GN-DOE WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

APPENDIX- I

Department of Health & Social Services: Baffin
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Environmental Health

Guidelines for Drinking Water Delivery

An adequate supply of **safe** drinking water is important to ensure the good health and well-being of your community.

The following are guidelines for the safe delivery of drinking water:

1. A water delivery truck for the bulk delivery of drinking water must not be used for any other purpose, except with the prior written approval of a health officer.
2. All equipment on a water delivery truck which is in contact with drinking water, including but not limited to hoses, valves, couplers, fittings, nozzles and pumps, shall be constructed of materials that are suitable (e.g., corrosive resistant) for drinking water use; and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.
3. When a water truck intended to deliver potable water is stored in a garage or similar structure, it and any related water delivery equipment shall be kept in an area separated from any source of contamination, including any sewage transporting equipment.
4. When the water delivery truck is not in use, being cleaned, or drained dry;
   a) delivery hoses should be capped at both ends or as otherwise recommended by the hose manufacturer, and
   b) delivery hoses and related couplers fittings and nozzles shall be placed in the hose compartment.
5. Immediately prior to the first delivery of each day, the delivery hose nozzle and/or coupler shall be disinfected by spraying with a solution of 15 millilitres of household bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite) per litre of water (2.4 ounces per Imp. gallon) using a spray bottle or other similar device.
6. Should the water delivery nozzle and/or coupler come into contact with the ground or any other source of contamination, it shall immediately be cleaned of debris and then disinfected by spraying with a solution of 15 ml of household bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite) per litre of water (2.4 oz per Imp. gallon) using a spray bottle or other device.
7. Drinking water shall not be retained in a water delivery truck longer than 24 hours after the time of loading, upon which time any remaining water in the tank shall be drained; and shall not be used for drinking water.
8. An air gap must be maintained between the fill pipe and the water tank at all times.
9. All drinking water shall be chlorinated and shall have a **free chlorine residual concentration** of no less than **0.4 milligrams per litre (mg/L) at the time of loading** into the water delivery truck and a free chlorine residual concentration of no less than **0.2 mg/L at the time of delivery**.
10. A chlorine test kit must be available for the purpose of measuring chlorine residuals. **A free residual concentration of 0.2 mg/L must be measured from the delivery hose nozzle** after a thorough mixing of the chlorine and water **and** 20 minutes of contact time after the mixing.
11. The potable water hauler shall be trained and tested in the accepted method(s) of adding chlorine and testing for chlorine residuals and be familiar with the material safety data sheets (MSDS).
12. There shall be **no dipping** into the filled water tank for the purposes of obtaining a water sample for testing purposes.
13. Accurate records shall be maintained of raw water quality, finished water quality, and amounts of chemicals used.
14. Water samples must be collected and submitted once per month for bacteriological testing (see **Water Sampling** sheet attached). The following samples are recommended:
    a) 1 raw water sample (untreated source water)
    b) 1 sample from each water truck delivery hose

Please refer to the *Public Water Supply Regulations* pursuant to the *Public Health Act* for additional information.

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SUPER-CHLORINATION PROCEDURES FOR WATER TRUCKS

To ensure safe drinking water, follow the procedures outlined below at least twice a year or as required:

1. If there is excessive rust present in the interior, please ensure that this rust is scraped out.
2. The interior should then be rinsed in order to remove particles of rust.
3. Fill tank with water and add 1 gallon of 5% chlorine bleach (Javex) per 1000 gallons of water.
4. If possible, drive the truck around town to allow for proper mixing and to ensure the surface area in the interior is superchlorinated.
5. Let this solution stand for 12-24 hours to ensure proper contact time for super-chlorination.
6. Drain truck completely and fill with drinking water.
7. Contact the Environmental Health Officer to submit a water sample for bacterial analysis.

NOTE:

Ensure that during the super-chlorination procedure the hose is also filled with chlorinated water for complete sanitation.

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TAKING CARE OF WATER STORAGE TANKS

Taking sanitary care of water storage tanks helps to protect your family's good health and safeguard the well-being of the entire community.

Important Things To Know In Caring For Water Storage Tanks:

1. People can become very sick from drinking water from a tank contaminated with bacteria, viruses, or parasites.

2. To prevent tanks from being contaminated:

   - Keep the tank clean both inside and out at all times.
   - Keep the lid of the tank on and tight at all times.
   - Use only the tap to obtain water.
   - Do not use a dipper or cup to scoop water from the tank. (Bacteria on the dipper can stay in the tank and grow there.)
   - Do not store things on top of the water tank.
   - CLEAN your water tank at least once a year or more often as required.

3. If you are not sure how to clean your tank properly, contact your Environmental Health Officer or local Community Health Representative for more information.

4. If your water tank is in poor condition, contact your Housing Association about obtaining a new one.

REMEMBER:

Odd tastes or smells from the water in your water tank may mean that it has been contaminated with bacteria. Don't take chances, have your tank cleaned out regularly.

To disinfect drinking water from a lake, river, stream, snow, or ice source, make sure you BOIL THE WATER FOR AT LEAST 1 MINUTE to kill any harmful bacteria, viruses, or parasites.

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