



2025
ANNUAL REPORT

**DRINKING
WATER
QUALITY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from the Director	2
Quality Management System Policy	3
Who We Are	4
How Your Water Is Treated	6
How Your Water Is Delivered	8
From the Plant to Your Tap	9
Water Quality Highlights 2025	10
Operator Certification and Training	11
Our Commitment to Continual Improvement	12
Corrosion Control Program for Lead	13
Lead Service Line Replacement	14
Lead: Frequently Asked Questions	16
Protecting Drinking Water at Your Tap	17
Source Water Protection	18
Water Education Programs	19
Frequently Asked Questions	20
Treated Water to Distribution Summary Report	21
Ontario Drinking Water Systems Regulation o. Reg 170/03	22
Contact Us	29

Environment Division

water
AUTHORITY

Every drop is superior...



MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

As the Director of the Environment Division – Water Authority, I am proud to present our 2025 Drinking Water Quality Annual Report, confirming to you the continual delivery of high-quality, safe drinking water.

This report details water quality results from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2025 in accordance with Ontario Drinking Water System Regulation (O. Reg. 170/03) under the Safe Drinking Water Act 2002. It also contains information on how your water is treated, how it is delivered and how to protect your drinking water at the tap. You have the right to know what is in your drinking water and where it comes from.

Every minute of every day, water quality is monitored by certified operators and on-line instrumentation. Our consumers can have confidence in the quality of the drinking water produced at the Bare Point Water Treatment Plant and delivered through the distribution system.

I am pleased to inform you that the drinking water system received a Final Inspection Rating of 100% from a Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks inspection in October 2025. In addition, a surveillance system external audit was conducted in July 2025 by SAI Global. This confirmed that the Water Authority has an effective process for the continual improvement of the drinking water quality management system by use of the



quality policy, quality objectives, audit results, data analysis, management review, and the appropriate management of corrective and preventive actions.

This report also features information on an in-depth condition assessment on the City's largest trunk watermain in the drinking water system - a total of 9.28km was inspected.

It is our top priority to maintain a safe and sustainable supply of water, providing for public health protection, fire protection and support for the local economy – all contributing to Thunder Bay's high quality of life. I hope you will find this report informative, and I welcome you to contact us with any questions you have about your drinking water.

On behalf of the Environment Division, we look forward to another year of providing excellent water service to our residents, our customers and those visiting the City of Thunder Bay.

Sincerely,

Michelle Warywoda, P. Eng.
Director, Environment Division

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM POLICY

The Environment Division – Water Authority on behalf of the Corporation of The City of Thunder Bay is committed to:

- Operating and maintaining a safe, clean, continuous potable water supply to the citizens of Thunder Bay
- Meeting or exceeding applicable legislative and regulatory requirements
- Participating in studies relevant to drinking water
- Participating in and encouraging water conservation initiatives
- Implementing a Quality Management System consisting of policies, standard operating procedures, staff competency, and emergency contingency and response planning

The Environment Division – Water Authority is dedicated to the maintenance and continual improvement of the Quality Management System through the support and participation of all affected employees.



WHO WE ARE

INFRASTRUCTURE & OPERATIONS

Commissioner Kayla Dixon, P. ENG, MBA
Policy & Research Analyst - Jessica Strobel

Climate Adaptation Coordinator Jacob Porter
Program Lead - Asset Management - Amy Coomes

ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

Director Michelle Warywoda, P.Eng.
Program Administrator Katrina Hotson,
Patrizia Charrette
Chief Chemist - Ian Morgan, Ph.D., P.
Chem., C. Chem.

Process Engineer - Walter Turek, P. Eng.
Manager Compliance & Quality Control
Gary Person
Quality Control & Training Specialists
Patrick McGuire, Marc Leschuk, P. Eng.

Water & Wastewater Engineer -
Joshua Daniels, M. Eng., P. Eng.
Training & Quality Assurance Coordinator
Shelby Jaspers

WATER TREATMENT

**Superintendent, Water Treatment
Plant** - Erin Marcella-Fui
Supervisor, Maintenance - Dean Walker
Supervisor, Operations Adam
Tempelman
Lead Operator - Dave L. Sutton

**Environmental Engineering Technicians/
Small System Operators** - Dan Ward,
Dennis Belluz, Phil Slongo, Logan Cuthbert
Lead Electrician - Cosimo Crupi
Lead Maintenance - Keith Erickson
Operators Judith Petch, Myron Holyk,

Susan Tomlinson, Dan Krause, David DiRisio,
Josh Zurkan, Geordi Komar, Reginald Defeo,
Thomas Parkin
Line Patrol - Dennis Charles
Plant Millwright - Clayton Hurlbert
Plant Electrician - Frankie Crupi

WATER DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

Superintendent, WD & WWC
Dave Warwick
Operations and Maintenance Supervisors
Adam Oatman, David Briand, Kyle Kawahara,
Dan Lavoie
Equipment Operator I Kris Blomquist,
Don McCall, Chris Fenton
Equipment Operator II Lee Campbell,
Sean McEachran, Rylan Yawney
Lead Operators - Lloyd Hamilton, Eric Sokk,
Devon Blair, Steve Leisander, Dan Lavoie

Planning and Research Analyst
Toni Lightwood (temp)
**Skilled Sewer and Water Workers
(Maintenance)** - Luc Connell, David
Tremonti, Tom Tronsen, Matthew Donio,
Bob Gashinski, Brian Ogima, Steve Brescacin,
Luca Ferriolo, Ryan Faid, Jamie Fabiano,
Tyler Squier, Chris Bruno, Alex Rollason,
Thomas Parkin, Rob Coggin, Paul Kassa,
Ben Kmill, Patrick Rivest
Turnkey - Craig Drabit

Utility Locator Technicians - Allan
McCrae, Mike Bee, Chris Latta
Utility Plumber - Paul Fennell
**Water Distribution & Wastewater
Collection Operators** - Melanie Swistun,
Amanda Suttie, Devlyn McGuire, Derek
Kantyluk, Jeremy Hansen, Shanne Rinne,
Blair Sakiyama, Kell Brett

CONTRACT PROJECT SERVICES

Supervisor Jordan Cook
Equipment Operator I Chelsea Lyons
Equipment Operator II Vince Cugietta
Equipment Operator III Scott Wideman,
Brad Doran, Bob Wyllychuck
Lead Hand Meter Shop - Jim Van Uden

Lead Operator (Construction) - Niel Watts,
Mike Sacino
Journeyman Plumber - Neil Riley
**Skilled Sewer and Water Worker
(Construction)** David Breiland, Travis
Lewis

Skilled Water Meter Technician - Darren
Foley, Jacob MacKay
**Water Distribution & Wastewater
Collection Operator** - Neil Taylor



Infrastructure & Operations Staff at Public Works Day 2025

ENGINEERING & OPERATIONS DIVISION

Director Matthew Miedema, P.Eng.

Manager Engineering Aaron Ward, P.Eng.

Supervisor, Design & Field Engineering
Jesse Mikulinski

Field Technologists - Mike Precosky, Mitch Drabek, Bryce Lendum

Construction Inspectors Stuart Green, Tom Dingwell, Mike Leveque, Mike Kuzyk, Lonny Bohonos

Project Engineers - Brian Newman, P. Eng., Mike Vogrig, P. Eng., Lisa Parent, P. Eng., Ryan Furtado, P. Eng., Michael Pontello, P. Eng., Dave Briand, P. Eng.

Senior Technologist Cosimo Palermo, Shawn Stephens

Intermediate Technologist II - Zachary Belec

Intermediate Technologist I - Nathan Doliska

Survey Technologists Alex DiMartino, Matthew Blake, Kaden Mackie, Troy Kundrat

Traffic Technician - David Binch

GIS Technician - Kendra Moen

CENTRAL SUPPORT DIVISION

Manager Laurie Fors, CPA, CGA (Acting)

Supervisor, Administrative Support Services - Christy Howells

Supervisor, Budgets & Capital Programs Laurie Fors

Communications Officer - Amanda Nason

Supervisor, Customer Services
Kyle Melnyk

Accounting & Administration Clerks

Tracey Dychko, Robert Lupinski, Rita Komfolio, Kristi Fisher, Kristy Sunderland

Dispatchers - Peter Viita, Amalu Sajan, Charles Seguin, Charlotte Wevers, Danielle Fontaine, Estelle Sabeau, Ina Torttila, Jessica Steele, Lisa Robinson, Toni Lightwood, Jennifer Reid, Sheila Haniak

Administrative Clerks - Joyce Ruggles, Maria Figliomeni, Wendy Caruk

Capital Project Analysts - Chelsea Groom, Cathy Wood

Technology Management Specialist
Henry Connor, B. Eng., GISP

Budget Analyst Shari Dykeman, Matthew Van Ramshorst

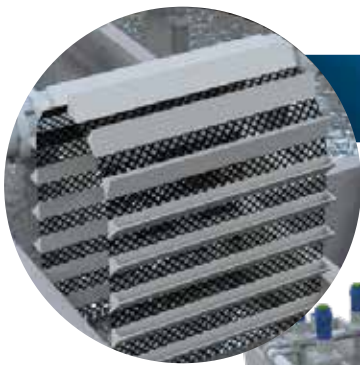
HOW YOUR WATER IS TREATED

Lake to Lake Approach
for Safe Drinking Water



STEP 1: Source Water

Our drinking water starts with the world's largest source of fresh water, Lake Superior. The intake for the plant is located nearly 1 km from the shoreline and is positioned at a water depth of approximately 14 metres and rests approximately 4 metres above the lake bottom. The depth of the intake protects it from debris entering from the bottom of the lake and from the water surface.



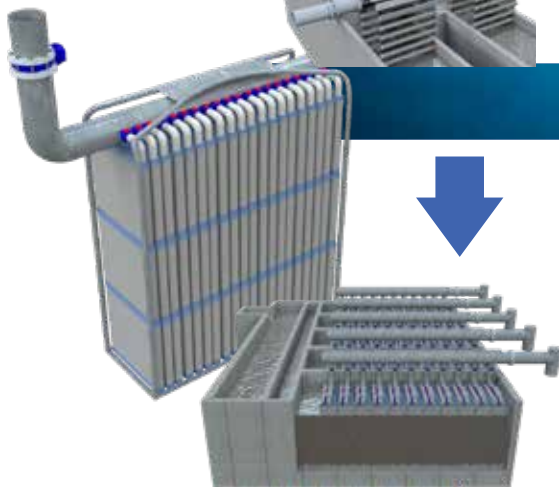
STEP 2: Screening

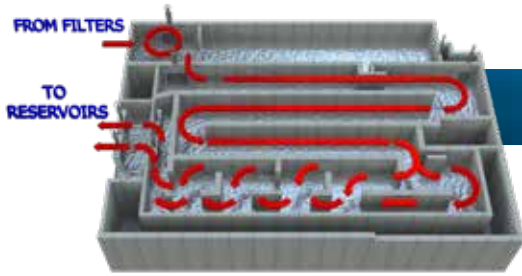
The raw water enters the plant through the intake. Travelling screens remove debris and prevent particles from entering the plant. The raw water is stored briefly in the wet well. The screens are similar to common household window screens, although they are made from stainless steel.



STEP 3: Filtration

The water is then pulled through the ZeeWeed membrane filtration system using vacuum-generated pumps. Hollow fibre ultra-filtration membranes use gentle suction to filter impurities from the water.





STEP 4: Disinfection

The clearwell is used for primary disinfection as described by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks. Sodium hypochlorite is added to the water in the clearwell mixing chamber. The clearwell uses a baffling system to allow the sodium hypochlorite to mix with the water. This creates a long contact time or soaking time for the water to mix with the hypochlorite.



STEP 5: Storage

The clean, safe, disinfected drinking water is then stored at the plant in two underground storage tanks to keep the water cool and fresh, awaiting delivery to customers' taps. Each reservoir can hold over two million litres of water.



STEP 6: Water Delivery

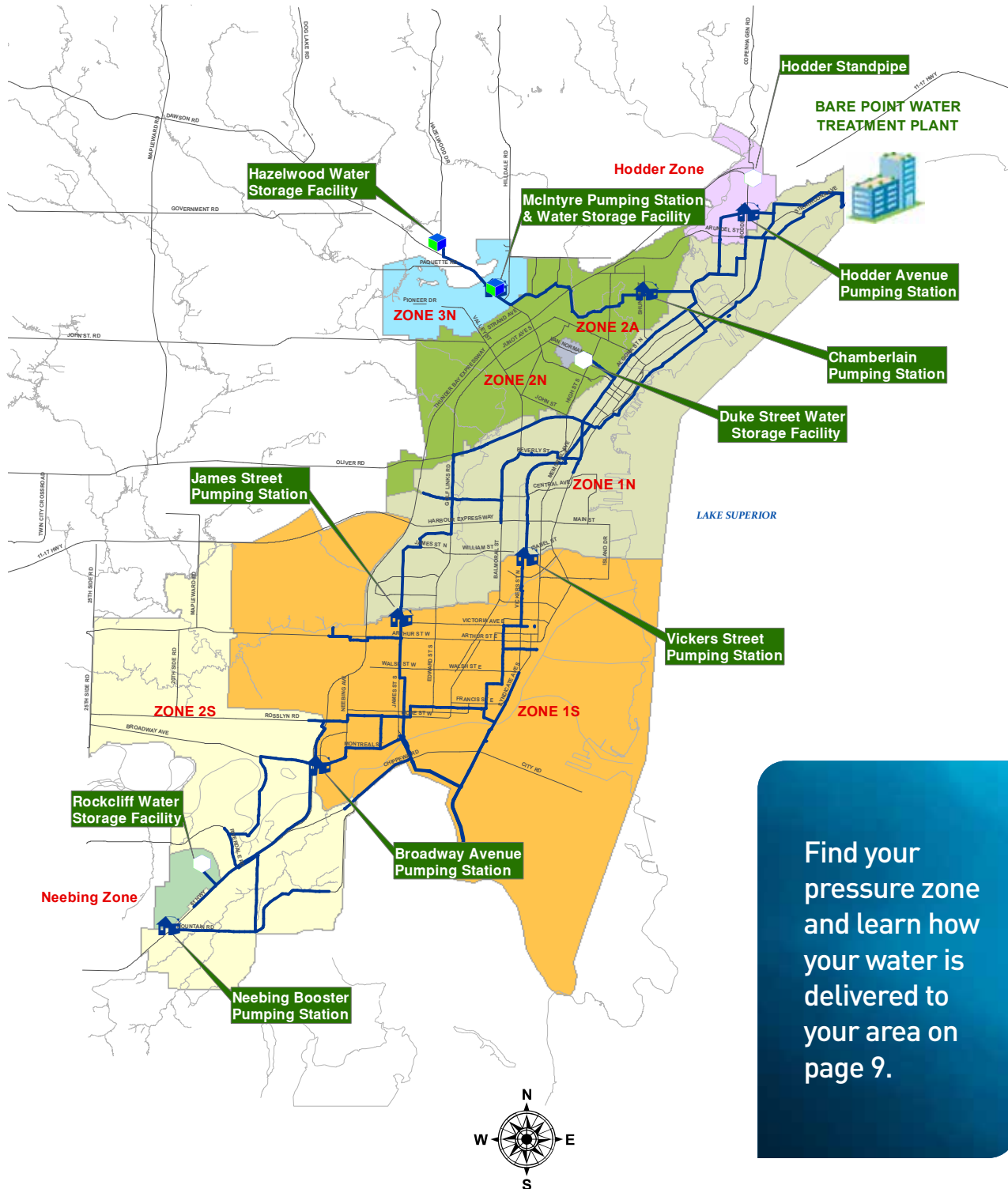
Water is pumped from the storage reservoirs into the distribution system by high lift pumps. Some of the water is delivered directly to customer taps and some is delivered to one of five storage facilities within the distribution system.



STEP 7: Environmental Protection

Wastewater from the membrane filtration process is piped to the Atlantic Avenue Water Pollution Control Plant for treatment before being returned clean to Lake Superior.

HOW YOUR WATER IS DELIVERED



Find your pressure zone and learn how your water is delivered to your area on page 9.

FROM THE PLANT TO YOUR TAP

Thunder Bay's water distribution system is divided into eight pressure zones (see map on page 8). High lift pumps move the treated water from the plant into the distribution system. The water storage facilities and pumping stations regulate water pressure within the distribution system.

Water can be redirected through the distribution system when needed. The system is made up of the following components:

Standpipe – Above-ground water storage facility providing pressure by water column height

Reservoir – Large volume in or above ground water storage facility

Pumping Station – Pumps water from one zone into another zone and can be used to increase water pressure to an area

Water Pressure Zone – Areas where a minimum and maximum water pressure can be expected in the water distribution system

Zone 1N

The reservoirs at the Bare Point Water Treatment Plant store water for this zone and pump it into this area as needed. The Duke Street Reservoir also provides water storage for this zone.

Hodder Zone

The Hodder Standpipe stores water for this zone. Water is pumped from the Bare Point Water Treatment Plant to the Hodder Pumping Station. This station supplies water to the Standpipe as needed.

Zone 2A

The Duke Street Reservoir stores water for this zone. It was added to increase and maintain water pressure for this area.

Zone 2N

The McIntyre Reservoir stores water for this zone. Water is pumped from the Bare Point Water Treatment Plant through the Chamberlain Pumping Station to this zone.

Zone 3N

The Hazelwood Storage Facility is an above ground reservoir which stores water for this zone. Water is pumped from the Bare Point Water Treatment Plant through the Chamberlain Pumping Station to the McIntyre Reservoir. The McIntyre Pumping Station supplies water to the Hazelwood Storage Facility.

Zone 1S

The Rockcliff Reservoir stores water for this zone. Water is pumped from the Bare Point Water Treatment Plant through the Vickers and James Street Pumping Stations filling the Rockcliff Reservoir and supplying water to the area.

Zone 2S

Water is pumped from the Broadway Avenue Pumping Station to this zone. Water is drawn from the Zone 1S water distribution system, which includes the Rockcliff Reservoir.

Neebing Zone

Water is drawn into this zone from the Zone 2S distribution system. The Neebing Booster Pumping Station increases water pressure for this zone.

WATER QUALITY HIGHLIGHTS 2025

Operational Parameters	Units*	Min	Avg	Max	Drinking Water Quality Standard/ Objective	Frequency of Tests	What Does this Measure?
Alkalinity - Total as CaCO ₃	mg/L	44.0	46.5	52.0	30 - 500	Monthly	The capability of water to neutralize acid
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.44	2.03	2.90	< 5	Quarterly	Residual organic matter after travelling through the membrane filters
Free chlorine residual	mg/L	0.96	1.43	1.51	> 0.05	77 per week	The amount of chlorine remaining in finished water
Hardness - CaCO ₃	mg/L	41.2	45.8	48.7	80 - 100	Monthly	The decreasing capacity of water to react with soap
Nitrate-N	mg/L	0.298	0.321	0.347	< 10	Quarterly	Health related parameter
Nitrite-N	mg/L	< 0.010			< 1	Quarterly	Health related parameter
Odour	n/a	OK			Inoffensive	42 per week	Does the water smell good / bad
pH	n/a	7.67	8.02	8.36	7.0 - 10.5	77 per week	The acidity or alkalinity of the water
Sodium	mg/L	3.10	3.38	3.94	< 20	Quarterly	Health related parameter
Taste	n/a	OK			Inoffensive	42 per week	The taste of the water
True Colour	TCU	< 2.0			< 5	weekly	The appearance of the water
Turbidity	NTU	0.013	0.038	0.069	< 1	77 per week	The clarity of the water

For more information visit: www.thunderbay.ca/water

Water Quality Monitoring

We are serious about drinking water quality. In 2025, Thunder Bay residents received excellent quality drinking water. Samples are taken and evaluated according to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks regulations. Water quality is monitored at the treatment plant every minute of every day by operators and online instrumentation. In addition, an independent certified laboratory tested approximately 2,500 samples for potential contaminants. The total number of water samples taken in 2025 was more than 29,000.

Our testing program is fully compliant with Ontario's Drinking Water Regulations.



*UNITS

- NTU** = Nephelometric turbidity units
- mg/L** = milligrams per litre = parts per million
- TCU** = True colour units
- CaCO₃** = Calcium Carbonate
- n/a** = not applicable

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) all Ontario Drinking Water Systems must be categorized by the type of system and classification level. The City of Thunder Bay's Bare Point Water Treatment Plant and Distribution Subsystem is categorized as a Level III Treatment System and a Level IV Distribution System.

Section 12 (1) under the SDWA requires that no person shall operate a municipal drinking-water system unless the person holds a valid operator's certificate issued in accordance with the regulations.

The certification program establishes occupational standards for operators and water quality analysts. It is intended to give greater assurance of safe drinking water to the residents of Ontario through ensuring that operators have the education, experience and knowledge to perform their responsibilities effectively.

Water Distribution (WD) and Water Treatment (WT) Certificates must be renewed every three years. In order for operators to maintain a WD or WT certificate they must complete a minimum of 150 hours of training over the three year period; this includes 42 hours of Director Approved Training which involves completing an exam with a minimum of 70 percent to pass, 108 hours of Hands on Training pertinent to WD or WT and completion of the Provincial Mandatory Course. In 2025, water operators working in the Environment Division completed a total of 6,304 hours of training.

All operators hold current and valid certificates and remain fully qualified as Drinking Water Operators.

In order to obtain a WD or WT certificate an operator must meet the following education and experience criteria:

Type of Certificate	Minimum Educational Requirement	Years of Experience
Operator in Training	Grade 12	NA
Class I	Grade 12	1 year
Class II	Grade 12	3 years
Class III	2 years of relevant post-secondary education	4 years (2 years as an Operator in Charge)
Class IV	4 years of relevant post-secondary education	4 years (2 years as an Operator in Charge)

As of December 31, 2025, the City of Thunder Bay's Environment operators held the following operator certificates permitting them to work with the Drinking Water System.

Type of Certificate	Number of Certificates
Water Distribution - Operator-in-Training (OIT)	10
Water Distribution - Class I	6
Water Distribution - Class II	18
Water Distribution - Class III	4
Water Distribution - Class IV	25
Water Treatment - Operator-in-Training (OIT)	4
Water Treatment - Class I	1
Water Treatment - Class II	7
Water Treatment - Class III	3
Water Treatment - Class IV	8



WTP Operator Thomas Parkin monitoring SCADA at the final water - water quality station at the Bare Point WTP

OUR COMMITMENT TO CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT

In 2024, City Council approved the Asset Management Plan: Phase Two which included an asset overview of Drinking Water Services which included, condition rating, asset age, levels of service, energy consumption, lifecycle, and levels of investment.



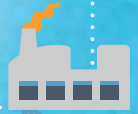
The City's Drinking Water Network is comprised of the Bare Point Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and the distribution network. After treatment, clean safe drinking water leaves the WTP and enters the distribution network. The network has:

7 pumping stations, 1 Standpipe, 4 reservoirs, 726km of watermains, and thousands of valves, hydrants, and service connections.



The City of Thunder Bay's overall condition rating is **FAIR** for the water treatment plant and distribution network.

The WTP was built in **1903**, and was expanded in **1978** and **2007**



100% Funded

The operation of The City of Thunder Bay's water service (treatment and delivery) is fully funded as per Provincial/Federal regulation.

The total replacement cost of drinking water assets is

\$888M



Further details on the Asset Management Plan can be found on the City of Thunder Bay website at:

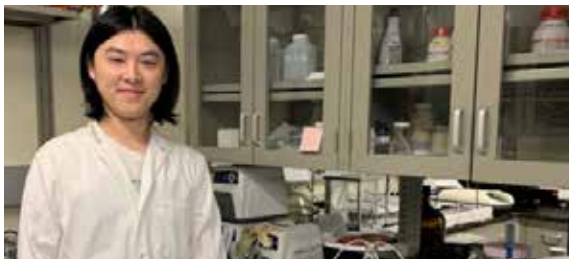
Website: [www.getinvolvedthunderbay.ca/asset management](http://www.getinvolvedthunderbay.ca/asset%20management)

Youtube: www.youtube.com/CityThunderBay

Lakehead University Research Agreement Update

Professor Wilson Wang and his team from the Department of Mechanical and Mechatronics Engineering continued to monitor the vibration data from the five high lift pumps at the Bare Point WTP. Smart sensors and data acquisition systems collect the data and transmit it wirelessly. They are developing a new analyzer, which can make the pump monitoring applications more flexible. To improve data acquisition accuracy, they developed a new customizable integrated circuit. Their research contributions have been published successfully in several prestigious journals.

Professor Baoqiang Liao, Department of Chemical Engineering and Professor Wa Gao, Department of Civil Engineering continued their research on strategies for improving membrane filtration in cold regions. Their work included mechanical stress analysis of hollow fiber membranes, used membrane autopsies, and optimization of pre-treatments to reduce fouling.



PhD candidate Bochao Xu conducting pre-treatment research at his Lakehead University laboratory.

Major Watermain Examined

The City of Thunder Bay retained Pure Technologies to complete a comprehensive condition assessment of a 900mm diameter concrete watermain, which supplies more than 50% of the water consumed in the city. The project included an in-service leak detection and condition assessment for all 9.3 km of the City's 900mm diameter watermain starting from the Bare Point Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and ending near the intersection of John St and Court St. This critical transmission watermain was originally installed in the 1980s, and installation, pipe bedding, and soil conditions, and repeated winter freezing and thawing cycles contribute to an elevated deterioration potential.

The condition assessment noted that the pipe is in generally good condition, with no indications of premature failure. These results are promising to the Water Authority, and will be used to assist with capital planning, reduce asset risk, and improve water conservation efforts and overall service reliability.



CORROSION CONTROL PROGRAM FOR LEAD

In 2007 the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) initiated the Lead Action Plan to address concerns of lead in drinking water across the province. Studies have shown chronic exposure to lead, even at low levels, can have health impacts. Of particular concern are the neurodevelopmental effects impacting learning and memory on developing fetuses and young children. For more information on health risks, please visit: <https://www.tbdhu.com/health-topics/drinking-water>

Lead in drinking water can originate from older internal pipes and lead service lines or from the solder used to connect the pipes or fixtures. Older homes built prior to 1950 are more likely to have lead pipes and service lines. The water produced by the Bare Point Water Treatment Plant does not contain lead. Lead enters the water when it sits still for long periods of time in lead pipes or fixtures.

Since 2007, the City of Thunder Bay continues to participate in the provincial Lead Action Plan by testing for elevated levels of lead in the drinking water in various private plumbing residences throughout the community. In accordance with Schedule 15.1 of Ontario Regulation 170/03 under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 (SDWA 2002), the City developed a Corrosion Control Plan (CCP) as part of the Lead Action Plan that was approved in 2014 by the MECP.

The CCP includes lead testing, lead service replacement, public education and corrosion control. In 2025, 525 lead water samples were collected and tested for residents and businesses with known or suspected lead services. There were also 168 representative lead water samples collected from the active distribution system. In addition to the regulated lead samples collected, 1 set of non-regulated lead water samples was collected at the tap by a private resident in 2025. In this case City staff delivered sample bottles with detailed sample instructions to the door steps of residents willing to self-sample. In this program, samples are collected by City staff and delivered to an accredited lab for analysis. Lead results are then provided to residents. This lead testing service is provided free of charge.

In 2020, the use of sodium hydroxide as a corrosion control inhibitor was phased out and the Water Authority implemented a water filter program with approval from the MECP, City Council and support from the Thunder Bay District Health Unit (TBDHU), as an interim measure to reduce lead levels at the tap. Properties with known lead service pipes were provided a NSF/ANSI-53 approved water filter pitcher certified to remove lead and replacement filter cartridges at no charge. NSF/ANSI-53 certification confirms the product has met all of the lead reduction and other requirements of the standard. Filter delivery notifications were sent to residents with known lead service connections. This program continued throughout 2025 and has been extended for 2026.

The Water Authority continues to work with the MECP and the TBDHU on evaluating other means of corrosion control that may be implemented in the future.

As a reminder, customers are encouraged to routinely flush their pipes prior to consumption to maintain water quality at the tap. This can be accomplished by taking a shower, flushing the toilet, doing a load of laundry, or running your cold water tap to clear the pipes. Flushing is particularly important for homes with lead service pipes.



Filter kits supplied to properties with known lead service pipes



WTP Lead Electrician Cosimo Crupi verifying instrument readings at the raw water - water quality station at the Bare Point WTP

LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT

The removal of lead service pipes remains a key priority in the City's Corrosion Control Plan (CCP). The City of Thunder Bay continues to review and verify the number of lead service connections, both publicly and privately owned across the city. It is estimated there are approximately 5,507 publicly owned and 7,750 privately owned lead service connections* connected to the City of Thunder Bay's Water Distribution System. Part of the City's CCP to reduce lead levels at the tap includes replacing all publicly owned lead service connections and encouraging property owners to replace their privately owned lead service connection. **In 2025, approximately 107 publicly owned lead services were replaced. The City is continually updating records for lead service lines through information provided by plumbing permits, capital project removals, routine repairs/replacements and sampling and testing results.**

On streets scheduled for watermain renewal, the City provides the homeowner with a notice if they have a lead service line with guidance on pipe replacement and flushing instructions to reduce lead exposure. Prior to the City portion being replaced testing of the tap water in the private residence is recommended to provide a baseline lead result. If a homeowner wishes to have the private portion of their service line (property line to meter) replaced at the same time as the City portion, they must arrange with the on-site contractor to do the work at their own expense. A plumbing permit must be obtained, and a plumber must complete the final connection. Once the service line is partially or completely replaced, it is recommended that the homeowner routinely flush their pipes and also have their tap water re-tested to ensure lead levels are reduced. **Testing is free and arranged through the City by calling 807-625-2195.**

On streets not scheduled for watermain renewal, homeowners may arrange with a contractor to replace the private portion (property line to meter) of their

* service line may contain full/partial/unknown lengths of lead pipe

lead service line. Once complete, the City will fund and complete the work extending from the property line to the watermain. It is preferred that the homeowner contact the City to discuss the process further and first to arrange for lead testing prior to the replacement of their private portion to obtain a baseline lead result. The homeowner must obtain the required plumbing permit, hire a plumber for the final connection and have all final inspections completed. Once this is complete, the homeowner will submit a **Priority Lead Water Service Replacement Form** (located on the City website) with all documentation to The City of Thunder Bay's Engineering Division. The homeowner completes the final restoration of their property, and the City will restore the public property. The City processes such requests in sequence, the priority given to cases of elevated lead levels according to drinking water testing. **For information on drinking water testing and the Priority Lead Replacement Program, call the City at 807-625-2195 or visit: www.thunderbay.ca/leadpipes.**



Financial Assistance for Private Lead Water Service Replacement:

The financial assistance loan program continued in 2025 to help homeowners with the replacement of private lead water service lines. A total of 16 loan applications were received in 2025, with 13 loans being issued.

The program provides interest-free loans for qualifying homeowners for up to \$5,000 of eligible costs to replace a private lead service line, to be paid back to the City over a 5-year period. To further assist property owners that qualify under the Tax and Water Credit Program for Low-Income Seniors and Low-Income Persons with Disabilities or the Tax and Water Credit Program for Low-Income Persons the loan payback period is extended to 10 years and a \$1500 grant program is available.

Full program details and application can be viewed on the City's website at: www.thunderbay.ca/leadpipes or by calling 807-684-2433.

Partial Lead Service Line Replacement:

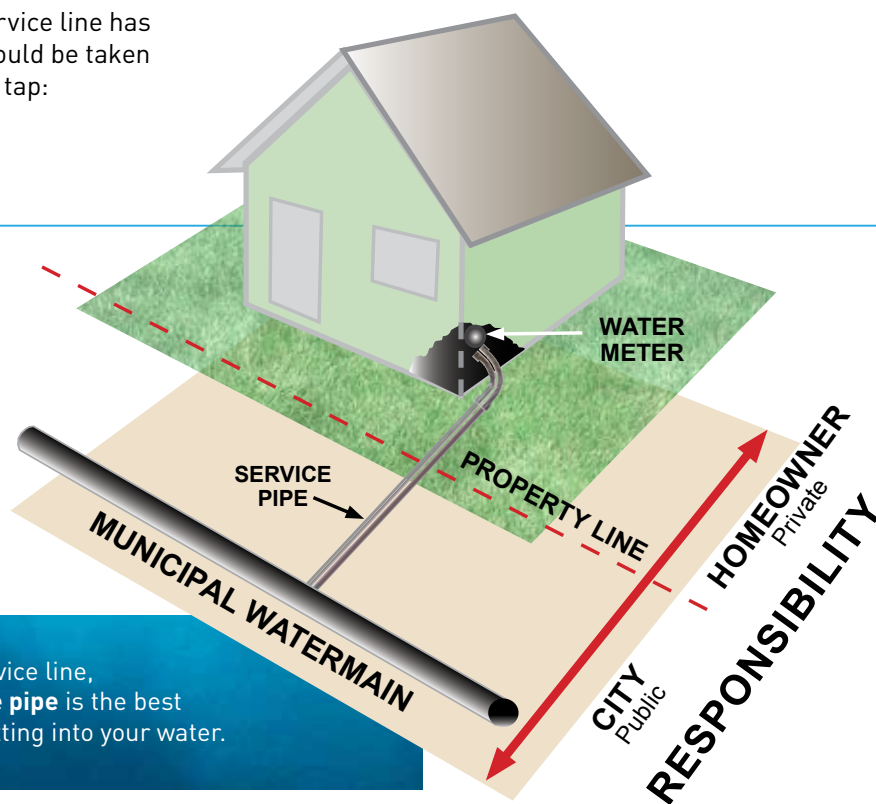
In the event a service line is partially replaced by the City or the homeowner, it is strongly recommended that private plumbing lines be flushed prior to consumption. Research indicates that when lead service lines are disturbed, the amount of lead found in consumers' drinking water may increase for weeks to months.

After a partial replacement of a lead service line has been completed, the following steps should be taken prior to consuming the water from your tap:

1. Remove and clean your faucet aerators from all cold water taps in the home.
2. Beginning in the lowest level of the home, fully open the cold water taps throughout the home.
3. Let the water run for at least 30 minutes at the last tap you opened (top floor).
4. Turn off each tap starting with the taps in the highest level of the home. Be sure to run water in bathtubs and showers as well as faucets.
5. Do not consume tap water, open hot water faucets or use icemaker or filtered water dispenser until flushing is complete.
6. Replace cleaned aerators.

In addition to the above instructions, a daily mini-flush consisting of a five-minute displacement flush is recommended for six months post-partial-replacement of a lead service line. Aerators should be cleaned regularly to remove any particulate lead that may have accumulated.

It is also recommended that after a partial or full lead service line replacement, the water be tested to ensure lead levels at the tap are reduced. This testing is free and arranged through the City by calling 807-625-2195.



If your home has a lead service line, replacing the **entire service pipe** is the best way to ensure no lead is getting into your water.

LEAD: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How does lead get into drinking water?

The raw water from Lake Superior and drinking water supplied from the water distribution system have little or no lead present. Lead enters the water when it sits still for long periods of time in lead pipes or fixtures. Lead can enter the drinking water in your home from the following:

- Lead service pipes, which were used before the mid-1950s, to connect your home's plumbing to the City's watermain
- Lead solder, which was used to join pipes together before the 1990s
- Leaded-brass fixtures, such as faucets and valves

How do I determine if I have lead pipes in my home?

Lead service pipes were used in older homes usually built before the mid-1950s. Lead pipes are a dull grey colour. If you scrape the surface of the pipe gently with a Loonie, the metal beneath will be shiny and silver. You can also call the City's Dispatch at 807-625-2195 to inquire.

What should I do if I live in a house with a lead service pipe or plumbing?

1. Flush. When water sits in the lead service pipe for long periods of time, it absorbs more lead than when running. Water that has stood in the tap for more than six hours should not be used for consumption. Before using water for drinking or cooking, let the water run from the cold water tap for up to five minutes. To avoid wasting water, take a shower, run the washing machine, or run the dishwasher to clear the pipes. Once you have let the water run, fill pitchers, kettles or pots for drinking or for food preparation during the day. Boiling your tap water DOES NOT remove lead.

2. Filter. Use the filter jug provided by the City to filter tap water prior to consuming or cooking. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for filter cartridge replacement.

Who can I call to arrange to have my water tested?

If you are concerned about lead levels in your water, contact the City's Dispatch at 807-625-2195 to arrange to have your water tested.

Does lead in drinking water pose a health risk?

Lead is a common metal found in the environment in air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery and water.

Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much enters your body. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Lead exposure is a world-wide health problem. If you have, or suspect you have a lead water service, alternative sources of drinking water should be considered for young children and pregnant women.

How can I reduce my exposure to lead in my drinking water?

There are many steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water, but if you have a lead service line, the best step you can take is to have it replaced.

In addition you can:

- Have your water tested for lead, free of charge
- Run your water to flush the lead out – if it hasn't been used for several hours, run the water for 3-5 minutes to clear most of the lead from the water.
- Always use cold water for drinking, cooking and preparing food – never cook with or drink water from the hot water tap.
- Filter your tap water prior to consuming or cooking
- Do not boil water to remove lead – boiling does not reduce lead concentrations
- Periodically remove and clean faucet screens / aerators – while removed, run water to eliminate debris
- Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead. Brass faucets, fittings and valves may leach lead into drinking water.

What is the City doing to reduce lead?

The City of Thunder Bay is replacing lead service connections and fixtures, providing ongoing watermain flushing/cleaning, increasing overall water quality awareness and providing free testing for lead at the tap. The piped water infrastructure is renewed by the watermain replacement program, which also replaces the individual service connection to the property line (partial replacement). The City has provided properties with known lead service lines a water filter pitcher NSF certified to remove lead as well as replacement cartridges to use for drinking water. An interest-free loan and grant program is available to help homeowners with private lead service replacement.

The City continues to work with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks to evaluate further methods to reduce lead levels at the tap and update the Corrosion Control Plan.

What can you do to help?

If you have a lead service, please contact the City to arrange for testing. A qualified licensed operator will come to your home and test your tap water free of charge. For a faster response time for lead testing you have the option of collecting the sample yourself. City staff will drop the sample bottles and detailed instructions off at your residence. Once you have collected the samples they will be picked up and delivered to the lab for analysis. You will be provided with the results of the testing. You can also help by replacing your lead service line – reducing the amount of lead. **If you would like to apply for an interest-free loan to help manage the cost of replacing the private portion, please visit: www.thunderbay.ca/leadpipes or call 807-684-2433.** If you replace your service line, follow the flushing instructions post-replacement, and contact the City for testing. For the public lead service line to be replaced, visit the City's Engineering Division in person to fill out an application to start that process. Once this full replacement is complete, arrange for testing through the City to ensure lead levels have been reduced.

Free testing can be arranged by contacting the City at 807-625-2195.

PROTECTING DRINKING WATER AT YOUR TAP

Cold water is best for drinking, cooking and preparing food. Hot water is meant for washing dishes, laundering clothes and bathing. To protect the quality of the drinking water coming out of your tap you need to maintain your faucets and filter system (if you have one installed).

Make sure your sink is cleaned regularly and leaking faucets are repaired. Sediment can also build up on the screen of your faucet. Follow the instructions below to clean your faucet aerator.

Faucet Aerators (also called screens)

Routinely clean faucet screens. Sediment and metals can collect in the faucet screen located at the tip of your faucets. Replace screens that are in poor condition. New screens are available at local hardware stores.

To clear the faucet screen of debris:

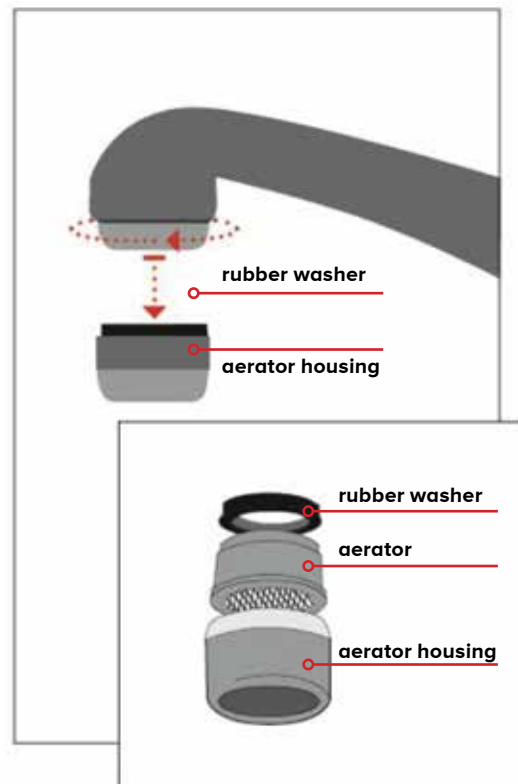
1. Unscrew the housing.
2. Separate the individual parts.
3. Remove any sediment (mineral or rust build up) on the screen and other parts. If necessary, soak the parts in white vinegar for a few minutes and scrub with a brush.
4. Reassemble the screen parts and re-attach to faucet.

*Modified from DC Water's Household Water Quality Guide.

To learn more, watch DC Water's video on how to clean your faucet aerator:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LbJGwQIWhBM>

Water Treatment Devices (Filter Systems)

If you own a filter system for your home or use the pitcher-style filter, make sure you follow the manufacturer's instructions for maintenance on the system and replace filters according to the manufacturer's instructions.



Cross-Connection & Backflow Prevention Program

The City of Thunder Bay is dedicated to protecting the quality of our drinking water. In order to manage the potable water supply and minimize risks to public health, the Development Services Division and Environment Division – Water Authority have implemented a Backflow Prevention Program. Work is ongoing with property owners, certified testers and plumbing contractors to identify cross-connections, and advise where backflow prevention devices are required to protect the public potable water supply.

For more information on this program, contact the City's Building Division at 807-625-2574.



SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

Objectives and Scope of the Source Protection Plan

For the Lakehead Source Protection Area, the Source Protection Plan sets out policies to protect sources of municipal drinking water. It determines how drinking water threats will be reduced, eliminated or monitored, who is responsible for taking action, timelines, and how progress will be measured.

The Plan specifically applies to municipal residential drinking water sources (Wellhead Protection Areas and Intake Protection Zones).

Section 22 of the Ontario Regulation 287/07 lists these Source Protection Plan objectives:

1. To protect existing and future drinking water sources in the Lakehead Source Protection Area.
2. To ensure, in all areas where a significant water threat could exist, that: a) If the activity is occurring at the time the Source Protection Plan takes effect, the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat; and b) The activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat.



The Lakehead Source Protection Plan, released in 2013 by the Lakehead Source Protection Committee, and annual progress reports on it, are available at: <https://lakeheadca.com/watershed/source-water-protection>

The Lakehead Region Conservation Authority is the Source Protection Authority for Thunder Bay. The Provincial government is proposing to consolidate the LRCA into a region 1,500 kilometres from the Lakehead Watershed with 72 other southern Ontario municipalities. Learn more at: <https://lakeheadca.com/lrca-board-opposes-proposed-boundary-changes-to-conservation-authorities/>

Keep it Superior

Although we live on the doorstep of Lake Superior, we must use the resource wisely! Less than one per cent of the total water on the planet is available to us as fresh water. Only a portion of that is renewable fresh water. If all the earth's water were stored in a 5-litre container, available fresh water would not quite fill a teaspoon. The World Resources Institute defines renewable fresh water as "salt-free water that is fully replaced in any given year through rain and snow that falls on continents and islands and flows through rivers and streams to the sea." Canada contains 6.4 percent of the world's annual renewable fresh water.

We all have a stake in protecting our water

- If you have a septic system, make sure it is well maintained.
- Avoid fertilizers and pesticides which pollute ground water.
- When washing vehicles, go to a commercial car wash that filters and recycles water. It's the safe way to keep oil, sediment and other pollutants from going down the drain and harming lakes, creeks, rivers or ground water.
- Use environmentally-safe, biodegradable detergents and personal care products (shampoos, hair dyes, lotions) without added chemicals.
- Invest in water and energy-efficient appliances such as dishwashers and washing machines.
- Reduce your use of motors on water bodies – use a paddle or a sail and enjoy the sounds of nature.
- Dispose of household hazardous waste properly. Please do not put the following down the drain:
 - o Paint
 - o Oils or grease
 - o Chemicals or cleaning products
 - o Pharmaceuticals - return unused pharmaceuticals to your pharmacy

For more information on protecting our water or on proper disposal of hazardous waste contact the City Dispatch at 807-625-2195.

WATER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Since 1995, EcoSuperior has been a leader in environmental sustainability and education. Some recent programs supported by the City of Thunder Bay Water Wise Funding include:

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT



Storm Drain Education

Storm drains are designed to move water safely away from homes and businesses through underground infrastructure. The water that flows off your driveway, down the sidewalk and through the street will end up in a storm drain. Every storm drain in our city is directly connected to a local waterway and eventually makes its way to Lake Superior.

EcoSuperior delivers the City's Adopt a Storm Drain Program which encourages residents to monitor storm drains on and around their property to ensure the drain is free of litter and leaf debris. This reduces the risk of blockages and reminds us that what goes down the drain ends up in Lake Superior.



Rain Garden Rebate Program

Since 2015 EcoSuperior has hosted Rain Garden Workshops, organized a Rain Garden Tour and administered the City's Rain Garden Rebate Program.

Rain gardens absorb precipitation, helping filter rainwater and spring runoff before they infiltrate into the ground. Rain gardens also protect neighbourhoods at a local level by holding excess water and slowly allowing the water to be absorbed. Rain gardens increase biodiversity in neighbourhoods and create pollinator habitat.



Rain Barrel Subsidies

EcoSuperior started selling rain barrels in 1997 as means to promote water conservation and stormwater management on residential properties. The City continues to support 200 subsidies for discounted rain barrels each year. Access to rain barrels for all city residents supports the community to act on water conservation.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION



Litter Free Lakes Project

EcoSuperior's most recent project, 'Litter Free Lakes', aims to prevent litter from entering storm drains through the installation of LittaTrap filtration systems. Over 15 LittaTraps are installed throughout city storm drains and are monitored monthly throughout the warmer months (May to October). In addition, the debris collected from the storm drains is categorized and analyzed to support a joint research project through Lakehead University.



Water Wise School Presentations

Experiential education engages the minds of our youth and ensures they are knowledgeable and enthusiastic about taking care of our environment for generations to come. EcoSuperior began delivering school programming in 1998 and continues to provide quality, accessible programming throughout Thunder Bay. In 2024, EcoSuperior was honoured to receive the first Transformative Action: Youth Impact Award from Green Communities Canada. The award recognizes the reach EcoSuperior has with our youth programming: over 1/3 of Thunder Bay students have accessed our programs.

We are grateful to the generous and ongoing support from the City of Thunder Bay!

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How do we know our drinking water is safe?

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks sets stringent monitoring requirements for drinking water. Water quality is monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Customers can have confidence that their water treatment plant has highly effective water treatment and quality assurance processes in place to remove bacteria and other harmful substances from the water.

What is a Water Fill Station?

Water fill stations are locations where residents may purchase City water. Two self-serve residential water fill stations are open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The stations are located at the corner of Hwy. 61 and Mount Forest Boulevard, and on Valley Street at Hutton Park Drive. A “Fob” must be purchased in advance to use the water fill stations. For more information on the stations or where to obtain a “Fob”, please contact 807-625-2195.

Does the Backflow Prevention Program apply to residential homeowners?

The Water Works By-law does not require single-family dwellings to install backflow prevention devices unless the Water Authority determines that the property is a high risk. However, homeowners can take steps to protect the drinking water system.

Indirect cross-connections such as a hose with one end immersed in a swimming pool, laundry sink, fish tank, bucket, etc., can result in contaminated water being pulled back into the drinking water system. Wherever possible, install backflow prevention devices on outside water taps, boilers and sprinkler systems to protect the quality of the public drinking water supply and the quality of the water in your home.

What can homeowners do to reduce the risk of frozen water services?

- If water piping is located within cupboards next to exterior walls, keep cupboard doors open to allow warmer air to circulate around pipes.
- Do not set furnace lower than 55°F or 13°C at night, or when the house is vacant.
- Close and drain pipes leading to outside faucets.
- Wrap foam pipe insulation around pipes most susceptible to freezing (for example, pipes near outside walls, in crawl spaces, or in attics).
- Seal air leaks in homes and garages.
- If you will be away for a long period of time, close off your main service valve in your basement and open all taps to allow pipes to drain, and have someone check your home regularly.

- When renovating, take care not to leave plumbing against the exterior wall of the basement, and insulate over top. Whenever possible, insulation and vapour barriers should be placed between the exterior wall and the plumbing to prevent freezing. If this is not possible, consider leaving the plumbing exposed.
- Remember to heat your crawl space and close all vents for the winter months. For chronic freezing issues in crawl spaces, heat tracing can be secured to water lines and wrapped in insulation.
- Take into consideration the location of your water service when removing snow or planning landscaping or driveway work. Snow provides natural insulation to prevent frost from deeply penetrating soils. When a water service line is directly under a driveway or an area where the snow is removed or compacted, the likelihood of frost levels reaching the depth of the water service line is greatly increased.

What should homeowners do if they have or suspect they have a water leak?

If a homeowner suspects they have a water leak from pipes inside their home, the homeowner is encouraged to consult a licensed plumber. If the water needs to be turned off immediately, use the shut-off valve located inside the home on the water pipe before the water meter. If a homeowner suspects they are experiencing a leaking pipe that is underground, they should contact the City's 24-hour Dispatch line at 807-625-2195. The City will follow up with the homeowner by sending a certified Water Distribution Operator to determine if the leak is on private or public property.

If the leak is determined to be on public property, the City will take appropriate measures to remedy the leak at the City's cost. A homeowner is responsible for any leaks determined to be on private property. There is a fee for the water service valve to be turned off and turned back on when repairs are concluded. This fee will be added to the homeowner's water bill. Homeowners should always monitor for anything out of the ordinary in their home or around their property. Homeowners or occupants may watch for continuously wet locations in the yard, unusual cold or wet spots on the basement floor, water meters that continue to run when no faucets are open, abnormal sounds of running water or “hissing” sounds, and sump pumps running more than usual.

Does the City of Thunder Bay provide sampling and testing of well water? If not, where can I have my well water tested?

No, the City of Thunder Bay does not perform water quality tests for private wells. This service is provided free of charge by the Thunder Bay District Health Unit (TBDHU). For more information contact TBDHU at 807-625-5900 or visit their website at www.tbdhu.com.

TREATED WATER TO DISTRIBUTION 2025 SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	Total for Month (Million Litres)	Peak Flow MLD	Minimum Flow MLD	Avg Daily MLD	*Operational Capacity (%)
January	1,280.8	44.6	36.7	41.3	65.6%
February	1,184.6	56.4	38.1	42.3	67.2%
March	1,262.8	45.2	36.7	40.7	64.7%
April	1,319.5	47.1	40.0	44.0	69.8%
May	1,445.5	52.6	42.4	46.6	74.0%
June	1,489.4	54.6	44.0	49.6	78.8%
July	1,505.4	53.8	43.5	48.6	77.1%
August	1,569.7	54.0	47.3	50.6	80.4%
September	1,450.4	51.6	42.6	48.3	76.7%
October	1,400.1	49.2	40.7	45.2	71.7%
November	1,269.0	44.6	39.2	42.3	67.1%
December	1,291.3	47.1	38.5	41.7	66.1%
Total Volume	16,468.5		Average	45.1	71.6%

Flow results in MLD (million litres per day)

Peak (very short term) maximum plant capacity is rated at 113 MLD

*Operational (sustainable) capacity was determined to be 63 MLD in 2025. The Water System Master Plan is currently being updated and will include a plan to increase the Water Treatment Plant operational capacity.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Drinking-Water System Number:	220000273
Drinking-Water System Name:	Bare Point Water Treatment Plant and Distribution Subsystem
Drinking-Water System Owner:	City of Thunder Bay
Drinking-Water System Category:	Large Municipal Residential
Period being reported:	January 1 – December 31 2025

<p><u>Complete if your Category is Large Municipal Residential or Small Municipal Residential</u></p> <p>Does your Drinking-Water System serve more than 10,000 people? Yes [X] No []</p> <p>Is your annual report available to the public at no charge on a web site on the Internet? Yes [X] No []</p> <p>Location of annual report hard copies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bare Point Water Treatment Plant ➤ Branches of the Thunder Bay District Library ➤ Environment Division Office – Victoriaville ➤ City Hall <p>Location where Summary Report required under O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 22 will be available for inspection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bare Point Water Treatment Plant ➤ Environment Division Office – Victoriaville 	<p><u>Complete for all other Categories.</u></p> <p>Number of Designated Facilities served:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Did you provide a copy of your annual report to all Designated Facilities you serve? Yes [] No []</p> <p>Number of Interested Authorities you report to: <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div></p> <p>Did you provide a copy of your annual report to all Interested Authorities you report to for each Designated Facility? Yes [] No []</p>
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Note: For the following tables below, additional rows or columns may be added or an appendix may be attached to the report

List all Drinking-Water Systems (if any), which receive all of their drinking water from your system:

Drinking Water System Name	Drinking Water System Number
King Georges Park Distribution System	260070265
Terra Vista	260094380

Did you provide a copy of your annual report to all Drinking-Water System owners that are connected to you and to whom you provide all of its drinking water? Yes [X] No []

Indicate how you notified system users that your annual report is available, and is free of charge.

- Public access/notice via the web
- Public access/notice via Government Office
- Public access/notice via a newspaper
- Public access/notice via Public Request
- Public access/notice via a Public Library

Describe your Drinking-Water System

In 2025, the Bare Point WTP treated an average of 45.1 MLD of Lake Superior water daily using ultrafiltration. For the purpose of disinfection, sodium hypochlorite was added to the water.

List all water treatment chemicals used over this reporting period

Sodium Hypochlorite

Were any significant expenses incurred to?

- Install required equipment
- Repair required equipment
- Replace required equipment

Please provide a brief description and a breakdown of monetary expenses incurred

In 2025 The Bare Point Water Treatment Plant & Remote Stations expensed approximately \$1.1million towards the annual maintenance of equipment, buildings & grounds and emergency repairs. A total of \$486,000 was spent on the purchase of chemicals used to disinfect the drinking water and clean the membranes. Bare Point WTP continued with cybersecurity improvements by investing \$140,000 in process network maintenance and upgrades.

\$2million was spent on capital projects for the water treatment plant & remote stations in 2025 including notable projects such as:

- \$1.4 million for membrane replacements
- \$157,000 for re-coating a membrane tank
- \$154,000 for PLC upgrades
- \$78,000 for purchase of 2 new air compressors and spare parts
- \$55,000 for building & grounds upgrades at Rockcliff Reservoir
- \$50,000 for new diesel tank at James St. Pumping Station
- \$40,000 for the exterior re-coating of two diesel tanks at WTP
- \$20,000 for building & grounds upgrades at Duke Reservoir
- \$16,000 for replacement of building roof at Hazelwood Standpipe

In 2025 the City of Thunder Bay spent approximately \$1.8million maintaining and servicing the linear drinking water distribution system. In addition, over \$9million was invested on capital infrastructure improvements. These investments included the replacement of



approximately 2.08 km of old watermain, cement mortar relining 2.98km of existing watermain, the replacement of 107 municipal lead service lines and 7 Kerr hydrants and the installation of 100 anodes on 2.7km of water main along Hwy 61.

Provide details on the notices submitted in accordance with subsection 18(1) of the Safe Drinking-Water Act or section 16-4 of Schedule 16 of O.Reg.170/03 and reported to Spills Action Centre

Incident Date	Parameter	Result	Unit of Measure	Corrective Action	Corrective Action Date
Feb 27, 2025	CAT 2 break, reported to the local MOH. Precautionary BWA issued. AWQI 167447	loss of pressure	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 downstream bacteriological sample, two rounds 24 hours apart.	Mar 3, 2025 (2B form Submitted)
Mar 6, 2025	CAT 2 break, reported to the local MOH. Precautionary BWA issued. AWQI 167480	Loss of air gap	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 downstream bacteriological sample, two rounds 24 hours apart.	Mar 10, 2025 (2B form Submitted)
Apr 20, 2025	CAT 2 break, reported to the local MOH. Precautionary BWA issued. AWQI 167950	Loss of air gap	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 downstream bacteriological sample	Apr 23, 2025 (2B form submitted)
Jul 29, 2025	CAT 2 break, reported to the local MOH. Precautionary BWA issued. AWQI 169233	Loss of air gap	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 upstream and 1 at end point (no downstream location).	Aug 5, 2025 (2B form submitted included with AWQI 169266)
Jul 31, 2025	EC & TC – AWQI 169266 (Samples taken from AWQI 169233)	Present: EC (5) TC (10)	NA	Flush and collect 1 bacteriological sample @ location of adverse - endpoint (no downstream location) & 3 upstream bacteriological samples, two sets 24hrs apart.	Aug 5, 2025 (2B form submitted)
Sep 12, 2025	CAT 2 break, reported to the local MOH. Precautionary BWA issued. AWQI 169872	Loss of air gap	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 downstream bacteriological sample.	Sep 15, 2025 (2B form submitted)
Sep 15, 2025	CAT 2 break, reported to the local MOH. Precautionary BWA issued. AWQI 169872	Loss of air gap	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 downstream bacteriological sample.	Sep 17, 2025 (2B form submitted)
Sep 24, 2025	Low Chlorine residual AWQI 170058	0.00	mg/l	Flush and resample until residual of 1.00mg/l is achieved. Take one bacteriological sample from location (hydrant)	Sep 25, 2025 (2B form submitted)
Sep 24, 2025	Special case CAT 2 (Open sewer main in the same excavation as an open water main) AWQI 170077	Loss of air gap	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 upstream & 1 downstream bacteriological sample, two sets 24hrs apart.	Sep 29, 2025 (2B form submitted)
Oct 4, 2025	CAT 2 break, reported to the local MOH. Precautionary BWA issued. AWQI 170223	Loss of air gap	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 downstream bacteriological sample.	Oct 8, 2025 (2B form submitted)
Dec 6, 2025	CAT 2 break, reported to the local MOH. Precautionary BWA issued. AWQI 170987	Loss of air gap	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 downstream bacteriological sample.	Dec 9, 2025 (2B form submitted)
Dec 16, 2025	CAT 2 break, reported to the local MOH. Precautionary BWA issued. AWQI 171069	Loss of pressure	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 downstream bacteriological sample.	Dec 19, 2025 (2B form submitted)
Dec 22, 2025	CAT 2 break, reported to the local MOH. Precautionary BWA issued. AWQI 171131	Loss of air gap	NA	Repair, flush and collect 1 upstream & 1 downstream bacteriological sample.	Dec 29, 2025 (2B form submitted)

Microbiological testing done under the Schedule 10, 11 or 12 of Regulation 170/03, during this reporting period.

	Number of Samples	Range of E.Coli Or Fecal Results (min #)-(max #)	Range of Total Coliform Results (min #)-(max #)	Number of HPC Samples	Range of HPC Results (min #)-(max #)
Raw	53	0-12	0-1550	NA	NA
Treated	52	All Absent	All Absent	52	0-2
Distribution	1743	All Absent	All Absent	598	0-29

Operational testing done under Schedule 7, 8 or 9 of Regulation 170/03 during the period covered by this Annual Report.

	Number of Grab Samples	Range of Results (min #)-(max #)	Unit of Measure
Turbidity	8760	0.012-0.646	NTU
Chlorine	8760	0.96-1.51	mg/L
Fluoride (If the DWS provides fluoridation)			

***NOTE:** For continuous monitors use 8760 as the number of samples.*

Summary of additional testing and sampling carried out in accordance with the requirement of an approval, order or other legal instrument.

Date of legal instrument issued	Parameter	Date Sampled	Result	Unit of Measure

Summary of Inorganic parameters tested during this reporting period or the most recent sample results

Parameter	Sample Date	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance
Antimony	January 16, 2025	<0.60	µg/L	no
Arsenic	January 16, 2025	<1.0	µg/L	no
Barium	January 16, 2025	<10.0	µg/L	no
Boron	January 16, 2025	<50	µg/L	no
Cadmium	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
Chromium	January 16, 2025	<1.0	µg/L	no
*Lead	See schedule 15.1 information		µg/L	
Mercury	January 16, 2025	<0.100	µg/L	no
Selenium	January 16, 2025	<1.0	µg/L	no
Sodium – Treated	October 9, 2025	3.36	mg/L	no
Sodium – Distribution	October 9, 2025	3.72	mg/L	no
Sodium – Raw	October 9, 2025	1.83	mg/L	no
Uranium	January 16, 2025	<2.0	µg/L	no
Cyanide - Treated	January 16, 2025	<2.0	µg/L	no
Cyanide - Raw	January 16, 2025	<2.0	µg/L	no
Fluoride - Treated	January 16, 2025	<0.020	mg/L	no
Fluoride - Raw	January 16, 2025	<0.020	mg/L	no
Nitrite - Treated	October 9, 2025	<0.010	mg/L	no
Nitrite - Raw	October 9, 2025	<0.010	mg/L	no
Nitrite - Distribution	October 9, 2025	<0.010	mg/L	no
Nitrate - Treated	October 9, 2025	0.334	mg/L	no
Nitrate - Raw	October 9, 2025	0.298	mg/L	no
Nitrate - Distribution	October 9, 2025	0.311	mg/L	no

*only for drinking water systems testing under Schedule 15.2; this includes large municipal non-residential systems, small municipal non-residential systems, non-municipal seasonal residential systems, large non-municipal non-residential systems, and small non-municipal non-residential systems

Summary of lead testing under Schedule 15.1 during this reporting period

(applicable to the following drinking water systems; large municipal residential systems, small municipal residential systems, and non-municipal year-round residential systems)

Location Type	Number of Samples	Range of Lead Results (min#) – (max #)	Unit of Measure	Number of Exceedances
Plumbing	525	0-1280	µg/L	34
Distribution	168	0-7.8	µg/L	0

Summary of Organic parameters sampled during this reporting period or the most recent sample results

Parameter	Sample Date	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance
1,1-Dichloroethylene (vinylidene chloride)	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
1,2-Dichloroethane	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
Benzene	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
Carbon Tetrachloride	January 16, 2025	<0.20	µg/L	no
Dichloromethane	January 16, 2025	<1.0	µg/L	no
Monochlorobenzene	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
Tetrachloroethylene	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
Trichloroethylene	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
Vinyl Chloride	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
Paraquat	January 16, 2025	<1.0	µg/L	no
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	January 16, 2025	<0.03	µg/L	no
Dicamba	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
Bromoxynil	January 16, 2025	<0.05	µg/L	no
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D)	January 16, 2025	<0.05	µg/L	no
Picloram	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
2 methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA)	January 16, 2025	<0.05	µg/L	no
Atrazine	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
Atrazine Desethyl	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
Azinphos-methyl	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
Benzo(a)pyrene	January 16, 2025	<0.005	µg/L	no
Carbaryl	January 16, 2025	<0.05	µg/L	no
Carbofuran	January 16, 2025	<0.025	µg/L	no
Chlorpyrifos	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
Diazinon	January 16, 2025	<0.025	µg/L	no
Diclofop-methyl	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
Dimethoate	January 16, 2025	<0.05	µg/L	no
Malathion	January 16, 2025	<0.025	µg/L	no
Metribuzin	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
Metolachlor	January 16, 2025	<0.025	µg/L	no
Phorate	January 16, 2025	<0.25	µg/L	no
Prometryne	January 16, 2025	<0.025	µg/L	no
Simazine	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
Terbufos	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
Triallate	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no
Trifluralin	January 16, 2025	<0.10	µg/L	no



Parameter	Sample Date	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance
Atrazine + N-dealkylated metabolites	January 16, 2025	<0.14	µg/L	no
2-4 Dichlorophenol	January 16, 2025	<0.20	µg/L	no
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	January 16, 2025	<0.20	µg/L	no
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
Pentachlorophenol	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
Glyphosate	January 16, 2025	<0.50	µg/L	no
Diuron	January 16, 2025	<0.05	µg/L	no
Diquat	January 16, 2025	<1.0	µg/L	no
Alachlor	January 16, 2025	<0.05	µg/L	no
THM (A+B+C+D)/4) – sampled quarterly (A=2025 Q4 + B=2025 Q3 + C=2025 Q2 + D=2025 Q1)	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct Avg.	36.3	µg/L	no
HAA (A+B+C+D)/4) – sampled quarterly (A=2025 Q4 + B=2025 Q3 + C=2025 Q2 + D=2025 Q1)	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct Avg.	25.6	µg/L	no

List any Inorganic or Organic parameter(s) that exceeded half the standard prescribed in Schedule 2 of Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards.

Parameter	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Date of Sample

CONTACT US

Our water quality specialists are available to respond to customer inquiries and concerns. We offer services and programs to ensure our water customers can contact us at any time of the day or night. It is our job to investigate and resolve problems quickly and efficiently.

We believe in... **QUALITY SERVICES FROM QUALITY PEOPLE**

<h2>CONTACT US!</h2>		
Water Quality Concerns/ Information Water Trouble Reporting	807-625-2195 (24 hours)	
Lead Testing Program	807-625-2195	
Backflow Prevention Program	807-625-2574	
Water Billing and Arrears *New - Sign up for Water E-Billing www.thunderbay.ca/waterbilling	807-625-2255	
Water Meter Reading Phone In	807-625-3160 (24 hours)	
Water Treatment Plant Tours	807-684-3195 or 807-625-2195	
EarthCare Thunder Bay	807-684-3217	
Water Conservation Programs delivered by EcoSuperior	807-624-2140	



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