

WATER QUALITY INORGANIC (CHEMICAL) TESTING RESULTS 2025—WARD 1

Chemical Parameters		Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guideline	Average of Results	Range of Detection
Inorganic Parameters -naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.				
Alkalinity -capacity of water to neutralize acids	mg/L	-	108	107 - 111
Aluminum -inorganic element	ug/L	100	<5	<5
Antimony -element used in metal manufacturing	mg/L	6	<2	<2
Arsenic -can be naturally occurring or from industrial effluents	ug/L	10	<1	<1
Barium -found in naturally occurring compounds and industrial processes	ug/L	2000	91	80 - 99
Boron -naturally occurring in over 80 minerals and within the earth's crust	mg/L	5000	52	49 - 60
Cadmium -present as an impurity in galvanized pipe, also present in solder	ug/L	7	<0.02	<0.02
Calcium -related to hardness	mg/L	-	40	27.6 - 50.1
Chloride -natural element, found in salt used for ice control and in chemical industry effluents	mg/L	250	14.5	13.4 - 15.3
Chromium -naturally occurring metallic ion	ug/L	50	<1	<1
Conductivity -measure of the ability of water to carry electric current	uS/cm	-	316	313 - 318
Copper -can cause staining in laundry above Health Advisory Limit	ug/L	1000	<1	<1
Fluoride -naturally occurring in minerals and soils	mg/L	1.5	<0.1	<0.1
Iron -natural metallic ion, can cause laundry and plumbing fixture staining	ug/L	300	<2	<2
Lead -common element, found in older plumbing installations, also can be present in solder	ug/L	5	<1	<1
Magnesium -contributed to water hardness	mg/L	-	3.9	3.4 - 4.4
Manganese -natural metallic ion, can cause laundry and plumbing fixture staining	ug/L	20	<2	<2
Mercury -a heavy crystalline salt	ug/L	1	<0.02	<0.02
Nitrate-nitrite -naturally occurring ion, used in inorganic fertilizers	mg/L	-	0.9	0.8 - 1.2
pH -measure of acidity or causticity	ug/L	7.0-10.5	7.72	7.42 - 7.88
Potassium -second most abundant element in the earth's crust	mg/L	-	0.9	0.9 - 1.1
Selenium -inorganic element	ug/L	50	<2	<2
Sodium -most abundant element in the earth's crust, high concentrations can affect taste	mg/L	200	23.1	9.8 - 35.6
Strontium	ug/L	7000	797	741 - 829
Sulfate -naturally occurring in numerous minerals.	mg/L	500	23	21 - 25
Thallium -rare natural metallic element	ug/L	-	<1	<1
Total Hardness -caused by dissolved natural salts	Ca/Mg	-	116	83 - 143
Turbidity -measurement of suspended material in the water	NTU	1	0.24	0.23 - 0.26
Uranium -found in certain rare minerals	ug/L	20	<0.5	<0.5
Zinc -can be found in some plumbing fixtures	ug/L	5000	<2	<2
TCU, Colour	ug/L	15	3	2 - 4
TDS —quality is its effect on taste	mg/L	500	150	149 - 151

UNITS = mg/l are parts per million and ug/l are parts per billion

WATER QUALITY INORGANIC (CHEMICAL) TESTING RESULTS 2025—WARD 2

Chemical Parameters		Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guideline	Average of Results	Range of Detection
Inorganic Parameters -naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.				
Alkalinity -capacity of water to neutralize acids	mg/L	-	92	48 - 121
Aluminum -inorganic element	ug/L	100	<5	<5
Antimony -element used in metal manufacturing	mg/L	6	<2	<2
Arsenic -can be naturally occurring or from industrial effluents	ug/L	10	<1	<1
Barium -found in naturally occurring compounds and industrial processes	ug/L	2000	89	24 - 121
Boron -naturally occurring in over 80 minerals and within the earth's crust	mg/L	5000	111	10 - 263
Cadmium -present as an impurity in galvanized pipe, also present in solder	ug/L	7	<0.02	<0.02
Calcium -related to hardness	mg/L	-	44.6	18.9 - 58.2
Chloride -natural element, found in salt used for ice control and in chemical industry effluents	mg/L	250	13.0	2.5 - 21.3
Chromium -naturally occurring metallic ion	ug/L	50	<1	<1
Conductivity -measure of the ability of water to carry electric current	uS/cm	-	313.4	128 - 401
Copper -can cause staining in laundry above Health Advisory Limit	ug/L	1000	<1	<1
Fluoride -naturally occurring in minerals and soils	mg/L	1.5	0.1	<0.1 - 0.2
Iron -natural metallic ion, can cause laundry and plumbing fixture staining	ug/L	300	6	<2 - 36
Lead -common element, found in older plumbing installations, also can be present in solder	ug/L	5	<1	<1
Magnesium -contributed to water hardness	mg/L	-	4.6	2.7— 6.1
Manganese -natural metallic ion, can cause laundry and plumbing fixture staining	ug/L	20	<2	<2 - 4
Mercury -a heavy crystalline salt	ug/L	1	<0.02	<0.02
Nitrate-nitrite -naturally occurring ion, used in inorganic fertilizers	mg/L	-	0.8	<0.2 - 1.2
pH -measure of acidity or causticity	ug/L	7.0-10.5	7.72	7.56 - 7.96
Potassium -second most abundant element in the earth's crust	mg/L	-	0.9	0.4 - 1.4
Selenium -inorganic element	ug/L	50	<2	<2
Sodium -most abundant element in the earth's crust, high concentrations can affect taste	mg/L	200	14.0	6.6 - 18.4
Strontium	ug/L	7000	715	535 - 814
Sulfate -naturally occurring in numerous minerals.	mg/L	500	30.7	15 - 101
Thallium -rare natural metallic element	ug/L	-	<1	<1
Total Hardness -caused by dissolved natural salts	Ca/Mg	-	130	58 - 171
Turbidity -measurement of suspended material in the water	NTU	1	0.33	0.22 - 0.78
Uranium -found in certain rare minerals	ug/L	20	0.81	<0.5 - 1.8
Zinc -can be found in some plumbing fixtures	ug/L	5000	<2	<2 - 2
TCU, Colour	ug/L	15	2.1	<1 - 4
TDS —quality is its effect on taste	mg/L	500	149	61 - 192

UNITS = mg/l are parts per million and ug/l are parts per billion