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Guidance for Issuing and Rescinding Boil Water Advisories in Canadian Drinking Water Supplies



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Guidance for Issuing and Rescinding Boil Water Advisories in Canadian Drinking Water Supplies

**Prepared by the
Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on
Drinking Water
of the
Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on
Health and the Environment**

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Other documents concerning Canadian drinking water quality can be found on the following website: www.healthcanada.gc.ca/waterquality

Table of Contents

Background on guidance documents	1
<u>Part A. Guidance for issuing and rescinding boil water advisories</u>	2
<u>in Canadian drinking water supplies</u>	2
A.1 Incident response	2
A.2 Conditions for issuing a boil water advisory	3
A.2.1 Emergency boil water advisories	4
A.2.2 Precautionary boil water advisories	4
A.3 Other drinking water quality advisories	4
A.4 Important considerations	5
A.5 Contents of boil water advisory notice	5
A.6 Specific guidance for individuals impacted during a boil water advisory	6
A.7 Conditions for rescinding a boil water advisory	8
<u>Part B. Trends on boil water advisories in Canada</u>	10
B.1 Reasons for issuing boil water advisories	10
B.2 Boil water advisories and small community water supplies	11
<u>Part C. Decision trees, references and additional resources</u>	13
C.1 Decision trees	13
C.1.1 Decision tree for routine microbiological testing of municipal scale systems.....	14
C.1.2 Decision tree for routine microbiological testing of residential scale systems.....	15
C.2 References	16
C.3 Additional resources	18

Guidance for issuing and rescinding boil water advisories in Canadian drinking water supplies

Background on guidance documents

The main role of the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water is the development of the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality*. This role has evolved over the years, and new methodologies and approaches have led the Committee to develop a new type of document, Guidance documents, to provide advice and guidance on issues related to drinking water quality for parameters that do not require a formal Guideline for Canadian Drinking Water Quality.

There are two instances when the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water may choose to develop guidance documents. The first would be to provide operational or management guidance related to specific drinking water related issues (such as boil water advisories), in which case the documents would provide only limited scientific information or health risk assessment.

The second instance would be to make risk assessment information available when a guideline is not deemed necessary. The Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water establishes *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* specifically for contaminants that meet all of the following criteria:

1. exposure to the contaminant could lead to adverse health effects;
2. the contaminant is frequently detected or could be expected to be found in a large number of drinking water supplies throughout Canada; and
3. the contaminant is detected, or could be expected to be detected, at a level that is of possible health significance.

If a contaminant of interest does not meet all these criteria, the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water may choose not to establish a numerical guideline or develop a guideline technical document. In that case, a guidance document may be developed.

Guidance documents undergo a similar process as guideline technical documents, including public consultations through the Health Canada web site. They are offered as information for drinking water authorities, and in some cases to help provide guidance in spill or other emergency situations.

Part A. Guidance for issuing and rescinding boil water advisories in Canadian drinking water supplies

Boil water advisories, issued by the responsible authority, are important tools in public health risk management. Boil water advisories are public announcements advising the public that they should boil their drinking water prior to consumption in order to eliminate any disease-causing microorganisms that are suspected or confirmed to be in the water. Boil water advisories are used as a part of drinking water oversight and public health protection across the country. Depending on the jurisdiction, the terminology may vary. The terms “boil water order” and “boil water notice” may be used in place of, or in conjunction with, “boil water advisory.” For the purposes of this document, the term “boil water advisory” will be used.

Boil water advisories are by far the most commonly used drinking water advisories and can be issued either as a precaution against, or in response to, a waterborne disease outbreak. Decisions concerning boil water advisories are made by the responsible authorities at the provincial/territorial or local level, using a risk assessment and management approach that is based upon site-specific knowledge and conditions. Specific guidance related to the implementation of drinking water advisories, including the issuing and rescinding of boil water advisories, should be obtained from the appropriate drinking water or public health authority in the affected jurisdiction.

This document summarizes the factors that should be considered before boil water advisories are issued or rescinded and provides an overview of currently available trends related to the reasons for issuing boil water advisories and the characteristics of the drinking water systems affected. It provides specific guidance for those impacted by a boil water advisory, including how to properly boil or disinfect water. It also provides guidance for responsible authorities, through the inclusion of decision trees, for routine microbiological testing of municipal and residential scale systems¹ in support of potential decisions concerning the issuance of boil water advisories.

A.1 Incident response

A quick and effective response to incidents, such as the issuing of a boil water advisory, is a critical part of the source to tap approach to the provision of safe drinking water (CCME, 2004). Consequently, an incident response team should be established before an incident occurs, to enable a quick response to any drinking water-related event that has had or may have an effect on drinking water quality or public health. Incident response team members should include professionals responsible for source water protection, treatment plant operation and water distribution, water quality monitoring, regulation of drinking water, and public health surveillance as well as communication specialists. Incident response teams provide an effective mechanism for rapid decision-making and exchange of information, so that remedial measures that may be required in the watershed, at the treatment plant, or in the distribution

¹ For the purposes of this document, a residential-scale water supply system is defined as a system with a minimal or no distribution system that provides water to the public from a facility not connected to a municipal supply. Examples of such facilities include private drinking water supplies, schools, personal care homes, day care centres, hospitals, community wells, hotels, and restaurants. The definition of a residential-scale supply may vary between jurisdictions.

system can be instituted without delay. It may not be practical to have an incident response team in place for every water system due to size or resource limitations. Where it is not practical to have a local incident response team, the responsible authority may wish to establish such a team on a regional or other appropriate scale. Alternatively, a local or regional well-documented response protocol may be developed and exercised.

Depending on the nature and seriousness of the incident, the responsible authority or other designated member of the incident response team may issue a boil water advisory. In making the decision to do so, the team should have established criteria in place to assess risks and determine whether a boil water advisory should be issued, taking into account site specific considerations and information. Similarly, the procedures concerning corrective actions and the criteria required in order to rescind an advisory should be established in advance. In some jurisdictions, these criteria are specified in the applicable regulations. Section C.3 provides a list of agencies that may have useful online resources.

Effective communication is an integral part of incident response. The incident response team should prepare, and regularly update, contact lists, in order to ensure timely communication. It is important that detailed instructions be provided to the general public, as well as specific target groups, including those working with and/or in contact with vulnerable/immunocompromised individuals. Target groups include doctors, dentists, operators of health care facilities, dieticians, personal support workers, food processors, retail food establishments, day care facilities, schools, hotels, restaurants, spas and swimming pools. When issuing and rescinding boil water advisories, it is important that messages reach all affected consumers. Thus, a variety of communications mechanisms should be used and may include social media sites, radio, newspapers, television and door-to-door canvassing, depending on the size and characteristics of the community, and the urgency of the situation (i.e., increased attempt at individual notification in the cases of suspected or confirmed waterborne outbreak). Template messages should be prepared in advance in order to avoid delays. Messages should be clear and easily understood, identifying the reasons for the advisory, precise and detailed actions required of consumers during the advisory and where to seek additional or updated information. In the case where a large utility has a localized boilwater advisory, it is critical that residents of the affected area be identified and the precise location of the affected sector be clearly communicated. Messages should be formatted and translated for specific audiences (i.e., key languages in the area, visually impaired). More information on the recommended content of advisory notices is offered in Section A.4. An increase in inquiries from the public should be anticipated and a strategy for managing communications should be established.

The incident response team should also review their procedures on an ongoing basis and consult/inform stakeholders, as appropriate. Incident response team members should have access to continuous training in order to ensure they are competent to fulfill their specific roles and responsibilities during a boil water advisory. Resources such as “Frequently Asked Questions” and contingencies such as alternate sources of drinking water or recommendations for water use during the advisory can often be created in advance. Roles, responsibilities, capacity and scheduling of personnel should also be pre-planned.

A.2 Conditions for issuing a boil water advisory

The primary intent of a boil water advisory is to protect consumers from potential health risks related to drinking water of an unacceptable microbiological quality. For the purposes of

this document, boil water advisories are characterized as either “emergency” or “precautionary”. Jurisdictions may choose to use alternative terminology.

A.2.1 Emergency boil water advisories

Emergency boil water advisories should be issued in response to the confirmed detection of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) in drinking water. The detection of *E. coli* in drinking water is a definite indication of human or animal faecal contamination and the possible presence of pathogenic microorganisms. If the presence of *E. coli* is confirmed in drinking water, an emergency boil water advisory should be issued immediately. Additional guidance on actions in response to the presence of *E. coli* in drinking water can be found in Part C, which provides decision trees for routine microbiological testing of municipal systems and of residential scale systems, as well as in the guideline technical document for *E. coli* (Health Canada, 2012a). Since significant treatment failures, such as a loss of primary disinfection or where treatment is overwhelmed by major changes in water quality, can result in the presence of pathogenic microorganisms in drinking water, they should also lead to the issuance of an emergency boil water advisory. Emergency boil water advisories are very important in situations where epidemiological evidence indicates that the drinking water is or may be responsible for an outbreak of illness.

A.2.2 Precautionary boil water advisories

There are a number of situations which may prompt the issuance of a precautionary boil water advisory. These situations need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis, and require the incident response team to conduct an investigation and site-specific risk assessment. They are outlined below:

- Local maintenance or planned repairs in the distribution system which may cause a significant pressure drop, a breach in system integrity or potential contamination of drinking water;
- Persistent presence of total coliforms in the distribution system, despite remedial measures (such as flushing water mains, increasing chlorine residuals);
- Minor equipment malfunction which may impact treatment efficacy or distribution systems;
- Unexpected changes in source water quality that could overwhelm the treatment system;
- Unexpected and significant changes in routine monitoring parameters within the distribution system such as pressure, turbidity and disinfectant residuals; and
- A breach in system integrity such as a broken water main (e.g., pressure loss).

A.3 Other drinking water quality advisories

There may be locations where boiling water is not possible or practical, for example, in schools or at public drinking water fountains. In such instances, “do not use” or “do not consume” notices may be used.

Boil water advisories are not an effective measure for addressing chemical or radiological contamination events. Boiling the water does not remove or reduce the concentration of these types of contaminants in the water. In the case of non-volatile contaminants such as metals, nitrates, cyanobacterial toxins and radionuclides, for example, levels in the water may be increased through boiling (i.e., contaminant concentration increases as water is lost by steam generation). Boiling of volatile chemicals can also lead to increased exposure from air, as a result

of off-gassing during the boiling process. “Do not consume” and “do not use” advisories are typically used when a chemical contaminant is suspected or confirmed in a drinking water supply. Both of these types of advisories are rare, representing approximately 1% of all drinking advisories in Canada. For advice on dealing with these types of events, refer to the guidance document on drinking water avoidance advisories in emergency situations (Health Canada, 2009).

A.4 Important considerations

Boil water advisories are an important tool in protecting human health, but they also have some possible negative consequences, which need to be taken into consideration when determining the application and extent of the advisory. Possible negative consequences of issuing boil water advisories include the risk of scalding, especially to young children and elderly people, and consumers turning to an unsafe alternative source of drinking water. Boil water advisories can also have significant economic impacts on local businesses and services. The decision to issue an advisory will need to weigh the risks mitigated by the advisory with the potential negative impacts of the advisory.

In circumstances where an advisory is in place for an extended period of time, it is important to consider the possible impact on the public’s awareness and compliance. A number of studies have shown that the public’s willingness to adhere to boil water advisories decreases the longer an advisory is in place, and that “message fatigue” is a major concern (Harding and Anadu, 2000; Willocks et al., 2000; Maal-Bared et al., 2008; Paquet-Gagnon, 2010; Grover, 2011). The number of advisories issued in a community has also been shown to have an impact on public compliance. The frequency and duration of boil water advisories has been shown to affect the public’s willingness to comply with advisories, as well as their perception of water quality (Haider and Rasid, 2002; Jones et al., 2007; Rundblad, 2008).

Boil water advisories are intended to be used as short-term, incident-specific public health interventions aimed at protecting consumers from potential health risks while corrective actions are taken, and control measures are re-established in the drinking water system. In cases where drinking water systems require longer term upgrades which are unattainable in the short-term, there may be broader political, social or economic barriers which should be characterised and addressed through effective collaboration, innovation and community engagement.

A.5 Contents of boil water advisory notice

Advisory notices should be clear and understandable to the general public, and include the following elements (CDC, 2013):

- Description of the situation, the reason for the advisory, including faecal contaminant level(s);
- When the situation occurred;
- Any potential adverse health effects from drinking the water (e.g., diarrhea);
- Area(s) and population(s) affected, including subpopulations that may be particularly vulnerable if exposed to the contaminant in their drinking water;
- Specific guidance on how to boil water, whether alternate water supplies should be used and, if so, recommended sources;
- Other actions consumers should take, including when they should seek medical help, if known;

- What the water system authority is doing to correct the situation;
- When the water system authority expects to resolve the situation, while indicating that the advisory is in place until the public is notified otherwise;
- A central point of contact for additional information and where to seek updates as they become available; and
- A statement encouraging the notice recipients to share the notice with other persons, communicate with neighbours and check on isolated or vulnerable individuals, where applicable.

A.6 Specific guidance for individuals impacted during a boil water advisory

All water used for drinking; preparing food, hot and cold beverages and ice cubes; washing fruits and vegetables; and dental hygiene must be boiled. Any ice cubes, beverages or uncooked foods that have been prepared using possibly contaminated tap water should be thrown out. In the event that boiling is not practical, the local public health or other responsible authority will be able to give directions for the disinfection of water or the use of an alternative supply known to be safe. Table 1 provides specific guidance related to various water uses during a boil water advisory event.

Water should be boiled at all times when preparing infant formulas (Health Canada, 2012b). Immunocompromised individuals should also be advised to discuss potential risks and remedial measures (such as always boiling tap water) with their physicians.

Research indicates that holding water at a rolling boil (defined as a vigorous boil, where bubbles appear at the centre and do not disappear when the water is stirred) for 1 minute will inactivate waterborne pathogens, including bacteria (Bandres et al., 1988; Pontius, 1994; Harp et al., 1996), protozoa (Fayer, 1994; CDC, 1997) and viruses (Krugman et al., 1970; Larkin, 1983). Water can be boiled in a heat-resistant container on a stove, in an electric kettle, or in a microwave oven. If water is boiled in a microwave oven, it is advisable to include a glass rod or wooden or plastic stir stick in the container to prevent the formation of superheated water (water heated above its boiling point, without the formation of steam) that may explode when bumped or otherwise disturbed. The water should then be cooled and poured into a clean container with a cover and refrigerated until needed. At elevations over 2000 m, water boils at a slightly lower temperature; it should be boiled for at least 2 minutes to ensure that all disease-causing microorganisms are inactivated.

Under most circumstances, it is not necessary to boil tap water used for other household purposes, such as bathing, showering, laundry, or washing dishes. In non-outbreak situations, dishes and laundry may be washed in tap water, either by hand or by machine. Hands can continue to be washed using tap water and a proper handwashing technique that includes rubbing all parts of the hands with soap and water for a minimum of 20 seconds. Adults, adolescents, and older children may shower, bathe, or wash using tap water, but should avoid swallowing the water. Infants, toddlers and immunocompromised individuals should be sponge bathed in order to reduce the chance of them swallowing the water.

In the event of a waterborne outbreak, it may be necessary to advise the public to take additional precautions for specific situations such as bathing, showering, handwashing and washing dishes. Local health authorities are generally responsible for establishing criteria for water used for bathing and showering. If the source of contamination is known to be human sewage, local health authorities may advise the public to sponge bathe. The preferred method for disinfecting hands during a known waterborne outbreak is to continue to use proper handwashing

technique (using tap water), followed by the use of an alcohol-based hand gel disinfectant containing more than 60% alcohol, or rub hands with a 65-95 % alcohol solution (Kampf and Kramer, 2004). Alcohol-based disinfectant should be rubbed into all areas of the hands until hands are dry. Hands should not be towel dried. If dishes are washed by hand, they should be (1) washed and rinsed in hot tap water, then (2) soaked in a dilute solution of unscented household bleach (20 mL of unscented bleach in 10 L of water) for 1 minute and (3) left to air dry for a minimum of 4 hours (Robertson et al., 1992). All three steps are needed to disinfect the range of disease-causing microorganisms that could be present in the sewage contaminated tap water. Alternatively, dishwashers that use hot water (final rinse temperature of at least 65°C) or have a sanitizing cycle will disinfect dishes. As a precaution, it is advisable to provide pets with boiled water (that has been cooled) during a waterborne outbreak, as they can carry waterborne pathogens and transmit them to humans (CDC, 1997).

In the case of long-term advisories, it is recommended that frequent reminders be issued to the public about the boil water advisory. The frequency of these reminders should be determined by the incident response team, or by the responsible authority.

Table 1. Specific guidance during a boil water advisory

Use	Instructions (non-outbreak situation)	Instructions (waterborne outbreak situation)
Drinking	Use boiled tap water	
Brushing teeth	Use boiled tap water	
Washing hands	Can continue to be washed using tap water and a proper handwashing technique that includes rubbing all parts of the hands with soap and water for a minimum of 20 seconds	Can continue to be washed using tap water and a proper handwashing technique, followed by the use of an alcohol-based hand gel disinfectant containing more than 60% alcohol, or rub hands with a 65-95 % alcohol solution. Alcohol-based disinfectant should be rubbed into all areas of the hands until hands are dry. Hands should not be towel dried.
Ice cubes	Use boiled tap water	
Preparing food	Use boiled tap water	
Beverages	Use boiled tap water	
Washing fruits/vegetables	Use boiled tap water	
Laundry	May be washed in tap water, either by hand or by machine	Wash laundry with detergent in hot water at the maximum cycle length, and then machine (hot air) dry
Showers or baths	Adults, adolescents, and older children may shower, bathe, or wash using tap water, but should avoid swallowing the water. Infants, toddlers and immunocompromised individuals should be sponge bathed in order to reduce the chance of them	Sponge bathe only

	swallowing the water.	
Washing dishes	May be washed in tap water, either by hand or by machine	If dishes are washed by hand, they should be (1) washed and rinsed in hot tap water, then (2) soaked in a dilute solution of unscented household bleach (20 mL of unscented bleach in 10 L of water) for 1 minute and (3) left to air dry for a minimum of 4 hours Use dishwasher that uses hot water (final rinse temperature of at least 65°C) or has a sanitizing cycle
Infant formula	Use boiled tap water	
Pets	Use boiled tap water	

A.7 Conditions for rescinding a boil water advisory

Criteria for rescinding a boil water advisory should include the resolution of the contamination event that prompted the issuing of the advisory. Boil water advisories are usually rescinded:

- if the advisory was issued on evidence of bacteriological water quality conditions: as soon as at least two consecutive sets of bacteriological samples, collected a minimum of 24 hours apart, produce negative results. Additional guidance on actions in response to the presence of *E. coli* in drinking water, including rescinding boil water advisories, can be found in Part C.
- if the advisory was issued on evidence of operational conditions: when the treatment, distribution, or operational malfunction has been corrected and any remaining corrective actions have been completed in order to eliminate any contaminated water, and has been confirmed through bacteriological water quality testing.
- if an advisory was issued on evidence of a waterborne outbreak: after the above conditions have been met and when surveillance indicates that the incidence of the illness in the community has returned to background levels. Owing to lengthy incubation periods for some pathogens and their secondary spread, new cases of illness may occur after the period of contamination has passed. Conversely, a lack of new cases may indicate that the boil water advisory is being followed and not that the causative situation has been rectified.

When an advisory is rescinded, it is important that the communication strategy described in Section A.1 be followed. Messages noting that the advisory has been rescinded should be conveyed through all the same communication channels used when the advisory was first issued,

ensuring that all affected groups are reached. The notices should highlight any remaining actions required of consumers, as well as where to seek additional information.

After rescinding an advisory, the incident response team should review and evaluate their boil water advisory protocol, in order to better understand and improve the process in the future.

Part B. Trends on boil water advisories in Canada

Boil water advisories are an important public health tool, but their issuance is not an indicator of water safety, as they are often used as a precautionary measure – i.e., due to equipment or operational problems, or on the basis of water quality parameters not directly linked to drinking water safety. As part of the Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence (CNPHI), the Drinking Water Application (DWA) is a secure, real-time web-based application in which drinking water data (primarily on drinking water advisories) is collected on a national scale. Between 2010 and 2012, the data captured on the DWA included 1,690 records of boil water advisories issued from 6 of 14 jurisdictions. The trends within these data provide useful insight into the nature of boil water advisories and the challenges that exist in drinking water systems in Canada.

B.1 Reasons for issuing boil water advisories

In Canada, between 2010 and 2012, a significant proportion (46.1%) of boil water advisories were issued as a result of drinking water distribution system problems (Figure B1). These advisories were related to line breaks and pressure losses which were mainly the result of broken water mains, power outages or planned maintenance work to refurbish or expand distribution systems. Most of these boil water advisories were precautionary, and were rescinded when repairs or maintenance was completed.

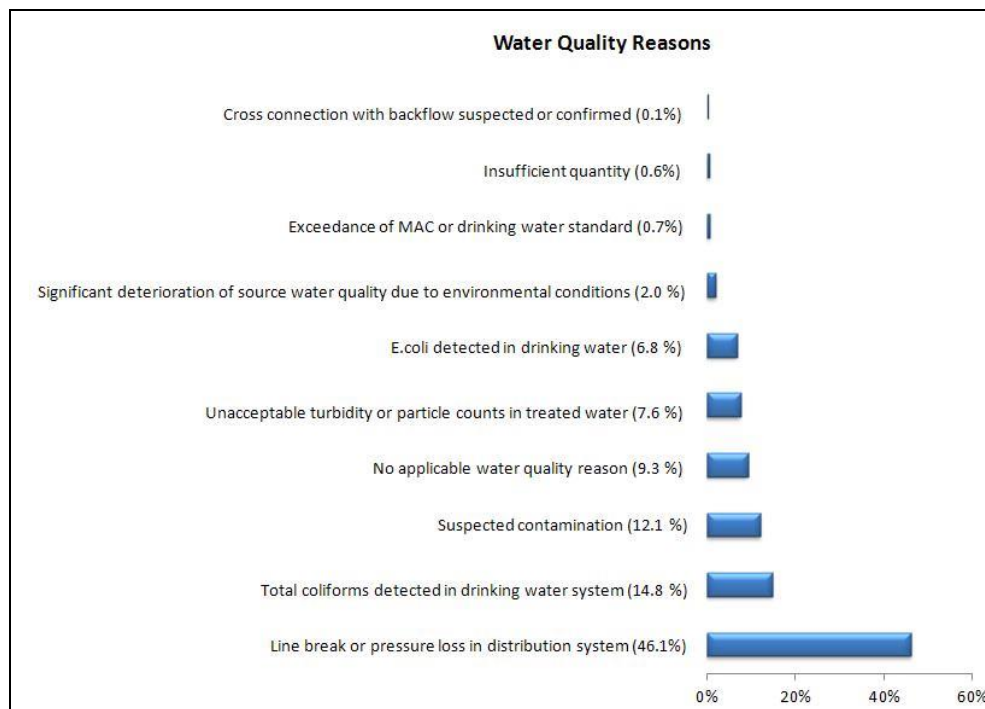


Figure B1. Water quality reasons for boil water advisories issued between 2010 and 2012

In contrast, only a relatively small proportion (6.8%) of boil water advisories were issued due to the detection of *E. coli* in drinking water samples, which has potential health-related concerns. More boil water advisories were issued based on the presence of total coliforms (14.8%) or unacceptable turbidity (7.6%). Given that these two parameters are not, in themselves, indicative of an increased human health risk, these boil water advisories are

considered precautionary in nature; the rationale for their issuance should be subject to regular review, in order to determine whether they have served a public health purpose

Approximately half of all boil water advisories issued between 2010 and 2012 were associated with either planned system maintenance, equipment failure or power outages (Figure B2), highlighting the importance of investment and support for infrastructure, operations and maintenance of drinking water systems in Canada.

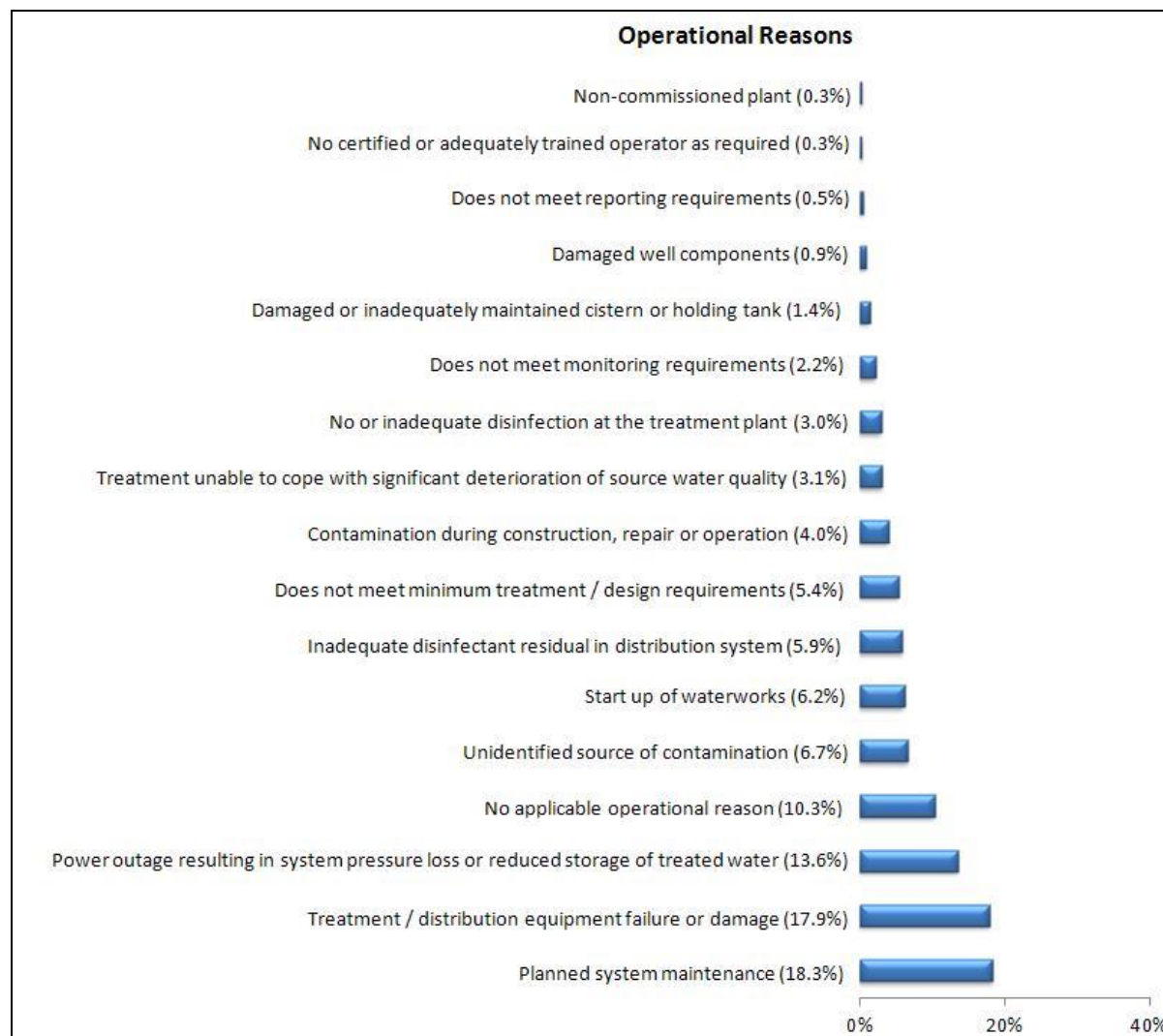


Figure B2. Operational reasons for boil water advisories issued between 2010 and 2012

B.2 Boil water advisories and small community water supplies

The vast majority of boil water advisories issued between 2010 and 2012 were issued for small drinking water systems, with 98.5% of advisories being issued on systems serving 5,000 people or less, and 88.5% of advisories applying to systems serving 1000 people or less (Fig. B.3). This is not surprising, given that small community water supplies outnumber other supplies, and they are, generally, more likely to experience operational issues or equipment failures which can lead to boil water advisories. Small community drinking water systems experience unique challenges making it more difficult for them to support and invest in infrastructure renewal, equipment upgrades, operational capacity and retention of trained staff. It

follows that the greatest proportion of long-term boil water advisories also relate to small drinking water systems, indicating that the corrective actions, upgrades and repair work needed to lift the boil water advisories take longer to accomplish in these systems.

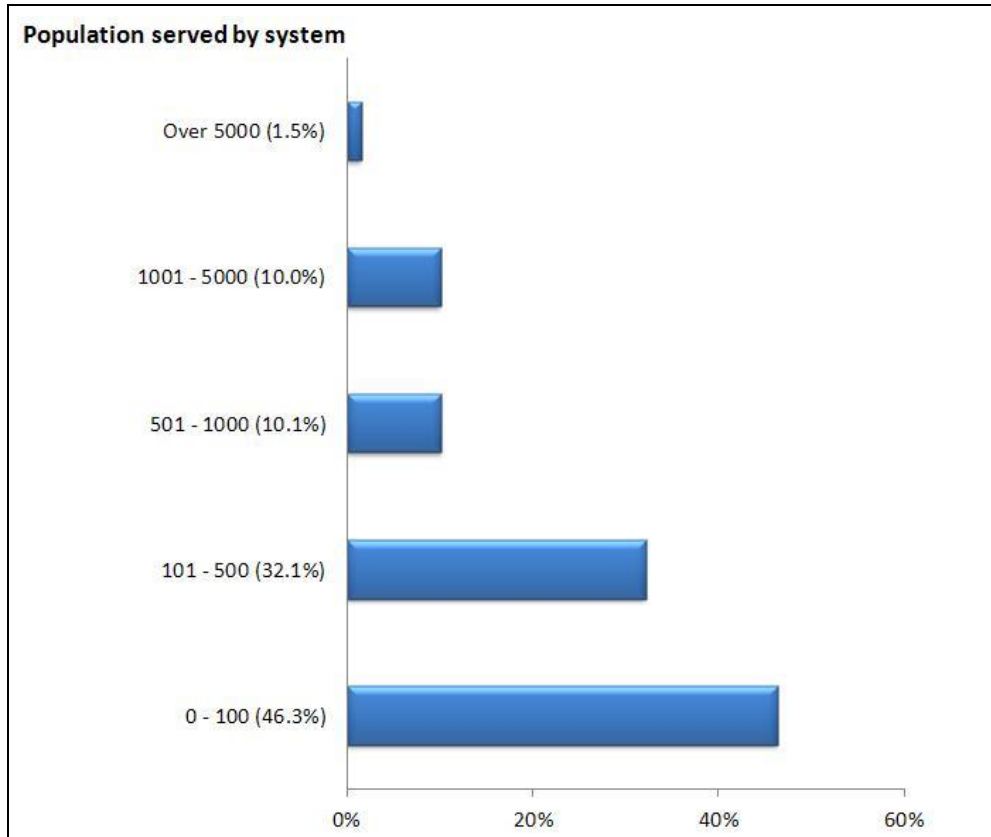


Figure B3. Percentage of boil water advisories issued between 2010 and 2012 by system size, based on population served

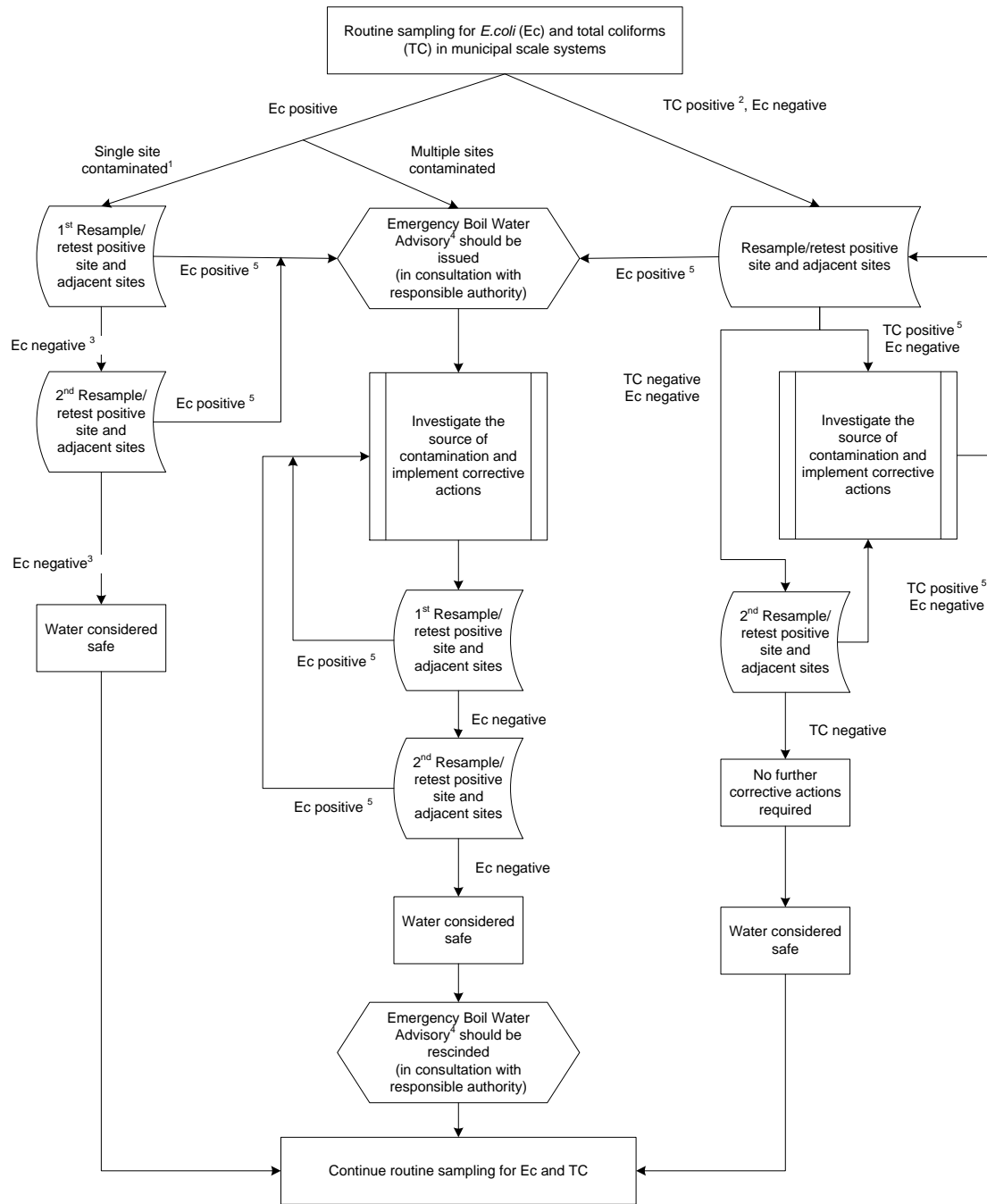
Part C. Decision trees, references and additional resources

C.1 Decision trees

The following decision trees should be used in conjunction with the criteria described in Section A.2.2, in order to determine whether to issue a boil water advisory.

For the purposes of this document, a residential-scale water supply system is defined as a system with a minimal or no distribution system that provides water to the public from a facility not connected to a municipal supply. Examples of such facilities include private drinking water supplies, schools, personal care homes, day care centres, hospitals, community wells, hotels, and restaurants.

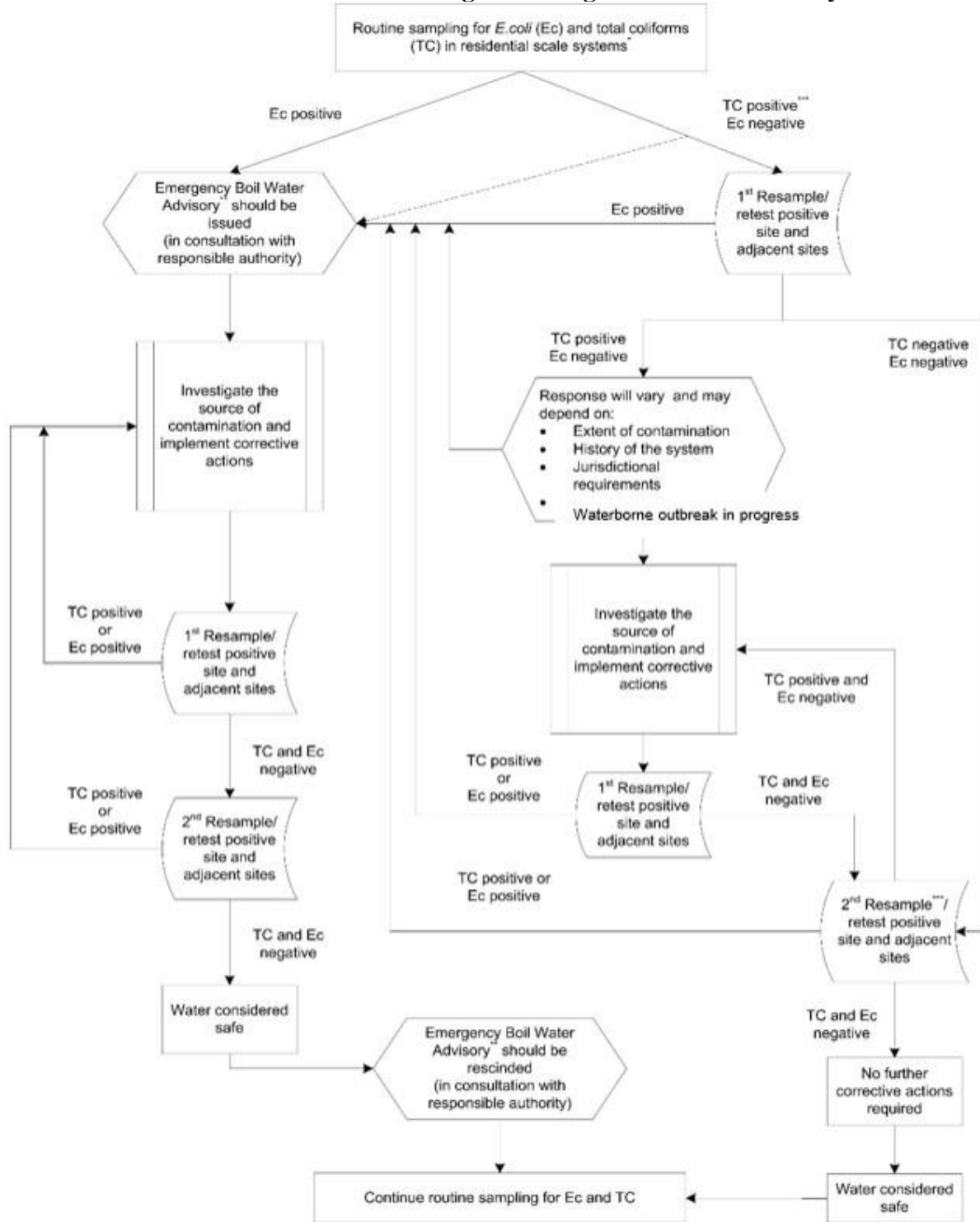
C.1.1 Decision tree for routine microbiological testing of municipal scale systems



¹ A boil water advisory may be issued on a single site contamination if deemed necessary by the responsible authority
² A boil water advisory may be issued based on a positive total coliform, in the absence of *E.coli*, if deemed necessary by the responsible authority.
³ If a total coliform positive sample is detected during resampling for *E.coli*, the decision route for detection of a total coliform positive sample, in the absence of *E.coli*, should be followed (right-hand side of the decision tree).
⁴ Depending on the jurisdiction, "boil water order" may be used in place of, or in conjunction with, "boil water advisory."
⁵ If contamination persists, contact responsible authority.

Adapted from Health Canada (2012a).

C.1.2 Decision tree for routine microbiological testing of residential scale systems



*A residential-scale water supply system is defined as a system with a minimal or no distribution system that provides water to the public from a facility not connected to a municipal supply (e.g., private drinking water supplies, schools, personal care homes, day care centres, hospitals, community wells, hotels, and restaurants). The definition of a residential-scale supply may vary between jurisdictions. The owners of private systems (e.g., an individual well serving a rural home) are responsible for the microbiological quality of the water in the system. Nevertheless, health authorities should be able to provide advice on remedial actions, when necessary.

**Depending on the jurisdiction, "boil water order" may be used in place of, or in conjunction with, "boil water advisory."

***A boil water advisory may be issued based on a single positive TC result, if deemed necessary by the responsible authority.

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C.3 Additional resources

International agencies (such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the U.S. and the Drinking Water Inspectorate in the UK) and many provinces and territories have information and guidance regarding boil water advisories available on or through their websites. This information varies with the jurisdiction and may include current advisories, information pamphlets for officials and/or for the public, recommended precautions and response protocols. Please consult the website of the appropriate jurisdiction to obtain their most up-to-date information.

Provincial and territorial agencies responsible for drinking water quality are listed below. It should be noted that in provinces where drinking water is a responsibility of environment departments, responsibility for boil water advisories and related information may also be shared with the corresponding health department.

Prince Edward Island:

Department of Communities, Land and Environment

Newfoundland and Labrador:

Department of Environment and Conservation

Nova Scotia:

Nova Scotia Environment

New Brunswick:

Department of Health

Quebec:

Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques

Ontario:

Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

Manitoba:

Conservation and Water Stewardship

Saskatchewan:

Saskatchewan Water Security Agency

Alberta:

Alberta Environment

British Columbia:

Ministry of Health

Yukon:

Health Services

Northwest Territories:

Department of Health and Social Services

Nunavut:

Department of Health