into System for Years 2005- 2025

	Megalitres	Imperial Gallons
2005	2713.32	596846961
2006	2937.76	646216859
2007	2900.74	638073597
2008	2693.70	592531164
2009	2607.43	573554417
2010	2195.44	482929286
2011	2378.46	523188058
2012	2831.78	622904518
2013	2797.70	615407966
2014	2640.43	580813402
2015	2889.11	635515355
2016	2405.52	529140426
2017	2835.45	623711805
2018	2886.59	634961032
2019	2981.09	656627753
2020	2703.58	594703789
2021	2861.00	629331309
2022	2749.72	604853841
2023	2743.10	603397645
2024	2828.90	622271007
2025	2647.50	582368585


Treated Water Megalitres Pumped to Distribution
2025
2024
2023
2022
2021
2020
2019
2018
2017
2016
2015
2014
2013
2012
2011
2010
2009
2008
2007
2006
2005
2647.50
2828.90
2743.10
2749.72
2861.00
2703.58
2981.09
2886.59
2835.45
2405.52
2889.11
2640.43
2797.70
2831.78
2378.46
2195.44
2607.43
2693.70
2900.74
2937.76
2713.32
0.00
500.00
1000.00
1500.00
2000.00
2500.00
3000.00
3500.00


Rural Pipeline 2025 Consumption in M3
JANUARY
2287
3859
40
FEBRUARY
1987
3216
758
MARCH
1278
3849
692
APRIL
1449
4199
735
MAY
2283
5545
730
JUNE
3081
6037
1196
JULY
2358
5637
1424
AUGUST
2058
5601
908
SEPTEMBER
2272
5720
947
OCTOBER
1617
5362
1065
NOVEMBER
1331
4896
864
DECEMBER
1476
4276
782
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
AIRPORT
BEVERLEY
OXBOW

Chemicals Used In 2025 (Kg)

	POWER USED kW/H	LIQUID ALUM	CARBON	CHLORINE	FLUORIDE 25%	POT. PERM.
JAN	122087	48024	1367.80	883	472	324.29
FEB	106328	45124	1327	809	402	317.49
MAR	108550	57304	2788	843	457	784.46
APR	106864	59044	2820	670	473	400.00
MAY	140137	78184	3158	1019	647	650.00
JUNE	170953	96744	2700.30	1232	816	600.00
JULY	165845	88624	2349.90	1206	766	625.00
AUG	146520	87348	2562.70	1360	655	900.00
SEPT	134859	89436	2747.00	1217	629	597.96
OCT	115260	48942	501.00	333	503	325.00
NOV	111772	46168	1844.00	610	413	200.00
DEC	113964	55216	1899.00	728	436	191.44
Total	**1543139**	**800158**	**26064.70**	**10910**	**6669**	**5915.64**

Chemicals Used In 2025 (Kg) (Cont'd)

	CLEARPAC	ISOFLOC CP 1609	CO2	SODIUM HYDROXIDE	MICROSAND	DIESEL FUEL (LITRES)
JAN	99	50		9480	681.00	102.30
FEB	69	100		8840	181.60	72.00
MAR	0	75		11120	2043.00	92.00
APR	0	75		8680	953.40	684.00
MAY	0	100		12720	544.80	153.00
JUNE	0	125		14400	817.20	1714.00
JULY	0	100		13600	817.20	0
AUG	154	175		15800	839.90	841.00
SEPT	0	125		13600	817.20	649.10
OCT	0	50		7629	723.95	2443.00
NOV	0	100		8480	953.40	413.00
DEC	9	125		9880	544.80	149.00
Total	**331**	**1200**	**0**	**134229**	**9917.45**	**7312.40**

Statistics of Treated Water Pumped into System

Event	Date	Megaliters	Imperial Gallons
Peak day for treated water pumped in 2024	03-July-25	15.30	3,365,529
Record peak day	28-Jun-88	24.83	5,461,830
Total treated water pumped for	2025	2647.50	582,368,585
Record year high for total pumped water	1988	3370.29	741,359,321
Average treated water pumped per day in	2015	7.92	1,742,154
Average treated water pumped per day in	2016	6.57	1,445,196
Average treated water pumped per day in	2017	7.77	1,709,159
Average treated water pumped per day in	2018	7.91	1,739,955
Average treated water pumped per day in	2019	8.17	1,797,147
Average treated water pumped per day in	2020	7.39	1,624,869
Average treated water pumped per day in	2021	7.84	1,722,359
Average treated water pumped per day in	2022	7.52	1,654,169
Average treated water pumped per day in	2023	7.52	1,654,169
Average Treated water pumped per day in	2024	7.73	1,700,362
Average Treated water pumped per day in	2025	7.25	1,595,529

Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment

Water Security Agency

Drinking Water Quality and Compliance

The Water Security Agency and Ministry of Environment require that at least once each year waterworks owners provide notification to consumers of the quality of water produced and supplied as well as information on the performance of the waterworks in submitting samples as required by a Minister's Order or Permit to Operate a waterworks. The following is a summary of the ***City of Swift Current*** water quality and sample submission compliance record for ***2025***. This report was completed on ***March 4, 2026.*** Readers should refer to Saskatchewan Water Security Agency's Municipal Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines, June 2015, EPB 502 for more information on minimum sample submission requirements. Permit requirements for a specific waterworks may require more sampling than outlined in the department's monitoring guidelines. If consumers need more information on the nature and significance of specific water tests, for example, "what is the significance of selenium in a water supply", more detailed information is available from: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/index_e.html .

Water Quality Standards
Bacteriological Quality

Parameter/Location	Limit	Regular Sample Required	Regular Samples Submitted	# of Positive Regular Submitted (Percentage)
Total Coliform and	0 organisms/100 mL	208	208	0%
E. coli	0 organisms/100 ml	208	208	0%
Background Bacteria	Less than 200 organisms/100 mL	208	208	0%

The owner/operator is responsible for ensuring that one hundred percent of all bacteriological samples are submitted as required. Generally, analysis is performed on a single sample for all parameters mentioned above. All waterworks are required to submit samples for bacteriological water quality; the frequency of monitoring depends on the population served by the waterworks.

Water Disinfection – Chlorine Residual for Test Results Submitted with Bacteriological Samples

Parameter	Minimum Limit (mg/L)	Free Chlorine Residual Range	Total Chlorine Residual Range	# Tests Required	# Tests Submitted	# Adequate Chlorine (%)
Chlorine Residual in Distribution System	0.1 mg/L free OR 0.5 mg/L total	0.27 – 2.10 mg/L	0.57 – 2.37 mg/L	208	208	100%

*A minimum of 0.1 milligrams per litre (mg/L) free chlorine residual **OR** 0.5 mg/L total chlorine residual is required at all times throughout the distribution system unless otherwise approved. A proper chlorine submission is defined as a bacteriological sample submission form with both the free and total chlorine residual fields filled out. An adequate chlorine is a result that indicates that the chlorine level is above the regulated minimums. An adequate chlorine may be counted even if the chlorine results were submitted incorrectly. A waterworks is required to submit chlorine residual test results on every bacteriological sample they submit.*

Water Disinfection – Free Chlorine Residual for Water Entering Distribution System – From Water Treatment Plant Records

Parameter	Limit (mg/L)	Test Level Range	# Tests Performed	# Tests Not Meeting Requirements
Free Chlorine Residual	at least 0.1	0.37 – 5.00 mg/L	Continuous	0

A minimum of 0.1 milligrams per litre (mg/L) free chlorine residual is required for water entering the distribution system. Tests are normally performed on a daily basis by the waterworks operators and are to be recorded in operation records. This data includes the number of free chlorine residual tests performed, the overall range of free chlorine residual (highest and lowest recorded values) and the number of tests and percentage of results not meeting the minimum requirement of 0.1 mg/L free chlorine residual.

Turbidity

Parameter	Limit (NTU)	Test Level Range	# Tests Not Meeting Requirements	Maximum Turbidity (NTU)	# Tests Required	# Tests Submitted
Turbidity	1.0	0.011 – 0.299 NTU	0	0.299	Continuous	Continuous

Turbidity is a measure of water treatment efficiency. Turbidity measures the "clarity" of the drinking water and is generally reported in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). All waterworks are required to monitor turbidity at the water treatment plant. The frequency of measurement varies from daily for small systems, to continuous for larger waterworks.

Chemical – Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)

Parameter	Limit (mg/L)	Sample Result (average)	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Trihalomethanes	0.100	0.0726 mg/L	8 (one every 3 months)	8
Haloacetic Acids	0.080	0.0601 mg/L	8 (one every 3 months)	8

Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are generated during the water disinfection process by a by-product of reactions between chlorine and organic material. Trihalomethanes are generally found only in drinking water obtained from surface water supplies. Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are to be monitored on a quarterly basis and the Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentration is expressed as an average of 4 quarterly samples. Only water supplies derived from surface water or groundwater under the influence of surface water are required to monitor Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acids unless otherwise specified in the waterworks permit to operate

Chemical – Health Category

Parameter	MAC (mg/L)	IMAC (mg/L)	Aesthetic Objective (mg/L)	Sample Results (mg/L)	Samples Exceeding MAC/IMAC	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Aluminum		No Objective		0.032 – 0.075	0	4	4
Antimony	0.006			<0.0002	0	4	4
Arsenic	0.010			0.0003 – 0.0007	0	4	4
Barium	1.0			0.033 – 0.045	0	4	4
Boron		5.0		0.05 – 0.06	0	4	4
Cadmium	0.005			<0.00001	0	4	4
Chromium	0.05			<0.0005	0	4	4
Copper			1.0	<0.0002 – 0.001	0	4	4
Fluoride (avg.*)	1.5			0.58	0	52	53
Iron			0.3	<0.0005 – 0.0012	0	4	4
Lead	0.01			<0.0001	0	4	4
Manganese			0.05	0.0027 – 0.011	0	4	4
Nitrate (avg.*)	45.0			0.475	0	4	4
Selenium	0.01			0.0002 – 0.0009	0	4	4
Silver		No Objective		<0.00005	0	4	4
Uranium	0.02			0.0007 – 0.0011	0	4	4
Zinc			5.0	0.0005	0	4	4

Substances within the chemical health category may be naturally occurring in drinking water sources or may be the result of human activities. These substances may represent a long-term health risk if the Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC) or Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentration (IMAC) is exceeded. All drinking water supplies are required to monitor for substances in the "Chemical-Health" category, the frequency of monitoring depends on the population served by the waterworks. Some waterworks add fluoride to drinking water as a means to aid in the prevention of dental decay.

* Results expressed as average values for communities or waterworks which fluoridate drinking water supplies or those with elevated concentrations of fluoride or nitrates.

Algal Toxins –Microcystin-LR Date of last sample: ***October 14, 2025***

Parameter	Limit MAC (mg/L)	Sample Results	# Samples Exceeding MAC	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Microcystin LR	0.0015	0.0002 mg/L	0	6	6

Microcystin LR is an algal toxin typically released following die-off on an algal bloom in a raw surface water supply. Samples should typically be collected and analyzed on a monthly basis during periods when algae blooms on reservoirs or other surface water sources occur.

Chemical – Pesticides

Parameter	Limit MAC(mg/L)	Limit IMAC (mg/L)	Sample Results	Samples Exceeding MAC/IMAC	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Atrazine		0.005	<0.0002	0	1	1
Bromoxynil		0.005	<0.002	0	1	1
Carbofuran	0.09		<0.0002	0	1	1
Chlorpyrifos	0.09		<0.0002	0	1	1
Dicamba	0.12		<0.001	0	1	1
2,4-D*		0.1	<0.001	0	1	1
Diclofop-methyl	0.009		<0.001	0	1	1
Dimethoate		0.2	<0.005	0	1	1
Malathion	0.19		<0.0002	0	1	1
MCPA	0.10		<0.001	0	1	1
Pentachlorophenol	0.06		<0.002	0	1	1
Picloram		0.19	<0.001	0	1	1
Trifluralin		0.045	<0.0002	0	1	1

Pesticides in drinking water may occur as a result of the use of these substances by humans. These substances may represent a long-term health risk if the Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC) or Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentration (IMAC) is exceeded. Mandatory sampling requirements depends on the population served by the waterworks.

Chemical – Cyanide and Mercury

Date of last sample: ***May 20, 2025***

Parameter	Limit MAC (mg/L)	Sample Results	# Samples Exceeding MAC	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Cyanide	0.2	0.001 mg/L	0	1	1
Mercury	0.001	<0.000001 mg/L	0	1	1

Mercury enters water supplies naturally and as a result of human activities. Cyanide can enter source waters as a result of industrial effluent or spill events. These substances may represent a long-term health risk if the Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC) is exceeded. Mandatory sampling requirements depend on the population served by the waterworks.

General Chemical

Parameter	Aesthetic Objectives* (mg/L)	Sample Results (average)	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Alkalinity	500	192 mg/L	4	4
Bicarbonate	No Objective	235 mg/L	4	4
Calcium	No Objective	75 mg/L	4	4
Carbonate	No Objective	0 mg/L	4	4
Chloride	250	10.4 mg/L	4	4
Conductivity	No Objective	924 µS/cm	4	4
Hardness	800	371 mg/L	4	4
Magnesium	200	45 mg/L	4	4
Potassium	No Objective	11 mg/L	4	4
PH	No Objective	7.48 pH Units	4	4
Sodium	300	68 mg/L	4	4
Sulphate	500	290 mg/L	4	4
Total dissolved solids	1500	734 mg/L	4	4

All waterworks serving more than 5000 persons are required to submit water samples for the General Chemical category as per their permit to operate. The General Chemical category includes analysis for alkalinity, bicarbonate, calcium, carbonate, chloride, conductivity, hardness (as $CaCO_3$), magnesium, sodium, sulphate and total dissolved solids.

The last sets of quarterly samples for General Chemical analysis were required in the ***4th Quarter of 2025*** and were submitted on ***December 2, 2025***. Sample results indicated that there were no exceedences of the provincial aesthetic objectives for the General Chemical category.

**Objectives apply to certain characteristics of or substances found in water for human consumptive or hygienic use. The presence of these substances will affect the acceptance of water by consumers and/or interfere with the practice of supplying good quality water. Compliance with drinking water aesthetic objectives is not mandatory as these objectives are in the range where they do not constitute a health hazards. The aesthetic objectives for several parameters (including hardness as $CaCO_3$, magnesium, sodium and total dissolved solids) consider regional differences in drinking water sources and quality*

Chemical – Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Parameter	Limit MAC (mg/L)	Limit IMAC (mg/L)	Sample Result(s)	# Samples Exceeding Limit	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Benzene	0.005		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.00001		<0.00001 mg/L	0	1	1
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005		<0.002 mg/L	0	1	1
Dichlorobenzene, 1,2	0.02		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Dichlorobenzene, 1,4	0.005		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Dichloroethane, 1,2		0.005	<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Dichloroethylene, 1,1	0.014		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Dichloromethane	0.05		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Dichlorophenol, 2,4	0.9		<0.0002 mg/L	0	1	1
Ethylbenzene	0.0024		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Monochlorobenzene	0.08		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	0.0002		<0.000001 mg/L	0	1	1
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	0.0006		<0.000002 mg/L	0	1	1
Tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6	0.1		<0.001 mg/L	0	1	1
Toluene	0.024		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Trichloroethylene	0.05		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6	0.005		<0.002 mg/L	0	1	1
Vinyl Chloride	0.002		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1
Xylene	0.3		<0.0005 mg/L	0	1	1

Contamination of drinking water by synthetic organic chemicals only results from pollution events. Contamination of drinking water in excess of Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC) or Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentration (IMAC) may represent a health risk. Mandatory sampling requirements depend on the population served by the waterworks.

More information on water quality and sample submission performance may be obtained from:

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