## MINIMUM SOURCE WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS TO BE ANALYZED

## SURFACE WATER

## MICROBIOLOGICAL1

Total Coliform Escherichia coli

Non-coliform (background) bacteria Heterotrophic Plate Count

## PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL

Alkalinity Hardness Total Dissolved Solids Ammonia Metals Scan <sup>5</sup> Total Organic Carbon <sup>4</sup>

Conductivity <sup>2</sup> Sulphate Tannins and Lignins <sup>7</sup>

Corrosiveness <sup>3</sup> Organic Nitrogen THM and HAA Formation Potential <sup>8</sup>

Fluoride Ammonia

Analysis of additional parameters may be required based on the results of initial analysis and on potential impact by nearby sources of contamination or polluting sources. If industrial, agricultural or pesticide pollution is suspected, identify what chemicals may have been used and analyze for most likely indicator parameters. If petroleum pollution is suspected (underground fuel storage), analyze for alkyl benzene compounds. If parasitic pollution is suspected, *Giardia lamblia* and/or cryptosporidium analysis may be required.

Analyses must be sufficiently accurate so that the minimum detectable concentration is less than 10% of **Drinking Water Protection Regulation** or the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality where applicable. Other analysis must provide sufficient information to reasonably assess the water suitability for drinking purpose and to determine what, if any, treatment might be needed. Analyses must be conducted in accordance with methods prescribed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (latest edition) or other acceptable procedures.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bacterial analysis must be conducted at an approved laboratory. <a href="http://lmlabs.phsa.ca/about-us/who-we-are/bc-centre-for-disease-control-public-health-laboratory">http://lmlabs.phsa.ca/about-us/who-we-are/bc-centre-for-disease-control-public-health-laboratory</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Conductance/Specific Conductance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Calcium Carbonate saturation/Langelier's index.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> If Turbidity less than 1.0 mg/L Dissolved Organic Carbon may be used as an alternative to Total Organic Carbon.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> At least: aluminum, barium, boron, cadmium, calcium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, phosphorous, potassium, silver, sodium, zinc (expand if mineralized to include mercury)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Where UV is being considered as part of the water treatment process.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> If TOC is greater than 2.5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> If TOC is greater than 2.5 and chlorine is being considered as part of the water treatment process.