2025
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM
ANNUAL REPORT

Submitted by Local Government District of Pinawa

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INTRODUCTION

1.0 PREAMBLE

The Local Government District of Pinawa Water Supply System is pleased to present this year's Annual Report. This report provides information about the quality of water services delivered to the Local Government District of Pinawa every day. The goal is to provide all water users with a safe and reliable drinking water supply and to inform existing and future users of the efforts made to continually improve the water supply system.

The Local Government District of Pinawa owns and operates its public water supply system, and it is regulated by the Province's Office of Drinking Water to produce potable water under the *Drinking Water Safety Act*. In accordance with the *Drinking Water Safety Act*, the City's water supply system operates under a provincial licence. The Public Water Supply System operates under Manitoba Environment and Climate Change Drinking Water Operating Licence No. PWS-08-262-03, issued by the Office of Drinking Water. The licence establishes the monitoring, reporting, and operational requirements necessary to ensure the production of safe potable water. The Operating Licence has a five-year termand prescribes the terms and conditions required for the Utility to remain in compliance with the *Act*. The *Act* and supporting regulations can be viewed at the following website: https://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/water/drinking-water/acts_regulations/index.html

This Annual Report will cover all compliance and non-compliance issues within the regulations and will discuss any corrective actions required to bring non-compliance issues within compliance as per the regulations.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

The Local Government District of Pinawa has been providing water to the community since 1963, including a significant expansion in 1993, followed by further upgrades in 2004. The LGD's current Public Water Supply System provides potable water to over 1500 residents including commercial establishments. The treated water that the water system provides has a defined numberof parameters that are used to establish and monitor potable water quality. These parameters are to be in compliance with the Province of Manitoba *Drinking Water Quality Standards Regulation* under the *Drinking Water Safety Act*.

The Province of Manitoba regulates the Local Government District of Pinawa water infrastructure and designates the associated facility classifications as stated in the *Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Regulation* under the *Environment Act*, as indicated in Table 1. The Operators must obtain individual Certifications through training, experience, and examinations to align with the facility / system where they work.

Table 1. Local Government District of Pinawa Water Classifications

Facility / System	Classification
Water Treatment Facility	Class II
Water Distribution System	Class II

The Water Treatment Facility and Distribution System are operated by provincially certified operators in accordance with the Water and Wastewater Facility Operators Regulation (Manitoba Regulation 77/2003) under the Environment Act. Operators maintain certification through ongoing training and continuing education to ensure compliance with provincial operational requirements.

2.1 Water Treatment Source Water Supply

The Pinawa Water Treatment Plant (WTP) obtains its water from the nearby Winnipeg River. The intake structure is a creosote treated wooden bar screen located approximately 6m deep in the Winnipeg River near the north bank. Raw water flows by gravity through a 120 meter long, 500 mm diameter intake pipe to the water treatment plant. Raw water enters the plant at the raw water wet well by passing through a fine mesh brass intake screen. The intake screen installed to prevent the entry of fish and debris is manually cleaned by operations on a regular basis. Raw water lift pumps pump the raw water from the wet well to the water treatment works. A water meter on this pumped flow line measures the total raw water used by the water treatment plant.

2.2 Water Treatment Process

The high quality of water which comes out of the Winnipeg River requires a minimal amount of treatment to meet all provincial requirements. Being a river system, the characteristics of the raw water will fluctuate throughout the year requiring minor chemical adjustments in response to the changes. The pH of raw water is usually between 7.5 and 7.8. The raw water comes out of the Winnipeg River with an average turbidity between 5-20 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) depending on the time of year and river conditions.

The WTP treatment capacity is 70 L/s, which is almost 4.5 times the current peak hourly flow and is designed to operate on a continuous basis (24 h/day, 7 days/week) however at current production rates, the treatment system operates closer to 5.5 hrs. per day. The major unit processes include Actiflo™ system, dual media Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filters and chlorination.

The Actiflo™ system was mainly designed to conduct turbidity removal and organic carbon reduction. Magnafloc LT22S and Aluminum Sulphate are added as coagulant/flocculants to the raw water along with Actisand™ which is Veolia's proprietary silica sand. The raw water, microsand and polymer are rapidly mixed in an injection tank and passed through a coagulation tank and maturation tank that are designed to enhance floc formation. The microsand provides a surface area that enhances flocculation and acts as a weight to aid in the rapid settlement of flocculated particles.

Following the maturation tank the flocculated water enters a clarifier tank where Lamella tube settlers assist with floc separation to complete the clarification step. They allow increased settling surfaces in a reduced tank volume by using a set of inclined parallel plates. This process of flocculation effectively removes contaminants from the raw water. The settled flocs and microsand are collected by a scraper at the bottom of the clarifier tank and are pumped from the underdrain of the clarifier by duplex microsand recirculation pumps operating on a duty/standby configuration. The recycled microsand sludge mixture is pumped up to a hydrocyclone located above the flocculation tank where the floc sludge is separated from the sand and sent to the municipal sewer system. The clean microsand is recirculated back to the flocculation tank.

Clarified water overflows a weir at the top of the clarifier and flows through a clarified water trough towards the media filters for final filtration.

Clearhib4 is a phosphoric acid based sequestering agent that is injected into the filtered water prior to chlorine disinfection. Sequestration is a chemical complexing of cations such as iron, manganese, and calcium with certain inorganic compounds such as phosphate preventing the formation of precipitates that could deposit scale or cause discoloration, thereby controlling corrosion of the distribution system as well as residential hot water tanks and other water containing appliances. The dosing rate of Clearhib4 is approximately 0.003 mg/L during regular operation.

Filtered water is disinfected by introducing chlorine in solution as water enters the Clearwell which has storage capacity of 680 cubic meters. This provides treated water with a disinfectant residual within the distribution system. The chlorination system is designed to provide a concentration of free chlorine in the Clearwell greater than 0.5 mg/L, and a concentration of residual free chlorine over 0.1 mg/L at all points in the distribution system.

Distribution pumps draw directly out of the Clearwell from baffled pump well.

2.3 Distribution System

The Pinawa distribution system has over 18 km of pipes with sizes ranging from 150 mm to 350 mm composed of cast iron (76%), PVC (17%), and asbestos cement (7%). The distribution system distributes water to approximately 692 residential connections, 39 commercial connections. The distribution network also contains hydrants, valves, and flush outs for firefighting and line maintenance activities.

Distribution pumping is provided by 3 pumps located at the WTP, a 25hp primary duty pump, a secondary 25hp distribution pump, and a tertiary 60hp distribution pump. Distribution system pressure is maintained at between 50-53psi using variable frequency drive pumps. Under normal operation, the jockey pump can provide sufficient flow for the whole network. During regular diurnal peak flows, a duty pump may activate but rarely is additional pumping required. The jockey pump operates on an on/off configuration based on system pressure. The duty pumps are run with VFD’s and are set to ramp up and ramp down, thus eliminating pressure surges. During

fire flow events, the fire flow pump is manually activated as described previously, and pumps raw water directly into the distribution system.

WATER QUALITY

3.0 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

The following regulatory requirements form the basis of the LGD's water supply system operation regarding monitoring and reporting in accordance with the Operating Licence. The standardsare unchanged from the previous year.

3.1 List of Water Quality Standards

The Province of Manitoba has adopted several health-based parameters that the water supply system is required to achieve. The water quality standards are specified in Table 2.

Table 2. Water Quality Standards

Parameter	Quality Standard
Total coliform	Less than one total coliform bacteria detectable per 100 mL in all treated and distributed water
E.coli	Less than one *E. coli* bacteria detectable per 100 mL in all treated and distributed water
Chlorine residual	• A free chlorine residual of at least 0.5 mg/L in water entering the distribution system following a minimum contact time of 20 minutes. • A free chlorine residual of at least 0.1 mg/L at all times at any point in the water distribution system.
Turbidity	• Less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements in amonth of the effluent from each operating filter. • Not exceed 0.3 NTU for more than 12 consecutive hours of filteroperation. • Not exceed 1.0 NTU for any continuous measurement.
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	Less than or equal to 0.10 mg/L as locational running annual average of quarterly samples.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	Less than or equal to 0.08 mg/L as locational running annual average of quarterly samples.
Lead	Less than or equal to 0.005 mg/L based on a sample(s) collected at a cold water tap or other appropriate location where water may be used for drinking or food preparation.
Manganese	Less than or equal to 0.12 mg/L
Total Microcystin	Less than or equal to 0.0015 mg/L

4.0 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The results of the LGD's water testing program are detailed, as required, in the following sections.

4.1 Bacteriological

As indicated in Table 3**,** the Office of Drinking Water directive on regulatory information for public water systems requires less than one *Escherichia Coli (E. coli)* per 100-milliliter sample of water, and less than one Total Coliform per 100-milliliter sample.

The Water Treatment Facility Operators collect biweekly raw and treated water samples from the Water Treatment Facility and a minimum of one sample from the distribution system. Refer to Table 3 for Bacteriological Monitoring and Reporting.

Table 3. Bacteriological Monitoring and Reporting

Parameter	Regulatory Requirement	Pinawa Water System Performance
Number of Raw/Incoming Water Samples	26	100%
Number of Treated Water Samples	26	100%
Number of Distribution Water Samples	26	100%
Frequency of Testing	Bi-weekly	100%
Total Coliform (TC) Present in Water Samples	<1 TC per 100mL	100%
E. Coli (EC) Present in Water Samples	<1 EC per 100mL	100%

4.2 Disinfection

The Local Government District of Pinawa uses liquefied chlorine gas stored in cylinders and applied through automatic gas chlorinators as our disinfection method. Chlorine is added to the system using two REGAL Automatic Switchover Gas Chlorinators. Disinfection is the selective destruction or inactivation of potential disease-causing organisms in water. The minimum chlorine residual entering the distribution system following at least 20 minutes of contact time at the Water Treatment Facility is 0.5 mg/L. The chlorine dosing and residuals at the Water Treatment Facility are controlled to ensure that this requirement is met including the use of redundant systems. This is an extremely important part of the operation to disinfect the water against bacteria and viruses. Chlorine residuals are also monitored and maintained throughout the distribution system to ensure adequate disinfection.

Disinfectant total and free residuals are checked and recorded daily at the water treatment plant and biweekly at bacteriological sample locations throughout the LGD. The LGD is required to maintain at least 0.10 mg/L free chlorine residual in the distribution system.

Based on over 27 free chlorine samples collected in 2025, there were no instances where the residual was less than 0.10 mg/L.

To guard against an outbreak of Giardia lamblia and Cryptosporidium, the Water Treatment Facility's filtration, disinfection equipment and controls are designed to provide reduction or inactivation of 99.9% (3-log) of Cryptosporidium oocysts, 99.9% (3-log) of Giardia lambilia cysts and 99.99% (4-log) of viruses. In 2025, the Water Treatment Facility operated and maintained the disinfection systems as required by the regulators.

Refer to Table 5 for Average Monthly Free Chlorine Monitoring and Reporting.

Table 4. Free Chlorine Licence Parameter Summary

Parameter	Regulatory Requirement
Free Chlorine Residual entering the Distribution System	≥0.5 mg/L
Frequency of Testing	Daily
Free Chlorine Residual in the Distribution System	≥0.1 mg/L
Frequency of Testing	Bi-weekly
Report Submissions	Monthly

Table 5. Average Monthly Free Chlorine Monitoring and Reporting

Month	Average Monthly Free Chlorine (mg/L)	Pinawa Water System Performance
January	1.14	100%
February	1.11	100%
March	1.10	100%
April	1.15	100%
May	1.44	100%
June	1.48	100%
July	1.61	100%
August	1.59	100%
September	1.42	100%
October	1.49	100%
November	1.41	100%
December	1.40	100%

4.3 Turbidity

The water supply system must meet specific turbidity standards and ensure that appropriate monitoring and reporting programs are in place to demonstrate compliance with the standards. The Water Treatment Facility has 2 rapid sand filters, each with online turbidity instruments that

measure the turbidity continuously. These readings are recorded on spreadsheets and computer systems continuously. In addition to the above a confirmatory sample is taken daily at the turbidity analyzers and/or effluent point. Note turbidity is also checked biweekly at same time and location as the bacteriological distribution system sampling.

The turbidity standard readings of the water leaving the filters are required to be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU (turbidity units) in 95% of the measurements in a month, not to exceed 0.3 NTU for more than 12 consecutive hours of filter operation and not to exceed 1.0 NTU for any measurement.

Refer to Table 7 for Turbidity Monitoring and Reporting.

Table 6. Turbidity Licence Parameter Summary

Parameter	Regulatory Requirement
Chemically assisted, rapid gravity filtration process	≤0.3NTU in at Least 95% Of samples
Standard	Never to exceed 1.0 NTU
Frequency of Testing	Continuous
Report Submissions	Monthly

Table 7. Filters 1 & 2 Average Monthly Turbidity Monitoring and Reporting

Month	Filter #1 Average Monthly Turbidity (NTU)	Filter #2 Average Monthly Turbidity (NTU)	Pinawa Water System Performance
January	0.07	0.09	100%
February	0.07	0.08	100%
March	0.07	0.08	100%
April	0.07	0.08	100%
May	0.09	0.10	100%
June	0.09	0.10	100%
July	0.09	0.09	100%
August	0.09	0.10	100%
September	0.09	0.10	100%
October	0.10	0.10	100%
November	0.09	0.10	100%
December	0.09	0.09	100%

4.4 Total Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) and Trihalomethanes (THMs) are categorized as Disinfection By-Products (DBPs). These compounds are not present in the LGD's source water but can form when chlorine

reacts with naturally occurring organic matter during the disinfection process. As chlorine is used as the primary disinfectant to protect public health by destroying or inactivating harmful microorganisms, it is important to monitor the occurrence of these disinfection by-products within the distribution system.

In accordance with the Operating Licence issued by the Office of Drinking Water, monitoring for THMs and HAAs is conducted every second year, with preserved samples collected quarterly during February, May, August, and November.

Sampling locations are selected to represent areas of the distribution system where disinfection by-products are most likely to occur:

- THM samples are collected at the furthest point in the distribution system, where water age is typically greatest.
- HAA samples are collected at a mid-point within the distribution system.

The regulatory standards established under the Drinking Water Quality Standards Regulation are as follows:

- Total THMs: ≤ 0.10 mg/L as a locational running annual average of quarterly samples
- Total HAAs: ≤ 0.08 mg/L as a locational running annual average of quarterly samples

Sampling for THMs and HAAs was not required in 2025, as monitoring is conducted every second year in accordance with the Operating Licence issued by the Office of Drinking Water.

Refer to **Table 8** for the THM and HAA monitoring summary.

Table 8. THM's & HAAs Results

Parameter	Regulatory Requirement	Running Average	Pinawa Water System Performance
Trihalomethane sampling requirements	Quarterly	-----	
Total Trihalomethane Standard	≤0.10 mg/L	mg/L	Monitoring not required in 2025
Haloacetic Acid sampling requirements	Quarterly	-----	
Haloacetic Acid Standard	≤0.08 mg/L	mg/L	Monitoring not required in 2025

Additional information regarding Disinfection By-Products can be located on the following Government of Manitoba website and Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality website:

- Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality: Guideline Technical Document – Trihalomethanes - Canada.ca
- Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality: Guideline Technical Document – Haloacetic Acids - Canada.ca

4.5 Residential Lead Monitoring Program

In 2019 Health Canada updated the national guideline for lead in drinking water as a result of new studies that indicate health impacts occur at lower levels of lead exposure than previously

identified. The maximum acceptable concentration (MAC) for total lead in drinking water was lowered from 0.010 mg/L to 0.005 mg/L based on a sample of water taken at the tap. Manitoba adopted this new standard in 2020.

To implement the new lead standard, the Office of Drinking Water has establishedthe *Residential Lead Monitoring Program*, which requires water systems to test drinking water at the tap, communicate the results and impacts of lead with residents, and to develop compliance plans for addressing elevated levels.

The Local Government Districts Public Water System was required to continue with this program in 2025. The *Operational Guideline for Manitoba Water Suppliers: Monitoring Lead at the Tap* is found here:

- https://www.gov.mb.ca/sd///pubs/water/drinking_water/odw_og_17.pdf

At the request of the Office of Drinking Water, 10 households were tested between June and October 2025. All samples collected indicate the Lead levels were within the guideline limits.

Refer to Table 10 for Lead Monitoring and Reporting.

Table 9. Lead Licence Parameter Summary

Parameter	Regulatory Requirement
Lead	≤0.005 mg/L

Table 10. Lead Monitoring and Reporting

Location	Sample Date	Results (mg/L)	Pinawa Water System Performance
1	8/13/25	.000050	100%
2	8/13/25	.000038	100%
3	8/13/25	.000098	100%
4	8/13/25	.000099	100%
5	8/13/25	.000121	100%
6	8/13/25	.000336	100%
7	8/13/25	.000059	100%
8	8/13/25	.000246	100%
9	8/13/25	.000065	100%
10	8/13/25	.000287	100%

On November 20, 2024 the office of drinking water notified the LGD of the upcoming 2025 implementation of the Residential Lead Monitoring Program for the Awanipark Subdivision water system.

Refer to Table 11 for Awanipark Lead Monitoring and Reporting.

Table 11. Awanipark Lead monitoring

Location	Sample Date	Results (mg/L)	Pinawa Water System Performance
1	8/25/2025	.000501	100%
2	8/25/2025	.000531	100%
3	8/25/2025	.000073	100%
4	8/25/2025	.000112	100%
5	8/25/2025	.000457	100%

4.6 Manganese Monitoring Program

As defined in the Operating Licence, the Manganese quality standard is to be less than or equal to 0.12 mg/L as one raw and one treated water sample every year in conjunction with General Chemistry parameter list provided by the Office of Drinking Water. The results of the Manganese tests performed at the standard locations were in compliance with the Operating Licence.

Refer to Table 12 for Manganese Monitoring and Reporting.

Table 12. Manganese Monitoring and Reporting

Parameter	Regulatory Requirement	Raw	Treated	Distribution Mid-Point	Pinawa Water System Performance
Manganese	≤0.12 mg/L	0.109 mg/L	.00145 mg/L	0.0121 mg/L	100%

4.7 Total Microcystin Monitoring Program

As defined in the Operating Licence, the Total Microcystin quality standard is to be less than or equal to 0.0015 mg/L as one raw water sample every year in conjunction with General Chemistry parameter list provided by the Office of Drinking Water. The results of the Total Microcystin tests performed at the standard locations were in compliance with the Operating Licence.

Refer to Table 13 for Total Microcystin Monitoring and Reporting.

Table 13. Total Microcystin Monitoring and Reporting

Parameter	Regulatory Requirement	Result (mg/L)	Pinawa Water System Performance
Total Microcystin	≤0.0015 mg/L	< 0.00015	100%

SYSTEM OPERATION

5.0 OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The Local Government District of Pinawa Public Water Supply System has met its regulatory testing and monitoring requirements in 2025.

The LGD's Public Water Supply System Annual Report was reviewed, updated, and submitted to the Office of Drinking Water prior to March 31st. This submittal is due annually as per the Operating Licence. The report is made publicly available online at:

- Local Government District of Pinawa - Water Supply

The LGD's Advisory Notification Plan was reviewed, updated and submitted to the Office of Drinking Water prior to May 1st. This submittal is due annually as per the Operating Licence.

6.0 WATER USE

Water usage is categorized annually, as the demand for water varies based on the use case. In 2025, approximately 75 percent of the water distributed was used for domestic purposes such as washing, food preparation, lawn sprinklers, toilets, and bathing. In addition, commercial customers used approximately 25 percent of the water distributed.

Refer to Table 14 for Water Production Statistics.

Table 14. Water Production Statistics - 2025

Parameter	Value	Description
Total Water Produced	124,622 m^3	Total volume of treated drinking water produced at the Water Treatment Plant and delivered to the distribution system.
Average Daily Production	339.7 m^3/day	Average daily treated water production calculated over the calendar year.
Maximum Daily Demand	523 m^3/day	Highest daily treated water production recorded during the year.
Peak Hour Flow	19 L/s	Maximum hourly flow rate delivered to the distribution system during the year.

7.0 SAFETY ORDERS, NOTIFICATIONS & WARNINGS

7.1 Drinking Water Safety Orders, Notifications and Actions Taken in Response

There were no Drinking Water Safety Orders or Notifications issued on the Local Government District of Pinawa Public Water Supply System in accordance with the *Drinking Water Safety Act* in 2025.

7.2 Warnings Issued or Charges Laid on the Public Water Supply System

There were no Drinking Water Safety warnings issued, or charges laid on the Local Government District of Pinawa Public Water Supply System in accordance with the *Drinking Water Safety Act* in 2025.

8.0 WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM UPGRADES IN 2025

These renewals and construction will improve service reliability in the surrounding areas.

8.1 Distribution System Upgrades

- None

8.2 Water Treatment Facility Expansion & Upgrades

- Filter 1 & Filter 2 Turbidity Meters and Controller.
- Additional Electrical Sub Panel for Chemical Dosing Pumps.
- Sand Recirculation Pump Plumbing upgraded to Victaulic System.
- Addition of Isolation Valve on treatment facility potable water service line.

9.0 WATER DISTRIBUTION MAINTENANCE

The water distribution system at times requires both emergency and preventative maintenance. Watermain breaks are repaired by LGD staff as quickly as possible on an emergency basis. Preventative maintenance programs help to reduce emergencies, with thewatermain flushing program being the most extensive.

The watermain flushing program is a technique used to clean water distribution pipes of sediments that build up over time. This is accomplished by strategic manipulation of fire hydrants and valves to force water at high velocities through the system from previously flushed sections, from source to extremities. The flushing program is conducted annually and provides the following system benefits:

- Improved water quality
- Improved system hydraulic capacity
- Improved system operation by identifying weak or problem areas.
- Improved/restored chlorine residual.
- Increased life of system components including valves, pumps, etc.

The LGD's water main flushing program starts in the spring and continues through late fall each year. Its goal is to flush all zones in the Local Government District of Pinawa as part of preventative maintenance.

9.1 Water System Alterations, Incidents and Corrective Actions

The distribution system underwent flushing of water lines, ensuring adequate disinfectant levels and turbidity were maintained, with bacteria samples promptly submitted. Only after meeting all necessary requirements was the Boil Water Advisory lifted, and services resumed. Repair procedures are prioritized by minimizing downtime for users, with as much advance notice provided as feasible.

Refer to Table 15 for Water System Incidents.

Table 15. Water System Incidents

Break Date	BWA Rescind Date	Location	Type of Incident
7/28/2025	7/30/2025	1 Willis Drive	Water Main Break

11/12/2025	11/17/2025	15 Alexander Avenue	Water Main Break
12/06/2025	12/11/2025	23 McDiarmid Road	Water Main Break
04/24/2025	04/26/2025	26 Patterson Crescent	Water Main Break
12/07/2025	12/13/2025	3 McGregor Crescent	Water Main Break
12/03/2025	No BWA Issued	5 Willis Drive	Water Main Break

9.2 Water Connections

In 2025, five new residential connections were added to our water system.

10.0 WATER RATES

The Public Utility Board approved the following rate increases effective April 01, 2025.

	April 1, 2025	April 1, 2026	April 1, 2027
Quarterly Service Charge	$23.35	$24.55	$25.85
Water (per cubic meter)	$5.40	$5.60	$5.80
Wastewater (per cubic meter)	$.70	$.70	$.70
Minimum Quarterly Charge*	$108.75	$112.75	$116.85
Lagoon Tipping Fees (per load)	$25.00	$25.00	$25.00
Bulk Water Sales (per cubic meter)	$5.40	$5.60	$5.80
Reconnection Fee	$75.00	$75.00	$75.00
Curb Stop Turn On/Off Charge (per event)	$75.00	$75.00	$75.00

11.0 CLOSING

The Local Government District of Pinawa recognizes the importance of informing all water users of the system's operation. For any questions related to this report or your water utility, please contact us at 204-753-5100 or email admin@pinawa.com