

FCID Water Testing Framework

June 16, 2020

What is Tested?	Rationale	Frequency & Timing	Drinking Water Guidelines	Where?
Quality	Determine potability, specifically total coliform count, fecal coliform count, and E. coli. Microbiological organisms (bacteria, viruses & protozoa) pose serious health threats to humans. Testing over the years has revealed ongoing presence of coliforms and occasional presence of E. Coli, resulting in an ongoing Boil Water Notice. Because unacceptable results are known and Boil Water Notice is in place, Interior Health does not require further testing until a treatment system is in place.	None until treatment system is in place.	<i>Coliform</i> : none detectable/100mL <i>E. coli</i> : none detectable/100mL	
Temperature	Higher temps associated with microbial changes, aesthetics, biofilm in distribution system, & reduces effectiveness of water treatment. Over time, we can determine trends associated with climate change.	Weekly year round from July to September.	Concerns if >15°	Intake & untreated tap
Turbidity	Particles can harbour microorganisms; high or fluctuating turbidity in filtered water indicates problem in distribution system & possible pathogens in the treated water.	Weekly May – July Daily during excessive runoff Biweekly Aug - Apr	Untreated: ≤ 1.0 NTUs	Intake & untreated tap
Particulates	Complements turbidity with specific analysis of size and count of particulates. Assists in determination of best filtration option and cost assessment. The effectiveness of UV disinfection is linked to the presence of particulates.	Once at baseline prior to water treatment implementation.	None	Intake
Flow	Monitor overall water usage; determine presence of leaks.	Ongoing once electricity established.	None	