

# **FAUQUIER DRINKING WATER SYSTEM**

## **2018 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE AND SUMMARY REPORT**

Prepared by the Ontario Clean Water Agency  
on behalf of the Township of Fauquier - Strickland





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## INTRODUCTION

Municipalities throughout Ontario are required to comply with Ontario Regulation 170/03 made under the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002. The Act was passed following recommendations made by Commissioner O'Conner after the Walkerton Inquiry. The Act's purpose is to protect human health through the control and regulation of drinking-water systems. O. Reg. 170/03 regulates drinking water testing, use of licensed laboratories, treatment requirements and reporting requirements.

O. Reg. 170/03 requires the owner to produce an Annual Report, under Section 11. This report must include the following:

1. Description of system and chemical(s) used
2. Summary of any adverse water quality reports and corrective actions
3. Summary of all required testing
4. Description of any major expenses incurred to install, repair or replace equipment

This Annual Report must be completed by February 28 of each year.

The regulation also requires a Summary Report which must be presented and accepted by Council by March 31 of each year for the preceding calendar year reporting period.

The report must list the requirements of the Act, its regulations, the system's Drinking Water Works Permit (DWWP), Municipal Drinking Water Licence (MDWL), Certificate of Approval (if applicable), and any Provincial Officer Order the system failed to meet during the reporting period. The report must also specify the duration of the failure, and for each failure referred to, describe the measures that were taken to correct the failure.

The *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002 and the drinking water regulations can be viewed at the following website: <http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca>.

To enable the Owner to assess the rated capacity of their system to meet existing and future planned water uses, the following information is also required in the report.

1. A summary of the quantities and flow rates of water supplied during the reporting period, including the monthly average and the maximum daily flows.
2. A comparison of the summary to the rated capacity and flow rates approved in the systems approval, drinking water works permit or municipal drinking water licence or a written agreement if the system is receiving all its water from another system under an agreement.

The two reports have been combined and presented to council as the Annual Compliance and Summary Report.

## SECTION 11 ANNUAL REPORT

### SYSTEM INFORMATION

Drinking-Water System Name	FAUQUIER DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
Drinking-Water System Number	220003494
Drinking-Water System Owner	The Corporation of the Township of Fauquier - Strickland
Drinking-Water System Category	Large Municipal, Residential System
Population:	325
Reporting Period	January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

### REPORT AVAILABILITY

Hard Copy Available at:	Township of Fauquier-Strickland Municipal Office; 25 Grzela Road; Fauquier, ON P0L 1G0
Electronic Copy Available:	Website?
Public Notification via:	Public access/notice

### DESCRIPTION OF THE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The Fauquier Drinking Water System is owned by the Corporation of the Township of Fauquier-Strickland. The treatment and distribution systems are operated by the Ontario Clean Water Agency. This subject system is not interconnected to any other drinking-water systems owned by different owners.

The water treatment plant is equipped with two 100 mm intake pipes, which draws raw water from the Groundhog River. The plant is rated at a maximum capacity of 545 m<sup>3</sup>/day. The intakes are located at different elevations in the river and are equipped with 12-gauge aluminum screens with a 3/16" clear opening. The raw water is gravity fed from the intake structures into a wet well housed in the low lift pumping station. Each intake structure has isolation gates, which permit one or both intakes to draw water, depending on water quality. The water from the wet well is pumped to a common raw water header by two submersible low lift pumps each rated at 7.95 L/s. There are no critical upstream or downstream processes relied upon to ensure the provision of safe drinking water.

A magnetic flow meter measures the raw water as it flows through the header. Sodium carbonate (soda ash) and polyaluminum chloride (PACl) are injected prior to the static mixer each using two metering pumps (one duty and one standby). Soda ash is used for pH and alkalinity adjustment and PAC is used for coagulation.

Process water is then divided and enters two Neptune Waterboy package treatment plants consisting of a flocculation tank with a mixer, clarifier, and multimedia filter. The first stage is flocculation where the process water is mechanically mixed and polyelectrolyte (polymer) is added as a coagulant aid. The process water flows by gravity to the clarifier equipped with; tube settlers, a motorized valve with a timer to allow for the systematic removal of sludge, and automatic siphons to evacuate wash water generated during a filter backwash operation. The clarified water then passes through a filter composed of anthracite, sand and garnet. Filters are manually backwashed when required. The backwash water enters a surge tank, which is connected to the sewage system for final disposal.

The filtered water from both package plants merge into a common discharge pipe where sodium hypochlorite is added for primary disinfection, before entering two interconnected baffled clearwells. Each clearwell cell has a volume of 341 cubic meters which are connected by an 8" valve. The valve remains open except when the clearwells are under maintenance. Two high lift pumps, each rated at 6.3 L/s are used to pump the treated water to a common header where soda ash for pH adjustment or sodium hypochlorite for post chlorination can be added before entering the distribution system. Ammonium sulphate is injected into the treated water for secondary disinfection before entering the distribution system. A fire pump, rated at 31.8 L is available for emergencies.

The plant is also equipped with a standby diesel generator to permit the treatment plant to remain in operation should a power failure occur.

The distribution system consists of approximately 4.5 kilometers of watermains which provide drinking water to residential and commercial users. Originally the watermains were iron ductile but approximately half of the watermains were replaced by PVC in 2017. There are no water storage facilities in the distribution system, as storage is incorporated within the treatment plant. There are eight dead end locations that are managed by seven bleeders in the winter and two in the summer.

Based on the number of service connections, the Fauquier Drinking Water System is classified as a Large Municipal Residential Drinking Water System having approximately 153 service connections that serve an estimated population of 325 residents

## **WATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS USED**

The following chemicals were used in the Fauquier Drinking Water System treatment process:

- Polyaluminum Chloride (PACl) – Coagulation/Flocculation
- Polyelectrolyte (Polymer) - Coagulant Aid
- Caustic soda – pH and Alkalinity Adjustment
- Sodium Hypochlorite – Primary Disinfection

All treatment chemicals are NSF/ANSI approved.

## SIGNIFICANT EXPENSES INCURRED TO THE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The following work was completed in 2018:

- ESA deficiency work was completed
- New exhaust fan was installed
- High lift pumps were installed in May
- Low lift pumps replacement (June)
- Genset water pump was rebuilt
- Install new hypo pumps and distribution transmitter
- Replaced one polymer pump

## REPORTED ADVERSE TEST RESULTS AND OTHER PROBLEMS

Sample Date    Details (Parameter, Limit, Result, Corrective Action, Date, etc)

N/A                      n/a

## SCHEDULE 7 – OPERATIONAL TESTING

### Continuous Flow Analyzers in Treatment Process

Parameter	Number of Samples	Range of Results (min to max)	Unit of Measure
Turbidity (Filter 1)	8760	0 to 2.0	NTU
Turbidity (Filter 2)	8760	0 to 2.0	NTU
Free Chlorine	8760	0.68 – 2.92	mg/L

Note: For continuous monitors use 8760 as the number samples for one year.  
 Effective backwash procedures are in place to ensure that the effluent turbidity requirements are met all times.

### Combined Chlorine Residual in the Distribution System

Number of Samples	Combined Chlorine (min to max)	Unit of Measure	Standard
370	0.17 – 2.62	mg/L	≥ 0.25 and <3.0

Note: Combined chlorine residuals are collected and tested daily.

## SCHEDULE 10 – MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING

Sample Type	Number of Samples	<i>E.coli</i> Results (min to max)	Total Coliform Results (min to max)	Number of HPC Samples	Range of HPC Results (min to max)
Raw	52	0 – 150	0 – 2,200	N/A	N/A
Treated	54	0 – 0	0 – 0	52	<10 – 40
Distribution	106	0 – 0	0 – 0	53	<10 – 70
MAC	-	0	0	-	-

Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC) applies only to treated or distribution samples

## SCHEDULE 13 - NITRATE AND NITRITE AT THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Date of Sample	Nitrate Result (mg/L)	Nitrite Result (mg/L)	Exceedance
January 8, 2018	0.11	<0.03	No
April 10, 2018	0.47	<0.03	No
July 24, 2018	<0.1	<0.03	No
October 2, 2018	0.04	<0.008	No
MAC	10	1	-

MAC - Maximum Acceptable Concentration

## SCHEDULE 13 – TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Date of Sample	THM Result (ug/L)	Four Quarter Running Average	Exceedance
January 8, 2018	62.0	82	No
April 10, 2018	39.4	66	No
July 24, 2018	69.7	67	No
October 2, 2018	111	71	No

MAC for Trihalomethanes = 100 ug/L (Four Quarter Running Average)

## SCHEDULE 13 – HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA) IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The maximum allowable concentration (MAC) of 80 ug/L is effective January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020 and is based on a running annual average of quarterly results (similar to THMs). Results that exceed the MAC must be reported as an adverse water quality incident (AWQI) starting January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020. HAA results for 2018 are summarized below

Date of Sample	HAA Result (ug/L)	Four Quarter Running Average	Exceedance
January 8, 2018	64	33	-
April 10, 2018	30	28	-
July 24, 2018	73	44	-
October 2, 2018	31	50	-

## SCHEDULE 13 – SODIUM AT THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Date of Sample	Number of Samples	Result Value (mg/L)	MAC	Exceedance
October 15, 2018	1	7.12	20	No

Note: Sample required every 60 months.

## SCHEDULE 13 – FLUORIDE AT THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Date of Sample	Number of Samples	Result Value (mg/L)	MAC	Exceedance
October 15, 2018	1	<0.025	1.5	No

Note: Sample required every 60 months.

## SCHEDULE 15.1 – LEAD IN THE DISTRIBUTION

The Fauquier Drinking Water System qualified for the 'Exemption from Plumbing Sampling' as described in section 15.1-5 (9-10) of Ontario Regulation 170/03.

As such, the system is required to test for total alkalinity and pH in two distribution samples collected during the periods of December 15 to April 15 (winter) and June 15 to October 15 (summer). This testing is required in every 12-month period with lead testing in every third 12-month period.

	Number of Samples	Lead Results (ug/L)	pH Results	Alkalinity Results (mg/L)
<b>Winter Period</b>				
March 28, 2017	1	<0.1	-	-
April 10, 2018	1	-	7.74	62
<b>Summer Period</b>				
October 4, 2017	1	<0.1	-	-
October 2, 2018	1	-	7.32	44

## SCHEDULE 23 – INORGANIC PARAMETERS AT THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Sample Date: October 18, 2018

Parameter	Result	MAC	MAC Exceedance	1/2 MAC Exceedance
Antimony	< 0.5	6.0	No	No
Arsenic	< 1.0	10.0	No	No
Barium	6.0	1000.0	No	No
Boron	3.0	5000.0	No	No
Cadmium	< 0.1	5.0	No	No
Chromium	< 1.0	50.0	No	No
Mercury	< 0.1	1.0	No	No
Selenium	< 0.5	50.0	No	No
Uranium	< 1.0	20.0	No	No

Note: Sample required every 12 months.



No inorganic parameter(s) listed in Schedule 23 of Ontario Regulation 170/03 exceeded half the standard found in Schedule 2 of the Ontario Drinking Water Standard (O. Reg. 169/03) during the reporting period

## SCHEDULE 24 – ORGANIC PARAMETERS AT THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Sample Date: October 15 and 18, 2018

Parameter	Result	MAC	MAC Exceedance	1/2 MAC Exceedance
Alachlor	< 0.249	5.00	No	No
Atrazine + N-dealkylated metabolites	< 0.5	5.00	No	No
Azinphos-methyl	< 0.187	20.00	No	No
Benzene	< 0.1	1.00	No	No
Benzo(a)pyrene	< 0.006	0.01	No	No*
Bromoxynil	< 0.091	5.00	No	No
Carbaryl	< 1.0	90.00	No	No
Carbofuran	< 2.0	90.00	No	No
Carbon Tetrachloride	< 0.2	2.00	No	No
Chlorpyrifos	< 0.187	90.00	No	No
Diazinon	< 0.187	20.00	No	No
Dicamba	< 0.079	120.00	No	No
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	< 0.2	200.00	No	No
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	< 0.3	5.00	No	No
1,2-Dichloroethane	< 0.2	5.00	No	No
1,1-Dichloroethylene	< 0.3	14.00	No	No
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	< 1.0	50.00	No	No
2,4-Dichlorophenol	< 0.2	900.00	No	No
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D)	< 0.453	100.00	No	No
Diclofop-methyl	< 0.113	9.00	No	No
Dimethoate	< 0.187	20.00	No	No
Diquat	< 0.7	70.00	No	No
Diuron	< 7.0	150.00	No	No
Glyphosate	< 20.0	280.00	No	No
Malathion	< 0.187	190.00	No	No
Metolachlor	< 0.124	50.00	No	No
Metribuzin	< 0.124	80.00	No	No
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene)	< 0.5	80.00	No	No
Paraquat	< 0.3	10.00	No	No
PCB	< 0.06	3.00	No	No
Pentachlorophenol	< 0.3	60.00	No	No
Phorate	< 0.124	2.00	No	No
Picloram	< 0.079	190.00	No	No

Parameter	Result	MAC	MAC Exceedance	1/2 MAC Exceedance
Prometryne	< 0.062	1.00	No	No
Simazine	< 0.187	10.00	No	No
Terbufos	< 0.124	1.00	No	No
Tetrachloroethylene	< 0.3	10.00	No	No
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	< 0.3	100.00	No	No
Triallate	< 0.124	230.00	No	No
Trichloroethylene	< 0.2	5.00	No	No
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	< 0.2	5.00	No	No
2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA)	17.0	100.00	No	No
Trifluralin	< 0.124	45.00	No	No
Vinyl Chloride	< 0.1	1.00	No	No

Note\*: Result is <MDL of 0.006. Schedule 13-5 of O. Reg. 170/03 requires increased frequency of sampling if an analytical result obtained for any of the parameters listed in Schedule 24 exceeds one half of the MAC. The Ministry has set the reporting detection limit (RDL) for Benzo[a]pyrene at 50 per cent or more of the MAC, due to the limitations of the current analytical methods to achieve lower detection limits. The RDL for benzo[a]pyrene is 0.01 ug/L. For this parameter, a licenced laboratory must be able to achieve a method detection limit (MDL) at least equal to the RDL. A positive result above their MDL would trigger increased frequency of sampling, but a result equal to their MDL would not

No organic parameter(s) listed in 24 of Ontario Regulation 170/03 exceeded half the standard found in Schedule 2 of the Ontario Drinking Water Standard (O. Reg. 169/03) during the reporting period.

## ADDITIONAL TESTING AND SAMPLING

No additional sampling and testing was required for the Fauquier Drinking Water System during the reporting period.

## SCHEDULE 22 – SUMMARY REPORTS FOR MUNICIPALITIES

### PERMITS AND LICENCES

Drinking-Water System Name	FAUQUIER DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
Municipal Drinking Water Licence (MDWL)	289-101 Issue 4
Drinking Water Works Permit (DWWP)	289-201 Issue 4 Schedule C 289-201-Issue 1 (issued October 22, 2013)
Permit to Take Water (PTTW)	4826-7CULLE (Superseded February 21, 2018) 6432-AVYPMK Issued February 21, 2018
Reporting Period	January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

## REQUIREMENTS THE SYSTEM FAILED TO MEET

According to documentation available to the Ontario Clean Water Agency, the requirement the system failed to meet during the 2018 reporting period are summarized below.

As described in the most recent inspection by Ministry, Conservation and Parks (MECP):

- 1. Records did not confirm that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection purposes was operated so that at all times and all locations in the distribution system the chlorine residual was never less than 0.05 mg/l free or 0.25 mg/l combined.**

Records provided by OCWA were reviewed for the inspection period, and found two samples to be below the required combined chlorine residual of 0.25 mg/L. The lowest combined chlorine residual was measured on July 30, 2018 with a result of 0.20 mg/L (free chlorine was 0.09 mg/L). One other sample collected during this inspection period that was also below 0.25 mg/L of combined chlorine and that was on September 24, 2018 with a result of 0.21 mg/L (free chlorine was 0.05 mg/L). VIOLATION: Section 1-2(2)4 of Schedule 1 of Ontario Regulation 170/03 states that if the drinking water system's water treatment equipment provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection, the equipment is operated so that, at all times and at all locations within the distribution system, the combined chlorine residual is never less than 0.25 mg/L, if the drinking water system provides chloramination.

Rapid decay of a disinfectant residual may occur as a result of a number of other causes such as heavy encrustation or sediment accumulation and biofilm activity and may require investigation and specific corrective action such as engineered flow velocity increases, and swabbing or pigging/lining and/or main replacement.

The owner of the system has been working to address the cause of rapid disinfectant residual decay and recently finished replacing approximately 50 percent of their distribution mains (removing cast iron water mains and replacing them with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) water mains). Although the owner is taking these measures to reduce the occurrence of low chlorine residual events, both the owner and operating authority must continue to exercise diligence in ensuring an effective chlorine residual is maintained at all times within the distribution system, such as through increased flushing, effective secondary disinfectant dosing and increasing surveillance of disinfection residuals.

- 2. All continuous monitoring equipment utilized for sampling and testing required by O. Reg.170/03, or Municipal Drinking Water Licence or Drinking Water Works Permit or order, were not equipped with alarms or shut-off mechanisms that satisfy the standards described in Schedule 6.**

On October 15, 2018 the operator disabled the online monitoring alarm for chlorine residual and the chlorine alarm was not re-engaged until the following morning. There was no chlorine alarm from the end of the day on October 15, 2018 (approximately 16:00) until 08:20 on October 16, 2018. The chlorine alarm was disabled therefore would not of been

able to meet the minimum alarm standard required by Schedule 6 Section 6-5 (1)5 of Ontario Regulation 170/03.

**VIOLATION: 6-5 (1)5** The continuous monitoring equipment must be designed and operated in accordance with the standards described in subsection (1.1), or, i. the continuous monitoring equipment must have a feature that ensures that no water is directed to users of water sampled by the equipment in the event that the equipment malfunctions or loses power or a test result for a parameter is above the maximum alarm standard or below the minimum alarm standard specified in the Table to this section for the parameter. 6-5 (1.1) The standards referred to in paragraph 5 of subsection (1) are the following: 1. The continuous monitoring equipment must cause an alarm to signal immediately at the following locations if the equipment malfunctions or loses power or a test result for a parameter is above the maximum alarm standard or below the minimum alarm standard specified in the Table to this section for the parameter: i. The location where the equipment conducts tests. ii. A location where a person is present, if a person is not always present at the location where the equipment conducts tests. iii. Every designated facility served by the drinking water system, unless the system is a large municipal residential system or a small municipal residential system.

The owner shall develop and implement a new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in place to ensure that alarms are not left disabled for long periods of time. It is understood that sometimes alarms need to be disabled to perform maintenance, but it is also understood that critical alarms have a "sleep" feature which would automatically reengage the alarm after a set time. The owner is also to provide training to operators about the importance of not shutting/disengaging critical alarms.

The owner shall provide a copy of the SOP and provide training records to Provincial Officer Jean-François Durocher by email no later than January 15, 2019. This was completed and submitted by the deadline.

**3. Where required continuous monitoring equipment, used for the monitoring of chlorine residual and/or turbidity triggered an alarm or an automatic shut-off, a qualified person did not respond in a timely manner and/or did not take appropriate actions.**

The operator did not take appropriate action by responding to a high chlorine alarm. On October 15, 2018 the operator shut off the chlorine injection pumps, shut off chlorine analyzer alarms and then left the plant for the night.

**VIOLATION: 6-5. (1)** If a drinking water system uses continuous monitoring equipment for sampling and testing that is required under this Regulation, or under an approval or order, for a parameter set out in the Table to this section, the owner of the system and the operating authority for the system shall ensure that the following standards are met: 5. The continuous monitoring equipment must be designed and operated in accordance with the standards described in subsection (1.1), or, i. the continuous monitoring equipment must have a feature that ensures that no water is directed to users of water sampled by the equipment in the event that the equipment malfunctions or loses power or a test result for

a parameter is above the maximum alarm standard or below the minimum alarm standard specified in the Table to this section for the parameter, and ii. if the continuous monitoring equipment malfunctions or loses power or a test result for a parameter is above the maximum alarm standard or below the minimum alarm standard specified in the Table to this section for the parameter, a person who is qualified to examine test results under paragraph 3 takes appropriate action at the location where tests are conducted before water is again directed to users of water sampled by the equipment.

The owner shall implement a new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in place to ensure that alarms are not left disabled for long periods of time and WTP are not left unattended with disabled alarms. The owner is also to provide training to operators on the SOP shutting/disengaging critical alarms to ensure the requirements of Schedule 6 are met.

The owner shall provide a copy of the SOP and provide training records to Provincial Officer Jean-François Durocher by email no later than January 15, 2019. This was completed and submitted by the deadline.

## FLOW MONITORING

Municipal Drinking Water Licence (MDWL) #289-101 requires the owner to install a sufficient number of flow measuring devices to permit the continuous measurement and recording of:

- the flow rate and daily volume of water conveyed from the treatment system to the distribution system, and
- the flow rate and daily volume of water conveyed into the treatment system.

The Fauquier drinking water system has two flow meters as listed in the MDWL; one installed to monitor raw water entering the treatment plant and one installed to monitor treated water entering the distribution system. Flow metering devices were calibrated in accordance to manufacturers' specifications on an annual basis and are operating as required.

## SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES AND FLOW RATES

The following Water Usage Tables summarize the quantities and flow rates of water taken and produced during the 2018 reporting period, including average monthly volumes, maximum monthly volumes, total monthly volumes and maximum flow rates.

### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF WATER TAKINGS FROM THE GROUNDHOG RIVER

	Maximum (L/min)	Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	Average (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	Total Usage (m <sup>3</sup> )
January	297	232	176	5,465
February	264	205	156	4,361
March	302	186	157	4,873

	Maximum (L/min)	Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	Average (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	Total Usage (m <sup>3</sup> )
April	547	208	182	5,455
May	658	218	175	5,412
June	288	215	181	5,426
July	262	246	191	5,908
August	883	193	169	5,226
September	660	167	149	4,465
October	899	208	181	5,597
November	292	198	170	5,101
December	272	205	157	4,863

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF TREATED WATER SUPPLIED TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

	Total Usage (m <sup>3</sup> )	Average (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	% Rated Capacity
January	4,400	142	184	26.0
February	3,508	125	163	23.0
March	4,300	139	161	25.5
April	4,656	155	177	28.5
May	4,034	139	153	25.6
June	4,078	136	162	24.9
July	4,700	152	231	27.8
August	4,185	135	151	24.8
September	3,532	118	136	21.6
October	3,979	129	148	23.6
November	3,599	120	146	22.0
December	4,169	134	150	24.7

## SUMMARY OF FLOW COMPARISON

### COMPARISON OF RAW FLOWS TO SYSTEM'S PERMIT TO TAKE WATER

Permit to Take Water Limits (PTTW) - maximum	1,308.96 m <sup>3</sup> /day	900 L/min
Average Daily Flow for 2018	170 m <sup>3</sup> /day	469 L/min
Maximum Daily Flow for 2018	246 m <sup>3</sup> /day	899 L/min
Total Raw Water Used in 2018	62, 152 m <sup>3</sup>	-

**COMPARISON OF TREATED FLOWS TO SYSTEM'S MUNICIPAL DRINKING WATER LICENCE**

Rated Capacity of the Plant (MDWL)	545 m <sup>3</sup> /day	
Average Daily Flow for 2018	135 m <sup>3</sup> /day	24.8 % of the rated capacity
Maximum Daily Flow for 2018	231 m <sup>3</sup> /day	27.8 % of the rated capacity
Total Treated Water Produced in 2018	49,140 m <sup>3</sup>	

Based on the information above, the plant is able to meet the demands of the consumers.