

**Ministry of the Environment,  
Conservation and Parks**  
*Drinking Water and Environmental  
Compliance Division*

**Ministère de l'Environnement de la  
Protection de la nature et des Parcs**  
*Division de la conformité en matière d'eau  
potable et d'environnement*



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July 18, 2024

The Corporation of the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio  
7855 30<sup>th</sup> Sideroad  
Alliston, Ontario  
L9R 1V1

**Attention: Eric Wargel, Chief Administrative Officer**

**Re: Everett Drinking Water System, 2024 Drinking Water Inspection Report – Event #1-388285525**

Please find enclosed the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks' final report of the May 15, 2024, announced and focused inspection of the Everett Drinking Water System, Township of Adjala-Tosorontio (DWS #220011680). This drinking water system is subject to the legislative requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 (SDWA) and regulations made therein, including Ontario Regulation 170/03, "Drinking Water Systems" (O. Reg. 170/03). This inspection has been conducted pursuant to Section 81 of the SDWA.

This report provides an assessment of compliance with applicable legislation, Municipal Drinking Water Licence and Drinking Water Works Permit, Permits to Take Water and any other authorizing and/or control documents. It does not suggest that all applicable legislation and regulations were evaluated. It remains the responsibility of the owner to ensure compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements.

The Ministry's Licensing and Approvals personnel have access to the report. This is in keeping with the recommendations of Justice O'Connor arising from the Walkerton Inquiry.

There are no identified non-compliance items. The Owner and Operating Authority are reminded to remain diligent and vigilant going forward.

Identified Best Management Practice Recommendations are provided within the question responses. Please review the report carefully.

In order to measure individual inspection results, the Ministry has established an inspection compliance risk framework based on the principles of the Inspection, Investigation & Enforcement (II&E) Secretariat and advice of internal/external risk experts. The Inspection Summary Rating Record (IRR), provides the Ministry, the system owner and the local Public Health Units with a summarized quantitative measure of the drinking water system's annual inspection and regulated water quality testing performance. IRR ratings are published (for the previous inspection year) in the Ministry's Chief Drinking Water Inspector's

Annual Report.

The IRR is attached. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the rating, please contact Sheri Broeckel, Drinking Water Program Supervisor, at (705) 716-3712.

Section 19 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (Standard of Care) creates a number of obligations for individuals who exercise decision-making authority over municipal drinking water systems. Please be aware that the Ministry has encouraged such individuals, particularly municipal councilors, to take steps to be better informed about the drinking water systems over which they have decision-making authority. These steps could include asking for a copy of this inspection report and a review of its findings. Further information about Section 19 can be found in *"Taking Care of Your Drinking Water: A Guide for Members of Municipal Councils"* found on the Drinking Water Ontario website at [www.ontario.ca/drinkingwater](http://www.ontario.ca/drinkingwater).

Please contact the undersigned, should you have any questions or concerns regarding the above.

Sincerely,



Phillip Sauer  
Provincial Officer  
Drinking Water Inspection Program - Inspector  
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks  
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*cc: Medical Officer of Health, Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit  
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Angela Pauze, Process Compliance Technician, OCWA South Simcoe Hub  
Sarah Thompson, Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority  
MECP Barrie Drinking Water Program Supervisor  
MECP Barrie District Office File*



**EVERETT DRINKING WATER SYSTEM**

Physical Address: 18 PINE PARK BLVD, , ADJALA-  
TOSORONTIO, ON L0M 1J0

**INSPECTION REPORT**

System Number: 220011680  
Entity: CORPORATION OF THE  
TOWNSHIP OF ADJALA-  
TOSORONTIO  
ONTARIO CLEAN WATER  
AGENCY  
Inspection Start Date: May 15, 2024  
Site Inspection Date: May 15, 2024  
Inspection End Date: July 03, 2024  
Inspected By: Phillip Sauer  
Badge #: 1040

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(signature)

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose

Municipal Drinking Water Systems (DWSs) must be physically inspected annually by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) in accordance with section 2 of Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 242/05 issued under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). And, according to the same section of O. Reg. 242/05, at least one inspection in every three years must be unannounced.

This inspection of the Everett DWS has been completed in accordance with that regulatory requirement.

Compliance with SDWA and regulatory requirements by the Owner and the Operating Authority for the DWS is reviewed.

Compliance with other legislation related to operation of a DWS may also be reviewed during the inspection.

Compliance with authorizing documents issued to the DWS under the various legislations is reviewed.

The MECP has created a risk-based inspection framework for these inspections.

Approximately one year of operational information is reviewed during the inspection process.

An inspection report detailing compliance with the legislation is prepared and provided to the Owner and Operating Authority.

Any identified non-compliance items identified during the inspection and direction regarding achieving regulatory compliance is provided within the report.

### Scope

The Everett Drinking Water System (DWS) is categorized as a Large Municipal Residential (LMR) DWS as defined by Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 170/03 and is assigned DWS number 220011680. It is classified as a Class 2 Water Distribution and Supply (WDS) subsystem (# 1417).

This announced, focused protocol inspection was conducted pursuant to section 81 of the SDWA in order to assess compliance with the requirements of O. Reg. 170/03, the SDWA and other regulations issued there under, and applicable portions of the Ontario Water Resources Act (OWRA) and the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) and the regulations issued there under.

The drinking water inspection included: physical inspections of the treatment equipment and facilities and distribution system components; tests on the water for operational and regulatory parameters; interviews with operational staff; questions posed to the Owner representatives; and, a review of relevant documents from the period of April 20, 2023, to May 15, 2024 (the "inspection period").

The physical inspection and the main interview were conducted on May 15, 2024.

## Facility Contacts and Dates

The DWS is owned by The Corporation of the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio (the Owner). It is operated by the Ontario Clean Water Agency (OCWA) (the Operator or the Operating Authority (OA)) under contract to the Owner.

The Operator ensures that all of their employed operational staff hold at least the minimum required certification(s) to operate each specific DWS it is contracted to operate and maintain in accordance with O. Reg. 128/04 and O. Reg. 170/03.

The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) acts as the Risk Management Official (RMO) for the Township regarding the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 and source protection activities.

The Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit (SMDHU) acts as the local Medical Officer of Health (MOH).

## Systems/Components

The DWS currently serves an estimated population of 1982 persons through 660 service connections within the Village of Everett, Township of Adjala-Tosorontio (formerly Tosorontio), Simcoe County.

The DWS is believed to date from the 1970's when development began in the area. Further infrastructure was incorporated in the 1990's (reservoir, Ballpark Pumphouse).

As per section 1-3 of Schedule 1 of O. Reg. 170/03, the DWS supplied by groundwater must be designed to be capable of provision of at least 2 log removal or inactivation of viruses at all times that water is provided to users and prior to the time that water is provided to users.

Continuous monitoring of the free chlorine residual of the treated water at the points at which CT is achieved (drawn from points near the ends of the two contact mains), and prior to the first users, is provided at all times as required by Schedule 7 of O. Reg. 170/03.

Secondary disinfection by chlorination must be provided at all times and must be designed such that a residual of at least 0.2 mg/L can be achieved at all parts of the distribution system at all times water is provided.

The source water for the Everett DWS is considered to be groundwater drawn from two wells (typically, with one additional backup well), drilled into what are reported to be confined aquifers, and pumping to two pumphouses (PHs).

Water Well Record (WWR) 5727938 appears to describe Well 1 at the Ballpark PH. There does not appear to have been a WWR prepared for the supply well at the Grohal PH.

Treated water is discharged into a distribution system.

Treatment consists of continuous, flow paced chlorination (with liquid sodium hypochlorite solution) with sufficient contact time (provided by adequately sized and engineered, dedicated chlorine contact mains at the pumphouses) for primary and secondary disinfection.

At the Ballpark PH, there is a valved 20393 L, four cell, baffled, below grade contact tank located behind the PH and a 450 mm diameter, 100 m long chlorine contact main before the first user which can provide sufficient retention time at maximum rated capacity/flows with provision of adequate free chlorine residual to meet disinfection requirements.

At the Grohal PH, a 220 m long, 450 mm diameter dedicated chlorine contact main loop running along Pine Park Boulevard can provide sufficient retention time at maximum rated capacity/flows with provision of adequate free chlorine residual to meet disinfection requirements.

At both PHs, there are two alarmed chemical metering pumps (which typically alternate on well runs) with automatic switch-over capability on failure.

The PHs alternate operation after each well run.

Continuous monitoring and recording of the free chlorine residuals at the ends of the provided contact times is provided. Water is directed to the analysers in each PH from points at which effective treatment /CT has been achieved. The analysers are alarmed for failure, malfunction and power loss as required.

Pre-contact analysers are also in place. Both are alarmed for failure, malfunction and power loss.

The pre and post contact free chlorine residual analysers will activate a well pump lock-out on low free chlorine residual alarms at the affected PH.

There is a 1600 m<sup>3</sup> in-ground storage reservoir.

There is no rechlorination provided within the distribution system.

There are approximately 97 fire hydrants and valves (the system is rated for fire flow) and 107 main valves.

There were two identified commercial service connections, no industrial and no institutional connections. The Fire Hall has a 50 mm service connection for filling trucks.

There are three locked, above grade sample stations installed (Blanchard's Way, County Road 13 and Pine Park Boulevard) within the distribution system.

Pressure is maintained by the well pumps, pressure tanks and the elevated reservoir.

All monitoring is routed through autodialers and generated alarms are routed by phone lines to a 24 hour monitoring company who notify the Operating Authority of any generated alarms.

There is also a remote monitoring system which the Operator can review at any time. It does not provide alarming capability.

And emergency diesel generator at the Grohal PH provides back-up power to that location.

## **Permissions/Approvals**

Municipal Drinking Water Licence (MDWL) Issue 4 (#097-102) and Drinking Water Works Permit (DWWP) Issue 3 (#097-202) were issued on October 25, 2021. Both expire on October 24, 2026.

Two Permits to Take Water (PTTW) were in effect during the inspection period: PTTW 4367-93XLP4, issued on February 1, 2013, and expiring on January 31, 2023, revoked and replaced by PTTW 8256-CNGT5S issued on February 29, 2024, and expiring on January 31, 2033.

There were no Certificates of Approval (CofAs) in effect during the inspection period, but Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) 228-M-097-102 was issued on July 6, 2020, which provided regulatory relief to extend the allowable calibration period for installed flow metering equipment until November 1, 2020. This document has since been amended to include

indefinite relief from third party calibrations of chlorine analysers and turbidimeters.

### **Background and Compliance**

The previous inspection (unannounced and focused) of the DWS was conducted on April 20, 2023, as Event # 1-188974184. An Inspection Report was issued for that inspection.

There were no non-compliance items identified during the last inspection.

There were five best management practice (BMP) recommendations provided, which have not been fully addressed.

The 2022 inspection was announced and focused.

The 2021 inspection was announced and focused.

The 2020 inspection was unannounced and detailed.

There were no Provincial Officer Orders (POOs) in effect for the DWS during the inspection period.



## **NON-COMPLIANCE**

This should not be construed as a confirmation of full compliance with all potential applicable legal requirements. These inspection findings are limited to the components and/or activities that were assessed, and the legislative framework(s) that were applied. It remains the responsibility of the owner to ensure compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements.

If you have any questions related to this inspection, please contact the signed Provincial Officer.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

This should not be construed as a confirmation of full conformance with all potential applicable BMPs. These inspection findings are limited to the components and/or activities that were assessed, and the legislative framework(s) that were applied. It remains the responsibility of the owner to ensure compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements.

If you have any questions related to this inspection, please contact the signed Provincial Officer.

### INSPECTION DETAILS

This section includes all questions that were assessed during the inspection.

**Ministry Program:** DRINKING WATER | **Regulated Activity:** DW Municipal Residential

Question ID	DWMR1007001	Question Type	Legislative
<p><b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   1-2   (1)1;</p>			
<p><b>Question:</b> Was the owner maintaining the production well(s) in a manner sufficient to prevent entry into the well of surface water and other foreign materials?</p>			
<p><b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> The owner was maintaining the production well(s) in a manner sufficient to prevent entry into the well of surface water and other foreign materials. --- There are two production wells and one standby well within the DWS. Both supply wells (Grohal and Ballpark) are located within their respective PHs while the standby well is located approximately 13 m to the south of the Grohal PH. The visible, above grade portions of the supply wells were inspected by this Inspector on May 14, 2024. The supply wells are secured within the concrete pad floors of the PHs and are both fitted with manufactured sanitary well seals with discharge lines running directly from the casing tops. There were no visible routes of access to the casing interiors. Previous inspections indicated that the standby well was equipped with what appeared to be a vermin proof, screened and vented cap, securely affixed to the steel casing. The cap was bolted to the casing. At the time of inspection, there was no evidence of subsidence or caving around any of the wells; there was no standing water around the wells; the ground surrounding the supply wells was impervious concrete and the ground around the standby well was sloped to prevent ponding; and, there were no obvious routes of entry for surface water or other foreign materials into the wells. The two monitoring wells and the standby well are now protected within plastic lidded concrete protective crocks. The crocks are bolted shut. The crocks were installed in response to a vandalism event in 2023 where the padlock on the Ballpark monitoring well protective structure was broken and the well was potentially contaminated. The Ballpark Well was removed from service for a significant period of time while testing and maintenance activities were completed in order to ensure there was no on-going contamination of the source from the vandalism event. The casing of the standby well extends above grade by approximately 50 cm and the casings of the two</p>			

production wells each rise approximately 30 cm above the PH floors.  
 The three supply wells were fully inspected and videoed in October and/or December of 2020 by a contractor and the videos were reviewed and analysed by a hydrogeologist. All three well pumps were pulled, tested and replaced during those well inspections.  
 Inspection reports and videos were prepared and provided to the Operator for the well inspections.  
 Maintenance was completed in accordance with the well inspection findings.  
 The contractor recommends reinspection every five or six years.  
 OCWA is including down-hole well inspection requests in any budgetary submissions regarding well work.  
 The Operator has initiated annual scheduled wellhead inspections which automatically trigger the issuance of an electronic work order through the electronic work planning/scheduling system. Records of these inspections are being kept and completion of the work orders are being tracked. The inspections include checks for security, overall well condition, vandalism, site conditions and any possible problems or potential for contamination and may result in maintenance and/or repair activities if issues are identified. There were no issues noted.  
 Monthly site inspections, including well security checks, were completed.  
 The construction log for PW 1-88 indicates that the annular space was grouted to approximately 30 m depth with cement.  
 The annular space around PW 1-90 (Ballpark) was grouted with cement to a depth of 54.7 m.

There is no record of grouting or sealing of the annular space around PW 3-78 (Grohal Standby).  
 Microbiological results from tests conducted on the raw well waters do not indicate that the source water is being adversely affected by surface water or other contaminants. However, there were occasional total coliform (TC) and background colony counts detected in the well waters (all wells). The Operator should review these results and should consider disinfecting the wells if positive microbiological results occur regularly.  
 The areas immediately surrounding the observed municipally owned wells were generally clear of potential sources of contamination.  
 The previous inspection report recommended that WWRs could be completed and well tags affixed to the currently undocumented wells (Grohal supply (PW 1-88) and piezometers at the New Horizon WWTP) for future reference purposes.  
 There are currently no WWRs for the above identified, municipally owned wells.

Level monitoring has been installed in the supply wells in accordance with PTTW conditions.

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1009001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   31   (1);			
<b>Question:</b> Were measures in place to protect the groundwater and/or GUDI source in accordance with			

the Municipal Drinking Water Licence and Drinking Water Works Permit?

**Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):**

Measures were in place to protect the groundwater and/or GUDI source.

Part 16.2.6 of Schedule B of MDWL 97-102 requires the Owner to ensure that contingency plans and procedures are established and incorporated into the operation and maintenance manuals which require the provision of adequate equipment and materials to deal with emergencies, upset conditions and equipment breakdown.

Parts 16.2.8, 16.2.9 and 16.2.10 require that the operations and maintenance manual for this DWS contain well inspection, maintenance and source water protection procedures.

As above, computer generated annual work orders are issued for well head inspections and each month directing weekly facility checks which include well head inspections. Records indicate that the well heads were inspected annually and that they were checked at least monthly during site visits.

If a well inspection identifies a deficiency or an observation indicates a risk to the well or source water, the problem would reportedly be corrected, ameliorated and/or remediated as quickly as possible.

Additionally, Parts 10.1 and 10.2 of Schedule B of the MDWL for this DWS provide direction related to spills, spill prevention and spill clean-up.

The Township advised that they do not apply any chemicals to any of their properties, except potentially noxious weed treatment as needed, and do not discharge, or knowingly allow the discharge of any contaminants to the environment on any of their properties.

Any discharge/ spill would reportedly be contained and remediated as quickly as possible.

Spill containment for the sodium hypochlorite day tanks is present in accordance with Schedule A of DWWP.

There is a new standby diesel generator with a self-contained fuel tank located outside of the Grohal PH. Records indicate it is not double walled.

Parts 3.1.2 and 4.4 of Schedule B of the DWWP relate to water flows into and through the works.

While flow exceedances do not directly affect the source water, the well installations and/or aquifer(s) could be stressed if they regularly or continuously occurred. Flows were maintained below the rates provided in the authorizing documents.

The Township ensures that any modifications, replacements and/or additions do not result in flow exceedances.

Additional procedures have been and/or are in the process of being developed in conjunction with the Quality Management System associated with the Municipal Licensing process and with requirements under the Clean Water Act, 2006 legislation.

Septic tank inspections have been completed by the Township in relation to the identified risks in the Well Head Protection Areas (WHPA) -A for all of their DWSs within the Source Protection Plan (SPP). There are 92 identified private septic systems within the WHPAs-A for Everett. All were found to be functioning adequately at the time of the last inspections in approximately 2016.

The fuel tank for the Grohal generator has been assessed by the RMO in 2023 and was determined to not be a significant drinking water threat.

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1014001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   31   (1);			
<b>Question:</b> Was flow monitoring performed as required by the Municipal Drinking Water Licence or Drinking Water Works Permit?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Flow monitoring was performed as required.  The DWWP provides rated capacities for the submersible well pumps: PW 1-88 – 1360 L/min, PW 3-78 – 660 L/min, PW 1-90 – 1362 L/min. Parts 1.1, 2.1 and 2.3 of Schedule C of the MDWL for this DWS respectively state: 1.1 For each treatment subsystem listed in column 1 of Table 1, the maximum daily volume of treated water that flows from the treatment subsystem to the distribution system shall not exceed the value identified as the rated capacity in column 2 of the same row (Grohal Pumphouse – 1958 m3/day, Ballpark Pumphouse – 1958 m3/day). 2.1 For each treatment subsystem identified in column 1 of Table 1 and in addition to any other flow measurement and recording that may be required, continuous flow measurement and recording shall be undertaken for: 2.1.1 The flow rate (L/s) and daily volume (m3/day) of treated water that flows from the treatment subsystem to the distribution system. 2.1.2 The flow rate (L/s) and daily volume (m3/day) of water that flows into the treatment subsystem. 2.3 Where a rated capacity from Table 1 or a maximum flow rate from Table 2 is exceeded, the following shall be recorded: 2.3.1 The difference between the measured amount and the applicable rated capacity or maximum flow rate specified in Table 1 or Table 2; 2.3.2 The time and date of the measurement; 2.3.3 The reason for the exceedance; and 2.3.4 The duration of time that lapses between the applicable rated capacity or maximum flow rate first being exceeded and the next measurement where the applicable rated capacity or maximum flow rate is no longer exceeded. At the PHs, dedicated mechanical turbine flow meters with electronic pick-ups continuously monitor flows from the three raw water wells. PW 3-78 flows are recorded by its own flow meter and also the flow meter for PW 1-88. The raw water flows are the equivalent of treated water flows entering the distribution system as water is directed through the distribution system to the reservoir. Signals are sent to the dataloggers within the PHs and recorded every minute. The 'Red Lion' monitoring and control system also continuously trends flows which can be viewed remotely at any time. The three flow meters appeared to be sufficient to meet the monitoring and recording requirements prescribed by the various authorizing documents (i.e. raw water flows from each well and volume of water directed to the treatment works and/or distribution system, total daily			

flow in m3).

Records indicate that the flow meters were operational throughout the inspection period. These flow meters appear to meet the monitoring requirements of the PTTW, DWWP and MDWL.

Question ID	DWMR1016001	Question Type	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   31   (1);			
<b>Question:</b> Was the owner in compliance with the conditions associated with maximum flow rate or the rated/operational capacity in the Municipal Drinking Water Licence?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> The owner was in compliance with the conditions associated with maximum flow rate and/or the rated/operational capacity conditions.  The rated capacities provided by the MDWL are very similar to the takings allowed by the PTTW (Grohal PTTW = 1960 m3/d, MDWL = 1958 m3/day and Ballpark PTTW = 1960 m3/day, MDWL = 1958 m3/day). The Grohal Standby well is typically only operated to collect microbiological samples. It is run to waste during sample collection, so it does not significantly affect rated capacity at the Grohal PH. Flows from this well are also captured by the production well flow meter should that water be directed to treatment. There are no provided maximum instantaneous flow rates within either the MDWL or DWWP. There were no recorded exceedances of the rated capacities during the inspection period. The Ballpark production well was out of service from September 21, 2023, through December 1, 2023. Peak daily treated water flows of 1091.28 m3 occurred on October 13, 2023, at Grohal and 653.39 m3 occurred on June 2, 2023, at Ballpark PHs respectively. All of the water drawn from the wells is directed to the distribution system except when water is being wasted for any reason.			

Question ID	DWMR1018001	Question Type	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   31   (1);			
<b>Question:</b> Did the owner ensure that equipment was installed in accordance with Schedule A and Schedule C of the Drinking Water Works Permit?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> The owner ensured that equipment was installed as required.  The in-place equipment generally appeared to correspond to that described in the DWWP			

and MDWL.

A single 11365 L hydropneumatic tank at the Grohal PH was removed and has been replaced by three smaller hydropneumatic tanks for pressure maintenance. The renewed DWWP includes descriptions of the old, removed tank and the three new tanks.

There is a description of a 680 L diesel fuel storage tank at the 'Everett Pumphouse'. There is no Everett Pumphouse and there is no diesel fuel tank matching this description at any of the municipal facilities within Everett.

This description was reportedly submitted as a place holder during the renewal process with the knowledge that a diesel generator was to be installed in the near future.

A new diesel generator (2022) is now located behind the Grohal PH with a fuel volume of 1260 L. It is not double walled but reportedly meets TSSA standards.

Director Notifications (DNs) have been completed and submitted to the MECP with a description of the generator with the correct tank volume and generator sizing and for the removal of the large pressure tank.

The descriptions for both PHs indicate that there are two sodium hypochlorite storage tanks in each PH. There is now only a single tank in each PH.

The distribution system description appeared to be correct.

There were no Schedule Cs or Forms 1 or 3 prepared during the inspection period.

No other changes were observed which would have required the preparation of these forms.

Question ID	DWMR1021001	Question Type	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   31   (1);			
<b>Question:</b> Were Form 2 documents prepared as required?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Form 2 documents were prepared as required.			
<p>There was one Form 2 prepared for changes/replacements made at the PHs during the inspection period (DWWP - Schedule B, condition 4.0).</p> <p>Pre-contact free chlorine residual analysers, along with monitoring and alarming functionality, were installed in each PH on or about August 17, 2023.</p> <p>The Form was signed and dated by an Owner representative on August 2, 2023.</p> <p>No other equipment changes were recorded or observed which would have required the preparation of a Form 2.</p>			

Question ID	DWMR1025001	Question Type	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   31   (1);			
<b>Question:</b> Were all parts of the drinking water system that came in contact with drinking water			



disinfected in accordance with a procedure listed in Schedule B of the Drinking Water Works Permit?

**Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):**

All parts of the drinking water system were disinfected as required.

When necessary, repairs and installations are reportedly completed in accordance with applicable AWWA Standards and/or the MECP Watermain Disinfection Procedure (August 2020 version).

There were no watermain breaks recorded which were likely to introduce contaminants to the DWS. Any repairs are conducted on charged watermains when possible.

All chemicals in use are NSF certified.

Sourced equipment and materials are all new and ANSI/NSF or equivalent whenever possible.

Repairs, alterations and/or additions are fully disinfected with 12% sodium hypochlorite prior to installation/completion (pressure tanks and replaced bladders).

Any work completed on the wells is reportedly completed in accordance with AWWA C654.

Any work completed in the PHs is reportedly completed as per AWWA C653 (disinfected and bacteriological sampling is conducted prior to returning it to service).

Question ID	DWMR1023001	Question Type	Legislative
<p><b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   1-2   (2);</p>			
<p><b>Question:</b> Did records indicate that the treatment equipment was operated in a manner that achieved the design capabilities prescribed by O. Reg. 170/03, Drinking Water Works Permit and/or Municipal Drinking Water Licence at all times that water was being supplied to consumers?</p>			
<p><b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Records indicated that the treatment equipment was operated in a manner that achieved the design capabilities prescribed.</p> <p>For a ground water source, the system design must provide, and the system must be operated such that, at least 2 log (99%) removal/inactivation of viruses is achieved by the time water enters the distribution system at design flows during a worst case scenario, as prescribed by Schedule 1 of O. Reg. 170/03 and the "Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario" (the Procedure). This removal/inactivation of pathogens must be achieved by disinfection.</p> <p>Treatment at the Everett pumphouses consists of chlorination with contact time sufficient to achieve a 2 log removal of viruses. The dedicated contact mains in addition to the in-ground tanks can provide sufficient retention time at maximum rated capacity with provision of adequate free chlorine residual.</p> <p>Operational practices, procedures, processes and alarm set points have been created and/or maintained which appear to have ensured that continued effective treatment was provided at</p>			

all times.

Document and data review indicate that chlorine residuals and raw and treated water flow rates were maintained to ensure effective primary disinfection throughout the inspection period.

Flows into and through the treatment works at the PHs were maintained below the rated capacities during the inspection period.

Any noted elevated instantaneous flow rates were typically for short durations or water was being directed to waste.

It did not appear that the Grohal Production and Standby wells were operated together at any time during the inspection period (maximum flow rate of 33.7 L/s).

Disinfection calculations for the Everett PHs indicate that minimum free chlorine residuals of 0.24 mg/L must be maintained at both Grohal (two wells operating) and Ballpark PHs at peak flows. A minimum free chlorine residual of 0.16 mg/L must be maintained at Grohal with just PW 1-88 operating.

The post-contact low concentration free chlorine residual alarms are always set at 0.50 mg/L or above at both PHs. The well pumps are programmed to lock-out on low chlorine residual alarms (pre and post). The alarm set points can be changed by operational staff.

There were recorded low chlorine residual events where no flows were recorded. It appears that the well pumps did lock-out as programmed and effective disinfection was ensured. CT checks were done by operational staff during these events.

Back-flushing to the affected PH(s) was completed during these events to waste any potentially improperly disinfected water prior to it reaching users and to draw water with elevated chlorine residual back to the affected PH(s).

Pre-contact free chlorine residual analysers have been installed. They should provide earlier warning of any potential disinfection issues.

The lowest recorded free chlorine residual at a PH with flow, not apparently caused by maintenance or repair practices, was 0.40 mg/L. These low chlorine residuals occurred just prior to well pump lock-outs.

The reported operational target free chlorine residual range is approximately 1.0-1.7 mg/L.

Low chlorine alarms and chlorine pump failure alarms generate operator call-outs. Both were tested at the time of inspection.

Records indicate that alarms are tested regularly.

It appears that effective treatment was provided throughout the inspection period.

Question ID	DWMR1024001	Question Type	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   1-2   (2);			
<b>Question:</b> Did records confirm that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection was operated as required?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Records confirmed that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection was operated as required.			

Subsection 1-2(2) of Schedule 1 or O. Reg. 170/03 requires that at all times and at all locations within the distribution system, the free chlorine residual is never less than 0.05 milligrams per litre, if the drinking water system provides chlorination. Continuous addition of sodium hypochlorite while water is directed from the wells to the treatment works provides free chlorine residual for both primary and secondary disinfection. There are no rechlorination facilities in the distribution system. Secondary free chlorine residual tests were conducted within the distribution system at the same time that microbiological samples were collected; for regulatory testing; for observational purposes; and, during maintenance practices and repairs. There were no recorded secondary free chlorine residuals below 0.05 mg/L during the inspection period (lowest recorded free chlorine residual was 0.49 mg/L). During normal operations, there was no water discharged to the distribution system with a free chlorine residual of less than 0.40 mg/L. Residuals were tested at a number of appropriate locations.

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1033001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   7-2   (3); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   7-2   (4);			
<b>Question:</b> Was secondary disinfectant residual tested as required for the large municipal residential distribution system?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Secondary disinfectant residual was tested as required.			
Subsections 7-2(3) and (4) of Schedule 7 of O. Reg. 170/03 prescribe that at least seven free chlorine residuals must be collected each week from the distribution system of a LMR DWS. Sampling must either be done continuously, once daily or four tests must be conducted on one day of the week and three tests must be conducted on another day of the week at least 48 hours before the next and after the last tests are/were conducted. Records provided indicate that operators conducted at least the minimum required number of tests for free chlorine residual each week except for the week in the inspection period. OCWA typically conducts tests on distribution water on two days of each week (four tests and three tests). The correct numbers of secondary disinfectant residual tests were conducted at the prescribed frequencies (twice per week) and at appropriate locations during each week of the inspection period. Samples were regularly collected from at least four representative locations.			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1030001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   7-2   (1); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   7-2   (2);			

**Question:**

Was primary disinfection chlorine monitoring being conducted at a location approved by Municipal Drinking Water Licence and/or Drinking Water Works Permit or at/near a location where the intended CT had just been achieved?

**Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):**

Primary disinfection chlorine monitoring was conducted as required.

At the PHs, water is drawn from the ends of the dedicated chlorine contact mains at the points of discharge to the distribution system and directed through continuous free chlorine residual analysers.

These locations are representative of the points at which CT has been achieved and are the approved monitoring locations.

Question ID	DWMR1035001	Question Type	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   6-5   (1)1-4;			
<b>Question:</b> Were operators examining continuous monitoring test results and did they examine the results within 72 hours of the test?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Operators were examining continuous monitoring test results as required.			
<p>Clause 3 of subsection 6-5(1) of Schedule 6 of O. Reg. 170/03 requires: Test results recorded under paragraph 1 or 2 must be examined, within 72 hours after the tests are conducted,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. by a certified operator, in the case of, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. a large municipal residential system,</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The tests referred to are those conducted by continuous monitoring equipment. Logbook records at the PHs and monitoring records appear to confirm this. The PHs are typically visited at least three times per week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday). If there was a period longer than 72 hours when no one was scheduled to work, the on-call operator attended the sites. Logs of record reviews are maintained at the PHs. Remote electronic record reviews can be completed at any time by staff.</p>			

Question ID	DWMR1038001	Question Type	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   6-5   (1)1-4;			
<b>Question:</b> Was continuous monitoring equipment that was being utilized to fulfill O. Reg. 170/03 requirements performing tests for the parameters with at least the minimum frequency and recording data with the prescribed format?			

**Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):**

Continuous monitoring equipment that was being utilized to fulfill O. Reg. 170/03 requirements was performing tests for the parameters with at least the minimum frequency and recording data with the prescribed format.

Raw data signals for monitored parameters including pre-contact and treated water free chlorine residuals and raw water flows from the three wells are continuously sent to the datalogger and 'Red Lion'. Information from these signals is uniquely and individually recorded at one minute intervals. The datalogger reportedly has approximately one year of data storage capacity before the oldest information is overwritten.

Information is typically downloaded from the dataloggers to an operator's computer every three months and is then subsequently saved at the Angus Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).

Continuous, remote monitoring for chlorine residuals and flows is also available at this facility using the 'Red Lion' system.

Every six (6) hours, Red Lion data is downloaded/synchronized to computers at Angus WWTP. This data is downloaded weekly, and stored on the OCWA Georgian Highlands Drive server.

At minimum, primary disinfectant residual must be monitored every five minutes.

It is suggested that, at minimum, flows should be recorded at least every five minutes.

On March 22, 2024, the Red Lion monitoring system programming reverted to a 1997 time stamp. This issue impacts data recorded from March 22 until April 15, 2024. The recorded data appears to be correct except for the date and time stamps during this period. The programming issue appears to be correct since April 15, 2024.

Question ID	DWMR1037001	Question Type	Legislative
<p><b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   6-5   (1)5-10; SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   6-5   (1.1);</p>			
<p><b>Question:</b> Were 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, equipped with alarms or shut-off mechanisms that satisfied the standards described in Schedule 6?</p>			
<p><b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> All required continuous monitoring equipment utilized for sampling and testing were equipped with alarms or shut-off mechanisms that satisfied the standards.</p> <p>The continuous free chlorine residual analysers at the PHs are equipped with alarms routed through an autodialer system. If an alarm is active for longer than the programmed delay on the analyser, a signal is sent to the autodialer which generates a call out alarm. Generated alarms are routed to a 24 hour alarm monitoring company by phone service. The monitoring company contacts appropriate personnel by text when any alarms are generated and</p>			

received. A timed call-out sequence initiates during instances of no response from operational staff.

The post-contact analyser alarm set points were 0.50 mg/L for low free chlorine residual and 3.50 mg/L for high free chlorine residual.

The low alarm set points for the pre-contact free chlorine residual analysers are also usually around 0.50 mg/L. However, due to some operational issues during the inspection period, the pre-contact analysers had quite variable set points.

Operational staff can change the set points at any time, but the post-contact low set points are always set above 0.50 mg/L and are never set at the minimum of 0.14 mg/L (0.1 mg/L below minimum required free chlorine residual to achieve CT).

Power loss or failure of the analysers also generate alarms.

Post-contact low chlorine residual alarms were triggered at the time of inspection. Notification texts were provided to operational staff.

The chemical dosing pumps are alarmed for failure and are equipped with automatic switch-over capabilities on failure or no flow conditions.

The pre-chlorine analyser alarms typically provide ample notification time for staff to respond should the pumps fail.

If the chlorine pump fails at either PH, the corresponding well pump(s) would be locked-out and the well pump and treatment at the other PH will activate if the reservoir level calls for it. Various other equipment is also alarmed, although it is not considered required continuous monitoring equipment, including: reservoir levels (high and low); unauthorized entry; system pressure; and, power loss at the PHs.

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1040001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   6-5   (1)1-4; SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   6-5   (1)5-10;			
<b>Question:</b> Were all continuous analysers calibrated, maintained, and operated, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or the regulation?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> All continuous analysers were calibrated, maintained, and operated as required.  The on-line free chlorine analysers are verified against a Hach hand-held unit at least three times per week when the PHs are visited. They are adjusted as required if the verification tests differ by greater than 5% from hand-held unit. The probes and/or the electrolyte solutions for the analysers are changed as required when the analysers can no longer be adjusted within their acceptable slopes. Free chlorine residual probes with 0-5 mg/L ranges and pH stabilization are in use. The Hach hand-held analysers are verified against a purchased secondary standard at least once per month and are calibrated by a contracted technician annually. The operation and maintenance of the chlorine analyser appeared to be in accordance with, or beyond, manufacturer's directions. Records of the service checks and verifications are maintained.			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1108001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   6-5   (1)5-10; SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   6-5   (1.1);			
<b>Question:</b> Where continuous monitoring equipment used for the monitoring of free chlorine residual, total chlorine residual, combined chlorine residual or turbidity, required by O. Reg. 170/03, Municipal Drinking Water Licence, Drinking Water Works Permit, or order triggered an alarm or an automatic shut-off, did a qualified person respond as required and take appropriate actions?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> A qualified person responded as required and took appropriate actions.  Based on a review of monitoring data, logbook entries, incident response logs and other records, it appears that all alarms initiated within the Everett DWS during the inspection period were responded to in an appropriate and timely manner by qualified personnel.			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1099001	<b>Question Type</b>	Information
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> Not Applicable			
<b>Question:</b> Do records show that water provided by the drinking water system met the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Records showed that all water sample results met the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards.			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1083001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   10-3;			
<b>Question:</b> Were treated microbiological sampling requirements prescribed by Schedule 10-3 of O. Reg. 170/03 for large municipal residential systems met?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Treated microbiological sampling requirements were met.  One treated water (end of chlorine contact mains) sample was collected each week from			

each of the two PHs and analysed by an accredited laboratory for heterotrophic plate count (HPC), total coliforms (TC) and E. coli (EC) during the inspection period as required by section 10-3 of Schedule 10 of O. Reg. 170/03.

The Operator continued to collect treated water microbiological samples at the Ballpark PH while it was out of service from September 2023 until December 2023. These samples were more correctly distribution water samples.

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1081001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   10-2   (1); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   10-2   (2); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   10-2   (3);			
<b>Question:</b> Were distribution microbiological sampling requirements prescribed by Schedule 10-2 of O. Reg. 170/03 for large municipal residential systems met?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Distribution microbiological sampling requirements were met.			
<p>Section 10-2 of Schedule 10 of O. Reg. 170/03 prescribes the distribution system microbiological sampling requirements for the Everett DWS.</p> <p>Since the Everett DWS is a LMR system with effective treatment and an estimated population of just under 2000 people, at least one water sample from the distribution system must be collected every week and a minimum of nine samples must be collected per month. Each of these samples must be analysed for total coliform and E. coli and 25% must be analysed for heterotrophic plate count (HPC).</p> <p>At least one microbiological sample was collected from the distribution system every week during the inspection period, and at least nine samples were collected in each month. All of the samples were analysed for the correct parameters. Approximately 33% were analysed for HPC each month.</p> <p>All of the distribution system water microbiological samples were collected from appropriate locations.</p> <p>It should be noted that the estimated population or the Everett DWS is now 1982 persons (three persons per service connection (660)). A minimum of 10 samples per month are required for 2000 residents.</p>			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1096001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   6-3   (1);			
<b>Question:</b> Did records confirm that chlorine residual tests were conducted at the same time and location as microbiological samples?			



**Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):**

Records confirmed that chlorine residual tests were conducted as required.

Free chlorine residual tests were conducted with all treated water and distribution water microbiological samples.

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMMR1084001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-2;			
<b>Question:</b> Were inorganic parameter sampling requirements prescribed by Schedule 13-2 of O. Reg. 170/03 met?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Inorganic parameter sampling requirements were met.  In an LMR DWS with a groundwater source, subsection 13-1(1)(b) of Schedule 13 of O. Reg. 170/03 prescribes that a treated water sample must be collected and analysed for all Schedule 23 inorganic parameters at least once every 36 months, plus or minus 60 days of the previous date of collection. Each treated water point of entry must be sampled. Samples were last collected from the contact main discharges at both PHs and submitted to SGS Lakefield Research for analysis of these parameters on January 23, 2023. Samples were previously collected at both PHs and submitted on February 11, 2020. Records indicate that all of the required analyses were completed. There were no maximum allowable concentration (MAC) or ½ MAC exceedances. Samples are next due in January of 2026.			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMMR1085001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-4   (1); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-4   (2); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-4   (3);			
<b>Question:</b> Were organic parameter sampling requirements prescribed by Schedule 13-4 of O. Reg. 170/03 met?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Organic parameter sampling requirements were met.  In an LMR DWS with a groundwater source, subsection 13-4(1)(b) of Schedule 13 of O. Reg. 170/03 prescribes that a treated water sample must be collected and analysed for all Schedule 24 organic parameters at least once every 36 months, plus or minus 60 days of the previous date of collection. Each treated water point of entry must be sampled. Samples were last collected from the contact main discharges at both PHs and submitted to			

SGS Lakefield Research for analysis of these parameters on January 23, 2023.  
Samples were previously collected at both PHs and submitted on February 11, 2020.  
Records indicate that all of the required analyses were completed.  
There were no MAC or ½ MAC exceedances.  
Samples are next due to be collected in January of 2026.

Question ID	DWMR1086001	Question Type	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6.1   (1); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6.1   (2); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6.1   (3); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6.1   (4); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6.1   (5); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6.1   (6);			
<b>Question:</b> Were haloacetic acid sampling requirements prescribed by Schedule 13-6 of O. Reg. 170/03 met?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Haloacetic acid sampling requirements were met.  Section 13-6.1 of Schedule 13 of O. Reg. 170/03 prescribes the requirements for quarterly sampling of haloacetic acids (HAAs) in the distribution system. A distribution water sample must be collected and analysed within every calendar quarter, 60 to 120 days after the previous sample collection date. The correct numbers of samples for HAAs have been collected at the correct frequency from the Everett distribution system since the date of the last inspection. These samples were collected on April 17, July 24 and October 16, 2023, and on January 18 and April 15, 2024. A standard of 80 ug/L came into effect for this parameter on January 1, 2020. These compounds reportedly form at different locations than trihalomethanes (THMs) as they tend to form early after application of chlorine or may reform later in the distribution system whereas THM concentrations tend to increase with longer residence time. All of the samples were collected from one location (Blanchard's Way Sample Station). All of the samples provided results below the minimum detection limit (5.3 ug/L).			

Question ID	DWMR1087001	Question Type	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6   (1); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6   (2); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6   (3); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6   (4); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6   (5); SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-6   (6);			
<b>Question:</b> Were trihalomethane sampling requirements prescribed by Schedule 13-6 of O. Reg. 170/03 met?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Trihalomethane sampling requirements were met.			

Section 13-6 of Schedule 13 of O. Reg. 170/03 prescribes the requirements for quarterly sampling of THMs in the distribution system. A distribution water sample must be collected and analysed within every calendar quarter, 60 to 120 days after the previous sample collection date.

The correct numbers of samples for THMs have been collected at the correct frequency from the Everett distribution system since the date of the last inspection.

These samples were collected on April 17, July 24 and October 16, 2023, and on January 18 and April 15, 2024.

All of the samples were collected from the Blanchard's Way Sample Station and provided results in the range of 7.1 ug/L to 14.0 ug/L (standard is 100 ug/L running annual average (RAA)).

Historical results from various locations are similar. The most recent RAA is 10.6 ug/L.

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1088001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-7;			
<b>Question:</b> Were nitrate/nitrite sampling requirements prescribed by Schedule 13-7 of O. Reg. 170/03 met?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Nitrate/nitrite sampling requirements were met.			
<p>Section 13-7 of Schedule 13 of O. Reg. 170/03 prescribes the requirements for sampling of nitrates and nitrites in the treated water of the DWS. A water sample must be collected from each treated water point of entry and analysed every three months, in the correct calendar month, 60 to 120 days after the previous sample collection date.</p> <p>The correct numbers of samples for nitrates and nitrites have been collected from the contact main discharges at the Everett PHs and analysed by SGS Environmental Laboratories since the date of the last inspection.</p> <p>These samples were collected on April 17, July 24 and October 16, 2023, and on January 18 and April 15, 2024.</p> <p>No result exceeded the minimum detection limit (MDL) for nitrites (0.003 mg/L) (standard is 1.0 mg/L). The results for nitrates ranged between 0.006 mg/L and 0.018 mg/L (standard is 10.0 mg/L). The results for combined nitrites and nitrates also ranged between 0.006 mg/L and 0.018 mg/L (standard is 10.0 mg/L).</p>			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1089001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-8;			

<p><b>Question:</b> Were sodium sampling requirements prescribed by Schedule 13-8 of O. Reg. 170/03 met?</p>
<p><b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Sodium sampling requirements were met.</p> <p>A test for sodium on treated water must be conducted at least once every 60 months, plus or minus 90 days of the previous sampling date, as prescribed by section 13-8 of Schedule 13 of O. Reg. 170/03. All treated water points of entry must be tested. Sodium samples were last collected from the contact main discharges at the Everett PHs and analysed by SGS Environmental Laboratories on January 13, 2022. The results were less than the reportable concentration of 20.0 mg/L (14.3 mg/L Ballpark, 10.4 mg/L Grohal). Samples were previously collected on January 11, 2017 (with very similar results). Treated water samples are next due to be analysed in January of 2027.</p>

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1090001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   13-9;			
<b>Question:</b> Where fluoridation is not practiced, were fluoride sampling requirements prescribed by Schedule 13-9 of O. Reg. 170/03 met?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Fluoride sampling requirements were met. <p>A test for fluoride on treated water must be conducted at least once every 60 months, plus or minus 90 days of the previous sampling date, as prescribed by section 13-9 of Schedule 13 of O. Reg. 170/03. All treated water points of entry must be tested. Samples for fluoride were last collected from the contact main discharges at the Everett PHs and analysed by SGS Environmental Laboratories on January 13, 2022. The results were less than the standard of 1.5 mg/L (0.15 mg/L Ballpark, 0.13 mg/L Grohal). Samples were previously collected on January 11, 2017 (with very similar results). Sample are next due to be collected in January of 2027.</p>			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1113001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   10.1   (3);			
<b>Question:</b> Were changes to the system registration information provided to the ministry within ten (10) days of the change?			

**Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):**

Changes to the system registration information were provided as required.

In accordance with subsection 10.1(3) the Owner is required to provide written notice to the Director of any registration information changes which occurred within 10 days of the change. Historically, OCWA has completed required submissions promptly. There are on-going personnel changes within the Township and OCWA. OCWA has made a number of submissions recently for these changes, but until they are resolved, no further submissions will be completed. An update will be provided once vacancies have been filled. The current information provides sufficient information to reach a person with either the Owner or Operator should the need arise.

Question ID	DWMR1114001	Question Type	Legislative
<p><b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   31   (1);</p>			
<p><b>Question:</b> Did the owner have evidence that, when required, all legal owners associated with the drinking water system were notified of the requirements of the Municipal Drinking Water Licence and Drinking Water Works Permit?</p>			
<p><b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> The owner had evidence that the required notifications were made.</p> <p>The Township of Adjala-Tosorontio was the only legal Owner of any part(s) of the DWS during the inspection period. However, development has been proposed which will reportedly be supplied by the Everett DWS and which will eventually be assumed by the Township when completed and accepted. Prior to that, the developer(s) will own those portions of the DWS which have not been assumed by the Township. These portions will almost assuredly meet the definition of Municipal Drinking Water System(s) as provided in O. Reg. 172/03. The Owner (Township) is reminded that they must make the Owners of unassumed sections of the DWS aware of the requirements of the DWWP and MDWL and that those Owners must operate their portions of the DWS in accordance with the SDWA and its applicable regulations until such time as those portions of the DWS are assumed by the Township. This notification requirement is provided in Condition 2.6 of Schedule B of the DWWP. Additionally, any works must be approved in accordance with Section 31 of the SDWA.</p> <p>The Owner is reminded that work within the distribution system which does not meet exemption criteria (new development water mains, appurtenances and increases to reservoir capacity), must be completed in accordance with Section 3, Schedule B of the DWWP for the DWS including all required submissions, verifications and documentation (include Director Notifications and updates to the DWWP descriptions).</p>			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1060001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   31   (1);			
<b>Question:</b> Did the operations and maintenance manual(s) meet the requirements of the Municipal Drinking Water Licence?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> The operations and maintenance manual(s) met the requirements of the Municipal Drinking Water Licence.  Section 16.0 inclusive of conditions 16.1 through 16.4 of Schedule B of the MDWL provide the minimum inclusions of the operations and maintenance manual or manuals. The Operations Manual, associated documents and associated standard operating procedures (SOPs) appear to contain all of the required information, procedures and plans.  The Operations Manual has not been significantly updated in at least ten years. A full review should be completed and if warranted, the Manual should be updated to include current information.			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1062001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   7-5;			
<b>Question:</b> Did records or other record keeping mechanisms confirm that operational testing not performed by continuous monitoring equipment was done by a certified operator, water quality analyst, or person who met the requirements of Schedule 7-5 of O. Reg. 170/03?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Records or other record keeping mechanisms confirmed that operational testing not performed by continuous monitoring equipment was done by a certified operator, water quality analyst, or person who met the requirements of Schedule 7-5 of O. Reg. 170/03.  Only adequately certified operators were/are employed by the Operating Authority to operate this DWS. Records appear to confirm that these operators conducted all of the operational tests, recorded all of the results obtained and that they collected all of the required samples to be sent to an appropriately accredited laboratory.			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1071001	<b>Question Type</b>	BMP
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> Not Applicable			

**Question:**

Did the owner provide security measures to protect components of the drinking water system?

**Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):**

The owner provided security measures to protect components of the drinking water system.

The two supply wells are located within locked and secure PHs.

The standby and two observation wells appeared to be properly capped, screened and vented.

The well caps are locked closed and attached to the casings. The standby well and the Grohal observation well are surrounded by wooden bollards. None of these wells are situated in locations which put them at great risk from vehicular traffic.

The monitoring wells and standby well are now situated within secured concrete crocks.

The DWS is typically visited at least three times per week. The PHs have steel doors which are reportedly always locked. No trespassing signage on the PHs provides OCWA contact information in the event of observed problems by the public. Security lighting is installed and entry alarms are provided and active.

The vent screens and louvered access ports appeared to be intact and operational.

All observed access conduits/pipes appeared to be capped, screened or to have some other form of access prevention device.

The generator and fuel tank are housed within a locked metal enclosure behind the Grohal PH with a buried electrical conduit to the PH and no accessible fuel lines. Vent screens have been installed on the generator fuel system.

Records indicate that the fuel tank is not double walled.

The waste line and discharge point at the rear of the Grohal PH has been buried. Signage has been installed advising of the potential hazard.

The reservoir is reportedly visited and visually inspected at surface periodically. It is situated on an isolated property with a lockable gate and fence. All of the access points appeared to be adequately screened or covered and the access hatches were locked when last observed by this Inspector. The access hatches are equipped with entry alarms.

All of the observed hydrants were capped and highly visible.

The sample stations within the distribution system are above grade, padlocked and located well away from roads.

No other part of the distribution system appeared to be accessible or to be at risk due to inadequate security.

Question ID	DWMR1073001	Question Type	Legislative
<p><b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 128/04   23   (1);</p>			
<p><b>Question:</b> Was an overall responsible operator designated for all subsystems which comprise the drinking water system?</p>			

**Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):**

An overall responsible operator was designated for all subsystems.

The Everett DWS is classified as a Class II Water Distribution and Supply (WDS) subsystem. Two operators are designated overall responsible operator (ORO) of this DWS at any time in case one is unable to act for any reason.

Two operators were designated during the inspection period. Both held at least Class 3 WDS and/or Class II Water Treatment (WT) certificates.

These operators were adequately certified to fulfill the ORO duties as a Class I WDS or WT Certificate is required to be temporarily designated ORO of this DWS. Any permanently designated ORO must hold a WDS and/or WT certificate equal to or above the facility classification level.

If one of the designated OROs is away for an extended period, another qualified operator is designated to replace him/her.

An Operator-in-Training (OIT) cannot act as ORO. No OITs were designated ORO during the inspection period.

Question ID	DWMR1074001	Question Type	Legislative
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**Legislative Requirement(s):**

SDWA | O. Reg. 128/04 | 25 | (1);

**Question:**

Were operators-in-charge designated for all subsystems which comprise the drinking water system?

**Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):**

Operators-in-charge were designated for all subsystems.

During the inspection period there were operational staff with OIT WDS and/or WT certificates who may have conducted operational duties at the DWS. OITs cannot be designated Operator-in-Charge (OIC).

In a Class II WDS subsystem, an OIC must hold a Class I WDS and/or a Class 1 WT certificate at minimum.

Records appear to indicate that only those operators who held, at minimum, a Class I WDS or Class 1 WT certificate were designated as OIC of the DWS while they were working within it or on-call for it.

Typically, one fully qualified Primary Operator is assigned to this DWS but, any could act if required.

Records are maintained of the individual operators who act within the DWS.

Question ID	DWMR1075001	Question Type	Legislative
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**Legislative Requirement(s):**

SDWA | O. Reg. 128/04 | 22;



<p><b>Question:</b> Were all operators certified as required?</p>
<p><b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> All operators were certified as required.</p> <p>At minimum, a WDS and/or a WT OIT certificate is required for operation of this subsystem as an LMR DWS. Other valid certificates include: any classification of WDS certificate; and, any classification of WT certificate. All of the employed operators held at least a WDS and/or a WT OIT certificate. Managers and/or Process and Compliance Technicians (PCTs) held, hold or are in the process of obtaining, WDS certificates and/or WT certificates. Neither typically conduct direct operational work. There were no records of unqualified persons operating within this DWS.</p>

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1076001	<b>Question Type</b>	Legislative
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> SDWA   O. Reg. 170/03   1-2   (2);			
<b>Question:</b> Were adjustments to the treatment equipment only made by certified operators?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> Adjustments to the treatment equipment were only made by certified operators.			
Based on a review of logbook entries, it appears that only certified operators made adjustments to treatment equipment during the inspection period. OITs completed work in consultation with fully certified operators. Contractors are supervised by certified operators when on site.			

<b>Question ID</b>	DWMR1117001	<b>Question Type</b>	Information
<b>Legislative Requirement(s):</b> Not Applicable			
<b>Question:</b> Were there any other items related to the drinking water system that should be recognized in the report?			
<b>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):</b> The following items were noted as being relevant to the drinking water system:			
Near future planned development for Everett is expected to bring the population to approximately 10000 persons with approximately 1000 new homes serviced with water and sewer. The development will include at least one approved stormwater management pond, swales,			

ditches and corresponding infrastructure. ECA 3660-B9CKL (April 2019) was issued and has been revoked and replaced by ECA 3190-D23RCD (February 7, 2024) for these works. ECA 5451-AXXPYK (July 2018) was issued and has been revoked and replaced by ECA 6199-CRMKXN (May 11, 2023) for the construction of a new surface water discharge (Pine River) WWTP which is part of this development. This WWTP is reportedly expected to capture the area currently serviced by the New Horizon WWTP (to be decommissioned and/or converted into a pumping station) and newly developed areas.

These works potentially represent a significant risk to the source water, so may trigger the need for consultation with the NVCA regarding source water protection issues as per O. Reg. 205/18. The Source Protection Plan (SPP) may need to be amended as a result.

Additionally, the Owner advised that new development will trigger the need for an expansion of the existing reservoir (which currently provides approximately 2-2.5 days of emergency reserve) including provisions for fire protection.

The developer(s) will be the owner(s) of both the new wastewater works and waterworks until they are accepted and assumed by the Township. They must be made aware that the works must be constructed and operated in accordance with the MDWL, DWWP, the SDWA, EPA, OWRA and their regulations.

The MECP recently (May 2024) directed the Township to conduct a survey of residents located in close proximity of the New Horizon WWTP. The survey included questions related to ownership and use of private wells by residents. The survey results were prepared and provided to the MECP as directed.

There were a number of Best Management Practice recommendations within the 2023 Inspection Report which should still be considered valid and applicable to the Everett DWS.

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**Inspection Rating Record**

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Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks - Inspection Summary Rating Record (Reporting Year - 2024-25)

<b>DWS Name:</b>	EVERETT DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
<b>DWS Number:</b>	220011680
<b>DWS Owner:</b>	CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ADJALA-TOSORONTIO
<b>Municipal Location:</b>	ADJALA-TOSORONTIO
<b>Regulation:</b>	O.REG. 170/03
<b>DWS Category:</b>	DW Municipal Residential
<b>Type of Inspection:</b>	Focused
<b>Compliance Assessment Start Date:</b>	May-15-2024
<b>Ministry Office:</b>	Barrie District Office

Maximum Risk Rating: 448

Inspection Module	Non Compliance Risk (X out of Y)
Capacity Assessment	0/30
Certification and Training	0/42
Logbooks	0/14
Operations Manuals	0/14
Reporting & Corrective Actions	0/29
Source	0/14
Treatment Processes	0/193
Water Quality Monitoring	0/112
<b>Overall - Calculated</b>	<b>0/448</b>

<b>Inspection Risk Rating:</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
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<b>Final Inspection Rating:</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
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Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks - Detailed Inspection Rating Record (Reporting Year - 2024-25)

<b>DWS Name:</b>	EVERETT DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
<b>DWS Number:</b>	220011680
<b>DWS Owner Name:</b>	CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ADJALA-TOSORONTIO
<b>Municipal Location:</b>	ADJALA-TOSORONTIO
<b>Regulation:</b>	O.REG. 170/03
<b>DWS Category:</b>	DW Municipal Residential
<b>Type of Inspection:</b>	Focused
<b>Compliance Assessment Start Date:</b>	May-15-2024
<b>Ministry Office:</b>	Barrie District Office

*All legislative requirements were met. No detailed rating scores.*

Maximum Question Rating: 448

Inspection Risk Rating:	0.00%
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FINAL INSPECTION RATING:	100.00%
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Stakeholder Appendix

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# Key Reference and Guidance Material for Municipal Residential Drinking Water Systems

Many useful materials are available to help you operate your drinking water system. Below is a list of key materials owners and operators of municipal residential drinking water systems frequently use.

To access these materials online click on their titles below or use your web browser to search for their titles. Contact the Ministry if you need assistance or have questions at 1-866-793-2588 or [waterforms@ontario.ca](mailto:waterforms@ontario.ca).

For more information on Ontario's drinking water visit [www.ontario.ca/page/drinking-water](http://www.ontario.ca/page/drinking-water)



## Click on the publication below to access it

- [Drinking Water System Profile Information Form - 012-2149E](#)
- [Laboratory Services Notification Form – 012-2148E](#)
- [Adverse Test Result Notification Form – 012-4444E](#)
- [Taking Care of Your Drinking Water: A Guide for Members of Municipal Councils](#)
- [Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario](#)
- [Strategies for Minimizing the Disinfection Products Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids](#)
- [Filtration Processes Technical Bulletin](#)
- [Ultraviolet Disinfection Technical Bulletin](#)
- [Guide for Applying for Drinking Water Works Permit Amendments, & License Amendments](#)
- [Certification Guide for Operators and Water Quality Analysts](#)
- [Training Requirements for Drinking Water Operator](#)
- [Community Sampling and Testing for Lead: Standard and Reduced Sampling and Eligibility for Exemption](#)
- [Drinking Water System Contact List – 7128E01](#)
- [Ontario's Drinking Water Quality Management Standard - Pocket Guide](#)
- [2020 Watermain Disinfection Procedure](#)
- [List of Licensed Laboratories](#)