

2025 Annual Drinking Water System Summary Report

Woodstock Drinking Water System

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Oxford County (the County) prepares a report summarizing system operation and water quality for every municipal drinking water system annually. The reports detail information required for Annual Reports and Summary Reports under Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 170/03 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002 including the latest water quality testing results, water quantity statistics and any adverse conditions that may have occurred for the previous year. They are available for review by the end of February on the County website at www.oxfordcounty.ca/services-for-you/water-wastewater/drinking-water/ or by contacting the Public Works Department.

All efforts have been made to ensure the information presented in this report is accurate. If you have any questions or comments concerning the report, please contact the County at the address and phone number listed below or by email at water@oxfordcounty.ca.

Drinking Water System:	Woodstock Drinking Water System
Drinking Water System Number:	220000709
Reporting Period:	January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025
Drinking Water System Owner & Contact Information:	
Oxford County Public Works Department - Water Services	
P.O. Box 1614	
21 Reeve Street	
Woodstock, ON N4S 7Y3	
Telephone:	519-539-9800
Toll Free:	866-537-7778
Email:	water@oxfordcounty.ca

1.1 System Description

The Woodstock Drinking Water System (DWS) is a large municipal residential water system as defined by Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 170/03 and serves a population of approximately 52,000 people. The system consists of 11 well sources, six of which are classified as Groundwater Under Direct Influence of surface water (GUDI) with effective in-situ filtration (Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8) and five which are secure groundwater wells (Wells 6, 7, 9, 11, 12).

The Woodstock Water System consists of four water treatment facilities (WTF), as follows:

Treatment Facility	Wells	Treatment
Thornton WTF	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 & 11	Ultraviolet (UV) light and gas chlorination for disinfection.
Southside WTF	6 & 9	Disinfection with gas chlorination & sodium hypochlorite respectively.
Sutherland WTF	7	Filtration for iron removal and disinfection with gas chlorination.
Trillium Line WTF	12	Disinfection with sodium hypochlorite.

The treatment facilities each house high lift pumps, monitoring equipment, and treatment equipment for the supply wells. In 2025, approximately 11,560 kg of chlorine gas and 5,740 L of sodium hypochlorite was used in the water treatment process. Chlorine gas and sodium hypochlorite are certified to meet standards set by the Standards Council of Canada or American National Standards Institute.

Approximately 32,745 m³ of water storage is provided within the Bower Hill and Southside Park reservoirs and the Northwest and East water towers. There are pressure boosting stations on Athlone Street, Nellis Street, County Road 17, and Universal Road that maintains pressure and monitors chlorine residual in segments of the distribution system. The Woodstock DWS does not supply drinking water to any other drinking water systems. A bulk water station is located at 651 Sutherland Drive.

1.2 Major Expenses

Planning for major drinking water system expenses is included within Oxford County's Water Services Master Plan and managed according to our Asset Management and Capital Replacement Program.

In 2025, the Woodstock Drinking Water System had forecasted operating and maintenance expenditures of approximately \$7,200,000.

In addition to regular operational and maintenance expenditures, Capital Improvement Projects for the Woodstock Drinking Water System were forecasted to be \$11,900,000.

Woodstock Capital Improvement Projects included:

- \$7,2480,000 in linear watermain projects and replacements;

- \$3,900,000 for the Bowerhill Booster Pumping Station;
- \$350,000 Thornton feedermain upgrades;
- \$320,000 for well maintenance repairs and pumps; and
- \$92,000 in facility improvements.

Capital Improvement projects for all systems included:

- \$1,577,000 to implement a Countywide SCADA Master Plan for all water systems.

2. MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING

2.1 *E. coli* and Total Coliform

Bacteriological tests for *E. coli* and total coliforms are required weekly from the raw and treated water at the facility and from the distribution system. Extra samples are taken after major repairs or maintenance work. Any *E. coli* or total coliform results above the Maximum Allowable Concentration (MAC) of 0 colonies per 100 mL in treated water samples must be reported to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) and the Medical Officer of Health (MOH). Resamples and any other required actions are taken as quickly as possible. The results from the annual sampling program are shown in the table below. There were four adverse test results from 1,057 treated water samples in 2025. The corrective action for adverse test results is summarized in section 6.2.

Source	Number of Samples	Range of <i>E. coli</i> Min - Max MAC = 0 (colonies / 100 mL)	Range of Total Coliform Min - Max MAC = 0 (colonies / 100 mL)
Raw	551	0	0
Treated	208	0 - 31	0 – 61 *
Distribution	849	0 – NDOGT**	0 – NDOGT**

* Total Coliform results for one treated sample unavailable due to laboratory contamination.

** No Data, Overgrown Target bacteria (NDOGT) occurs when the total coliform/ *E. coli* plate is overgrown with target bacteria.

2.2 Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)

HPC analyses are required from the treated and distribution water. The tests are required weekly for treated water and for 25% of the required distribution system bacteriological samples. HPC should be less than 500 colonies per 1 mL. Results over 500 colonies per 1 mL may indicate a change in water quality but it is not considered an indicator of unsafe water. Annual results are shown in the following table:

Source	Number of Samples	Range of HPC Min – Max (colonies / mL)
Treated	208	0 – >2000 *
Distribution	314	0 – NDOGHPC**

* HPC results for four treated samples analyzed on the same day were unavailable due to laboratory contamination.

** No Data, Overgrown HPC (NDOGHPC) occurs when the HPC plate is overgrown with bacteria.

3. CHEMICAL TESTING

The *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002 requires periodic testing of the water for approximately 60 different chemical parameters. The latest results for all parameters are provided in Appendix 'A'. The sampling frequency varies for different types and sizes of water systems and chemical parameters. If the concentration of a parameter is above half of the MAC under the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards, an increased testing frequency of once every three months is required by the Regulation. Where concerns regarding a parameter exist, the MECP can also require additional sampling to be undertaken.

Information on the health effects and allowable limits of components in drinking water may be found on the MECP web page through the link provided in Appendix 'A'. Additional information on common chemical parameters specific to the Woodstock Drinking Water System is provided below.

3.1 Sodium

Sodium levels in drinking water are tested once every five years. The aesthetic objective is 200 mg/L meaning at levels less than this, sodium will not impair the taste of the water. The latest test results are provided in Appendix 'A'.

When sodium levels are above 20 mg/L the MECP and the MOH are notified.

Southwestern Public Health maintains an information page on sodium in drinking water at <https://www.swpublichealth.ca/news/posts/public-health-issues-annual-reminder-about-fluoride-and-sodium-in-oxford-drinking-water/> in order to help people on sodium restricted diets monitor their sodium intake.

3.2 Hardness

This is an aesthetic parameter that may affect the appearance of the water but is not related to health. Well water commonly has high levels of hardness and other minerals from being in contact with underground rock formations. Many households have water softeners to help reduce white calcium deposits and improve the efficiency of soaps. This information is included here to help residents set the water softener at the level recommended by the manufacturer. Samples for hardness are collected at a minimum every three years from raw water. The range of hardness for the Woodstock Drinking Water System is 269 - 515 mg/L (16 - 30 grains/gallon) based on an historical running average and operational conditions.

3.3 Additional Testing Required by MECP

Under the O. Reg 170/03, additional quarterly sampling is required when a parameter listed in Schedule 23 or 24 exceeds half of the MAC. Based on the latest test results no additional testing is required under O. Reg. 170/03.

Weekly nitrate samples of the treated water from Thornton WTF are required by the Municipal Drinking Water License issued June 4, 2025. Nitrate concentrations must be less than 10.0 mg/L in drinking water.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Annual Result Range (Min–Max) (mg/L)</i>	<i>Average (mg/L)</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>MAC (mg/L)</i>	<i>MDL (mg/L)</i>
Nitrate	5.01 – 6.61	5.52	55	10	0.006

4. OPERATIONAL MONITORING

4.1 Chlorine Residual

Free chlorine levels of the treated water are continuously monitored at the discharge point of the WTF and in the distribution system. Distribution system free chlorine residuals are also checked weekly at various locations during sampling. As a target free chlorine residual within the distribution system should be above 0.20 mg/L. A free chlorine level lower than 0.05 mg/L must be reported and corrective action taken. There were no reportable incidents in 2025.

4.2 Turbidity

Turbidity of treated water is continuously monitored at the treatment facilities as a change in turbidity can indicate an operational problem. As a minimum, turbidity for each well is required to be tested monthly. Turbidity is measured in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). Under O. Reg. 170/03 turbidity in groundwater from a secure well or a well with effective in-situ filtration is not reportable, however, turbidity should be < 1 NTU at the treatment plant and < 5 NTU in the distribution system. A summary of the annual monitoring results is provided in the following table:

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Number of Tests or Monitoring Frequency</i>	<i>Range of Results (Min – Max) and Average</i>
Thornton WTF		
Chlorine residual after treatment (mg/L)	Continuous	(0.91 – 1.70) 1.36
Well 1 Turbidity (NTU)	46	(0.08 – 0.95) 0.38
Well 2 Turbidity (NTU)	48	(0.10 – 2.05) 0.42
Well 3 Turbidity (NTU)	49	(0.08 – 4.05) 0.48
Well 4 Turbidity (NTU)	52	(0.07 – 1.61) 0.42
Well 5 Turbidity (NTU)	49	(0.08 – 1.78) 0.46
Well 8 Turbidity (NTU)	49	(0.07 – 4.74) 0.49
Well 11 Turbidity (NTU)	52	(0.09 – 3.09) 0.42

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Number of Tests or Monitoring Frequency</i>	<i>Range of Results (Min – Max) and Average</i>
Turbidity after treatment (NTU)	Continuous	(0.01 – 4.00) 0.04
Southside WTF		
Chlorine residual after treatment (mg/L)	Continuous	(0.13 – 1.99) 1.30
Well 6 Turbidity (NTU)	52	(0.19 – 1.89) 0.51
Well 9 Turbidity (NTU)	52	(0.04 – 0.99) 0.36
Turbidity after treatment (NTU)	Continuous	(0.02 – 4.00) 0.05
Sutherland WTF		
Chlorine residual after treatment (mg/L)	Continuous	(0.21 – 1.98) 1.12
Well 7 Turbidity (NTU)	52	(0.11 – 0.97) 0.49
Turbidity after treatment (NTU)	Continuous	(0.03 – 4.00) 0.10
Trillium Line WTF		
Chlorine residual after treatment (mg/L)	Continuous	(0.41 – 2.49) 1.30
Well 12 Turbidity (NTU)	50	(0.13 – 3.12) 0.55
Turbidity after treatment (NTU)	Continuous	(0.05 – 5.00) 0.09
Distribution System		
Distribution chlorine residual (mg/L)	Continuous	(0.29 – 2.53) 1.13

4.3 Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection

Supply wells that have been classified as being GUDI require “enhanced disinfection” through ultraviolet light (UV) followed by chlorination. A minimum UV dosage of 40 mJ/cm² is maintained to inactivate any microorganisms that may be present from contact with surface water. Insufficient dosage of UV lasting more than 10 minutes must be reported as inadequate disinfection. There were no occurrences of inadequate UV disinfection in 2025.

5. WATER QUANTITY

Continuous monitoring of flow rates from supply wells into the treatment system and from the WTF into the distribution system is required by O. Reg. 170/03. The Permit to Take Water (PTTW) and Municipal Drinking Water License (MDWL) issued by the MECP regulate the amount of water that can be utilized over a given time period. Terms used to evaluate capacity and current values for the Woodstock DWS are provided in the following table:

<i>Capacity Term</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Capacity (m³/day)</i>
Supply Capacity	The limiting capacity of either the PTTW or MDWL.	56,325
Dynamic Supply Capacity	Accounts for any current constraints on the water supply (such as offline wells, reduced well capacity, water quality considerations).	55,296
Firm Capacity	Firm Capacity is defined as the removal of the highest producing well in an emergency or operational / maintenance situation with the ability to transport a maximum of 100 m ³ /day to maintain system integrity if appropriate.	46,325
Dynamic Firm Capacity	Considers the removal of the largest production well and other current system constraints. Trucked in water may be considered for some systems.	45,360

This system consists of 11 wells. For Firm Capacity scenarios either Well 2 or Well 4 is considered offline and trucked in water is not considered for this system. Dynamic Capacity scenarios consider reduced well yields.

A summary comparing flows in 2025 to current capacities is provided in the table below and presented graphically in Appendix 'B'.

<i>Flow Summary</i>	<i>Supply Capacity (m³/day)</i>	<i>Dynamic Supply Capacity (m³/day)</i>	<i>Max Daily Flow (m³/day)</i>	<i>Average Daily Flow (m³/day)</i>	<i>Average Monthly Flow (m³/month)</i>	<i>Total Yearly Flow (m³/year)</i>
Southside WTF	4,493	3,888	2,466	1,775	53,992	647,904
Sutherland WTF	3,888	3,888	980	502	15,268	183,216
Thornton WTF	44,669	44,496	19,486	14,159	430,660	5,167,925
Trillium WTF	3,275	3,024	1,775	480	14,606	175,275
Woodstock DWS *values may not sum	56,325	55,296	22,552	17,454	530,900	6,370,800

6. NON-COMPLIANCE FINDINGS AND ADVERSE RESULTS

This section documents any known incidents of non-compliance or adverse results, and the associated corrective actions taken to resolve the issue. Non-compliance issues are typically identified by either the Operating Authority or the MECP Drinking Water Inspectors. The issues and associated required actions are documented in the system's Annual Inspection Report. All non-compliance issues are investigated, corrective actions taken and documented using the County's Drinking Water Quality Management System (DWQMS) procedures.

6.1 Non-Compliance Findings

At the time this report was drafted, the results of the 2025 annual MECP inspection had not been finalized.

6.2 Adverse Results

Any adverse bacteriological or chemical results or observations of operational conditions that may indicate adverse water quality are reported as required and corrective actions are taken. There were four reportable incidents in 2025.

- A bacteriological sample taken June 19, 2025, following a watermain break was found to have 2 CFU/100mL total coliforms. The result was reported to the MECF and the MOH. 2 Sets of resamples were collected at the site and at an upstream location. All sample results returned satisfactory.
- A bacteriological sample taken from the Sutherland Water Treatment Facility on August 5, 2025, was found to have 1 CFU/100ml *E. coli* and 1 CFU/100 mL total coliforms. The results were reported to the MECF and the MOH. The distribution system was flushed, and free chlorine residuals were found to be within acceptable levels. Additionally, two rounds of bacteriological samples were collected at the Sutherland Water Treatment Facility and two downstream locations. All sample results returned satisfactory.
- A bacteriological sample collected on August 25, 2025, from the Trillium Line Water Treatment Facility was found to have 31 CFU/100ml *E. coli* and 61 CFU/100ml total coliforms. Another bacteriological sample taken the same day from the Sweaburg Monitoring Station returned NDOGT (no data, overgrown with target bacteria). Both results were promptly reported to the MECF and the MOH. A precautionary Boil Water Advisory (BWA) was issued impacting the Village of Sweaburg and the Woodstock 401 West Eastbound ONroute. The distribution system was flushed, and free chlorine residuals were found to be within acceptable levels. Additionally, two rounds of bacteriological sample sets were collected at each of the adverse sample locations and at upstream and downstream locations. All sample results returned satisfactory.

APPENDIX 'A': SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL RESULTS

UNDERSTANDING CHEMICAL TEST RESULTS

The following tables summarize the laboratory results of the chemical testing the County is required to complete. Different types of parameters are required to be tested for at different frequencies as noted below. Explanations on the health impacts of these parameters can be found in the MECP document PSIB 4449e01 titled "Technical Support Document for Ontario Drinking Water Standards, Objectives and Guidelines" available at https://cvc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/std01_079707.pdf.

Results are shown as concentrations with units of either milligrams per litre (mg/L) or micrograms per litre (µg/L) where 1 mg/L is equal to 1000 µg/L. The Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC) is the highest amount of a parameter that is acceptable in municipal drinking water and can be found in the MECP Drinking Water Standards. The Method Detection Limit (MDL) is the lowest amount to which the laboratory can confidently measure. A result of "ND" stands for "Not Detected" and means that the concentration of the chemical is lower than the laboratory's equipment is capable of measuring. In the event that some samples results are ND, and other results are above the MDL, the value of the MDL will be used in place of the ND where an average result must be calculated. Where all collected samples are ND the average sample result will be assumed to be ND.

Nitrate and nitrite samples are required every three months in normal operation.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Number of Samples or Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Result Range Min – Max (mg/L)</i>	<i>Average Result (mg/L)</i>	<i>MAC (mg/L)</i>	<i>MDL (mg/L)</i>
Nitrite					
Thornton WTF	Weekly	ND	ND	1.0	0.003
Southside WTF	4	ND	ND	1.0	0.003
Sutherland WTF	4	ND	ND	1.0	0.003
Trillium Line WTF	4	ND	ND	1.0	0.003
Nitrate					
Thornton WTF	Weekly	5.01 – 6.61	5.52	10.0	0.006
Southside WTF	4	4.40 – 5.02	4.70	10.0	0.006
Sutherland WTF	4	0.009 – 0.337	0.092	10.0	0.006
Trillium Line WTF	4	1.44 – 2.05	1.84	10.0	0.006

Trihalomethane (THM) and total Haloacetic Acids (HAA) are by-products of the disinfection process. The samples are required every three months from the distribution system.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Annual Average (µg/L)</i>	<i>MAC (µg/L)</i>	<i>MDL (µg/L)</i>
Trihalomethane (THM)	4	6.1	100	0.37
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	4	ND	80	5.3

The following table summarizes the most recent test results for sodium and fluoride. Testing and reporting any adverse results is required every five years.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Sample Date</i>	<i>Result Value (mg/L)</i>	<i>MAC (mg/L)</i>	<i>MDL (mg/L)</i>
Sodium				
Thornton WTF	May 27, 2024	11.7	20*	0.01
Southside WTF	February 27, 2023	16.6	20*	0.01
Sutherland WTF	August 16, 2021 +	88.3 +	20*	0.01
Trillium Line WTF	August 16, 2021	19.9	20*	0.01
Fluoride				
Thornton WTF	May 27, 2024	0.24	1.5**	0.06
Southside WTF	February 27, 2023	0.34	1.5**	0.06
Sutherland WTF	August 16, 2021	0.98	1.5**	0.06
Trillium Line WTF	August 17, 2021	0.41	1.5**	0.06

*Sodium levels between 20 – 200 mg/L must be reported every 5 years.

**Natural levels of fluoride between 1.5 – 2.4 mg/L must be reported every 5 years.

+ Average result, the date indicates the date the first sample was taken.

The following table summarizes the most recent results for the Lead Testing Program. Lead samples are taken every three years. Levels of alkalinity and pH are monitored twice per year in the distribution system to ensure water quality is consistent and does not facilitate leaching of lead into the water.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Result Range (Min - Max)</i>	<i>Acceptable Level</i>
Distribution Alkalinity 2025	16	262 - 342 mg/L	30 – 500 mg/L
Distribution pH 2025	16	7.30 – 7.68	6.5 – 8.5
Distribution Lead 2024	16	ND – 1.46 µg/L	10 µg/L MAC

The following table summarizes the most recent test results for Schedule 23 parameters. Testing is required annually for Thornton WTF since some of its supply wells are GUDI. Testing is required every three years for Southside WTF, Sutherland WTF and Trillium Line WTF since they are supplied by secure groundwater.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Result Value (µg/L)</i>				<i>MAC (µg/L)</i>	<i>MDL (µg/L)</i>
	<i>Thornton WTF Nov. 25, 2025</i>	<i>Southside WTF Nov. 25, 2025</i>	<i>Sutherland WTF May 27, 2024</i>	<i>Trillium Line WTF Mar. 3, 2025</i>		
Antimony	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	0.6
Arsenic	0.3	0.3	0.3	ND	10	0.2
Barium	54.7	48.7	142	92	1000	0.02
Boron	10	35	75	11	5000	2
Cadmium	ND	ND	ND	0.005	5	0.003
Chromium	0.28	0.19	0.24	0.19	50	0.08
Mercury	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	0.01
Selenium	0.36	0.37	ND	0.12	50	0.04
Uranium	0.868	0.763	0.121	1.22	20	0.002

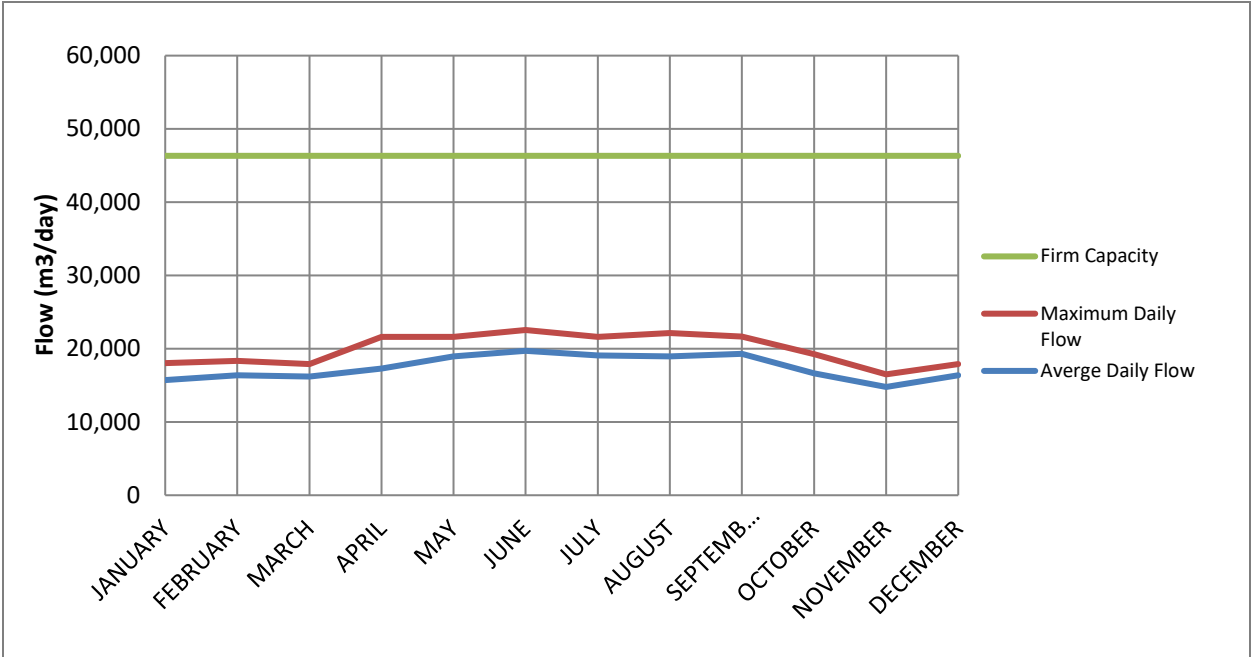
The following table summarizes the most recent test results for Schedule 24 parameters. Testing is required annually for Thornton WTF since some of its supply wells are GUDI. Testing is required every three years for Southside WTF, Sutherland WTF and Trillium Line WTF since they are supplied by secure groundwater.

Parameter	Result Value (µg/L)				MAC (µg/L)	MDL (µg/L)
	Thornton WTF Nov. 25, 2025	Southside WTF Nov. 25, 2025	Sutherland WTF May 27, 2024	Trillium Line WTF Mar. 3, 2025		
Alachlor	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	0.02
Atrazine + N-dealkylated metabolites	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	0.01
Azinphos-methyl	ND	ND	ND	ND	20	0.05
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	0.32
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.01	0.004
Bromoxynil	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	0.33
Carbaryl	ND	ND	ND	ND	90	0.05
Carbofuran	ND	ND	ND	ND	90	0.01
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	0.17
Chlorpyrifos	ND	ND	ND	ND	90	0.02
Diazinon	ND	ND	ND	ND	20	0.02
Dicamba	ND	ND	ND	ND	120	0.20
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	200	0.41
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	0.36
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	0.35
1,1-Dichloroethylene (vinylidene chloride)	ND	ND	ND	ND	14	0.33
Dichloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	50	0.35
2-4 Dichlorophenol	ND	ND	ND	ND	900	0.15
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D)	ND	ND	ND	ND	100	0.19
Diclofop-methyl	ND	ND	ND	ND	9	0.40
Dimethoate	ND	ND	ND	ND	20	0.06
Diquat	ND	ND	ND	ND	70	1
Diuron	ND	ND	ND	ND	150	0.03
Glyphosate	ND	ND	ND	ND	280	1
Malathion	ND	ND	ND	ND	190	0.02
2-methyl-4chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA)	ND	ND	ND	ND	100	0.12
Metolachlor	ND	ND	ND	ND	50	0.01
Metribuzin	ND	ND	ND	ND	80	0.02
Monochlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	80	0.30
Paraquat	ND	ND	ND	ND	10	1
Pentachlorophenol	ND	ND	ND	ND	60	0.15
Phorate	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	0.01
Picloram	ND	ND	ND	ND	190	1
Polychlorinated Biphenyls(PCB)	ND	ND	ND	ND	3	0.04
Prometryne	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	0.03
Simazine	ND	ND	ND	ND	10	0.01
Terbufos	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	0.01

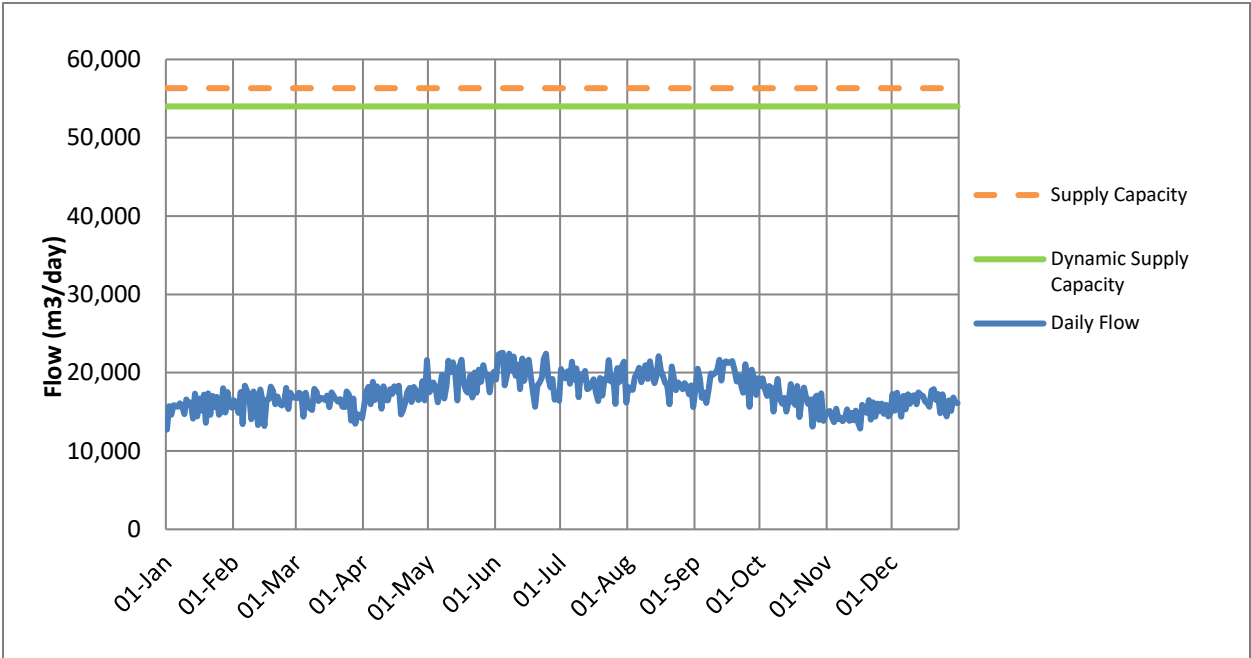
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Result Value (µg/L)</i>				<i>MAC (µg/L)</i>	<i>MDL (µg/L)</i>
	<i>Thornton WTF Nov. 25, 2025</i>	<i>Southside WTF Nov. 25, 2025</i>	<i>Sutherland WTF May 27, 2024</i>	<i>Trillium Line WTF Mar. 3, 2025</i>		
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	10	0.35
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	ND	ND	ND	ND	100	0.20
Triallate	ND	ND	ND	ND	230	0.01
Trichloroethylene	ND	ND	0.56	ND	5	0.44
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	0.25
Trifluralin	ND	ND	ND	ND	45	0.02
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	0.17

APPENDIX 'B': WATER QUANTITY SUMMARY

2025 Average vs Maximum Daily Flow Rates



2025 Daily Flow



2025 Total Production by Well (m³)

