

**Drinking Water Quality and Compliance
Village of Air Ronge
2019 Notification to Consumers**

The Water Security Agency (WSA) requires that, at least once each year, waterworks owners provide notification to consumers of the quality of water produced and supplied as well as information on the performance of the waterworks in submitting samples as required by a Permit to Operate a waterworks. The following is a summary of the Village of Air Ronge water quality and sample submission compliance record for the January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 time period. This report was completed on February 10, 2020. Readers should refer to the WSA's Municipal Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines, October 2012, EPB 202 for more information on minimum sample submission requirements and types of samples. Permit requirements for a specific waterworks may require more sampling than outlined in the Agency's monitoring guidelines. If consumers need to know more about drinking water in Saskatchewan, more detailed information is available from: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/index-eng.php>.

BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY

Parameter	Limit	Regular Samples Required	Regular Samples Submitted	# Positive of Regular Submitted
Total Coliform	0 Organisms/100 mL	104	104	1
E. Coli	0 Organisms/100 mL	104	104	0
Background Bacteria	Less than 200/100 mL	104	104	0

Analysis is performed on a single sample for all parameters mentioned above. All waterworks are required to submit samples for bacteriological water quality; the frequency of monitoring depends on the population served by the waterworks.

Received a positive result from one sample taken on July 8, 2019. The follow up (repeat) bacteriological sample was negative, indicating a likely sampling error on the first sample. The EPO was notified.

WATER DISINFECTION

Chlorine Residual in Distribution System – From Test Results Submitted with Bacteriological Samples

Parameter	Minimum Limit (either/or)	Range (mg/L)	# Tests Required	# Tests Submitted	# Adequate Chlorine
Free Chlorine	0.1 mg/L	0.17 – 0.79	104	104	104
Total Chlorine	0.5 mg/L	0.41 – 1.09	104	104	

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. An adequate chlorine is a result that indicates that the chlorine level is above the regulated minimums. A waterworks is required to submit chlorine residual test results on every bacteriological sample they submit.

Chlorine Residual for Water Throughout the Distribution System

Parameter	Limit (mg/L)	Range (mg/L)	# Tests Required	# Tests Performed	% Adequate Chlorine
Free Chlorine	At least 0.1	0.07 – 0.84	730	730	99.9
Total Chlorine	At least 0.5	0.34 – 1.09	730	730	

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.

There was one occurrence on November 6, 2019 where the free chlorine from return line #1 tested at 0.07 mg/L and the total chlorine was 0.38 mg/L. The EPO was notified.

Village of Air Ronge

TURBIDITY

Turbidity in the Distribution System – From Test Results Submitted with Bacteriological Samples

Parameter	Limit (NTU)	Range (NTU)	Average (NTU)	# Tests Required	# Tests Performed	# Exceeding Limit
Turbidity	No standard	0.05 – 0.09	0.07	104	104	0

Turbidity is a measure of water treatment efficiency. Turbidity measures the “clarity” of the drinking water and is reported in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU).

CHEMICAL – TRIHALOMETHANES (THM)

Trihalomethanes are formed when chlorine reacts with organic matter in water. The four THM compounds are: chloroform, dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane (BCDM) and bromoform. The sum of the concentrations of these four components is referred to as Total Trihalomethanes. The limit for THM is a long term objective based on an annual average of seasonal samples.

Parameter	Limit (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Trihalomethane	0.100 mg/L	0.083	4	4

CHEMICAL – HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)

Haloacetic acids are formed when chlorine reacts with organic matter in water. The five regulated haloacetic acids are: monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid. The sum of the concentrations of these five components is referred to as HAA5. The limit for HAAs is a long term objective based on an annual average of quarterly samples.

Parameter	Limit (mg/L)	Average (mg/L)	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Haloacetic Acids	0.080	0.055	4	4

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

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