

Drinking Water Regulation

Part 1 – Large Public Drinking Water Systems (sections 1 to 60)

Part 2 – Bulk Delivery of Drinking Water (sections 61 to 87)

Guidelines for PART 3 -Small Public Drinking Water Systems

Definitions

88. In this Part:

Rationale / Reference

“competent person” means a person who

- (a) is qualified because of their knowledge, training and experience to perform an activity;
- (b) is familiar with the provisions of this Regulation that apply to the activity; and
- (c) has knowledge of any potential or actual risk to health or safety that may or is created by the activity in relation to the water system for which they have all or some responsibility for;

similar wording as draft Yukon *Occupational Health and Safety Regulations*

same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the *Drinking Water Regulation*

“designated facility” means a / an

- (a) airport;
- (b) child care facility licensed under the *Child Care Act*;
- (c) community hall;
- (b) correctional institution as defined in the *Corrections Act*;
- (d) food service establishment (e.g., restaurant, lounge);
- (e) health centre, nursing station or hospital;
- (f) recreational facility (*see definition*);
- (g) residential care facility or group home for four or more persons in care;
- (h) school as defined in the *School Act*;
- (i) summer residential camp operated for the purpose of providing recreational or training to children;
- (j) tourist accommodation (*see definition*);
- (k) tourist attraction or museum with public facilities (i.e., toilets, hand basins, showers or drinking fountains); or
- (l) visitor or reception centre;
- (m) a well, designed to allow access by the general public for the purpose of providing drinking water to a residence or business, and is not permitted under the Part 1- Large Public Drinking Water Systems or Part 2 - Bulk Delivery of Drinking Water;

Designated facilities are those facilities where

- the provision of drinking water to members of the public is routine and expected; or
- the facility primarily serves a vulnerable population; or
- residential facilities which meet all or most of the drinking water needs of their clients; or are
- facilities that have a high number of users (e.g., visitor reception centres)

4 or more persons is the same number of persons used for licensing a child care facility under the *Child Care Act*

self-serve wells but does not include campground hand-pump wells

<p>“drinking water” means water destined for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) drinking, (b) preparing food, infant formulas, juices and ice cubes, (c) washing fruits and vegetables, (d) cooking, (e) dental hygiene, (f) body washing, and/or (g) hand washing; 	<p>same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems of the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>
<p>“drinking water supply” means the drinking water to individuals (i.e., members of the public, clients, residents, customers, and employees) within a premises or as part of an enterprise (i.e., activity, project), that is not drinking water used to supply a private residence;</p>	
<p>“drinking water system” is composed of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) water source, any infrastructure (e.g., well, water holding tank, indoor plumbing) and/or distribution system, and/or (b) a water delivery truck; 	
<p>“GUDI” is an acronym for well water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water;</p>	<p>same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water System in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>
<p>“<i>Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</i>” means the most recent version of the <i>Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</i>, published by Health Canada, as amended from time to time;</p>	
<p>“<i>Guidelines for Water Well Construction</i>” means the most recent version of the <i>Guidelines for Water Well Construction</i>, published by the Canadian Groundwater Association;</p>	
<p>"health and safety risk" means a condition that causes or is likely to cause disease, injury and/or illness in humans;</p>	
<p>"health officer" means a medical health officer or health officer appointed under the <i>Public Health and Safety Act</i>;</p>	
<p>"laboratory" means a laboratory accredited to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories, by an agency that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) meets the requirements of ISO/IEC 17011 <i>Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies</i> or its predecessor ISO Guide 58, <i>General criteria for the operation and mutual recognition of laboratory accreditation systems</i>, and 	<p>same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water System in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>

	Rationale / Reference
(b) is a full member signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation;	
<p>“large public drinking water system” means a drinking water system which has</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 15 or more service connections to a piped distribution system, or (ii) 5 or more delivery sites on a trucked distribution system, <p>and includes the water source, any infrastructure, for example, a well, pumphouse, water treatment plant, storage tank, reservoir, water delivery truck, or a piped or trucked distribution system;</p>	same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water System in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
“owner” includes any person, firm, corporation, or agent who owns, and/or operates and maintains a small public drinking water system or provides a drinking water supply;	
<p>“private residence” is a dwelling place occupied for an extended period of time by the same persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where the residents have a reasonable expectation of privacy, (b) where food preparation, personal hygiene and sleeping accommodations are not communal in nature, (c) in which any amount of outdoor area and up to 25% of the indoor floor area may be used by a resident for a home occupation, trade, business, profession or craft, secondary to the use of the dwelling place as a residence, and (d) is not a staff accommodation; 	<p>similar wording as in Ontario’s proposed <i>Drinking Water Protection Regulation</i></p> <p>staff are dependent on the employer for the water source to meet their daily requirements for drinking water</p>
“recreational facility” includes a swimming pool facility, sports arena , gym, dance studio, fitness centre or other like facility;	similar to Alberta and Manitoba
“safe drinking water” means drinking water that meets the health-related criteria set out in the <i>Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</i> , and does not pose a health or safety risk to its users;	same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
<p>“small public drinking water system” means a drinking water system which has</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) less than 15 service connections to a piped distribution system, or (ii) less than 5 delivery sites on a trucked distribution system, <p>and is not a private residence as defined in this Part;</p>	
“ <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> ” means the most recent edition of <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> , published jointly by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Environment Federation;	same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems of the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>

	Rationale / Reference
“substantial modifications” means significantly altering the operation or practice of a small public drinking water system;	
<p>“tourist accommodation” means</p> <p>(a) a hotel, motel, bed and breakfast operation or other like accommodation with five or more bedrooms for hire, or</p> <p>(b) a recreation vehicle park that offers its clientele plumbed sanitary facilities (i.e., toilets, showers and wash basins);</p>	<p>does not include campgrounds (e.g., wells with hand pumps)</p> <p>5 or more bedrooms is used in federal model food regulations</p>
“water delivery truck” means a vehicle constructed or modified and used for the purpose of bulk delivery of drinking water;	same as Part 2 - Bulk Delivery of Drinking Water of the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
“well” means a water well constructed for the purpose of obtaining drinking water.	
“well water under the direct influence of surface water” means the water source for a well has been determined to be GUDI, using Yukon’s <i>Assessment Guidelines for Well Water or Groundwater under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GUDI)</i> , published by Queen’s Printer.	same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Application	
89. (1) Part 3 of this Regulation applies to small public drinking water systems and drinking water supplies in all municipalities and in all health districts established under the <i>Public Health and Safety Act</i> .	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
(2) If there is a conflict between a provision of this Part and a bylaw of a municipality, then the provision of this Part governs.	
(3) Part 3 of this Regulation does not apply to	
(a) drinking water for a private residence,	
(b) the manufacture of bottled water, or drinking water obtained from a vending machine.	
(4) Part 3 of this regulation applies to those rental units where the drinking water is supplied by a drinking water system owned and operated by the landlord.	The landlord by making units available for rent, is providing a service to the public and should ensure that the drinking water is safe where there is a plumbed supply. At the same time, tenants are free to enter into lease agreements where water is not provided by the landlord (e.g., self hauled by the tenant).
General	
90. An owner of drinking water supply is responsible for the supply and delivery of safe drinking water to the users.	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>

System maintenance	
91. The owner is responsible for the maintenance and upgrade of the small public drinking water system, as necessary, for the purpose of providing safe drinking water to its users.	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Contamination of water supply	
92. No person shall introduce into a drinking water supply, or do or cause any other thing to be done or to occur, if this will result in or is likely to create a health or safety risk to the users.	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Activities to be performed by competent persons	
93. An owner shall ensure that any activity (e.g., operation, maintenance, sampling, testing), in relation to a small public drinking water system for which he or she is responsible, is performed by a competent person.	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Prevention of unauthorized access	
94. An owner of a small public drinking water system shall ensure that the infrastructure protecting the wellhead, pumphouse, water holding tank and/or water treatment plant is designed and secured so as to prevent the unauthorized access by humans or entrance by animals.	similar as Part 1 - Large Drinking Water System in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Requirement for start-up procedures	
95. Where a small public drinking water system has been shut-down (e.g., seasonal operation, repairs), the owner shall have written operational start-up procedures to ensure the safety of the drinking water.	
Selection of water source	
96. An owner upon selecting a drinking water source shall consider a source that is	similar wording as in the B.C. <i>Drinking Water Protection Act</i>
(a) most likely to produce drinking water of a quality that meets the <i>Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</i> , and	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
(b) is least likely to be subject to municipal, industrial and agricultural contamination, and/or other types of contamination resulting from human activities within the watershed.	

Source water protection	
97. Where the owner of a small public drinking water system is responsible for the water source, a health officer may require an owner to prepare an assessment and response plan that will identify risk(s) to the water source and mitigation measures that can be taken to address risks.	
Well construction	
98. An owner of a small public drinking water system that obtains drinking water from a groundwater source shall (a) unless otherwise determined based on results of a comprehensive hydrogeological study, ensure that the drinking water well is located a minimum distance of (i) 15 meters from a septic tank, sewage holding tank or contained privy, (ii) 30 metres from a soil absorption system, pit privy, or other potential sources of pollution that may pose a health and safety risk, (iii) 120 metres from a solid waste site or dump, and cemetery, and (iv) 300 metres from a sewage lagoon or pit. (b) use a well, located and constructed in accordance with criteria that meets or exceeds those outlined in the <i>Guidelines for Water Well Construction</i> .	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Decommissioning of well	
99. An owner shall ensure that the decommissioning (abandonment) of a well is done in accordance with criteria, outlined in the <i>Guidelines for Water Well Construction</i> .	same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Capping of well	
100. An owner of a well, which is maintained for future use, shall ensure that the well is capped in a manner sufficient to prevent entry of any substance or organism which might adversely affect the quality of water in the well.	same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Well use	
101. No person shall use a well for the disposal of waste of any material.	Nova Scotia
Water holding tanks	
102. The owner shall ensure that drinking water delivered to a water holding tank is from a drinking water system permitted under this Regulation.	

103. (1) An owner of a drinking water supply that includes a water holding tank must ensure that tank is cleaned and disinfected at least once a year.	
(2) The installation of a water holding tank after the enactment of this Part, must be done in such a way and in a location that allows the tank to be easily accessed for the purpose of cleaning and disinfection.	
Bulk water delivery	
104.(1) Where the owner operates their own water delivery truck, he / she shall ensure that transportation of the drinking water is done in a manner that does not or is unlikely to create a health or safety risk to the users.	
(2) The owner shall ensure that the drinking water being transported by water delivery truck is chlorinated and has a minimum free chlorine residual of 0.4 mg./L at the time of fill and 0.2 mg/L at point of delivery.	

DESIGNATED FACILITIES

Sections 105 to 129 apply to designated facilities that own and operate their own small public drinking water system.

Approval to construct or modify	
105. A plan (to scale) to construct or substantially modify (e.g., change in the method of disinfection) a small public drinking water system shall be submitted by the owner to Environmental Health Services, Government of Yukon, that	B.C. requires a permit to construct; however in Yukon, this will be part of the approval process needed for a owner to obtain a permit to operate
(a) is under the seal of a professional engineer; and	
(b) includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a map which shows the location of the water system including Global Positioning System for proposed well location, and potential sources of contamination to the groundwater wells or surface water intake, (ii) location to buildings, roads and other infra-structures within 150 metres from the actual or proposed site of the drinking water source, (iii) detailed design drawings and specifications, (iv) proposed well driller, if applicable, (v) information on water source and its protection, infrastructure and distribution system, (vi) water quality data, (vii) method of treatment, if applicable, (viii) identification of potential users, (ix) provisions for record keeping, and (x) any other information required by a health officer. 	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
106. No person shall construct or substantially modify a small public drinking water system without approval from a health officer.	

		Rationale / Reference
107. (1) Once a small public drinking water system has been constructed or substantially modified, the owner shall submit to Environmental Health Services		similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
(a)	a well log, if applicable,	
(b)	the analysis of biological (i.e., bacteriological), and chemical and physical parameters outlined in schedule B of the drinking water (after treatment, if applicable), and	
(c)	any additional analysis or information required by a health officer.	
(2). Notwithstanding section (1)(b), the health officer may vary the requirement for the analysis of chemical and physical parameters for modified systems.		
Health officer's discretion		
108. A health officer may allow construction or substantial modification of a small public drinking water system that does not conform to the requirements of this Part, if such variance does not present or is unlikely to present a health or safety risk to its users.		similar wording as Part 1 and similar to the similar provision in Section 20 in <i>Yukon Sewage Disposal Systems Regulations</i> , which allows for a variance based on health risk
Permit to operate		
109. (1) No person shall operate a small public drinking water system for a designated facility without first obtaining a permit from a health officer.		similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
(2) If the small public drinking water system commenced operation before the enactment of this Part and is not in compliance with subsection (1), the owner is required to comply within one year.		
(3) Where there is more than one permit issued under the <i>Public Health and Safety Act</i> , the permit to operate a drinking water system for a designated facility may be consolidated under a single permit to operate.		
Application for permit		
110.(1) The owner shall make application for a permit to operate a small public drinking water system for a designated facility, and submit the application to Environmental Health Services, Government of Yukon.		similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
(2) As soon as practicable, and no later than ninety days after receipt of application, a health officer shall notify the owner whether the application for a permit to operate has been approved, denied, or deferred.		
(3) If denied or deferred, the health officer shall provide a reason in writing for the decision.		

Issuance of permit	
111.(1) A permit shall be issued, if the application complies with provisions set out in this Part, and any requirements prescribed by a health officer.	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
(2) Subject to section 115, no permit shall be issued where	
(a) a small public drinking water system does not conform to the requirements of the <i>Public Health and Safety Act</i> and its Regulations, or any other Act or Regulation,	
(b) use of the small public drinking water system would be detrimental to the health or safety of its users,	
(c) the quality of the drinking water does not meet the criteria set out in this Regulation,	
(d) the proposed treatment for drinking water source does not provide assurance of its safety,	
(e) a small public drinking water system is under a boil water order, or	
(f) a small public drinking water system is under a health officer's order and the owner has not complied with the terms of the order.	
Validity of permit	
112. A permit to operate a small public drinking water system for a designated facility is valid for ten years from date of issuance, unless	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
(a) the permit is revoked or suspended by a health officer, or	
(b) the small public drinking water system ceases to operate.	
Health officer's powers re permit	
113. A health officer may revoke or suspend a permit to operate a small public drinking water system.	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Amendment of permit	
114. The name of the owner or the name of the designated facility identified on a permit may be amended from time to time without invalidating the permit to operate a small public drinking water system.	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Health officer's discretion	
115. A health officer may allow an operation of a small public drinking water system for a designated facility that does not conform to the requirements of this Part, if such variance does not present a health or safety risk to its users.	similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>

Requirements for filtration and disinfection	
116. The owner of a small public drinking water system that obtains water from a surface water source or uses well water under the direct influence of surface water, shall ensure provision of treatment consisting of filtration and disinfection, or other treatment capable of producing safe drinking water.	similar wording Part 1 – Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Requirements for disinfection	
117. Where the small public drinking water system has a piped distribution with five or more service connections, the owner shall disinfect the water supply.	the greater the number of service connections, the greater the risk of bacteriological contamination to occur within a piped distribution system
Chlorination	
118. If disinfection of the small public drinking water system is required, the owner shall ensure that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) no water enters the plumbing or piped distribution system unless it has been treated with chlorine or another treatment that is as effective as chlorination to achieve disinfection that persists in the distribution system, (b) the free chlorine residual concentration throughout the plumbing or piped distribution system is no less than 0.2 mg/L; and (c) testing for chlorine residual concentrations is done at the point of use (e.g., kitchen tap) or from representative points in a piped distribution system, including a point from a tap at the end of a line. 	Ontario Manitoba uses 0.5 mg/L Quebec 0.3 mg/L Nova Scotia uses 0.2 mg/L Manitoba
119. Where chlorine is used for disinfection, the owner shall ensure that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) drinking water is tested daily with an accurate-reading chlorine test kit capable of reading in the range 0 to 3.5 mg/L of free chlorine residuals, in increments of 0.1 mg/L, (b) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) components of a chlorine test kit (e.g., colour wheel) shall be replaced as recommended by the manufacturer or as required to ensure the integrity of the test results, and (ii) no component of a test kit or reagent shall be used after the manufacturer's specified best before or expiry date, (c) the test is performed in accordance with manufacturer's directions, and (d) a record is made of the date and time the drinking water sample was tested, the name of the person who performed the test and the results of the test. 	Ontario Yukon Manitoba Ontario

Sampling and analysis	
<p>120. An owner shall ensure that drinking water from the small public drinking water system is monitored for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) bacteriological quality, (b) general chemical and physical quality, as outlined in Schedule B, (c) turbidity and trihalomethanes (THMs), where the water source is a surface water supply or a well under the direct influence of surface water, and (e) other organisms and/or substances, as may be required by a health officer. 	<p>similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p> <p>Nova Scotia</p>
Collection and transportation of samples	
<p>121. An owner of a small public drinking water system shall ensure water samples, in regards to parameters outlined in subsection 118 are to be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) collected, stored and transported in accordance with the <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i>, or as per instructions from the laboratory performing the analysis; and (b) collected according to the sampling requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) outlined in Schedule E, or (ii) as prescribed by a health officer. 	<p>similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>
Responsibility of owners	
<p>122. (1) An owner shall require that the laboratory performing analysis of the bacteriological, chemical and physical characteristics of those parameters set out in section 34 immediately notifies Environmental Health Services of any result that exceeds the acceptable concentration for any health-related parameter set out in the <i>Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</i>.</p>	
<p>(2) The owner shall submit to Environmental Health Services the original laboratory report of the test results for general chemical and physical parameters required under section 120(b) within 30 days of receipt.</p>	<p>similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>
Notification and Corrective Action	
<p>123. An owner shall take measures to ensure that the small public drinking water system does not exceed the acceptable concentration for any health-related parameter set out in the <i>Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</i>.</p>	

<p>124.(1) An owner shall notify a health officer immediately upon becoming aware that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the owner's drinking water supply does not meet the health-related criteria as set out in the <i>Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</i>, (b) an incident of raw water contamination has occurred or is suspected, (c) disinfection (when used) is rendered ineffective due to high turbidity or high chlorine demand, or (d) equipment failures have resulted in a contravention of any section of this Part. 	<p>Nova Scotia</p> <p>same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>
<p>(2) If notice is required under subsection (1), the owner shall take corrective action, as necessary, to mitigate a health or safety risk to supply users, and/or corrective action as directed by a health officer.</p>	
<p>Record keeping</p>	
<p>125. An owner must ensure written and electronic records (to include reports and plans) relating to the construction, operation, inspection, maintenance, sampling, testing, and other related matters are made, and retained for a minimum of six years; and are appropriately located and accessible.</p>	<p>Manitoba and Ontario</p> <p>same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>
<p>Extended record retention</p>	
<p>126. Despite section 125,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) chemical and physical analysis reports are to be retained for a minimum of fifteen years, and (b) well installation or drilling logs are to be kept for the duration of the life of the drinking water well. 	<p>same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>
<p>Records to be accessible to health officer</p>	
<p>127. The owner shall ensure that records are available to a health officer immediately upon request in the event of an emergency; or otherwise, within seven days.</p>	<p>same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>
<p>Emergency response and contingency plan</p>	
<p>128. (1) An owner of a small public drinking water system must have a written response and contingency plan to be implemented in the event of an emergency or abnormal operational circumstance affecting its drinking water supply.</p>	<p>similar wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>

128.(2) The owner shall implement the response and contingency plan in the event of an emergency or abnormal operational circumstances affecting its drinking water supply.	
(3) A health officer may require the owner to include additional information in the emergency response or contingency plan.	same wording as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Release of information by regulatory agency	
129. Environmental Health Services may release information on their water systems that was collected in accordance with this or any other regulation to users or potential users of the small drinking water system.	similar to Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>

Provisions 130 to 135 (Boil water order, Enforcement and Powers of a health officer) apply to all small public drinking water systems and drinking water supplies.

Boil water order	
130. A boil water order may be issued by a health officer to the owner of a small public drinking water system, (a) on evidence of conditions such as (i) significant deterioration in source water quality, (ii) equipment malfunction during treatment or distribution, (iii) inadequate disinfection or disinfectant residuals, (iv) microbiological quality that poses a health risk, or (v) situations where operation of the system would compromise public health, or (b) where epidemiological evidence indicates that the drinking water is or may be responsible for an outbreak of illness, or (c) upon reasonable belief that the drinking water from the water system is or may present a health or safety risk to users unless the water is boiled.	Manitoba similar wording Part 1 - Large Drinking Water System in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Boil water order to be in writing	
131. A boil water order issued verbally by a health officer, must be put in writing and delivered to the owner, as soon as practicable after its issuance.	same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Rescinding boil water order	
132. The health officer may rescind the boil water order, when it has been determined that the drinking water does not present a health or safety risk to its users, and the drinking water supply is in compliance with the Regulation.	same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>

Notice of issuing or rescinding of a boil water order	
133. The health officer may give notice of the boil water order or the rescinding of the boil water order, or require the owner to give said notice, to users of the drinking water supply by any method the health officer considers appropriate.	same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Provision of water subject to a boil water order	
134. No person who knows or ought to reasonably know of the existence of a boil water order shall provide to any other person drinking water or food or beverage containing or prepared with water, if the water was obtained from a drinking water supply that is subject to the boil water order, unless action(s) specified in the order have been taken that would immediately mitigate the health risk.	same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Enforcement	
135. (1) Where in the opinion of a health officer a health or safety risk exists or is likely to be created, the owner shall take such corrective measures as the health officer deems necessary.	same as Part 1 – Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
Powers of a health officer	
(2) A health officer may request any documentation; or conduct, or have the owner conduct, or engage a professional with appropriate expertise to conduct inspections, monitoring, sampling, testing, posting of notices, assessment or study, as he or she deems necessary to determine whether a drinking water supply is safe and does not pose a health and safety risk to its users.	same as Part 1 – Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i>
(3) Where a health officer requests an assessment or study, as he or she deems necessary, to determine whether a drinking water supply is safe and does not pose a health and safety risk to its users, the Government of Yukon shall pay.	
(4) A health officer may order use of a drinking water supply be discontinued, if the drinking water is or is likely to present a health or safety risk to its users, and or is not in compliance with this Part.	
(5) A health officer may rescind the order to discontinue the use of a drinking water supply, when it has been determined that the drinking water does not present a health or safety risk to its users, and is in compliance with this Part.	

Information only, and will not be included in the *Drinking Water Regulation*

Offences and Punishment - set out in section 20 of the *Public Health and Safety Act*:

Every person who violates any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations ... commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of up to \$5000 for each day the offence continues or imprisonment of a term not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Appeal

– none to be listed, once a summary conviction is upheld in court, the appeal would be to the court.

SCHEDULE B – GENERAL CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PARAMETERS

The following substances are routinely used to monitor the chemical and physical quality of drinking water, and are generally included in a “drinking water package” offered by most laboratories.

Physical Tests

Colour

Conductivity

Total Dissolved Solids

Hardness (CaCO₃)

Turbidity

Total Dissolved Anions

Total Alkalinity

Chloride

Fluoride

Sulphate

Nutrients

Nitrate Nitrogen

Nitrite Nitrogen

Total Metals*

Aluminium

Arsenic

Barium

Boron

Cadmium

Calcium

Chromium

Copper

Lead

Magnesium

Mercury

Potassium

Selenium

Sodium

Uranium

Zinc

*The concentration of a metal is to be determined by using the total metals test method, as set out in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*.

SCHEDULE E – SMALL PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

		Rationale / Reference
<p>Bacteriological includes analysis for both</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Coliforms • <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) or thermotolerant coliforms 	<p>one water sample from a kitchen faucet or drinking water fixture is to be taken at least</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>once a month</u> for treated drinking water (including drinking water transported by a water delivery truck) to confirm the effectiveness of the treatment. • <u>once every three months</u> for untreated drinking water to confirm the absence of bacteriological contamination. <p>additional samples may be required for larger and/or more complex water systems</p>	<p>PEI proposed drinking water regulation for semi-public requires quarterly water sampling for bacteriological analysis.</p>
<p>Chemical and Physical Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>at time of application</u> for an initial permit and the subsequent year, and • <u>thereafter every 5 years</u> where results indicate a minimal fluctuation between parameters from one year to the next 	<p>most designated facilities will not have had an initial analysis done for chemical and physical parameters</p>
<p>Turbidity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on-site monitoring equipment or test kit - taken from water on each filter effluent line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>daily</u> - for water system using surface water or a well under the direct influence of surface water 	<p>most, if not all, drinking water systems for designated facilities that use surface water sources and wells under the direct influence of surface water would need to implement this requirement</p>
<p>Trihalomethanes (THMS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>quarterly</u> – for water system using surface water or a well under the direct influence of surface water 	<p>same as Part 1 - Large Public Drinking Water Systems in the <i>Drinking Water Regulation</i></p>
<p>Chlorine Residual Concentrations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on-site monitoring equipment or test kit 	<p>For chlorinated drinking water supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>daily</u>, and • <u>at the time and at the site when taking a water sample</u> for bacteriological analysis 	<p>Ontario</p>