



# Drinking Water Quality and Compliance Town Long Form – A Template for Annual Notice to Consumers

significance of selenium in a water supply", more detailed information is available from: department's monitoring guidelines. If consumers need more information on the nature and significance of specific water tests, for example, "what is the Permit to Operate a waterworks. The following is a summary of the (Town of Gravelbourg) water quality and sample submission compliance record for the quality of water produced and supplied as well as information on the performance of the waterworks in submitting samples as required by a Minister's Order or information on minimum sample submission requirements. Permit requirements for a specific waterworks may require more sampling than outlined in the reporting frequency). Readers should refer to Water Security Agency's "Municipal Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines, June 2015, EPB 502" for more (2023 calendar year) time period. This report was completed on (June 25, 2024) (must be completed before June 30 each year on a calendar year based http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/index\_e.html The Water Security Agency and the Ministry of Environment requires that at least once each year waterworks owners provide notification to consumers of the

### Bacteriological Quality

Background Bacteria	E. coli	Total Coliform	Parameter/Location
Less than 200 Organisms/100 mL	0 Organisms/100 ml	0 Organisms/100 mg/L	Limit Re
52	52	52	Regular Samples Required
52	52	52	Regular Samples Submitted
0%	0%	0%	# of Positive Regular Submitted (Percentage)

The owner/operator is responsible to ensure that 100 per cent of all bacteriological samples are submitted as required. All waterworks are required to submit samples for bacteriological water quality, the frequency of monitoring depends on the population served by the waterworks.

#### ater Disinfection

Chlorine Residu	Chlorine Residual in Distribution System for Test Results Submitted wit  Minimum Free Chlorine Tota  Parameter Limit (mg/l ) Residual Range Residual	Free Chlorine Residual Range	tted with Bacteriological Sami Total Chlorine # Tests Residual Range Require	# Tests	# Tests	# Adequate
Parameter	Limit (mg/L)	Residual Range	Residual Range Requir	Required	Submitted	Chlorine (Percentage
Chlorine	0.1 mg/L free OR					
Residual	0.5 mg/L total	$_{0.17} - 0.78$	_0.26 - 0.81	52	55	100(100%

even if the chlorine results were submitted incorrectly. A waterworks is required to submit chlorine residual test results on every bacteriological sample they unless otherwise approved. A proper chlorine submission is defined as a bacteriological sample submission form with both the free and total chlorine residual fields filled out. An adequate chlorine is a result that indicates that the chlorine level is above the regulated minimums. An adequate chlorine may be counted A minimum of 0.1 milligrams per litre (mg/L) free chlorine residual OR 0.5 mg/L total chlorine residual is required at all times throughout the distribution system





#### Water Disinfection

Free Chlorine Residual at least 0.1	Parameter	Free Chlorine Residua
at least 0.1	Limit (mg/L)	l for Water Entering
0.34 - 1.23	Parameter Limit (mg/L) Test Level Range # Tests Performed	Distribution System from V
730	# Tests Performed	Vaterworks Records-From W
0	# Tests Not Meeting Requirements	later Treatment Plant Records

A minimum of 0.1 milligrams per litre (mg/L) free chlorine residual is required for water entering the distribution system. Tests are normally performed on a daily basis by the waterworks operator and are to be recorded in operation records. This data includes the number of free chlorine residual tests performed requirement of 0.1 mg/L free chlorine residual. the overall range of free chlorine residual (highest and lowest recorded values) and the number of tests and percentage of results not meeting the minimum

1.00.03 - 0.150
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to continuous for larger waterworks. Units (NTU). All waterworks are required to monitor turbidity at the water treatment plant. The frequency of measurement varies from daily for small systems Turbidity is a measure of water treatment efficiency. Turbidity measures the "clarity" of the drinking water and is generally reported in Nephelometric Turbidity

Limit         Sample Results         # Samples           1MAC (mg/L)         Results         Exceeding MAC/IMAC           0.00050         -0.00080         -0.00080           -0.2         Not required as part of permit Not required	it Sample #Samples C (mg/L) Results Exceeding MAC/IN 0.00050 <0.00080 0.2 Not required as part <0.00015 Not required as part <0.00019 <0.00010
# Samples Exceeding MAC/IN  Not required as part  Not required as part Not required as part	# Samples Exceeding MAC/IMAC  Not required as part of permit Not required as part of permit Not required as part of permit

exceeded. All drinking water supplies are required to monitor for substances in the Chemical-Health category, the frequency of monitoring depends on the substances may represent a long-term health risk if the Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC) or Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentration (IMAC) is population served by the waterworks. Some waterworks will add fluoride to drinking water as a means to aid in the prevention of dental decay. Substances within the chemical health category may be naturally occurring in drinking water sources or may be the result of human activities. These





## Chemical - Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) 0.080	Trihalomethanes (THMs) 0.1	Parameter Limit IN
		Limit IMAC (mg/L)
_<.01	0.00704475	Sample Result (average) #Samples Requir
4	4	# Samples Required
4	4	# Samples Required

expressed as an average of 4 quarterly samples. Only water supplies derived from surface water or groundwater under the influence of surface water are generally found only in drinking water obtained from surface water supplies. THMs and HAAs are to be monitored on a quarterly basis and the IMAC result is required to monitor for THMs and Haloacetic Acids unless otherwise specified in the facility Permit to Operate. THMs and Haloacetic Acids are generated during the water disinfection process as a by-product of reactions between chlorine and organic material. THMs are

General Chemical

Sodium Sulphate Total dissolved solids	P	Magnesium	Hardness	Conductivity	Chloride	Carbonate	Calcium	Bicarbonate	Alkalinity	Parameter	
300 500 1500	No Objective	200	800	No Objective	250	No Objective	No Objective	No Objective	500	Objectives* (mg/L)	Aesthetic
40 35.8 150	7.8		7	17-186	7.9	0		61	49.7	Results (average)	Sample
		_		Continuous				_		Required	# Samples
				Continuous						Submitted	# Samples

analysis for alkalinity, bicarbonate, calcium, carbonate, chloride, conductivity, hardness (as CaCO<sub>3</sub>), magnesium, sodium, sulphate and total dissolved solids. water source or once per three months every second year if a surface water or blended surface/groundwater source. The General Chemical category includes All waterworks serving less than 5000 persons are required to submit water samples for SE's General Chemical category once every two years if a ground

supply). The last sets of quarterly samples for General Chemical analysis were required on (insert year or sample submission period required) and were aesthetic objectives for the General Chemical category for the following parameters: (use only the applicable portions of the table below for which values have provincial aesthetic objectives for the General Chemical category (use this statement if there were no exceedences). (OR) Samples exceeded provincial submitted on (insert dates) (use this statement if a surface source or blended source). Sample results indicated that there were no exceedences of the been exceeded) The last sample for General Chemical analysis was required on (insert year required) and submitted on (insert date) (use this statement if a groundwater

affect the acceptance of water by consumers and/or interfere with the practice of supplying good quality water. Compliance with drinking water aesthetic \*Objectives apply to certain characteristics of or substances found in water for human consumptive or hygienic use. The presence of these substances will





objectives is not mandatory as these objectives are in the range where they do not constitute a health hazards. The aesthetic objectives for several parameters (including hardness as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, magnesium, sodium and total dissolved solids) consider regional differences in drinking water sources and quality.

Microcystin LR 0.0015	Parameter	Algal Toxins
0.0015	MAC (mg/L) Results	Algal Toxins –Microcystin-LR
_<0.0001_	Results	, ,
0	Exceeding MAC	# Samples
3	Required	# Camples
3	= .	Date of last sample: September 25, 2023

Microcystin LR is an algal toxin typically released following die-off on an algal bloom in a raw surface water supply. Samples should typically be collected and analyzed on a monthly basis during periods when algae blooms on reservoirs or other surface water sources occur.

More information on water quality and sample submission performance may be obtained from:

Town of Gravelbourg
Box 359, Gravelbourg, SK S0H 1X0
Telephone 306-648-3301r/Facsimile 306-648-3400/town@gravelbourg.ca

(Note: This form may be used for communities or waterworks serving a population of less than 5000 persons.)
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