

Drinking Water Quality and Compliance
SaskWater Buffalo Pound Potable Water Supply System - North
2017 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 SaskWater Buffalo Pound Potable Water Supply System - North water quality and sample submission compliance record for the January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 time period. This report was completed on April 6, 2018. Readers should refer to 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, 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 | 24 | 52 | 0 |
| E. Coli | 0 Organisms/100 mL | 24 | 52 | 0 |
| Background Bacteria | Less than 200/100 mL | 24 | 52 | 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. Additional sampling is done for informational purposes only.

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 | 0.35 – 1.49 | 24 | 52 | 52 |
| Total Chlorine | 0.5 mg/L | 0.78 – 2.04 | 24 | 52 | |

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.

Free Chlorine Residual for Water in the Distribution System

| Parameter | Limit (mg/L) | Range (mg/L) | Average (mg/L) | # Tests Required | # Tests Performed | % Adequate Chlorine |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Free Chlorine | At least 0.1 | 0.13 – 1.70 | 0.65 | Continuous | Continuous | 100 |

Minimum 0.1 milligrams per litre (mg/L) free chlorine residual is required for water in a distribution system. Residuals are continuously monitored and recorded. Tests performed by waterworks operators are to be recorded in operation records.

TURBIDITY

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

| Parameter | Limit (NTU) | Range (NTU) | # Tests Required | # Tests Performed | # Exceeding Limit |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Turbidity | No standard | 0.05 – 0.36 | 0 | 52 | 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 | 0.1 mg/L | 0.067 | 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. These samples were taken for information only.

| Parameter | Limit (mg/L) | Average (mg/L) | # Samples Required | # Samples Submitted |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Haloacetic Acids 5 | 0.080 | 0.034 | 0 | 4 |

CHEMICAL – GENERAL

The permit for SaskWater's Buffalo Pound Potable Water Supply System – North does not require sampling for General Chemical parameters. These results are included for informational purposes. The last sample was submitted on October 11, 2016. Results indicated that provincial drinking water quality standards were not exceeded.

| Parameter | MAC | AO* | Sample Results | # of Samples Required | # of Samples Submitted |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Total Alkalinity (mg/L) | | 500 | 109 | 0 | 1 |
| Bicarbonate (mg/L) | No Objective | | 133 | 0 | 1 |
| Calcium (mg/L) | No Objective | | 42 | 0 | 1 |
| Carbonate (mg/L) | No Objective | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Chloride (mg/L) | | 250 | 31.2 | 0 | 1 |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | 1.5 | | 0.08 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Hardness (mg/L) | | 800 | 241 | 0 | 1 |
| Hydroxide (mg/L) | No Objective | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Magnesium (mg/L) | | 200 | 33 | 0 | 1 |
| Nitrate (mg/L) | 45 | | <0.2 | 0 | 1 |
| pH (pH units) | | 6.5 - 9.0 | 6.6 | 0 | 1 |
| Potassium (mg/L) | No Objective | | 7.0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sodium (mg/L) | | 300 | 88 | 0 | 1 |
| Specific Conductivity (µs/cm) | No Objective | | 849 | 0 | 1 |
| Sulphate (mg/L) | | 500 | 274.2 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | | 1500 | 609 | 0 | 1 |

MAC – Maximum Acceptable Concentrations

AO – Aesthetic Objective

*Objectives apply to certain characteristics of or substances found in water for human consumptive or hygienic use. The presence of these substances will affect the acceptance of water by consumers and/or interfere with the practice of supplying good quality water. Compliance with drinking water aesthetic 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 CaCO₃, magnesium, sodium and total dissolved solids) consider regional differences in drinking water sources and quality.

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

SaskWater
 200 - 111 Fairford Street East
 Moose Jaw SK S6H 1C8
 Toll Free: 1-888-230-1111
 Fax: 306-694-3207
 Email: customerservice@saskwater.com