# Small Scale Water Treatment Options and Financing

Presentation to RDN Water Purveyors Working Group June 27, 2012 Gary Anderson

# Objectives

Participants will know common water contaminants and sources, water quality regulations, sampling and reporting procedure, and public notification requirements.

#### Overview

- Water Quality Regulations
- Sampling
- Reporting Procedure
- Public Notification Requirements
- Common Contaminants and Sources

# Sampling Requirements – DWPA

Water systems must monitor the drinking water source, water in the system and the water it provides for the parameters and at frequencies specified by regulation and the operating permit. Section 11

### Sampling Requirements - DWPR

- Water monitoring analysis Section 8 requires a water supplier to
- Monitor for total coliform bacteria and Escherichia coli at the frequencies in Schedule B, or as established by the Drinking Water officer

# Water Quality Standards for Potable Water – DWPR Schedule A

Parameter	Standard
Escherichia coli	No detectable Escherichia coli per 100 ml
Total coliform bacteria a) 1 sample in a 30 day period	No detectable total coliform bacteria per 100 ml
b) More than 1 sample in a 30 day period	At least 90% of samples have no detectable total coliform bacteria per 100 ml and no sample has more than 10 bacteria per 100 ml

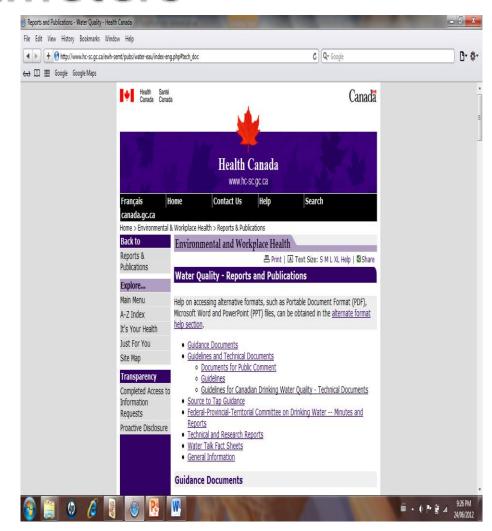
### Sampling Frequency DWPR - Schedule B

Different sampling frequencies may be established by the Drinking Water Officer based on the type of system, complexity and/or history

Population Served	Number of Samples
by the Prescribed	per Month
Water Supply System	a
Less than 5000	4

#### **Chemical Parameters**

- VIHA uses the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality for chemical parameters
- Also consider EPA and WHO guidelines



# How to Take a Water Sample











## Reporting Procedures

- The lab must notify the water supplier, the DWO and the MHO if E. coli present
- The water suppliers must notify the DWO that the lab has called them
- The water supplier must report threats to drinking water that are likely to result in water that is not potable



#### Public Notification Requirements

- The DWO may request or order the water supplier to give public notice if
  - There is E. coli
  - There is a threat to the water
  - There is a health hazard
- The DWO may also require specific information be included in the annual report

# Common Contaminants and Sources

- Many parameters are naturally occurring in water, resulting from water contact with soils and rock formations during well recharge or overland flow to surface bodies
- Arsenic, nitrate, boron, fluoride, ammonia, iron, manganese are common in many areas
- Surface waters can be contaminated with bacteria, viruses and parasites

#### **Common Well Problems**

Observation	Possible indicator of
Gastroenteritis – acute diarrhoea and vomiting	Presence of bacteria (e.g., E. Coli) in the well
Rotten egg smell to the water	Hydrogen sulphide produced by natural bacteria
Gasoline smell, gas bubbles in water	Presence of hydrocarbons (natural or contaminant source)
Scaling on fixtures and around faucets	Hardness (high calcium & magnesium)
Salty taste	High TDS or salt water intrusion
Red/brown staining of fixtures and toilets	Elevated iron and/or manganese

#### Resources

Vancouver Island Health Authority

http://www.viha.ca/mho/water/

**Drinking Water Protection Act** 

http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws\_new/document/ID/freeside/00\_01009\_01

Drinking Water Protection Regulation

http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws\_new/document/ID/freeside/10\_200\_2003

Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewhsemt/pubs/water-eau/index-eng.php

Sustainable Infrastructure Society

http://www.sustainis.org/about/

Small Water Users Association of BC

http://www.smallwaterusers.com/

Coastal Water Suppliers Association

http://www.cwsa.net/

**PHO Approved Labs** 

http://www.phsa.ca/NR/rdonlyres/5B077C

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