



SYDENHAM WATER TREATMENT PLANT 2021 ANNUAL REPORT

Drinking Water System Number: 260069290
Drinking Water System Owner: Township of South Frontenac
Drinking Water System Category: Large Municipal Residential

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Utilities Kingston is proud to present this annual report on drinking water quality. This report has been prepared in accordance to Section 11 of Ontario Regulation 170/03. Regulation 170/03 sets requirements for public waterworks with regard to sampling and testing, levels of treatment, licensing of staff, and notification of authorities and the public about water quality. Free copies of this report and the Summary report prepared in accordance to Schedule 22 of Ontario Regulation 170/03, are available by public request at any City of Kingston offices, at our water plant locations, and at <http://www.utilitieskingston.com>. Notices of availability are generally made through the local newspapers and radio. More information on the Drinking Water Regulations can be found on the Ministry of the Environment web site at <http://www.ene.gov.on.ca>. For further information about this report or any questions regarding accessibility, contact Robert Cooney by email at rcooney@utilitieskingston.com, or call 613-546-1181 Ext 2291.

2 PLANT DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT PROCESS

Raw Water Source

The source of water treated by this plant is Sydenham Lake. The intake is located 128m east of the treatment plant, at approximately 6m of water depth.

Zebra Mussel Control

Pre-chlorination takes place at the mouth of the intake. This protects the intake from becoming encrusted with zebra mussels, which would restrict the flow of water through the intake.

Screening

Two stationary screens located in the low lift pumping well remove any large debris such as weeds, fish, etc.

Low Lift Pumps

These pumps lift the water from lake level to the main treatment building. There are three submersible pumps each with a capacity of 7.8 L/sec which pump the water into the main building for treatment.

Chemical Feed System

XL1900 (Polyaluminum Chloride) is added to the water as it enters the process building just prior to passing through the in-line mixer. The particles in the water will collide with the PACl particles as the water flows in a spiral motion through the mixer, and then join together to form larger particles called floc.

Filters

Three pressure filtration tanks containing a ceramic filtration media remove the floc formed from the addition of PACl and the particles present in the water. Water flows through the filters into two baffled clean water reservoirs called clear wells.

Backwash

Filters are washed to remove the particulates they have collected over the previous 24 hrs. Clean water from the clear well is pumped backwards through the filter, and the filter is agitated by air scouring the filter media to break up any large particles.

Process Waste Management

Effluent water from the backwash process is directed to a backwash storage tank for further settling. The supernatant (the clear water at the top of the tank after settling) is directed back to Sydenham Lake and the settled sludge is mechanically removed and sent for further treatment.

Granular Activated Carbon Contactors

During periods of high dissolved organic content in the source water, filter effluent water is directed to two pressure filtration tanks containing granular activated carbon (GAC). The GAC contactors assist in the removal of dissolved organics which react with chlorine to produce chlorination by-products. The GAC contactors are periodically backwashed to remove the particulates they have collected.

Primary Disinfection

Primary disinfection of the filtered water is achieved via UV light and free chlorine residual. 2 UV reactors (duty/standby) each using 12 low pressure high output lamps, provide the UV light disinfection. Free chlorine disinfection follows the UV process with the use of two chemical metering pumps(duty/standby) which provide sodium hypochlorite to an application point downstream of the UV reactors at the entrance to the detention piping.

Secondary Disinfection

Secondary disinfection is the maintenance of a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system which is achieved with chloramines. Following the free chlorine disinfection process, ammonium sulphate is added with the use of two chemical metering pumps (duty/standby), at an approximate rate of 3.5:1 ratio (chlorine/ammonia), to react with the free chlorine residual to form chloramines. The application dosages of sodium hypochlorite and ammonium sulphate is adjusted to produce a sufficient in plant combined chlorine residual to ensure that minimum residuals are maintained in the distribution system.

Clear Wells

Two baffled clear wells, each with a volume of 115 m³, provide storage of filtered water and allow for a sufficient amount of chlorine contact time with the water to ensure proper disinfection.

High Lift Pumps

Three high lift pumps move treated water from the clear wells into the distribution system.

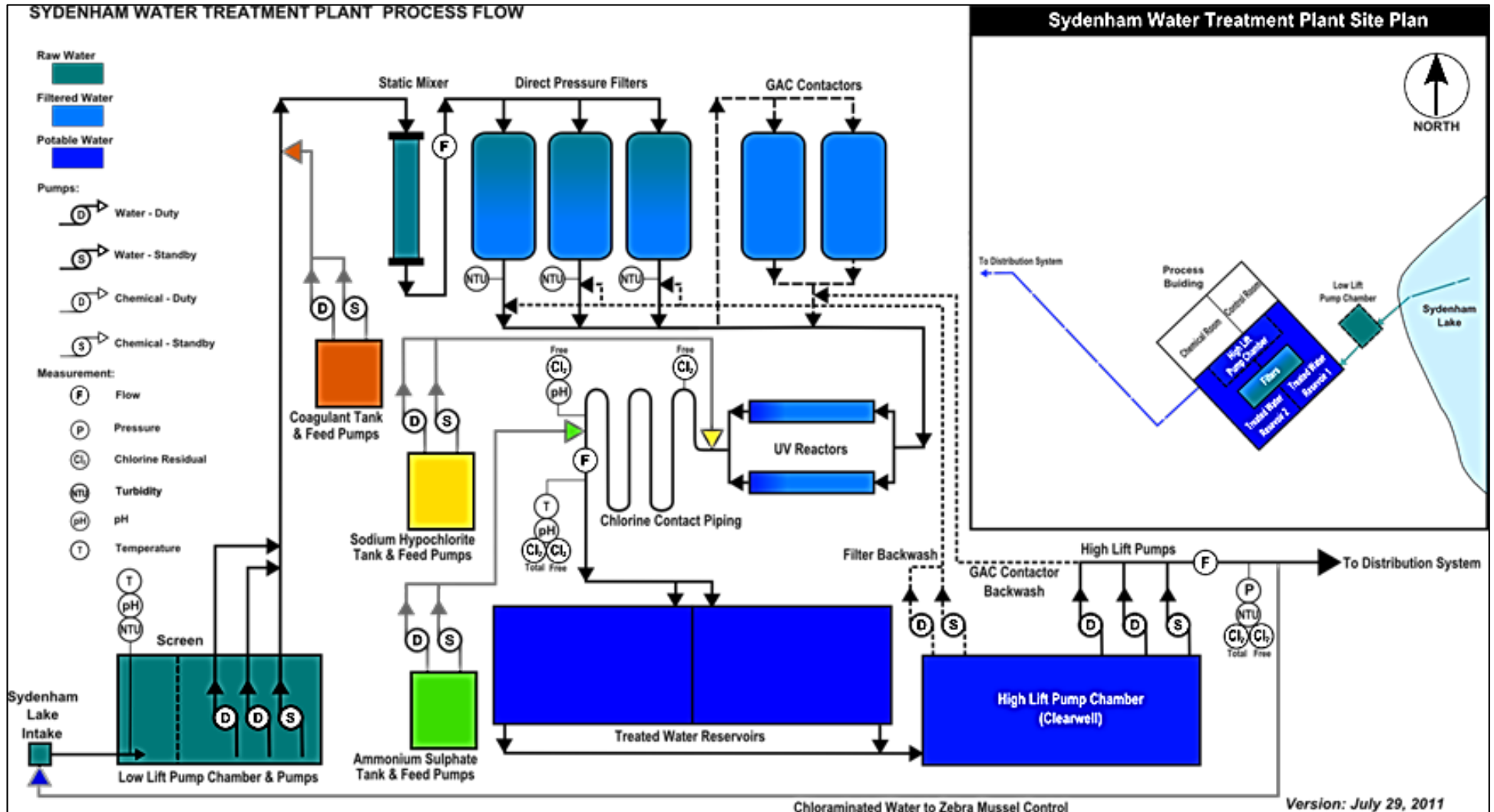
Standby Equipment

A 130 kW standby diesel generator provides electricity to the water plant during power interruptions. The generator and standby equipment are tested regularly to ensure proper operation when required.

Elevated Tank

The elevated tank has a storage capacity of 1019 m³ and provides pressure to the distribution system.

Figure 1 – Sydenham Water Treatment Plant Process Flow Diagram



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3 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

There are approximately 6363 meters of water mains, and 47 fire hydrants in the system. Once all connections to the distribution system have been completed, the drinking water system will supply water to 274 customer connections.

4 MONETARY EXPENSES

Under Section 11 of Ontario Regulation 170/03, a description of any major expenses incurred during this reporting period must be included in the annual report.

Major Expenses:

- Sample hydrant replacement
- UV system repairs
- Air compressor replacement and upgrades to provide redundancy and maintain system integrity
- Backflow preventor replacement
- Improvements to the chlorination system

5 NOTIFICATIONS

Under Ontario Regulation 170/03, notifications were required for any instances where a sample result indicated that a parameter used to measure water quality exceeded a Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC). Once a notification is received from a laboratory or an observation of any other indicator of adverse water quality is made by operations personnel, corrective action as dictated by the regulations is initiated in an effort to confirm the initial result. If confirmed, further action may be recommended by the Medical Officer of Health. If not confirmed sampling will typically return to the normal schedule, or depending on the parameter, Utilities Kingston may choose to increase the sampling frequency to monitor the parameter more closely for a period of time.

Events Requiring Notifications:

- There were no events within the Sydenham Water Treatment Plant that required notification during this reporting period

6 GLOSSARY

TCU – True Colour Units

mg – Milligram

N/A – Not Applicable

N/D – Non-Detectable

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units - A measure of the amount of particles in water.

mg/L – Milligrams per litre. This is a measure of the concentration of a parameter in water, also called parts per million (ppm).

µg/L – Micrograms per litre, also called parts per billion.

ng/L – Nanograms per litre, also called parts per trillion.

Parameter – A substance that we sample and analyze for in the water.

AO – Aesthetic Objective. AOs are not health related, but may affect the taste, odour, colour, or clarity of the water

OG – Operational guideline. Set to ensure efficient treatment and distribution of water.

DOCUMENT:

Sydenham Water Treatment Plant Annual Report

MAC – Maximum Acceptable Concentration. This is a health-related drinking water standard established for contaminants having known or suspected adverse health effects when above a certain concentration. The length of time the MAC can be exceeded without injury to health will depend on the nature and concentration of the parameter