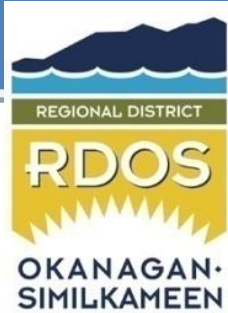


2023

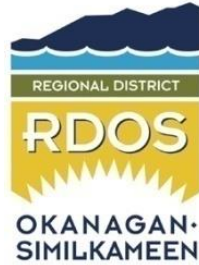
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY MONITORING REPORT OLALLA WATER SYSTEM



Olalla Well Pump Station

Regional District of Okanagan-Similkameen

June, 2024



**2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY MONITORING REPORT
OLALLA WATER SYSTEM
OLALLA, B.C.**

Copy prepared for:
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1. Introduction

As the owner and operator of the Olalla water system, the Regional District Okanagan-Similkameen is responsible for the following Annual Report summarizing the results from the 2023 *Water Quality Monitoring Program*. The report is a conditional requirement of the *Permit to Operate* issued by the Interior Health Authority (IHA) and the *BC Drinking Water Protection Act and Regulation*.

2. System Description

The Olalla water system is located approximately 40 km to the southwest of Penticton and approximately 8 km north of Keremeos within Electoral Area G. This system supplies domestic water to the community of Olalla, which has approximately 250 service connections and supports fire protection. The system consists of a single deep source groundwater well, an elevated storage reservoir, and distribution system. There is no treatment of the groundwater supplying the system.

3. System Classification and Operator Certifications

3.1. System Classification

The *Environmental Operators Certification Program (EOCP)* is responsible for the classification of potable water systems in BC. The Olalla system remained classified as a *Small Water System (SWS)* in 2023.

3.2. Operator Certification

The *British Columbia Environmental Operators Certification Program (BC EOCP)* is responsible for certification of all water system operators. Operators may hold certification(s) in the disciplines of Water Distribution and/or Water Treatment with four levels of certification achievable within each discipline. RDOS Operators annually attend courses, seminars and complete online training required to maintain their levels of certification. In addition, all operators annually continue to work on augmenting and furthering their levels of certification. All RDOS Operators are certified through the BC EOCP as indicated in the Table 1 below.

OPERATOR EOCP CERTIFICATION No.	WATER DISTRIBUTION CERTIFICATION LEVELS				WATER TREATMENT CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
	IV	III	II	I	IV	III	II	I
1162	X						X	
4194			X					
4840			X				X	
4839		X						X
6926		X						X
8266				X				X
8761		X						X
9322		X						X
1000977			X					X

Table 1: RDOS Operator Certifications 2023

4. Annual Water Usage

The annual pumping volumes extracted from the Olalla well from 2005 to 2023 is presented below. In 2023, a total of 136,433 m³ of water was pumped from the Olalla, down from 150,733 m³ in 2022.

4.1. Consumption Records

	Cubic Meters (m ³)	US Gallons	
Annual Total Usage	136,433	37,797,139	Date
Minimum Daily Flow	66	17,332	January 23, 2023
Maximum Daily Flow	1,117	295,111	July 15, 2023

Table 2: Annual Water Consumption 2023

Both annual and monthly water consumption has been trended as shown in the following two graphs.

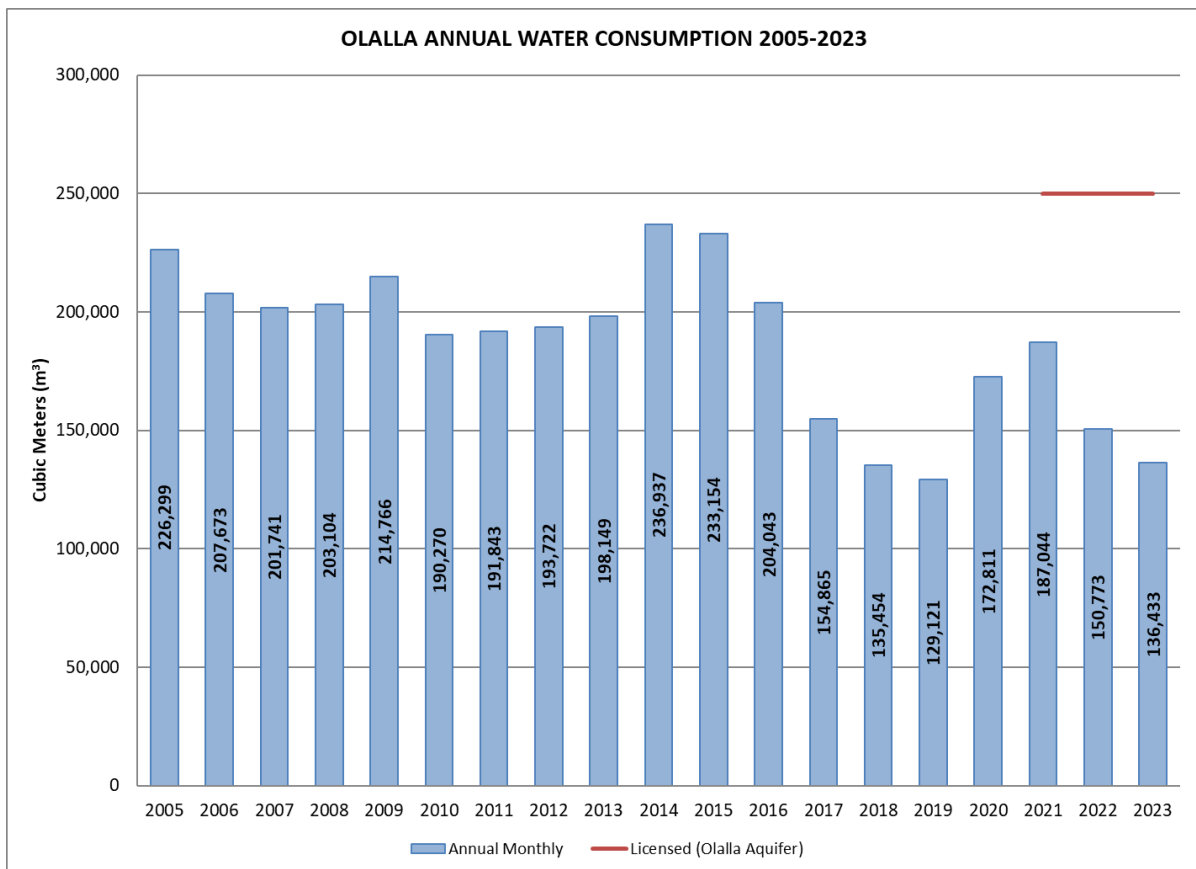


Figure 1: Annual Water Consumption 2005 to 2023

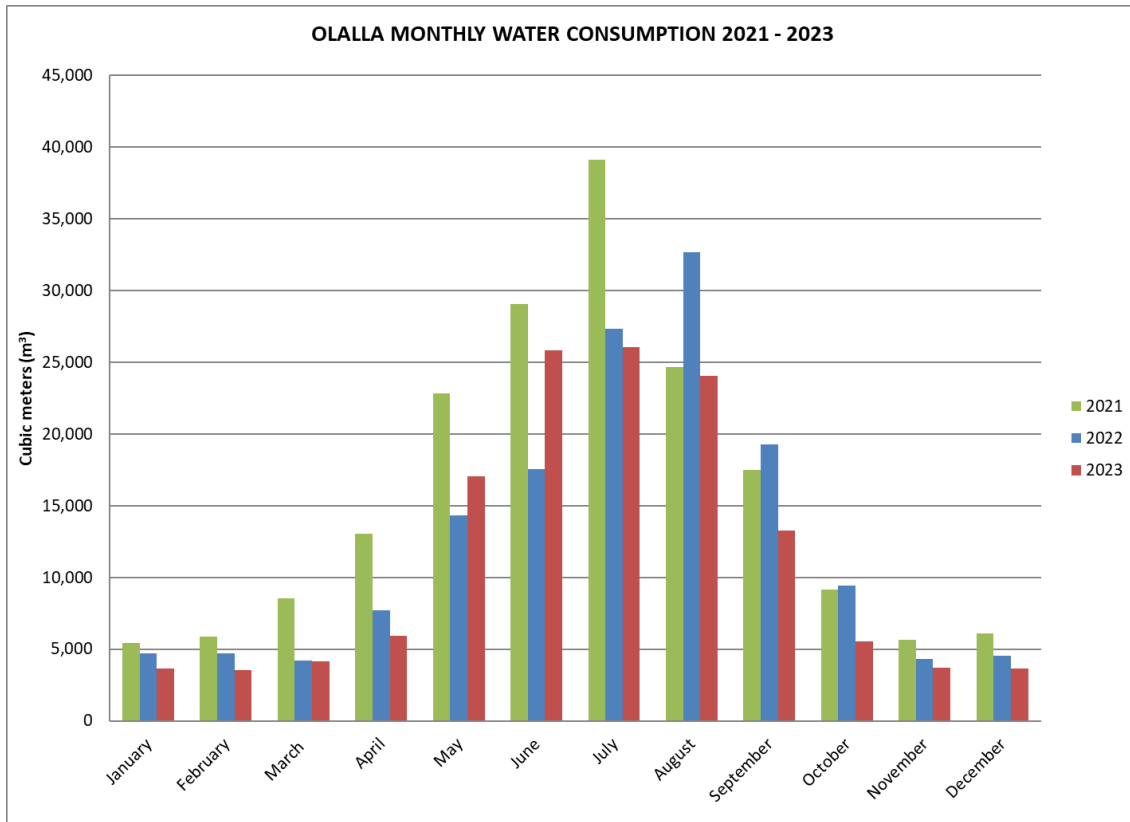


Figure 2: Monthly Water Consumption 2021 to 2023

4.2. Water Conservation

On June 23rd, the system moved from Stage “Normal” to Stage 1 restrictions. On August 17th, the restrictions increased from Stage 1 to Stage 3. A letter was sent out to all residents on August 31st to remind them of the ongoing water restrictions, and the need to reduce the amount of water used. On October 16th, all RDOS owned and operated water systems, which includes the Olalla water system, reverted to Stage “Normal” water restrictions.

5. Aquifer Monitoring

The RDOS monitors the aquifer level using the Olalla well. Below is the well level measurement trend for the Olalla well from 2018 to 2021.

Note: the measurements below are assumed in feet of water above the top of the well pump.

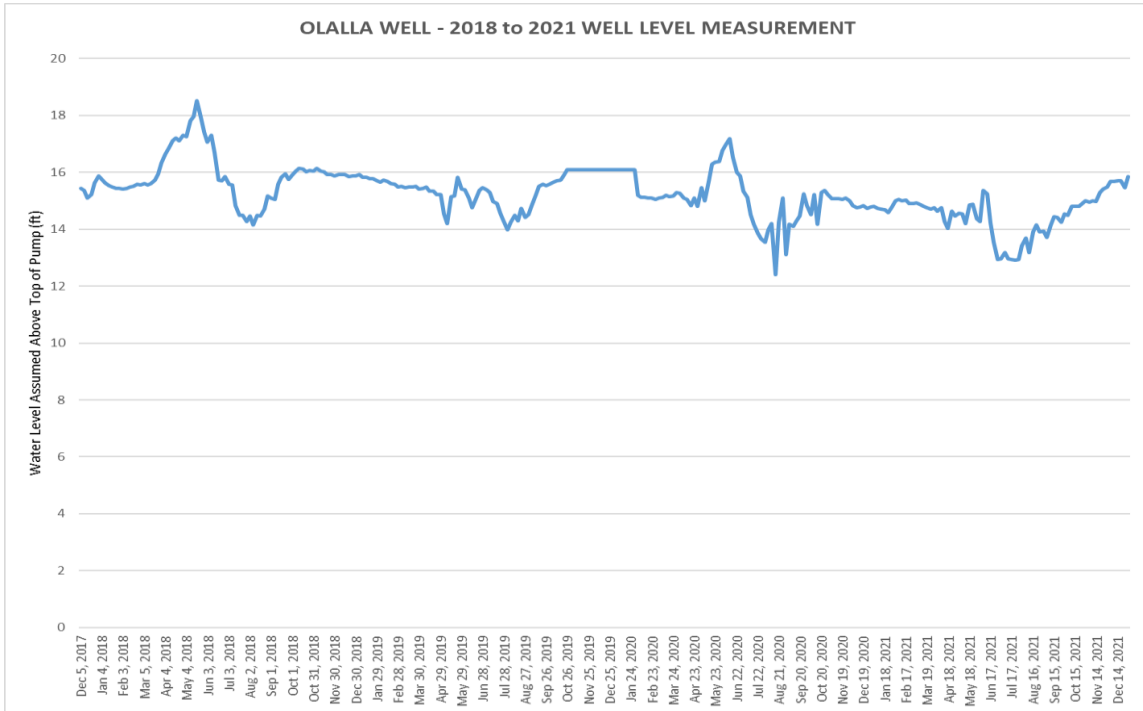


Figure 3: Olalla Aquifer Level

6. Source Water Quality Monitoring

All untreated source water quality parameters are compared to the *British Columbia Drinking Water Protection Act and Regulation (DWPA)* and the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (GCDWQ)* unless otherwise noted, which could be indicated as an Operational Guideline (OG). The *DWPA* and *GCDWQ* define these parameters and set Aesthetic Objectives (AO) and Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (MAC).

All accredited laboratory tests in 2023 were performed by Caro Analytical Services in Kelowna, B.C.

6.1. Source Water Bi-Weekly Monitoring

Bi-weekly monitoring of the Olalla well includes bacteriological grab samples and field measured parameters using field kits. Samples from the well were analyzed for Background Bacteria, Total Coliforms and *Escherichia coli (E.coli)*. The table below summarizes the bacteriological laboratory results and the field measured parameters from the Olalla groundwater well.

Analyte	Unit	Avg	Min	Max	Number of Results	Number of Results with Exceedances
Field Results						
Conductivity	µS/cm	453	410	632	23	0
pH		7.6	7.29	7.86	23	0
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	322	293	449	23	0
Temperature	°C	9.3	8.2	11.5	23	0
Turbidity	NTU	0.13	0.05	0.24	22	0
Lab Results						
Background bacteria	CFU/100 mL	<1	<1	<1	21	0
Total coliforms (counts)	CFU/100 mL	<1	<1	<1	25	0
E. coli (counts)	CFU/100 mL	<1	<1	<1	25	0

Table 3: Olalla Well Bi-Weekly Testing 2023 Summary

6.2. Source Water Potable Water Testing

Annually, the RDOS submits a sample of the untreated well water to an accredited lab for comprehensive potable water testing. The results of these test are compared against the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality*. The *GCDWQ* establishes Maximum Allowable Concentration (MAC), Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (IMAC) and Aesthetic Objectives (AO) for parameters if applicable. In 2023, there were no exceedances of the guidelines in Olalla’s groundwater well annual sample.

This comprehensive test includes physical parameters (e.g. color, turbidity, temperature, ultraviolet transmittance), chemical parameters (e.g. hardness, total metals and nutrients). Changes in these parameters may result in the need for water notifications for customers (i.e. Boil Water Notice or Water Quality Advisory) or the requirement for treatment processes to be implemented. The following tables display the results for the respective comprehensive potable water tests.

6.2.1. Source Water General Potability Parameters

Analyte	Unit	Guideline		Well 13-Sep- 21	Well 29-Nov- 21	Well 26-Sep- 22	Well 26-Sep- 23
		GCDWQ MAC	GCDWQ AO				
		Sampling Location Date Sampled					
Lab Results							
General							
Alkalinity (total, as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	NG	NG	168		188	173
Total organic carbon	mg/L	NG	NG	0.59		1.21	1.09
Chloride	mg/L	NG	250	9.30	8.72	10.3	11.8
Colour	CU	NG	15	<5.0		<5.0	<5.0
Conductivity	µS/cm	NG	NG	416	394	399	422
Total cyanide	mg/L	0.2 ^{1.1}	NG	<0.0020		<0.0020	<0.0020
Fluoride	mg/L	1.5	NG	<0.10		<0.10	<0.10
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), from total Ca/Mg	mg/L	NG	NG	193		187	214
Langelier Index		NG	NG	0.7		0.5	0.2
pH		NG	7.0 - 10.5 _{2.1}	8.12		8.01	7.72
Total dissolved solids (computed)	mg/L	NG	500	250		262	269
Sulphate	mg/L	NG	500 ^{2.2}	56.1		57.1	59.5
Sulphide (total, as S)	mg/L	NG	0.047 ^{2.3}	<0.020		<0.020	<0.020
Turbidity	NTU	N ^{1.2}	NG	<0.10		<0.10	0.12
UV transmittance at 254 nm - filtered	%	NG	NG	98.7		98.9	98.6
Nutrients							
Ammonia (total, as N)	mg/L	NG	NG	<0.050	<0.050	0.053	<0.050
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	NG	0.247	0.205	0.359	0.388
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	NG	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Potassium (total)	mg/L	NG	NG	2.35		2.24	2.44

See Guideline Notes in Section 6.2.2

Table 4: Olalla Well General Potability Parameters 2023

6.2.2. Guideline Notes for General Potability Parameters

1. Notes for Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (GCDWQ MAC)

Note 1.1 for Total cyanide:

The MAC for free cyanide is 0.2 mg/L. A maximum of 0.2 mg/L was used, in this report, to identify exceedances for total cyanide as means for determining the potential for exceeding the free cyanide guideline.

Note 1.2 for Turbidity:

"Waterworks systems that use a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water should filter the source water to meet health-based turbidity limits, as defined for specific treatment **technologies**. Where possible, filtration systems should be designed and operated to reduce turbidity levels as low as possible, with a treated water turbidity target of less than 0.1 NTU at all times. Where this is not achievable, the treated water turbidity levels from individual filters should meet the requirements described in **GCDWQ**.

For systems that use groundwater that is not under the direct influence of surface water, which are considered less vulnerable to faecal contamination, turbidity should generally be below 1.0 NTU.

For effective operation of the distribution system, it is good practice to ensure that water entering the distribution system has turbidity levels below 1.0 NTU."

2. Notes for Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Aesthetic Objectives (GCDWQ AO)

Note 2.1 for pH:

The operational guideline for pH is a range of 7.0 to 10.5 in finished drinking water.

Note 2.2 for Sulphate:

There may be a laxative effect in some individuals when sulphate levels exceed 500 mg/L. Health authorities should be notified of drinking water sources containing above 500 mg/L.

Note 2.3 for Sulphide (total, as S):

The aesthetic objective for sulphide (as H₂S) is 0.05 mg/L. This is equivalent to 0.047 mg/L sulphide (as S).

6.2.3. Source Water Total Metals

Analyte	Unit	Guideline		Well 13-Sep-21	Well 26-Sep-22	Well 26-Sep-23
		Sampling Location Date Sampled				
		GCDWQ MAC	GCDWQ AO			
Lab Results						
Total Metals						
Aluminum (total)	mg/L	2.9 ^{1.1}	0.100 ^{2.1}	0.0093	<0.0050	<0.0050
Antimony (total)	mg/L	0.006	NG	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Arsenic (total)	mg/L	0.010 ^{1.2}	NG	0.00099	0.00093	0.00098
Barium (total)	mg/L	2.0 ^{1.3}	NG	0.0732	0.0706	0.0776
Boron (total)	mg/L	5	NG	<0.0500	<0.0500	<0.0500
Cadmium (total)	mg/L	0.007 ^{1.4}	NG	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Calcium (total)	mg/L	NG	NG	56.9	55.8	64.3
Chromium (total)	mg/L	0.05	NG	0.00051	0.00091	0.00059
Cobalt (total)	mg/L	NG	NG	<0.00010	<0.00010	<0.00010
Copper (total)	mg/L	2 ^{1.5}	1	0.00240	0.00194	0.00288
Iron (total)	mg/L	NG	0.3	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Lead (total)	mg/L	0.005 ^{1.6}	NG	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Magnesium (total)	mg/L	NG	NG	12.3	11.6	12.8
Manganese (total)	mg/L	0.12 ^{1.7}	0.02 ^{2.2}	<0.00020	<0.00020	<0.00020
Mercury (total)	mg/L	0.001	NG	<0.000010	<0.000010	<0.000010
Molybdenum (total)	mg/L	NG	NG	0.00461	0.00415	0.00419
Nickel (total)	mg/L	NG	NG	<0.00040	<0.00040	<0.00040
Selenium (total)	mg/L	0.05	NG	0.00112	0.00109	0.00131
Sodium (total)	mg/L	NG	200	10.1	9.08	10.4
Strontium (total)	mg/L	7.0 ^{1.8}	NG	0.289	0.284	
Uranium (total)	mg/L	0.02	NG	0.000877	0.000704	0.000899
Zinc (total)	mg/L	NG	5.0	0.0060	<0.0040	<0.0040

See Guideline Notes in Section 6.2.4

Table 5: Olalla Well Total Metals Potability 2023

6.2.4. Guideline Notes for Total Metals Potability

1. Notes for Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (GCDWQ MAC)

Note 1.1 for Aluminum (total): The maximum acceptable concentration (MAC) for total aluminum in drinking water is 2.9 mg/L (2 900 µg/L) based on a locational running annual average of a minimum of quarterly samples taken in the distribution system. (Update March 5, 2021)

Note 1.2 for Arsenic (total): Every effort should be made to maintain arsenic levels in drinking water as low as reasonably achievable.

Note 1.3 for Barium (total): Update January 24, 2020. The MAC was revised from 1.0 mg/L to 2.0 mg/L.

Note 1.4 for Cadmium (total): A maximum acceptable concentration (MAC) of 0.007 mg/L (7 µg/L) is established for total cadmium in drinking water, based on a sample of water taken at the tap. (Update July 14, 2020)

Note 1.5 for Copper (total): A maximum acceptable concentration (MAC) of 2 mg/L is established for total copper in drinking water, based on a sample of water taken at the tap. Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Guideline Technical Document on Copper, June 2019.

Note 1.6 for Lead (total): The maximum acceptable concentration (MAC) for total lead in drinking water is 0.005 mg/L (5 µg/L), based on a sample of water taken at the tap and using the appropriate protocol for the type of building being sampled. Every effort should be made to maintain lead levels in drinking water as low as reasonably achievable (or ALARA). (GCDWQ: Guideline Technical Document; March, 2019)

Note 1.7 for Manganese (total): Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Guideline Technical Document on manganese, May 2019.

Note 1.8 for Strontium (total): Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Guideline Technical Document on strontium, May 2019.

2. Notes for Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Aesthetic Objectives (GCDWQ AO)

Note 2.1 for Aluminum (total): The operational guidance (OG) value for total aluminum in drinking water is 0.100 mg/L (100 µg/L) to optimize water treatment and distribution system operations. This value is based on a locational running annual average. The sampling frequency required to calculate the locational running annual average will vary based on the type of treatment facility and the sampling location. (Update March 5, 2021)

Note 2.2 for Manganese (total): Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Guideline Technical Document on manganese, May 2019.

7. Distribution System Water Quality

All treated distribution system water quality parameters are compared to the *British Columbia Drinking Water Protection Act and Regulation (DWPA)* and the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (GCDWQ)* unless otherwise noted, which could be indicated as an operational guideline (OG). The *DWPA* and *GCDWQ* define these parameters and set Aesthetic Objectives (AO) and Maximum Allowable Concentrations (MAC).

All accredited laboratory tests in 2023 were performed by Caro Analytical Services (Kelowna, B.C.)

7.1. Distribution System Bacteriological Results

The Olalla distribution system has two dedicated sample stations that are alternated between bi-weekly. Samples from the distribution system were analyzed for Total Coliforms and *Escherichia coli (E.coli)*. Schedule A of the *BC Drinking Water Protection Regulation* provides bacteriological testing criteria as given below.

Schedule A
Water Quality Standards for Potable Water
(sections 2 and 9)

Parameter:	Standard:
Fecal coliform bacteria	No detectable fecal coliform bacteria per 100 ml
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	No detectable <i>Escherichia coli</i> per 100 ml
Total coliform bacteria	
(a) 1 sample in a 30 day period	No detectable total coliform bacteria per 100 ml
(b) more than 1 sample in a 30 day period	At least 90% of samples have no detectable total coliform bacteria per 100 ml and no sample has more than 10 total coliform bacteria per 100 ml

In 2023, three distribution samples reported results for Total Coliforms, and two of those samples also reported results for background bacteria. The samples with both Total Coliform and background bacteria positive results were taken on June 19th and August 1st, and a sample with only Total Coliform results was taken on July 4th. Each Total Coliform and background bacteria positive sample was reported as 1 CFU/100mL. All samples that had a positive Total Coliform result were resampled, and each resample had no detections reported. All distribution samples had no detections for *E.coli*. Samples taken directly after reservoir cleaning and flushing (See section 9.2) did not show any positive results.

The following is a summary of the bacteriological laboratory results from the distribution system.

Analyte	Sampling Location	Unit	Average	Min	Max	Number of Results	Number of Results with Exceedances
Lab Results: Microbiological							
Background bacteria	12th St	CFU/100 mL	1	1	1	12	0
	N. Main St	CFU/100 mL	1	1	1	12	0
Total coliforms (counts)	12th St	CFU/100 mL	1	1	1	15	1
	N. Main St	CFU/100 mL	1	1	1	17	2
E. coli (counts)	12th St	CFU/100 mL	<1	<1	<1	15	0
	N. Main St	CFU/100 mL	<1	<1	<1	17	0

Table 6: Distribution Water Bacteriological Testing 2023 Summary

7.2. Distribution Water Quality Field Parameters

The following is a summary of the field parameters that are measured routinely in the distribution system.

Analyte	Sampling Location	Unit	Average	Min	Max	Number of Results	Number of Results with Exceedances
Field Results							
Conductivity	12th St	µS/cm	444	421	468	10	0
	N. Main St	µS/cm	444	422	482	12	0
pH	12th St		7.63	7.46	7.93	10	0
	N. Main St		7.69	7.37	7.95	13	0
Total dissolved solids	12th St	mg/L	315	296	332	10	0
	N. Main St	mg/L	290.5	3.7	342	12	0
Temperature	12th St	°C	8.6	3.3	15.3	10	0
	N. Main St	°C	9.6	4.2	16.4	13	0
Turbidity	12th St	NTU	0.22	0.1	0.69	10	0
	N. Main St	NTU	0.28	0.08	1.54	13	0

Table 7: Distribution Field Measured Parameters 2023 Summary

7.3. Water Quality Complaints

None to report for 2023.

8. Water System Notifications

The Interior Health Authority's team of drinking water officers are responsible for providing the oversight to ensure compliance and drinking water safety. The IHA is responsible for issuing *Permits to Operate* to drinking water systems. The Interior Health Authority has four (4) types of water notifications to inform users of negative impacts to water quality.

8.1. Water Quality Advisory (WQA)

There is some level of risk associated with consuming the drinking water but a Boil Water Notice is not needed. The risk is elevated for people with weakened immune systems, the elderly and infants and young children.

A preventative WQA was issued on October 31st to be in place during the cleaning of the Olalla Reservoir and the distribution system flushing. The WQA was rescinded on November 9th, after two consecutive microbiological system samples were tested and found to have no Total Coliforms or *E. coli* present in the samples.

8.2. Boil Water Notice (BWN)

There are organisms in the water that can make you sick. To safely consume (swallow) the water, you must bring it to a rolling boil for at least 60 seconds, or use a safe alternate source of water.

No BWNs issued in 2023.

8.3. Do Not Consume (DNC)

There are harmful chemicals or other bad things in the water that can make you sick. You cannot make the water safe by boiling. The water can make you sick if you consume (swallow) it. You cannot use the water for drinking, brushing teeth, washing/preparing/cooking food or pet's drinking water. You can bath, shower and water plants and gardens with the water.

No DNCs issued in 2023.

8.4. Do Not Use (DNU)

There are known microbial, chemical or radiological contaminants in the water and that any contact with the water with the skin, lungs or eyes can be dangerous. Do not turn on your tap for any reason and do not use your water. You CANNOT make the water safe by boiling it.

No DNUs issued in 2023.

9. Program Updates and Status

9.1. Cross Connection Control Program

A cross connection is any actual or potential connection between the drinking water (potable) system and a non-potable substance (contaminant). Backflow is when the flow of water in a pipe reverses from the normal direction. When a cross connection and backflow occur simultaneously often the result is a contaminant entering the drinking water system.

Cross connection in plumbing systems require backflow preventers corresponding to the degree of hazard as indicated by the CSA B64.10, “Manual for the Selection and Installation of Backflow Preventers”, as referenced in the BC Plumbing Code, or as determined by a CCC hazard assessment survey.

The RDOS adopted a Regional CCC Bylaw, No.2851, in 2020 to address cross connection and backflow prevention applicable to all agricultural, industrial, commercial and institutional properties. These property uses are required to have a suitable backflow protection device installed.

In February, 2023 the RDOS started implementation of its Regional Cross Connection Control program with MTS Inc. (Vernon, B.C.) contracted as the program administrator.

9.2. Capital Works / System Additions

No items of note in 2023.

9.3. Emergency Response Plan

The *Emergency Response Plan* is scheduled to be updated in 2024.

9.4. Future System Upgrades

No items of note for 2024.

9.5. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA System)

No items of note for 2023.

9.6. System Maintenance/Upgrades

The Olalla Reservoir was cleaned, inspected and disinfected on October 31st. This was done by operators entering the reservoir, pressure washing the interior, and disinfecting by spraying the interior walls with a sodium hypochlorite solution of approximately 300 ppm. The distribution was directionally flushed using fire hydrants the day after, starting from the nearest hydrant to the reservoir and working outwards to the ends of the system. The system was temporarily dosed with sodium hypochlorite during the period that the Water Quality Advisory (See section 8.1) was in place.

9.7. Water Quality Monitoring Program

The *Water Quality Monitoring Program* is scheduled to be updated in 2024.

10. Summary

All tested source water parameters from the Olalla groundwater well met the applicable criteria in 2023. All tested distribution water parameters met the applicable criteria in 2023 with the exception of three (3) Total Coliform counts. All three of the reported Total Coliform counts were 1 CFU/100ml and there were no positives reported when resampled. The operation of the Olalla water system by a team of RDOS *EOCP* certified Operators resulted in the supply of the highest quality water possible to the community of Olalla. The RDOS continues to work on reviewing and upgrading the various programs that support facilitating the highest quality of water possible.