

## ***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:

“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;

“designated facility” means

- (a) a facility with its own drinking water system that is a / an
  - (i) airport,
  - (ii) child care facility licensed under the *Child Care Act*,
  - (iii) community hall,
  - (iv) correctional institution as defined in the *Corrections Act*,
  - (v) food service establishment (e.g., restaurant, lounge),
  - (vi) health centre, nursing station or hospital,
  - (vii) recreational facility (*see definition*),
  - (viii) residential care facility or group home for four or more persons in care,
  - (ix) school as defined in the *School Act*,
  - (x) self-serve well (*see definition*),
  - (xi) summer residential camp operated for the purpose of providing recreational or training to children,
  - (xii) tourist accommodation (*see definition*),
  - (xiii) tourist attraction or museum with public facilities (i.e., toilets, hand basins, showers or drinking fountains),
  - (xiv) visitor or reception centre, or
  - (xv) work camp (*see definition*); and
- (b) is not a facility with a drinking water system that is comprised of only a water holding tank that receives bulk delivery of drinking water from trucked distribution system permitted under Part 1 or 2 of this Regulation.

“drinking water” means water destined for

- (a) drinking,
- (b) preparing food, infant formulas, juices and ice cubes,
- (c) dental hygiene,
- (d) body washing, and/or
- (e) hand washing;

“drinking water supply” means the drinking water provided 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;

“drinking water system” is composed of water source, infrastructure, and/or distribution system (i.e., piped or trucked);

“GUDI” is an acronym for well water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water;

“*Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality*” means the most recent version of the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality*, published by Health Canada, as amended from time to time;

“*Guidelines for Water Well Construction*” means the most recent version of the *Guidelines for Water Well Construction*, published by the Canadian Ground Water Association;

"health and safety risk" means a condition that causes or is likely to cause disease, injury and/or illness in humans;

"health officer" means a medical health officer or health officer appointed under the *Public Health and Safety Act*;

"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

- (a) meets the requirements of ISO/IEC 17011 *Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies* or its predecessor ISO Guide 58, *General criteria for the operation and mutual recognition of laboratory accreditation systems*, and
- (b) is a full member signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation;

“large public drinking water system” means a drinking water system which has

- (a) 15 or more service connections to a piped distribution system, or
- (b) 5 or more delivery sites on a trucked distribution system,

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;

“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;

“private residence” is a dwelling place occupied for an extended period of time by the same persons

- (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;

“professional engineer” means a person who is registered and licensed to practice engineering under the provision of the Yukon *Engineering Profession Act*;

“recreational facility” includes a swimming pool facility, sports arena , gym, dance studio, fitness centre or other like facility;

“safe drinking water” means drinking water that meets the health-related criteria set out in the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality*, and does not pose a health or safety risk to its users;

“self-serve well” means a well, designed to allow access by the general public for the purpose of providing drinking water to a residence or business that is not regulated under Part 1 or Part 2 of this Regulation;

“service connection” means the pipeline extending from the water source or from a main pipeline to a stand-alone building with one or more residences (e.g., apartments, hotel units) or businesses (e.g., shopping mall), and is not a water outlet located at an individual campsite or recreation vehicle site;

“small public drinking water system” means a drinking water system which has

- (a) less than 15 service connections to a piped distribution system, or
- (b) less than 5 delivery sites on a trucked distribution system,

and is not a private residence as defined in this Part;

“*Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*” means the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Environment Federation;

“substantial modification” means significantly altering the operation or practice of a small public drinking water system (e.g., change in method of disinfection, addition of a water storage tank);

“tourist accommodation” means

- (a) a hotel, motel or like accommodation with a capacity of 10 guests or more, or
- (b) a recreation vehicle park and/or campground that offers its clientele plumbed sanitary facilities (i.e., toilets, showers and wash basins) and/or has a water outlet located at an individual campsite or recreation vehicle site;

“water delivery truck” means a vehicle constructed or modified and used for the purpose of bulk delivery of drinking water;

“well” means a water well constructed for the purpose of obtaining drinking water;

“well log” means a record of the thickness and characteristics of the soil, rock and water-bearing formations encountered during the drilling of a well;

“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 *Assessment Guidelines for Well Water or Groundwater under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GUDI)*, published by Queen’s Printer; and

“work camp”

- (a) means any land or premises equipped with cabins, dwellings, bunkhouses or other structures which are owned, operated or maintained by an employer of labour as living quarters for his/her employees and other persons, whether or not any charge is made for the use of such living quarters,
- (b) does not include a camp of less than ten occupants or a camp that is in operation a period not exceeding ten days in any year, and
- (c) includes, but not limited to, camps for mining, construction, maintenance, fire, tree planting, mushroom picking and lumbering;

## **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 *Public Health and Safety Act*.

(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, or
- (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.

## **General**

90. An owner of drinking water supply is responsible for the supply and delivery of safe drinking water to the users.

## **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.

## **Contamination of water supply**

92. No person shall introduce any thing 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.

## **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.

## **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.

## **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

- (a) most likely to produce drinking water of a quality that meets the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality*, and
- (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.

## **Well construction**

97. 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 *Guidelines for Water Well Construction*.

## **Decommissioning of well**

98. An owner shall ensure that the decommissioning (abandonment) of a well is done in accordance with criteria, outlined in the *Guidelines for Water Well Construction*.

## **Capping well for future use**

99. An owner of a well, which is maintained for future use, shall ensure that the well is capped securely to prevent contamination and unauthorized access to the well.

## **Well use**

100. No person shall use a well for the disposal of waste of any material.

## **Water holding tanks**

101. The owner of a drinking water supply that includes a water holding tank shall ensure that

- (a) drinking water delivered to a water holding tank is from a drinking water system permitted under this Regulation,
- (b) the tank is cleaned and disinfected at least once a year, using a method approved by a health officer, and
- (c) 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**

102.(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.

## **Boil water order**

103. 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.

## **Drinking water avoidance order**

104. A drinking water avoidance order may be issued by a health officer to the owner of a small public drinking water system, when the adverse water event is due to conditions that cannot be corrected through boiling, on evidence such as

- (i) significant exceedance of the health-related criteria as set out in the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* for a chemical and radiological contaminant,
- (ii) the presence of a chemical contaminant with no established guideline, but which may pose a health or safety risk to users,
- (iii) massive contamination of the drinking water supply by a chemical or radiological contaminant caused either by accident or by deliberate action, and
- (iv) changes in colour, odour or taste that are significant or unexpected or that have no identified source.

## **Issuing a boil water or drinking water avoidance order**

105.(1) a boil water or drinking water avoidance order may be issued either verbally or in writing by a health officer.

(2) An order issued verbally must be put in writing and delivered to the owner, as soon as practicable after its issuance.

## **Rescinding boil water or drinking water avoidance order**

106. The health officer may rescind the boil water or drinking water avoidance 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 this Regulation.

## **Notice of issuing or rescinding of a boil water or drinking water avoidance order**

107. The health officer may give notice of the boil water or drinking water avoidance order or the rescinding of the boil water or drinking water avoidance order, or require the owner to give said notice, to users of the drinking water supply by any method the health officer considers appropriate.

## **Provision of water subject to a boil water or drinking water avoidance order**

108. No person who knows or ought to reasonably know of the existence of a boil water or drinking water avoidance 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 or drinking water avoidance order, unless action(s) specified in the order have been taken that would immediately mitigate the health risk.

## **Release of information**

109.(1) Environmental Health Services may release information on their drinking water supply and/or system that was collected in accordance with this or any other regulation to users or potential users of the small drinking water system.

(2) The owner shall disclose water quality information pertaining to the safety of the drinking water supply (e.g., test results) to users or potential users of the small public drinking water system within seven days upon request or immediately upon becoming aware of a health and safety risk.

(3) Subject to sub-section (2), requests for information pertaining to the safety of the drinking water supply and/or system by users or potential users of the small public drinking water system are to be made during normal operating hours.

### **Powers of a health officer**

110. (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.

(2) A health officer may require 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

## **DESIGNATED FACILITIES**

### **Application**

111. Sections 112 to 134 apply only to a designated facility (*see definition*).

### **Approval to construct or modify**

112. No person shall construct or substantially modify a small public drinking water system for a designated facility without approval from a health officer.

### **Construction of a new small public drinking water system**

113.(1) A plan to construct a new small public drinking water system for a designated facility shall be submitted by the owner to Environmental Health Services, Government of Yukon, that

- (a) is under the seal of a professional engineer; and
- (b) includes
  - (i) a map which shows the location of the water system, including potential sources of contamination to a groundwater well 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) Global Positioning System coordinates for the well, if applicable,



- (iv) detailed design drawings and specifications,
- (v) proposed well driller, if applicable,
- (vi) well log, if applicable,
- (vii) information on water source and its protection, infrastructure and distribution system,
- (viii) water quality data,
- (ix) method of treatment, if applicable,
- (x) identification of potential users,
- (xi) provisions for record keeping, and
- (xii) any other information required by a health officer.

(2) Within sixty days upon completion of the construction of a small public drinking water system for a designated facility, the owner shall submit written confirmation from a professional engineer that the system has been installed in accordance to the approved plan, as well as any water analysis results and/or information required by a health officer.

### **Substantial modification to a small public drinking water system**

114.(1) A plan to substantially modify a small public drinking water system for a designated facility shall be submitted by the owner to Environmental Health Services, Government of Yukon, that includes detailed design drawings and specifications, and any other information required by a health officer.

(2) Within sixty days upon completion of the substantial modification of a small public drinking water system for a designated facility, the owner shall notify Environmental Health Services, and submit any water analysis results and/or information required by a health officer.

### **Health officer's discretion**

115. A health officer may allow construction or substantial modification 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 or is unlikely to present a health or safety risk to its users.

### **Permit required**

116. (1) No person shall operate a small public drinking water system for a designated facility without first obtaining a permit from a health officer.

(2) If the small public drinking water system commenced operation before the enactment of this Part, the owner is required to apply for a permit within one year.

(3) Where there is one or more drinking water sources serving one or more designated facilities which are all part of the same premises (e.g., lodge, hotel complex), the permit to operate a small public drinking water system may be consolidated under a single permit.

### **Application for permit**

117.(1) The owner shall make written 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.

(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**

118.(1) A permit shall be issued for a designated facility, if the application complies with provisions set out in this Part, and any requirements prescribed by a health officer.

(2) No permit shall be issued where

- (a) use of the small public drinking water system would be detrimental to the health or safety of its users,
- (b) the quality of the drinking water does not meet the criteria set out in this Regulation,
- (c) the proposed treatment for drinking water source does not provide assurance of safe drinking water,
- (d) a small public drinking water system is under a boil water or drinking water avoidance order, or
- (e) 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**

119. A permit to operate a small public drinking water system for a designated facility is valid for ten years from date of issuance, unless

- (a) the permit is revoked or suspended by a health officer, or
- (b) the small public drinking water system ceases to operate, and/or
- (c) a seasonal facility does not reopen the following season.

### **Revoking or suspending a permit**

120. A health officer may revoke or suspend a permit to operate a small public drinking water system for a designated facility.

### **Amendment of permit**

121.(1) 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.

(2) Within 30 days of assuming ownership or changing the name of the designated facility, the owner shall apply for an amendment to the permit.

### **Filtration and disinfection required**

122. The owner of a small public drinking water system for a designated facility that obtains water from a surface water source or uses well water under the direct influence of surface water, shall provide treatment consisting of filtration and disinfection, or other treatment capable of producing safe drinking water.

## **Water treatment may be required**

123.(1) Where the drinking water supply is or is likely to pose a health and/or safety risk to its users, a health officer may require the owner of a small public drinking water system for a designated facility to provide treatment consisting of filtration and disinfection, or chlorination only, or other treatment capable of producing safe drinking water.

(2) If chlorination is required, the owner shall ensure that

- (a) no water enters the plumbing or piped distribution system unless it has been treated with chlorine,
- (b) the free chlorine residual concentration throughout the plumbing or piped distribution system is no less than 0.2 mg/L,
- (c) testing for chlorine residual concentrations is done at the point of use (e.g., kitchen tap) and/or from representative points in a piped distribution system,
- (d) drinking water is tested daily with an accurate-reading chlorine test kit in accordance with manufacturer's directions, and
- (e) 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.

## **Approval to use a water treatment system**

124. No person shall put into use a water treatment system for a designated facility without approval from a health officer.

## **Sampling and analysis**

125. An owner shall ensure that drinking water from the small public drinking water system for a designated facility is monitored for

- (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
- (d) other organisms and/or substances, as may be required by a health officer.

## **Collection and transportation of samples**

126. An owner of a small public drinking water system for a designated facility shall ensure water samples are to be

- (a) collected, stored and transported in accordance with the *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, or as per instructions from the laboratory performing the analysis; and
- (b) collected according to the sampling requirements
  - (i) outlined in Schedule E, or
  - (ii) as prescribed by a health officer.

## **Reporting of laboratory results**

127. (1) An owner of a designated facility shall require that the laboratory performing analysis of the bacteriological, chemical and physical characteristics of those parameters set out in section 125 immediately notifies Environmental Health Services of any result, including a preliminary result, that exceeds the acceptable concentration for any health-related parameter set out in the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality*.

(2) Within thirty days of receipt of test results, the owner shall submit the original laboratory report to Environmental Health Services.

## **Preventative measures to be taken by owner**

128. An owner of a designated facility shall take preventative measures, such as implementing a maintenance program, identifying and addressing physical hazards (e.g., fuel storage) to ensure that the small public drinking water system does not exceed the acceptable concentration for any health-related parameter set out in the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality*.

## **Notification and Corrective Action**

129.(1) An owner of a designated facility shall notify a health officer immediately upon becoming aware that

- (a) the drinking water supply does not meet the health-related criteria as set out in the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality*,
- (b) an incident of raw water contamination has occurred or is suspected,
- (c) disinfection has been 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.

(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.

## **Record keeping**

130. An owner of a designated facility 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, retained for a minimum of six years, and accessible.

## **Extended record retention**

131. Despite section 130,

- (a) chemical and physical analysis reports are to be retained for a minimum of fifteen years, and
- (b) well logs are to be kept for the duration of the life of the well.

## **Records to be accessible to health officer**

132. The owner of a designated facility shall ensure that records are available to a health officer immediately upon request in the event of an emergency; or otherwise, within seven days.

## **Emergency response and contingency plan**

133. (1) An owner of a small public drinking water system for a designated facility 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 and/or system within one year after the permit date of issuance.

(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 and/or system.

(3) A health officer may require the owner to include additional information in the emergency response and/or contingency plan.

## **Health officer's discretion**

134. A health officer may allow the 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.

## **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 (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)

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**

**BACTERIOLOGICAL**

Bacteriological includes analysis for both total coliforms and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*).

One water sample from a point of use (e.g., kitchen tap) is to be taken at least

- once a month for **treated** drinking water (including drinking water transported by a water delivery truck) to confirm the effectiveness of the treatment, or
- once every three months for **untreated** drinking water to confirm the absence of bacteriological contamination.

Additional samples may be required for larger and/or more complex water systems.

**CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PARAMETERS**

Testing for chemical and physical parameters is to be done at time of application for an initial permit and the subsequent year; and thereafter every 5 years where results indicate a minimal fluctuation between parameters from one year to the next.

**TURBIDITY**

Testing for turbidity is done using on-site monitoring equipment or a test kit.

Daily testing for turbidity is required for surface water sources and well water under the direct influence of surface water. A sample is taken from water on each filter effluent line.

**TRIHALOMETHANES (THMs)**

Quarterly testing for THMs is required for surface water sources and well water under the direct influence of surface water.

**FREE CHLORINE RESIDUALS**

Testing for free chlorine residual is done using on-site monitoring equipment or a test kit.

For chlorinated drinking water supplies testing is to be done daily, unless otherwise prescribed by a health officer, and at the time and at the site when taking a water sample for bacteriological analysis.