



Small Drinking
Water Systems
OPERATOR'S GUIDE



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Introduction

This guide is intended to provide an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the Health Unit and Small Drinking Water System (SDWS) owners and/or operators in Middlesex-London, Ontario.

In Ontario, drinking water is derived from two sources: surface water and groundwater. Over 80% of SDWSs use groundwater as their water source (Pons, 2015). Groundwater is water below the earth's surface, found in the spaces between particles of soil, sand, gravel and rock formations. There is a common misconception that groundwater is a safe source of drinking water. Groundwater has several potential contamination sources which can be evaluated by an environmental assessment, that includes, but may not be limited to, type and location of the well, agricultural activities nearby, and surface runoff after a rain (Sekercioglu, 2018). For example, poorly constructed wells; malfunctioning septic systems; microbiological (bacteria, viruses, parasites) contamination and chemical (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) contamination. There are several potential contamination sources such as poorly constructed wells; malfunctioning septic systems; microbiological (bacteria, viruses, parasites) contamination and chemical (fertilizers, pesticides,) contamination. Groundwater can be evaluated by an environmental assessment, which includes, but may not be limited to, type and location of the well, agricultural activities nearby, and surface runoff after a rain (Sekercioglu, 2018). Consequently, this contamination can lead to illness in the form of vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps and/or other complications that can cause death.

In 2000, one of the worst public health disasters in Canadian history occurred in Walkerton, Ontario. Due to bacterial contamination of the municipal water supply, at least seven people died and nearly 2300 became ill. The Walkerton incident became a catalyst for a number of changes in Ontario's and Canada's water and wastewater systems (Government of Ontario, 2002).

Until 2008, The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) was the sole regulatory agency for Ontario's drinking water systems. In 2008 the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC) took over the regulatory role of SDWSs. Today, the MECP and the MOHLTC are responsible for overseeing public drinking water systems in the province. Representing the MOHLTC at the local level, Ontario's public health units regulate SDWSs through Ontario Regulation 319. The quality and safety of drinking water of most of Ontario's municipal water systems is overseen by the MECP through the Safe Drinking Water Act, Ontario Regulation 169 (Water Quality Standards), and Ontario Regulation 170 (Drinking Water Systems) (Sekercioglu, 2018).

Enacted in 2008, under the Health Protection and Promotion Act, Ontario Regulation 319 requires SDWS owners and operators to provide the public with safe drinking water at all times and to understand their responsibilities of owning and operating a SDWS. The regulation outlines specific requirements that SDWS owners and operators must comply with such as maintenance of the well, water sampling and testing, and responding to adverse test results. SDWSs are inspected by Public Health Inspectors (PHIs) employed by local public health units, including the Middlesex-London Health Unit (MLHU), who work with SDWS owners and operators to protect the quality of drinking water.



SDWSs under Ontario Regulation 319 include:

- A major residential development, or a trailer park or campground with 6 or more connections and does not operate year round with at least one closure period of 60 consecutive days in every calendar year or every period beginning on April 1 and ending on March 31 of the following year
- A municipal drinking water system that does not serve a major residential development, or a trailer park or campground with six or more connections, and does not serve a designated facility* as defined in Ontario Regulation 170/03
- Large municipal non-residential drinking water systems that serve such facilities as municipally-owned airports and industrial parks, and large sports and recreation facilities
- Small municipal non-residential drinking water systems that serve such facilities as small community centres, libraries, and sports and recreation facilities
- Non-municipal seasonal residential drinking water systems that serve such facilities as private cottages on communal drinking water systems
- Large non-municipal non-residential drinking water systems that serve such facilities as large motels and resorts
- Small non-municipal non-residential drinking water systems that serve such facilities as motels, restaurants, gas stations, churches, and bed and breakfasts

*designated facility includes a children and youth care facility, a children's camp, a delivery agent care facility, a healthcare facility, a school or private school, a social care facility, and a university, college or other degree-granting institution.

As noted above, Systems serving designated facilities such as children's camps, health care facilities, social care facilities, schools, universities, colleges or other degree-granting institutions are not considered SDWSs and fall within the MECP jurisdiction.



...thiosulphate. Do not
...medical attention.
...30 mg de thiosulphate
...En cas d'ingestion
...medecin.

Public Health Inspector Responsibilities

Public Health Inspectors (PHIs) are responsible for educating owners/operators on the operation of SDWSs. This can occur during site-specific risk assessments, when directives are being issued or at special educational sessions organized by a local public health unit. The potential risks to users is determined by the PHI during a site-specific risk assessment and inputting observational data and on-site information into a Risk Categorisation (RCat) Tool.

PHIs also monitor sampling compliance and results of tests on a regular basis. When adverse water quality incidents (AWQIs) are reported, PHIs follow-up with the owner/operator, provide directions as necessary, and ensure corrective actions are taken. In addition, the MLHU discloses the results of the risk assessments, the risk level, and any adverse events for all SDWSs.



FIGURE 1: DAMAGED LID AND CASING

Risk Assessment and Directive

Risk Assessment

Owners/operators are required to be onsite during the risk assessment to provide full access to the system and its components, answer any questions the PHI may have, and provide documentation as required.

The PHI inspects each component of the system including the well, treatment system, and the distribution system, to determine potential risks. This is accomplished by:

- Using the RCat tool to identify and assess potential risks
- Applying a multi-barrier approach to determine any potential risk that may affect the safety of the drinking water. The multi-barrier approach takes all potential hazards into account and takes steps to either eliminate or minimize their impact. It includes protecting the source of the water from contamination, using effective water treatment, and preventing water quality deterioration in the distribution system. (Health Canada, 2013a).

The RCat tool was developed by the MOHLTC specifically for site-specific risk assessments of SDWSs. After inspecting all parts of a system from source water to tap, the PHI inputs the details of the assessment into the RCat program. The program uses a series of weighted questions to generate a risk rating of low, moderate or high and makes recommendations for sampling frequency, well improvement and treatment requirements. The directive is then created from the recommendations, applicable legislation, guidance documents, as well as other pertinent information and the resulting risk level is assigned to the SDWS.

Risk Rating

Risk ratings are obtained through RCat results. Re-inspection and sampling frequency are determined using the risk rating that is assigned to the SDWS.

- Low – Negligible level of risk, re-inspection every 4 years, low sampling frequency
- Moderate – Medium level of risk, re-inspection every 4 years, moderate sampling frequency
- High – Significant level of risk, re-inspection every 2 years, highest sampling frequency

Directive

A PHI conducts a site-specific risk assessment and issues a “directive” for each SDWS outlining the operational requirements that must be carried out by the owner/operator. The directive is a legal document that is specific to each drinking water system, and can include requirements for sampling, testing, treatment, training, and posting signage. Both the owner and operator have a legal responsibility to ensure compliance with the directive and failure to do so may result in legal action. It is important to note that the directive is in effect as long as the SDWS is operational, and is still applicable when a new owner or operator is designated. Amendments to the directive can be made, or a new directive can be issued when necessary (e.g. additional treatment).

Appealing a Directive

Section 38 of Ontario Regulation 319/08 allows owners of SDWSs to request a review by the local Medical Officer of Health (MOH) within seven days of a directive or an amendment to a directive being issued. Requests must be in writing and include:

- The sections of the directive or amendment to a directive to be reviewed
- Any submission that should be considered by the MOH
- A current mailing address for the purpose of receiving the MOH’s decision

If you are considering seeking a review, please refer to Ontario Regulation 319/08 for complete details of the review process.





Compliance Monitoring and Progressive Enforcement

Owners/Operators are responsible for ensuring sampling, testing and maintenance of SDWSs is conducted in accordance with directives, applicable regulations and guidelines. Public Health Inspectors monitor compliance by:

- Reviewing water sampling test results and compliance in the Laboratory Results Management Application (LRMA)
- Following up during other public health routine inspections/assessments
- Responding to adverse water quality incidents, complaints and inquiries

Non-compliance means that the owner/operator is not following the requirements prescribed by the regulation or the directive issued to them. Examples of common non-compliance issues are failure to sample in accordance with the directive, and owners/operators not informing the MLHU of changes to their systems.

Typically, progressive enforcement will be used for non-compliance issues found by the PHI during routine inspections, complaints or monitoring sampling compliance. Progressive enforcement begins with a verbal warning, followed by a written warning if compliance is still not achieved, and then the issuance of an offence notice (ticket) as a last resort. Problems are dealt with on a case by case basis, but situations may arise where an offence notice is warranted immediately. For example, if an operator deliberately bypasses a UV system and continues to provide water to users, this would warrant an offence notice. Using the example of a missed sample, below is how all three stages of progressive enforcement may be applied:

1. Verbal warning – consists of a phone call or discussion with the operator informing them that a sample was missed
2. Written warning – consists of a phone call or discussion with the operator informing them that a sample was missed again, followed by a written letter outlining the legal requirement to sample, the date(s) when a sample(s) was missed, and that the written letter is a warning
3. Issuing an offence notice – a set fine for repeatedly failing to sample and comply with the directive

The Set Fines – Schedule 41.2 for Ontario Regulation 319/08 outlines the monetary fines associated with regulatory non-compliance for SDWS owners/operators. The following are a few examples:

- Microbiology sampling – fail to ensure samples tested for Escherichia coli (E. coli) – \$295.00
- Microbiology sampling – fail to ensure samples tested for total coliforms – \$245.00
- Corrective action – improper disinfection – owner fail to immediately notify MOH - \$295.00



SDWS Owner and Operator Responsibilities

The owner/operator of a SDWS is legally responsible for the overall function and maintenance of the system.

Owner to Designate an Operator

Although owners have primary responsibility for the overall operation of the system, they are required to designate an operator who will be responsible for the day-to-day operation including maintenance; sampling and testing; retaining records; and communicating all issues with the MLHU. This does not, however, negate the responsibility of the owner to ensure compliance with the regulation and the provision of safe water. If an operator is not designated, the owner will be deemed responsible as both the owner and operator. The owner must provide the MLHU with the name and contact information of the operator, including any time there is a change in owner or operator, to ensure the correct person can be contacted in the event of an AWQI or emergency that may affect the drinking water.



Notification of Intention to Supply Water

If a SDWS has undergone construction, installation, alteration or extension, water cannot be supplied to users of the system until the owner provides the MLHU with the following information in writing:

- The building permit number issued in relation to the construction or alteration of the SDWS
- Whether or not all the preparations necessary to operate the SDWS in accordance with Regulation 319/08 have been completed and any directives issued have been complied with
- The proposed date on which the SDWS will begin to supply water to users of the system
- The name and address of the owner and operator
- The address at which the SDWS is located and the name of the system

Prior to the seasonal opening of a SDWS water cannot be supplied to users of the system until the owner/ operator has tested water samples for E. coli and total coliforms, has obtained the results, and provided the MLHU with the following information in writing:

- The proposed date on which the SDWS will begin to supply water to users of the system
- The name and address of the owner and operator
- The address at which the SDWS is located and the name of the system
- The results of the test

The MLHU requires proof of a water sample result showing no total coliform or E. coli present before the SDWS can supply water to users. If it is a seasonal system (closed for more than 60 consecutive days), the owner must submit a 'Notice to Operate or Reopen a SDWS' form (see Appendix A) along with sample results before opening each year.

Treatment

A site specific risk assessment will determine if treatment is required for a SDWS. If treatment is required, an owner/operator may also be directed to take specific training courses that will address the technical needs of the SDWS. For more information on technical training resources refer to the “Resources/Other Training” section of this guide.

The operator is required to maintain all treatment equipment and ensure all chemical levels are in compliance with the regulation. The type and quality of source water used and the design of the SDWS determines if any treatment is required.

There are two types of treatment: primary treatment and secondary treatment. Examples of systems that may not require treatment include those obtaining water from a secure groundwater source, or systems that are permitted to post warning signs notifying users not to consume the water.

Primary Treatment

Primary treatment kills or inactivates bacteria, viruses and other potentially harmful organisms in drinking water before it is delivered to users. It includes a multi-barrier approach such as filtration and disinfection. Examples include ultraviolet (UV) light and concentration-time disinfection (chlorine).

Concentration time disinfection uses the combination of chlorine and contact time to ensure the system is capable of providing proper disinfection prior to delivery of water to the first consumer.

Ultraviolet treatment systems use ultraviolet light to inactivate or kill bacteria, viruses and cysts in contaminated water. The UV system is also required to have an alarm or an automatic shut-off. The purpose of the alarm is to notify the operator that there is an issue with the treatment device and an automatic shutoff will stop directing water to the users if the UV system fails to treat the water.



FIGURE 2: ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT SYSTEM

Secondary Treatment

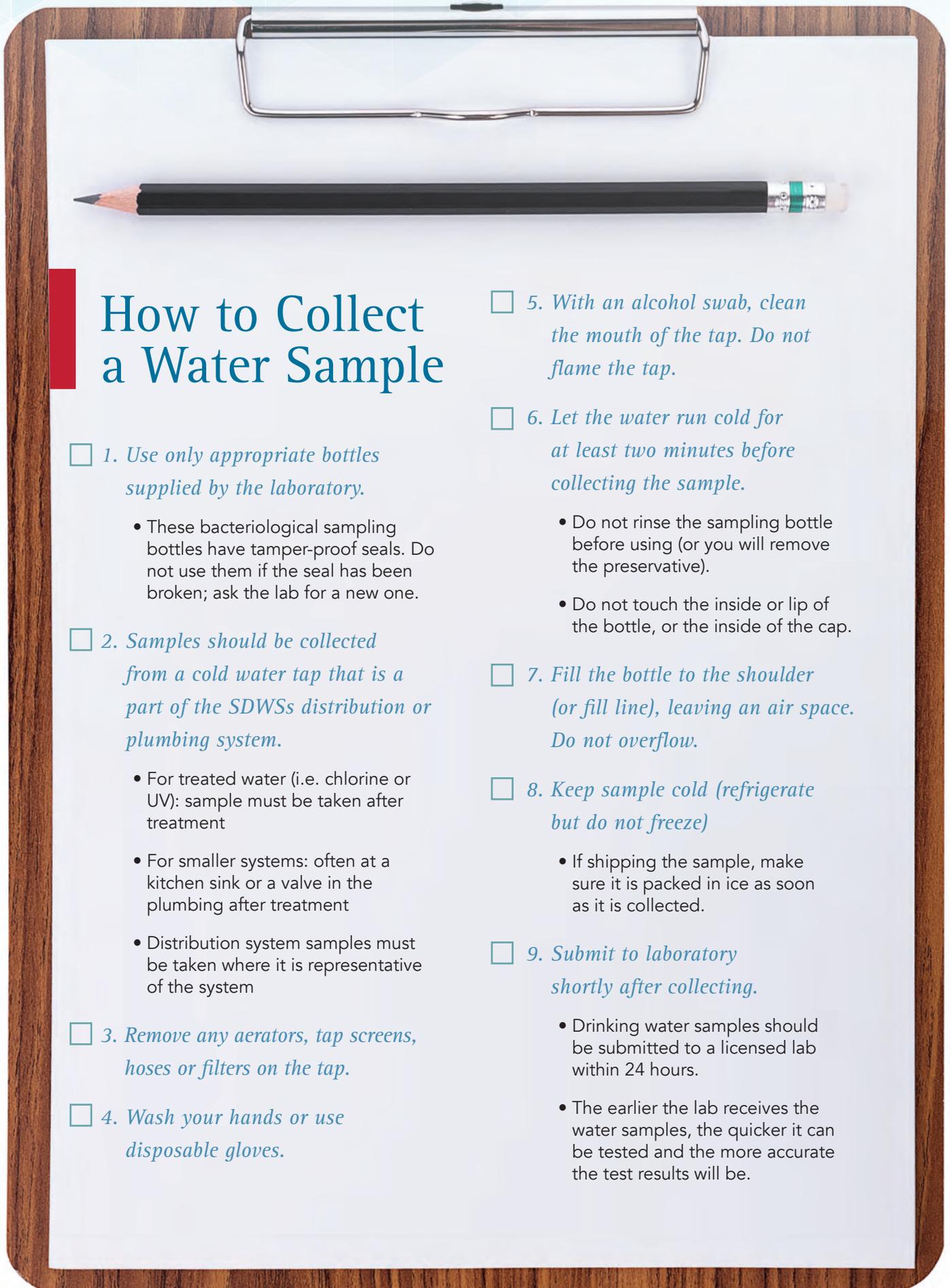
Secondary treatment provides water treatment in the distribution system. It involves maintaining minimum disinfection residuals that protect the water from microbiological re-contamination, reduce bacterial re-growth, control biofilm formation, and serve as an indicator of distribution system integrity. Examples of secondary treatment include chlorine, chlorine dioxide and monochloramine. A seasonal campground is an example of a SDWS that requires secondary treatment due to the many connections associated with the system.



FIGURE 3: CHLORINE INJECTOR

Sampling and Testing

Sampling requirements are outlined in the directive issued by the PHI. The SDWS owners and operators are required to have water from their system sampled and tested at an accredited private laboratory licensed by the MECP. Owner/operators must provide written notice to the MLHU documenting the accredited private laboratory they intend to use by submitting a completed 'Laboratory Services Notification' form (See Appendix B). The lab uploads the test results to a database called the Laboratory Results Management Application (LRMA) which the PHI can access.



How to Collect a Water Sample

- 1. *Use only appropriate bottles supplied by the laboratory.*
 - These bacteriological sampling bottles have tamper-proof seals. Do not use them if the seal has been broken; ask the lab for a new one.
- 2. *Samples should be collected from a cold water tap that is a part of the SDWSs distribution or plumbing system.*
 - For treated water (i.e. chlorine or UV): sample must be taken after treatment
 - For smaller systems: often at a kitchen sink or a valve in the plumbing after treatment
 - Distribution system samples must be taken where it is representative of the system
- 3. *Remove any aerators, tap screens, hoses or filters on the tap.*
- 4. *Wash your hands or use disposable gloves.*
- 5. *With an alcohol swab, clean the mouth of the tap. Do not flame the tap.*
- 6. *Let the water run cold for at least two minutes before collecting the sample.*
 - Do not rinse the sampling bottle before using (or you will remove the preservative).
 - Do not touch the inside or lip of the bottle, or the inside of the cap.
- 7. *Fill the bottle to the shoulder (or fill line), leaving an air space. Do not overflow.*
- 8. *Keep sample cold (refrigerate but do not freeze)*
 - If shipping the sample, make sure it is packed in ice as soon as it is collected.
- 9. *Submit to laboratory shortly after collecting.*
 - Drinking water samples should be submitted to a licensed lab within 24 hours.
 - The earlier the lab receives the water samples, the quicker it can be tested and the more accurate the test results will be.

Bacteriological Sampling Requirements

All SDWSs requiring testing must submit samples for Escherichia coli (E. coli) and total coliforms.

E. coli are fecal bacteria commonly present in human and animal feces. The presence of E. coli in any groundwater sources indicates that the groundwater is contaminated by fecal material and is therefore unsafe for drinking without further treatment (Health Canada, 2013b).

Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that are found throughout the environment. Their presence in well water indicates the groundwater may be vulnerable to contamination from the surrounding environment (Health Canada, 2013c).

Sampling frequency for E. coli and total coliforms are determined from the risk assessment and are dependent upon a number of factors including source water, type and condition of well, and treatment; and can range from weekly to quarterly sampling.

Heterotrophic plate count (HPC) testing may be used to assess water quality. Heterotrophs are a group of microorganisms (bacteria, moulds and yeasts) that use organic carbon sources to grow and can be found in all types of water. The HPC test (also known as Standard Plate Count) can be used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water.

Table 1 outlines the recommended frequency of bacterial sampling for E. coli and total coliforms for all SDWSs without testing history (Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, 2018).

TABLE 1: Recommended Sampling Frequency

Risk Category	Treatment Provided	Frequency of Sampling Water after Being Treated or Otherwise Directed for Consumption
Low	No	One sample every three months
Low	Yes	One sample every three months
Medium	No	One sample monthly
Medium	Yes	One sample every two months
High	No	One sample every week
High	Yes	One sample every two weeks

Table 2 outlines the recommended sampling frequency for SDWSs with distribution systems, by level of risk (Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, 2018).

TABLE 2: Recommended Sampling Frequency with a Distribution System

Number of Connections**	Secondary Treatment	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
2-10 connections	Yes or No	One sample every three months	One sample monthly	One sample monthly
11-100 connections	Yes	One sample monthly	One sample monthly	One sample every two weeks
> 100 connections	Yes	One sample from the treated water supply AND one sample for every 100 connections or part thereof from the distribution system monthly	One sample from the treated water supply AND one sample for every 100 connection or part thereof from the distribution system every two weeks	One sample from the treated water supply AND one sample for every 100 connections or part thereof from the distribution system every week

**Number of connections is the number of drinking water access points which may either be single or grouped

- Single access point: a single standalone access point which may have one or more spouts, such as a drinking water fountain, a tap, or a trailer park site hook up
- Group access point: refers to a system of plumbing within a single building

It is important to note that these charts are recommendations as there are various factors that influence sampling frequency. Some factors include:

- Water sampling history
- Type of treatment
- Drinking water source – secure groundwater, surface water, etc.
- Complexity of the system
- Identified risks
- Other samples that may be required e.g. heterotrophic/standard plate count

Additional Parameters

Additional testing is required for any water supply in which a chemical or radiological agent is present or is suspected of being present, either because it is naturally occurring, or is a result of a chemical spill. Examples of chemical or radiological agents include nitrates, pesticides, sodium, and fluoride.

If contaminants are naturally occurring and are not expected to increase, or the test result is below limits specified in the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards, repeat testing may not be required. The Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards sets the

maximum acceptable concentrations, aesthetic objectives and operational guidelines for various parameters of drinking water such as taste, odour and turbidity, as well as several different minerals, metals and chemicals that can be present through industrial, commercial, and agricultural processes.

If contaminants have the potential to fluctuate in a manner that may pose a risk to the health of users, regular sampling and testing may be required. As always, remember to follow licensed laboratory instructions to ensure proper collection and submission of samples.



Operational Checks

All owners/operators are required to conduct operational checks of their SDWS at a frequency indicated in their directives, equipment manufacturer guidelines, or as required to maintain the system.

Operational checks include but are not limited to:

- Testing free available chlorine or combined chlorine residual levels
- Measuring turbidity – a measure of the amount of suspended material in water which can impact disinfection processes
- Monitoring the status of equipment i.e. UV system status, filter condition, chlorine solution level
- Conducting well inspections including inspection of the well cover or sanitary seal for cracks and holes; examination of the condition of well vents
- Ensuring all filters and treatment devices are maintained as per the manufacturer's directions

Where filtration and primary or secondary disinfection is required:

- Chlorine residual should be tested once every 24 hours or as directed by a PHI
- Turbidity should be tested at a frequency in accordance with risk level and system configuration

Ensure water treatment equipment is:

- Operated whenever water is being supplied
- Operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
- Operated in a manner that achieves the design capabilities



FIGURE 4: POTENTIAL SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION

Operational Checks for Posted Systems

The directive issued by a PHI may require an owner/operator to post and maintain warning signs notifying users not to consume water from the SDWS. Routine checks of signage at all entrances and access points to water are required. This is to confirm signs are posted, in a good state of repair and are easily readable. Even if a system is posted, operators should still be checking the well and other components of the system to prevent contamination of the source water. The frequency of routine checks is determined by your PHI who takes into consideration the type of facility and usage



FIGURE 5: EXAMPLE OF SIGNAGE FOR A POSTED SYSTEM

Adverse Events

Adverse events are events that may impact the quality of water supplied to users and include both adverse observations and adverse test results. When an adverse event occurs the owner/operator must notify the MLHU immediately, and a PHI will assist the owner/operator in determining an appropriate response.



Examples of adverse observations include

(may not apply to all systems):

- Inadequate filtration of the water entering the system
 - Example: high turbidity (cloudiness)
- Low disinfection levels in the distribution system
 - Example: below 0.05 mg/L free chlorine or below 0.25 mg/L combined chlorine
- Contamination of the SDWS due to the possibility of back siphonage
 - Examples: low pressure causing backflow, cross-contamination
- Failure of the ultraviolet (UV) disinfection system
 - Example: UV system turns off due to power failure or UV system alarms due to malfunctioning of the system

An adverse test result is a drinking water test result that shows an outcome that differs from what is stated in Ontario Regulation 169/03 (Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002), or from the directive issued to the small drinking water system. Therefore, this is any result of a test or sample that is not within acceptable levels and could cause harm to the health of the users of the system. For example, a test result with total coliform or E. coli would be considered adverse.

When the lab finds results that are not acceptable, they report to the health unit and the operator of the system immediately by telephone. This starts the adverse response and issuing of the adverse water quality incident (AWQI) number, which is used to track the incident.

Examples of adverse test results

(may not apply to all systems):

- Microbiological parameters:
 - Presence of total coliforms and/or E. coli
- Chemical or radionuclide parameters:
 - High concentrations of chemicals (e.g. nitrate or lead) or radionuclide (e.g. uranium or radon) in your source water
- Onsite Operational tests
 - Turbidity exceeding 1.0 NTU

Responding to an AWQI

Ontario Regulation 319/08 provides direction for notification and corrective actions for specific adverse events.

Notification:

- Immediately notify the local MOH of every adverse observation or test result indicating the system may not be providing safe water
- Notification must be done by speaking to a live-person, it cannot be by voicemail or electronic communication
- You will receive an AWQI number that you must record
- If the adverse event occurred after hours, call the main number and use the on-call system to contact the PHI on duty
- Written notice must be sent to the MOH within 24 hours
- Fill out a 'Notice of Adverse Test Results and Issue Resolution' form (Appendix C)

The PHI will discuss the AWQI with you and ensure you are following appropriate corrective actions. They may also put in place extra requirements depending on the incident.

The laboratory and the owner/operator of the SDWS are required to fill out a 'Notice of Adverse Test Results and Issue Resolution' form and provide it to the health unit. These must be completed and sent in to the MLHU within 24 hours of the original incident.

The users of the SDWS may also need to be notified of the adverse event and any actions they must take to protect their health. A PHI will determine if notification is necessary based on the circumstances of the adverse event. To notify users, one of three advisories may be issued:

- **Boil Water Advisory (BWA)** – issued when there has been bacteriological contamination of water. The user should let water come to a rolling boil for 1 minute before consuming.
- **Do Not Drink or Do Not Use Advisory** – issued when there has been chemical contamination of water. Water should not be used at all, and an alternate source of water should be used and consumed
- **Health Information Advisory** – issued, for example, when sodium or fluoride concentrations are excessively high in water. Users should take steps to protect their health.

The SDWS users may be notified by telephone, through media advisories, or door-to-door notification. When required the MLHU works in conjunction with the owner/operator of the SDWS to ensure all users are notified. Ultimately it is the responsibility of the owner/operator to notify all users of the system.



Other Adverse Events

Not all types of adverse events are captured in the regulation. If any other type of adverse event occurs, notify the MLHU and follow the necessary steps as directed. Continue to follow the same reporting and resolution procedures.

Examples of other adverse events:

- Chemical spill that enters the source water that supplies your small drinking water system (i.e. diesel or other petroleum-based products)
- Agricultural products that enter your small drinking water system source water either from run-off or by leaching into the aquifer
- Broken pipes or water mains
- Naturally occurring chemical or radiological agents such as nitrate or uranium

Corrective Action

While the regulation details specific corrective actions, it is important to speak with a PHI to discuss any additional requirements that may be necessary. When taking corrective actions, you should:

- Follow the corrective steps outlined in Ontario Regulation 319/08
- Follow the corrective steps outlined in the applicable guidance documents such as
 - Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario
 - Procedure for Corrective Action for Small Drinking Water Systems that are not Currently Using Chlorine
- Follow the directions provided by your PHI
- Refer to local public local health unit resources

Once all corrective actions have been taken to remedy the problem that caused the adverse event, consult with the PHI and provide a written notice to the MLHU summarizing:

- Actions that were taken to correct the issue; and
- The results that were achieved

The written notice must be completed on the Notice of Adverse Test Results and Issue Resolution form 480-64E. This is the same form to be completed within 24 hours of the incident. The corrective actions taken should be documented in addition to the results that were achieved. The form must be sent to the MLHU within 7 days after the issue has been resolved.

Some common adverse events that require corrective actions include:

Corrective Actions in the Presence of E. coli

Presence of E. coli in drinking water indicates that fecal contamination may have occurred, and that disease causing organisms may be present. The number of E. coli present in drinking water should always be zero.

When E. coli is present:

- Immediately notify all users of the drinking water system:
 - To use an alternate source of drinking water or, if none is available,
 - To bring their water to a rapid, rolling boil for at least one minute before use
- Immediately resample and test

- For a SDWS using chlorine:

- Immediately increase the chlorine dose and flush the system to ensure there is adequate chlorine residual.
- Maintain residual until two consecutive water samples taken 24 - 48 hours apart are free of E. coli.

- For a SDWS not using chlorine:

- Immediately follow the steps for temporary disinfection of the system as required by the MLHU
- ~ Refer to the 'Procedure for Corrective Action for Small Drinking Water Systems that are not Currently Using Chlorine'

If the operator does not take the appropriate steps to protect users, the PHI will issue a Boil Water Advisory. The owner and/or operator of the system would likely be charged for failing to adhere to regulatory requirements.



Corrective Actions in the Presence of Total Coliforms

Presence of total coliforms in drinking water indicates the integrity of the water system may be compromised, even though disease-causing organisms may not be present. The number of total coliforms in drinking water should always be zero.

When total coliforms are present:

- Resample and test as soon as possible
 - Additional actions may be required, such as disinfecting the system, based on a risk assessment by a PHI
- If after resampling, total coliforms were still greater than 0:
 - For a SDWS using chlorine:
 - ~ Immediately increase the chlorine dose and flush the system to ensure there is adequate chlorine residual. Maintain the residual until two consecutive water samples taken 24 - 48 hours apart are free of total coliforms
 - For a SDWS not using chlorine:
 - Immediately follow the steps for temporary disinfection of the system as required by the MLHU.
 - ~ Refer to the 'Procedure for Corrective Action for Small Drinking Water Systems that are not Currently Using Chlorine'

Corrective Actions in the Presence of Improper Disinfection

Improper disinfection indicates that there may be a breach in the SDWS or a failed UV system; that the disinfectant treatment process is not functioning sufficiently to maintain an adequate level of disinfectant; or there could be a system malfunction or change in source water. However, every situation is different.

In these situations, you should:

- Immediately restore the disinfection
- Immediately notify and instruct all users of the drinking water system to use an alternate source of drinking water or, if none is available, to bring their water to a rapid, rolling boil for at least one minute before use
- Continue to boil water until the system has restored disinfection, all public health requirements have been satisfied and you have consulted with the PHI



Records Retention

All records relating to the SDWS must be kept on site for 5 years and must be made available to the public and the PHI if requested.

Examples of records include:

- Water Sample Records
- Adverse reports
 - E. coli >1 and/or total coliforms >1
 - Overgrown
 - Chlorine level < 0.05 mg/L
 - Pressure loss
 - UV light malfunction
 - Chemical or radiological test results (if required by directive)
 - Directives
- Ontario Regulation 319/08
- Operational checks
 - Chlorine residuals
 - Turbidity
 - Signage checks (for posted systems)
- Maintenance on system
 - Pump repairs/replacements
 - UV bulb and filter replacements
- Operator manuals
- Any other relevant information

It is a good idea to keep all the records in one place, such as in a binder, to ensure the information can be readily accessed by anyone who needs it. You may also want to develop a chart outlining the different types of required operational checks and their frequency.

Operators should also maintain a record keeping log to document every instance in which the SDWS was checked or inspected to ensure it was in good working order. The log should include the date and time the check was completed, the results of the check and what actions were taken, if any, and the signature or initials of the person who completed the check.

Operator Training

Training for operators ensures they are aware of their responsibilities under the regulation and have the knowledge required to maintain a safe supply of water to the users of the system.

The owner is responsible for ensuring proper training is provided to operators. The operator should be knowledgeable of the system in order to respond appropriately to adverse events or other conditions that may affect the safety of the water. The PHI will determine whether the type of training the operator has is appropriate and may recommend additional training. Training is dependent on the complexity of the system as well as the results of the risk assessment.

Training requirements may include:

- Personal consultation with a PHI
- Training provided by a local public health unit
- Training provided by equipment or treatment system providers
- Other approved training provided by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks or Walkerton Clean Water Centre

Additional Information

Well Record Website

The MECP has created a database of reported wells in Ontario to access well record information. Well record information includes the depth of water within the well, depth of casing, materials used to construct the well, and the well diameter. The information may assist in well maintenance and responding to adverse events. When possible, the well record should be made available during the risk assessment. Wells installed before 2002 were not subject to many of the regulatory requirements currently in place, and may not have a well record or could have missing information. The database can be accessed at <https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/map-well-records>

The screenshot shows the Ontario Well Record Website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "How can we help you?" and a "Search" button. Below the search bar, the page title is "Map: Well records" and a description states "This map allows you to search and view well record information from reported wells in Ontario." A search input field is present with "Search" and "Clear" buttons. Below the search field, there is a checkbox labeled "Search current map display only". A "Recommended for you" section on the right lists links for "How to use a Ministry of the Environment map" and "Technical documentation: Metadata record". The main map area shows a street view of Carfrae Park with several blue dots representing well records. An information popup window is open, displaying a table of well records.

Well ID	Well Record Information	Well Tag # (since 2003)	Audit #	Contractor Lic#	Well Depth (m)	Da Co (M)
7263921	HTML	A200327	Z232322	7320	3.0	D4

FIGURE 6: ONLINE WELL RECORDS

Resources/Other Training

- Ontario Regulation 319/08 (Small Drinking Water Systems)
- The MOHLTC SDWS information kit
- Public Health Inspector
- Guidance documents:
 - Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario
 - Procedure for Corrective Action for Small Drinking Water Systems that are not Currently Using Chlorine
- Other local health unit
- Walkerton Clean Water Center <https://www.wcwc.ca/en>
- The Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks website
- Local public health unit websites
- Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC) - Safe Drinking Water and Fluoride Monitoring Protocol, 2018
http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/publichealth/oph_standards/docs/protocols_guidelines/Safe_Water_Fluoride_Protocol_2018_en.pdf
- Walkerton Clean Water Centre <https://www.wcwc.ca/en/>
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) - Drinking water
<https://www.ontario.ca/page/drinking-water>
- Sir Fleming College - Wells and Water Systems Course
<https://flemingcollege.ca/continuing-education/courses/wells-and-water-systems>
- Source water protection <http://home.waterprotection.ca/>
- E-laws <https://www.ontario.ca/laws>
- Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards
https://du0tsrdospf80.cloudfront.net/docs/030169_e.doc
- Public Health Ontario Chlorine calculator
<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/ServicesAndTools/Tools/Pages/Dilution-Calculator.aspx>



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Appendices

Appendix A

Form 1. Notice to Operate or Re-Open a SDWS

<http://www.forms.ssb.gov.on.ca/mbs/ssb/forms/ssbforms.nsf/FormDetail?OpenForm&ACT=RDR&TAB=PROFILE&ENV=WWE&NO=014-4579-64E>

Appendix B

Form 2. Laboratory Services Notification

<http://www.forms.ssb.gov.on.ca/mbs/ssb/forms/ssbforms.nsf/FormDetail?OpenForm&ACT=RDR&TAB=PROFILE&SRCH=&ENV=WWE&TIT=2148&NO=012-2148E>

Appendix C

Form 3. Notice of Adverse Test Results and Issue Resolution

<http://www.forms.ssb.gov.on.ca/mbs/ssb/forms/ssbforms.nsf/FormDetail?OpenForm&ENV=WWE&NO=014-4580-64E>



Notice of Adverse Test Results and Issue Resolution

Small Drinking Water Systems

Regulated by: O. Reg. 318/08 and O. Reg. 319/08

This form consists of 3 sections:

Section 1 - Licensed Laboratory Notification:

The Laboratory is required to provide immediate written notification of the Adverse Water Quality Incident (AWQI) to the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC) by completing section 1 along with the laboratory sample results (*use section 3 or attach laboratory report*) (MOHLTC Fax Number: 416-327-0984).

Additionally, the Laboratory is required to provide immediate verbal notification of the AWQI to the local Board of Health and the system operator. Following this verbal notification, section 1 is to be completed by laboratory and forwarded the local Board of Health (i.e. Medical Officer of Health) within 24 hours of AWQI.

Section 2 - Corrective Action and Issue Resolution:

Section 2 is to be completed and provided to the local Board of Health by the drinking water system operator based on discussions with the local Board of Health, within 24 hours of verbal notification. Section 2 should be updated and resubmitted to the local Board of Health within 7 days of the issue resolution.

Section 3 - Adverse Water Quality Analytical Test Results

The Laboratory is required to provide immediate written notification of the AWQI to the MOHLTC by completing section 1 along with the laboratory sample results (*use section 3 or attach laboratory report*) (MOHLTC Fax Number: 416-327-0984).

Additionally, section 3 is to be completed by the laboratory and faxed within 24 hours of adverse water quality result along with the laboratory sample results (*use section 3 or attach laboratory report*) to the local Board of Health.

Section 1 – Laboratory Notification

Verbal notification of the adverse water quality test results must be completed immediately to the system operator and the local Board of Health

The Laboratory is required to provide immediate written notification of the AWQI to the MOHLTC by completing section 1 along with the laboratory sample results (*use section 3 or attach laboratory report*) (MOHLTC Fax Number: 416-327-0984).

Additionally, section 3 is to be completed by the laboratory and faxed within 24 hours of adverse water quality result along with the laboratory sample results (*use section 3 or attach laboratory report*) to the local Board of Health.

Indicators of Adverse Drinking Water Quality		<input type="checkbox"/> Microbiological	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical/Chemical
Licensed Laboratory			
Name of Laboratory		Telephone No. (<i>include area code</i>) () - Ext	
Address Building Number, Street Name		City/Town	Postal code
Name of Person Notifying (<i>First Name, Last Name</i>)		ON	
Name of Emergency Contact (<i>First Name, Last Name</i>)		Position Title	
Telephone No. (<i>include area code</i>) () - Ext	Fax No. (<i>include area code</i>) () -	AWQI Notification Number(s)	
Drinking Water System			
Name of Drinking Water System		Telephone No. (<i>include area code</i>) () - Ext	
Address Building Number, Street Name		City/Town	Postal code
Name of Emergency Contact (<i>First Name, Last Name</i>)		ON	
Name of Emergency Contact (<i>First Name, Last Name</i>)		Position Title	
Telephone No. (<i>include area code</i>) () - Ext	Fax No. (<i>include area code</i>) () -	DWS Number	
Verbal Notification to Operator of Drinking Water System			
Name of Person Contacted (<i>First Name, Last Name</i>)	Position Title	Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Time (HH:MM) :
Verbal Notification to Local Medical Officer of Health			
Name of Person Contacted (<i>First Name, Last Name</i>)	Position Title	Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Time (HH:MM) :
Comments			
Include laboratory sample results (complete section 3 or attach report provided to you by the laboratory)			
Written Notification prepared by (<i>First Name, Last Name</i>)	Signature	Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	

Section 2 – Corrective Action and Issue Resolution

Note to Drinking Water System Operator - Complete and Return this section to the local Board of Health within 24 hours of providing verbal notification. This section should be updated and resubmitted to the local Board of Health within seven days of issue resolution.

Verbal Notification to Local Medical Officer of Health

Name of Person Contacted (First Name, Last Name)	Position Title	Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Time (HH:MM) :
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Drinking Water Systems Contact

Name of Contact (First Name, Last Name)	Telephone No. (include area code) () - Ext
Position Title	Fax No. (include area code) () -

Adverse Water Quality Test Results Corrective Action and Issue Resolution

Name of Drinking Water System	Date of Resolution (yyyy-mm-dd)
Initial AWQI Notification Number(s)	All Resample AWQI Numbers

Corrective Actions to be taken by Owner/Operator

Corrective Actions	Required	Completed	Comments
Warning notice posted	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
Resample and test	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
Disinfectant restored / increased	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
Mains / pipes flushed	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
Users advised to boil water / seek alternate source	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
Other Corrective Actions	Required	Completed	Comments
	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	

Summary of Action Taken and Results Achieved (include test results showing drinking water quality is no longer adverse)

* When resolving an AWQI state all resample AWQI Numbers associated with the initial AWQI. For example, if there is an adverse test result of Total Coliform one of the corrective actions is to resample. If the resample came back adverse then you resample again. If the second resample test results are clear and the incident is then resolved, include all AWQI Numbers (Initial AWQI Number and Resample AWQI Numbers) on the same Section 3 form. This eliminates the requirement to submit a Section 3 form for every adverse test result associated with one incident. If the first resample test result is clear then this section does not apply

Section 3 – Adverse Water Quality Test Analytical Results

In the absence of an actual Laboratory Results Report, complete the applicable table and forward to MOHLTC by fax immediately following an Adverse Water Quality Test Result. Additionally, complete the applicable table and forward to the local Board of Health within 24 hours of an Adverse Water Quality Test Result.

Microbiological Testing						Sample Location U=Untreated T=Treated	Total Coliforms	E. coli	P-A/100 mL confirmed	Free Chlorine Residual Mg/L or N/A if no chlorine	Date of Data Approval yyyy/mm/dd
AWQI Notification Record No.	Laboratory Submission ID	Laboratory Sample ID	Sample Collected		:						
			Date yyyy/mm/dd	Time hh:mm							
					:	<input type="checkbox"/> U <input type="checkbox"/> T	_____ cfu/100 mL	_____ cfu/100 mL	<input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> EC	_____ mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
					:	<input type="checkbox"/> U <input type="checkbox"/> T	_____ cfu/100 mL	_____ cfu/100 mL	<input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> EC	_____ mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
					:	<input type="checkbox"/> U <input type="checkbox"/> T	_____ cfu/100 mL	_____ cfu/100 mL	<input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> EC	_____ mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
					:	<input type="checkbox"/> U <input type="checkbox"/> T	_____ cfu/100 mL	_____ cfu/100 mL	<input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> EC	_____ mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	

Physical/Chemical						Sample Location U=Untreated T=Treated	Parameter	Results	Unit of Measure	Standard	Date of Data Approval yyyy/mm/dd
AWQI Notification Record No.	Laboratory Submission ID	Laboratory Sample ID	Sample Collected		:						
			Date yyyy/mm/dd	Time hh:mm							
					:	<input type="checkbox"/> U <input type="checkbox"/> T					
					:	<input type="checkbox"/> U <input type="checkbox"/> T					
					:	<input type="checkbox"/> U <input type="checkbox"/> T					
					:	<input type="checkbox"/> U <input type="checkbox"/> T					

Authorization		
Name (First Name, Last Name)	Signature	Date



Ontario

Ministry of Health
and Long-Term Care**Laboratory Services Notification (LSN)***Small Drinking Water Systems Regulation (O.Reg. 319/08) and**Transitional Small Drinking Water Systems Regulation (O.Reg. 318/08)***Please complete this form and forward it to your local Public Health Unit**

The purpose of this form is to notify the local Public Health Unit by fax or mail as to which licensed laboratories will test drinking water samples for small drinking water systems. For a list of local Public Health Unit Offices and contact information please visit the MOHLTC website at: http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/public/contact/phu/phuloc_dt.html#7. Drinking water system owners must complete and submit this form to the local Board of Health **prior to** submitting drinking water samples to your contracted licensed laboratory for testing. Once you have submitted this form, it does not have to be re-submitted **unless** you take your samples to a different licensed laboratory for testing. The listing of commercial licensed laboratories can be found on the following website:

<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/water/sdwa/licensedlabs.htm>

Note: Each drinking water system must have at least one licensed laboratory declared for any required drinking water test. Only Commercial licensed laboratories are applicable.

Check all boxes that apply:

- Add licensed laboratory or designated tests to profile (complete sections 1, 2 and 5).
Up to two laboratories can be added using a single form.
- Remove licensed laboratory or designated tests from profile (complete sections 1, 3 and 5).
Up to two laboratories can be deleted using a single form.

Section 1 – Drinking Water System Demographics

Name of Drinking Water System		Drinking Water System Number		
Address				
Building number	Street name	Type (St/Blvd/ Ave/Dr/Cr)	Direction (N/S/W/E)	Suite/apt. number
P.O. Box/Rural Route	City/Town	Province	Postal code	

Section 2 – Adding a Commercial Licensed Laboratory**1. Name of Licensed Laboratory** (Note: You may not specify a Public Health Laboratory)

Address of Laboratory		Type (St/Blvd/ Ave/Dr/Cr)	Direction (N/S/W/E)	Suite/apt. number
Building number	Street name			
P.O. Box/Rural Route	City/Town	Province	Postal code	
Name of Laboratory Contact (First name, Last name)		Email		
Telephone Number (include area code) () - Ext		Fax Number (include area code) () -		

Indicate the test(s) to be performed by the laboratory for this Drinking Water System

- E. Coli Total coliforms Chemical or other tests (see Section 4)

2. Name of Licensed Laboratory (Note: You may not specify a Public Health Laboratory)

Address of Laboratory		Type (St/Blvd/ Ave/Dr/Cr)	Direction (N/S/W/E)	Suite/apt. number
Building number	Street name			
P.O. Box/Rural Route	City/Town	Province	Postal code	
Name of Laboratory Contact (First name, Last name)		Email		
Telephone Number (include area code) () - Ext		Fax Number (include area code) () -		

Indicate the test(s) to be performed by the laboratory for this Drinking Water System

- E. Coli Total coliforms Chemical or other tests (see Section 4)

Section 3 – Removing a Licensed Laboratory

Note: You must identify at least one licensed laboratory for all regulated testing required at your system.

1. Name of Licensed Laboratory

Address of Laboratory		Type (St/Blvd/ Ave/Dr/Cr)	Direction (N/S/W/E)	Suite/apt. number
Building number	Street name			
P.O. Box/Rural Route	City/Town	Province	Postal code	
Name of Laboratory Contact (First name, Last name)		Email		
Telephone Number (include area code) () - Ext		Fax Number (include area code) () -		

Indicate the test(s) to be deleted by the laboratory above for this Drinking Water System

- E. Coli Total coliforms Chemical or other tests (complete Section 4)

2. Name of Licensed Laboratory

Address of Laboratory		Type (St/Blvd/ Ave/Dr/Cr)	Direction (N/S/W/E)	Suite/apt. number
Building number	Street name			
P.O. Box/Rural Route	City/Town	Province	Postal code	
Name of Laboratory Contact (First name, Last name)		Email		
Telephone Number (include area code) () - Ext		Fax Number (include area code) () -		

Indicate the test(s) to be deleted by the laboratory above for this Drinking Water System

- E. Coli Total coliforms Chemical or other tests (complete Section 4)

Section 4 – Chemical Testing

Volatile Organic Parameters	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,2-dichlorobenzene	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,1-dichloroethylene	<input type="checkbox"/> Dichloromethane	<input type="checkbox"/> Trichloroethylene	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,4-dichlorobenzene	<input type="checkbox"/> Benzene	<input type="checkbox"/> Monochlorobenzene	<input type="checkbox"/> Trihalomethanes (Total)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,2-dichloroethane	<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon tetrachloride	<input type="checkbox"/> Tetrachloroethylene	<input type="checkbox"/> Vinyl chloride	
Inorganic Parameters	<input type="checkbox"/> Antimony	<input type="checkbox"/> Cadmium	<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	<input type="checkbox"/> Selenium	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Arsenic	<input type="checkbox"/> Chromium	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrate	<input type="checkbox"/> Sodium	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Barium	<input type="checkbox"/> Fluoride	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrite	<input type="checkbox"/> Uranium	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Boron	<input type="checkbox"/> Lead	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrate + Nitrite (as nitrogen)		
Pesticide and General Organic Parameters	<input type="checkbox"/> 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	<input type="checkbox"/> Bendiocarb	<input type="checkbox"/> Dicamba	<input type="checkbox"/> Lindane (Total)	<input type="checkbox"/> Phorate
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2,4-dichlorophenol	<input type="checkbox"/> Benzo(a)pyrene	<input type="checkbox"/> Diclofop-methyl	<input type="checkbox"/> Malathion	<input type="checkbox"/> Picloram
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2,4,6-trichlorophenol	<input type="checkbox"/> Bromoxynil	<input type="checkbox"/> Dimethoate	<input type="checkbox"/> Methoxychlor	<input type="checkbox"/> Prometryne
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2,4-D	<input type="checkbox"/> Carbaryl	<input type="checkbox"/> Dinoseb	<input type="checkbox"/> Metolachlor	<input type="checkbox"/> Simazine
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2,4,5-T	<input type="checkbox"/> Carbofuran	<input type="checkbox"/> Diquat	<input type="checkbox"/> Metribuzin	<input type="checkbox"/> Temephos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Alachlor	<input type="checkbox"/> Chlordane (Total)	<input type="checkbox"/> Diuron	<input type="checkbox"/> Paraquat	<input type="checkbox"/> Terbufos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Aldicarb	<input type="checkbox"/> Chlorpyrifos	<input type="checkbox"/> Glyphosate	<input type="checkbox"/> Parathion	<input type="checkbox"/> Triallate
	<input type="checkbox"/> Aldrin+Dieldrin	<input type="checkbox"/> Cyanazine	<input type="checkbox"/> Heptachlor + Heptachlor Epoxide	<input type="checkbox"/> PCBs (Total)	<input type="checkbox"/> Trifluralin
	<input type="checkbox"/> Atrazine+Metabolites	<input type="checkbox"/> DDT+Metabolites		<input type="checkbox"/> Pentachlorophenol	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Azinphos-methyl	<input type="checkbox"/> Diazinon			

Additional Parameters

Section 5 – Declaration

I declare that the information provided on this form is accurate

Prepared By (Print First Name, Last Name)	Signature	Date (yyyy-mm-dd)
Telephone Number (include area code) () - Ext		



Small Drinking Water System Identification

Small Drinking Water Systems Regulation (O.Reg. 318/08)

This form is to be completed in accordance with s. 13(1) of O. Reg. 318/08, (Transitional - Small Drinking Water Systems) made under the *Health Protection and Promotion Act*, which requires that owners of small drinking water systems notify in writing, the medical officer of health in the health unit where their small drinking water system is located before supplying water to users of the system following construction or alteration of a small drinking water system or following a shut-down of a system that lasts longer than seven days.

Please complete and forward this form by fax or mail to your local Public Health Unit.

For a list of local Public Health Units and contact information please visit the MOHLTC website at:

http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/public/contact/phu/phuloc_dt.html#7

Mailing Address of Public Health Office:	Fax Number of Public Health Office: () -
--	--

Check one of the following:

- I have an existing small drinking water system that has not yet been registered with the Ontario Government or a Public Health Unit (**complete Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6**).
- There has been alteration⁽¹⁾ done to my small drinking water system (**complete Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6**)
- I have a newly constructed small drinking water system (**complete Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6**)
- I plan to reopen my small drinking water system after a shutdown of more than 7 days (**complete Sections 3, 5 and 6**)

⁽¹⁾ "alteration" includes the following, in respect of a small drinking water system, but excludes repairs to the system:

1. An extension of the system.
2. A replacement of part of the system.
3. Taking all or part of the system permanently out of service.

Section 1 – Owner Contact Information

Name or Legal Entity		Name of Owner Contact (<i>First Name, Last Name</i>)		
Address				
Building Number	Street Name	Type (<i>St/Blvd/Ave/Dr/Cr</i>)	Direction (<i>N/S/W/E</i>)	Suite/Apt. Number
P.O. Box/ Rural Route	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	
Telephone Number (<i>include area code</i>) () - Ext	Fax Number (<i>include area code</i>) () -	Email		

Section 2 – Operator Contact Information (*Attach information for all other operators if there is more than one*)

- Owner is the designated operator of system (go to Section 3)

Name of Company		Name of Contact (<i>First Name, Last Name</i>)		
Address				
Building Number	Street name	Type (<i>St/Blvd/Ave/Dr/Cr</i>)	Direction (<i>N/S/W/E</i>)	Suite/Apt. Number
P.O.Box/ Rural Route	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	
Telephone Number (<i>include area code</i>) () - Ext	Fax Number (<i>include area code</i>) () -	Email		

Section 3 – Drinking Water System Premise Type

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Airport | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Area | <input type="checkbox"/> Marina | <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Restaurant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bed and Breakfast | <input type="checkbox"/> Golf Course | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Area | <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Campground | <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel or Motel | <input type="checkbox"/> Place of Worship | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational Facility | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Centre | <input type="checkbox"/> Lodge | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Club | <input type="checkbox"/> Resort | |

Name of Drinking Water System		Contact Name (First Name, Last Name)		
Address		Type (St/Blvd/Ave/Dr/Cr)	Direction (N/S/W/E)	Suite/apt. number
Building number	Street name			
Lot and Concession Number	P.O. Box/ Rural Route	Municipality/Township		
City/Town		Province	Postal code	
Telephone Number (include area code) () - Ext	Fax Number (include area code) () -	Email		

Section 4 - Construction / Alteration Information

Name of Drinking Water System	Drinking Water System Number
Permit Number relating to construction/alteration (if applicable)	Proposed Date to begin supplying drinking water (yyyy-mm-dd)
Status of Drinking Water System Preparation (indicate whether or not all the preparations necessary to operate the system have been completed in accordance with O. Reg.318/08)	

Section 5 - Shutdown

Date of Drinking Water System Shutdown (yyyy-mm-dd)	DWS ID Number(s)
Proposed Date to Begin Supplying Water (yyyy-mm-dd)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nothing has changed in the owner or operator profile. (If there have been changes, please indicate changes in sections above).

Section 6 – Declaration

I declare that the information provided on this form is accurate

Prepared By (Print First Name, Last Name)	Signature	Date (yyyy-mm-dd)
Telephone Number (include area code) () - Ext		

Once you have determined which licensed laboratory will be performing regulated testing on your drinking water, please complete SDWS Laboratory Services Notification (LSN) form prior to submitting drinking water samples. A list of licensed labs is available at:

<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/water/sdwa/licensedlabs.htm>

The personal information that you provide on this form is collected by the (Insert name of Public Health Unit):

--

pursuant to section 13(1) of O.Reg. 318/08 under the *Health Protection and Promotion Act*, and may be used and disclosed to other government institutions for the purpose of administering any Act or program that pertains to drinking water safety. If you have any questions about the collection of your personal information on this form, you can contact:

Title of Public Health Unit Contact	Telephone Number (include area code) () - Ext		
Business Address	Type (St/Blvd/Ave/Dr/Cr)	Direction (N/S/W/E)	Suite/apt. number
Building number	Street name		
Lot/concession/rural route	City/Town	Province	Postal code

