

UTILITIES KINGSTON

2006

ANNUAL REPORT

January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006

Drinking Water System Number: 220001860

Drinking Water System Name: Kingston Central Water Treatment Plant

Drinking Water System Owner: City of Kingston

Drinking Water System Category: Large Municipal Residential

Utilities Kingston is proud to present this annual report on drinking water quality. This report has been prepared in accordance to Section 11 of Ontario Regulation 170/03. Regulation 170/03 sets requirements for public waterworks with regard to sampling and testing, levels of treatment, licensing of staff, and notification of authorities and the public about water quality. Free copies of this report and the Summary report prepared in accordance to Schedule 22 of Ontario Regulation 170/03, are available by public request at any City of Kingston offices, at our waterplant locations and at www.utilitieskingston.com. Notices of availability are generally made through the local newspapers and radio. Further information on the Drinking Water Regulations can be found on the Ministry of the Environment web site at www.ene.gov.on.ca.

For further information about this report please contact Philip Emon at pemon@utilitieskingston.com, or call 613-389-0562.

Plant Description & Treatment Processes

Raw Water Source.

The source of water treated by this plant is Lake Ontario at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. Our intake is located 1km directly south of the treatment plant, 4m off the lake bottom, at a depth of approximately 18m. A great deal of testing was carried out in choosing the location for the intake. This has ensured that the treatment process begins by using the best and most consistent quality source water available, and reduces it's susceptibility to contamination. Known sources of potential problems are few, and contingency plans are in place in the event of raw water contamination.

Zebra Mussel Control.

When the water temperature rises above 10⁰ C (above this temperature zebra mussels are active), pre-chlorination takes place at the mouth of the intake. This protects the intake from becoming encrusted with zebra mussels, which would restrict the flow of water through the intake.

Pre Chlorination.

The purpose of chlorination is to provide disinfection. 12% Sodium Hypochlorite is applied to the raw water in solution form.

Screening.

A revolving screen in the suction well of the low lift building removes any large debris such as weeds, fish, etc.

Low Lift Pumps.

These pumps lift the water from lake level to the main plant. There are two pipes from the low lift building directing the water to the mixing chambers.

Coagulation / Flocculation.

Aluminum Sulphate (alum) is added to the water as it leaves the low lift building. Particles in the water are attracted to the alum.

Mixing Tanks.

Water flows rapidly in these tanks in a spiral motion, allowing proper mixing of the chlorine and alum with the water. The particles in the water will collide with the alum particles, and then join together to form larger particles called floc.

Settling Tanks.

These are large tanks designed to reduce the velocity of water allowing the heavier floc particles to settle out. They also provide detention time, allowing the chlorine time to achieve disinfection.

Filters.

Six 'rapid sand' filters with Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) and anthracite remove the particles that did not settle out in the settling tanks, as well as compounds that may cause tastes and odours. Water flows through the filters to a clean water reservoir called the clear well.

Backwash.

Filters are washed daily to remove the particulates they have collected over the previous 24 hrs. Clean water from the clear well is pumped backwards through the filter, and the top layer of the filter is agitated to break up any large particles. Effluent water from the backwash process is directed to a process waste facility for further treatment.

Process Waste Facility

Effluent from the filter backwash process and sludge from the settling process are directed to the process waste facility for further treatment. Effluent is directed to two equalization tanks at the head of the process. Magnafloc 120L is added to the water as it is pumped from the equalization tanks through plate settlers at which time the supernatant from the process is de-chlorinated using Sodium Bi-Sulphite 38% solution and directed back to Lake Ontario. The sludge produced during the process is then pumped to the sanitary sewer system for further treatment at the Water Pollution Control Plant

Post Chlorination.

Sodium hypochlorite is added to the water as it enters the clear well to create a ‘chlorine residual’ which remains throughout the distribution system. This ensures protection to the point of the customers’ tap.

Clear Well.

Filtered water is stored here before being pumped to the distribution system or used for filter washing.

High Lift Pumps.

Five high lift pumps move treated water from the clear well into the distribution system.

Standby Equipment.

Diesel driven pumps are maintained to provide a continuous supply of water during power failures. These provide enough capacity to meet fire-fighting requirements as well as normal flows during power outages. A diesel generator provides electricity to run metering equipment and lighting in the water plant. Standby equipment is maintained for all critical processes.

Reservoir and Pumping Station.

This reservoir has a capacity of 22,700 m³. It also contains two electric pumps, and one diesel pump. Water is pumped into this reservoir during the night and out of it during the day.

James St. Booster Station.

This station is supplied by a water main running from the city central, under the Cataraqui River, to James St. in Barriefield village. Three electric pumps are available to pump water into the distribution system east of the Cataraqui River, including Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Kingston. Hydrofluorosilicic acid is added to the water to create a ‘fluoride residual’ for CFB Kingston, as a requirement of the Department of National Defense, to help prevent tooth decay. As well, sodium hypochlorite is added to ensure adequate chlorine residuals in this part of the system. The city east system has three elevated tanks for storage, and two control valves to regulate flows to and from the towers.

Central Elevated Tank.

Built in 1955 this steel tank is used for storage, to provide system pressure, and to act as a buffer to pressure fluctuations.

Distribution System.

Approximately 80,000 people are supplied with water from the Kingston Central Water Treatment Plant. There are approximately 250 km of water mains, and over 1200 fire hydrants in the system. Average daily flows are approximately 50,000 m³/day, with summer time peaks of up to 72,000 m³/day.

Monetary expenses incurred during this reporting period

Under Section 11 of Ontario Reg. 170/03, a description of any major expenses incurred during this reporting period must be included in the annual report. The details of major expenses for this drinking water system are listed below.

Construction to the new process waste facility at the Central WTP was completed and the facility commissioning process completed.

Activated Carbon filter media on two of the filters was replaced with new carbon media.

A 600 V generator which supplies power to the facility was replaced with a new generator.

Watermain replacement projects throughout the city were continued throughout 2006 with extensive leakage testing also conducted on the system.

Extensive work was done on the development of a new 25 year master plan for the drinking water systems within the City of Kingston.

Upgrade work was continued throughout 2006 on the communications systems and security systems within the drinking water system infrastructure.

Repair work at the Gore Rd. Tower was completed and lettering to three of the water towers within this drinking water system was updated.

Notifications submitted in accordance to the Safe Drinking Water Act

Under Ontario Reg. 170/03, notifications were required for any instances where a sample result indicated that a parameter used to measure water quality exceeded a Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC). Once a notification is received from a laboratory or an observation of any other indicator of adverse water quality is made by operations personnel, corrective action as dictated by the regulations is initiated in an effort to confirm the initial result. If confirmed, further action may be recommended by the Medical Officer of Health. If not confirmed sampling will typically return to the normal schedule, or depending on the parameter, Utilities Kingston may choose to increase the sampling frequency to more closely monitor the parameter for a period of time.

The details of any events requiring notifications are listed below.

On Oct 11, 2006, a notification was made under Schedule 16-3 of O. Reg. 170/03, a free chlorine test result indicating that the concentration of free chlorine was less than 0.05 mg/l in the distribution system. Notifications were made to the Spills Action Center and to the Environmental Health Division of the local Ministry of Health. The underground department was notified and flushing of the affected area was initiated. Grab samples were collected within 20 minutes of the time the flushing was initiated with test results indicating free chlorine residuals of greater than 0.20 mg/l in the area. Bacteriological sampling was also initiated in the area with results indicating no adverse conditions present.

Notification of an indicator of adverse water quality was received from Caduceon Environmental Laboratories regarding a sample collected on Dec. 20, 2006 for a positive P/A test for total coliform bacteria. Free chlorine residual tested at the time the sample was collected was 0.77 mg/l. Notifications were made to the Spills Action Center and to the Environmental Health Division of the local Ministry of Health. Re-sampling of the same location, an upstream location and a downstream location were taken and sent to the lab for analysis. With the high free chlorine residual present in the original sample and the subsequent re-samples not indicating any adverse conditions, a contaminated sample bottle or lab accident is suspected.

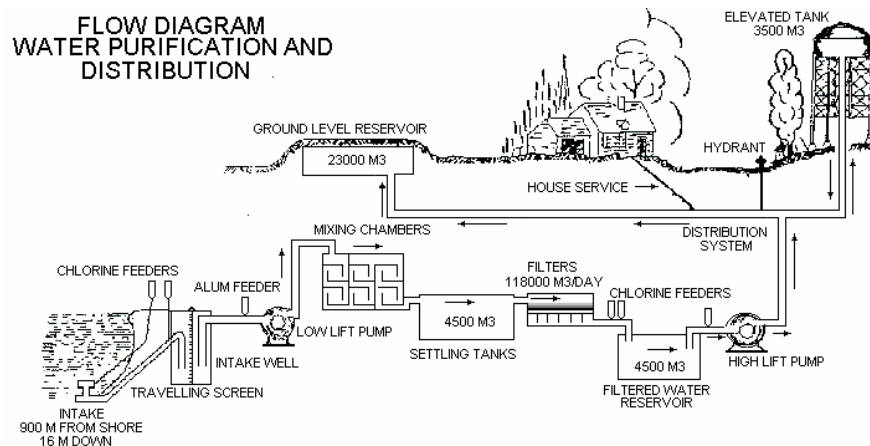
Definition & Terms

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| ° C | - degrees Celsius | ° F | - degrees Fahrenheit |
| kg | - kilogram | l | - litre |
| m | - meter | m³ | - cubic meter=1000 litres. |
| TCU | - True Colour Units | CaCO₃ | -Calcium carbonate |
| mg | - milligram | psi | - pounds per square inch |
| N/A | - Not Applicable | | |
| N/D | - Non -Detectable | | |
| NTU | - Nephelometric Turbidity Units - A measure of the amount of particles in water. | | |
| mg/l | - Milligrams per litre. This is a measure of the concentration of a parameter in water, also called parts per million (ppm). | | |
| ug/l | - Micrograms per litre, also called parts per billion. | | |
| ng/l | - Nanograms per litre, parts per trillion. | | |

Parameter-A substance that we sample and analyze for in the water.

- AO** - Aesthetic objective. AOs are not health related, but may affect the taste, odour, colour or clarity of the water
- OG** - Operational guideline. Set to ensure efficient treatment and distribution of water.
- MAC** - Maximum Acceptable Concentration. This is a health-related drinking water standard established for contaminants having known or suspected adverse health effects when above a certain concentration. The length of time the MAC can be exceeded without injury to health will depend on the nature and concentration of the parameter.

Flow Diagram



Microbiological Testing Done Under Schedule 10, 11 or 12 of Regulation 170/03, During This Reporting Period

	Number of Samples	Range of E. Coli or Fecal Results (min # - max #)	Range of Total Coliform Results (min # - max #)	Number of HPC Samples	Range of HPC Results (min # - max #)
Raw	55	0 - 23	0 – 200	0	
Treated	251	0	0	244	0 – 250
Distribution System	1104	0	0 - 1	495	0 – 230

Operational Testing Done Under Schedule 7, 8 or 9 of Regulation 170/03 During This Reporting Period

Parameter	Number of Samples	Range of Results (min # - max #)	Unit of Measure	Parameter Description
Turbidity (Raw Water)	Continuous	0.03 – 2.16	NTU	Turbidity is a measure of particles in water.
Turbidity (Treated Water)	Continuous	0.024 – 0.315	NTU	Turbidity is a measure of particles in water.
Chlorine (Treated & James St. Booster Stn.)	Continuous	1.03 – 3.02	mg/l	Recommended level of at least 0.20 mg/l in distribution system to maintain microbiological quality. 0.05 mg/l min.
Chlorine Residual (Distribution System)	Continuous	0.03 – 2.20	mg/l	Recommended level of at least 0.20 mg/l in distribution system to maintain microbiological quality. 0.05 mg/l min.
Fluoride (James St. Booster Stn.)	Continuous	0.16 – 0.91	mg/l	* Added to prevent tooth decay, but may be naturally occurring.

Summary Of Additional Testing And Sampling Carried Out In Accordance With The Requirement Of The Certificate Of Approval

Sample Location	Parameter	Number of Samples	Results Average	Unit of Measure	Parameter Description
Backwash Effluent	Total Suspended Solids	4	147	mg/l	A measure of the particulates collected in the filtration process.
Process Waste Facility Effluent	Total Suspended Solids	8	17	mg/l	A measure of the particulates collected in the filtration process.

Summary Of Raw Water Testing Analyzed By Accredited Laboratories During This Reporting Period

Parameter	Number of Samples	Results Range	Unit of Measure	MAC Exceedance	Parameter Description
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	4	76 – 92	mg/l	No	A measure of the resistance of the water to the effects of acids. Expressed as calcium carbonate.
Aluminum	2	<10	ug/l	No	May be naturally present or a residual from the coagulation process.
Ammonia N	2	<0.05	mg/l	No	Occurs naturally from organic nitrogen containing compounds.
Arsenic	2	<0.03	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring in surface waters / mine drainage
Calcium	2	33.5 – 36.3	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Chloride	2	22 – 23	mg/l	No	A common naturally occurring non-toxic material that may produce a salty taste in water.
Colour	12	<2 – 3	TCU	No	Typically the result of organic matter in surface waters.

Conductivity	2	290 – 307	Us/cm	No	A measure of ability of water to carry an electric current due to the presence of ions.
Copper	2	0.002 – 0.010	mg/l	No	Domestic plumbing (Aesthetic objective)
Dissolved Organic Carbon	4	2.9 – 3.2	mg/l	No	High DOC is an indicator of potential for chlorination by-product problems.
Fluoride	4	0.1	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Hardness	4	106 – 127	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring from dissolved calcium and magnesium.
Iron	2	<0.005	mg/l	No	Leaching from natural deposits and plumbing materials, industrial wastes. (Aesthetic objective)
Lead	2	<0.02	ug/l	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2	<0.001 – 0.002	mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	4	<0.1 – 0.4	mg/l	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	4	<0.1	mg/l	No	A natural component of water at this level.
Nitrilotriacetic acid -NTA	1	<0.03	mg/l	No	Used in laundry detergents.
Nitrosodimethylamine - NDMA	1	<0.0016	ug/l	No	Rarely used industrially but has been used as an antioxidant, and an additive for lubricants
pH	12	7.09 – 7.75		No	An indicator of the acidity of water.
Sodium	4	11.3 – 13.3	mg/l	No	Occurs naturally in the earth's crust.
Sulphate	4	26 – 30	mg/l	No	An inorganic constituent that may cause tastes at high levels.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	4	0.2 – 0.3	mg/l	No	Indicator of organic contamination or the potential for taste and odour problems.
Zinc	2	<0.005	mg/l	No	An inorganic constituent that may cause tastes.

Summary Of Treated Water Inorganic Parameters Tested During This Reporting Period

Parameter	Number of Samples	Results Range	Unit of Measure	MAC Exceedance	Parameter Description
Antimony	2	<0.001 – 0.001	mg/l	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	2	<0.001	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring in surface waters / mine drainage
Barium	2	0.020 – 0.022	mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from metal refineries, oil drilling wastes.
Boron	2	0.020 – 0.021	mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial waste effluents.
Cadmium	2	<0.0001	mg/l	No	Industrial discharge
Chromium	2	<0.002	mg/l	No	Industrial residues
Lead	4	<0.0002	mg/l	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury	2	<0.00006 – 0.00007	mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial discharges.
Selenium	2	0.001	mg/l	No	Discharge from refineries, mines, chemical manufacture
Sodium	12	13.4 – 15.9	mg/l	No	Occurs naturally in the earth's crust.

Uranium	2	0.0002	mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	<0.1 – 0.3	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Nitrite	12	<0.1	mg/l	No	A natural component of water at this level.
Nitrate	12	0.2 – 0.4	mg/l	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits

Summary Of Treated Water Organic Parameters Tested During This Reporting Period

Parameter	Number of Samples	Results Range	Unit of Measure	MAC Exceedance	Parameter Description
Alachlor	2	<0.3	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide
Aldicarb	2	<3	ug/l	No	Agricultural insecticide
Aldrin + Dieldrin	2	<0.02	ug/l	No	Residue from banned insecticide
Atrazine + N-dealkylated metabolites	2	<0.5	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide
Azinphos-methyl	2	<1	ug/l	No	Insecticide
Bendiocarb	2	<3	ug/l	No	Insecticide
Benzene	2	<0.5	ug/l	No	Discharge from plastics manufacturing, leaking fuel tanks
Benzo(a)pyrene	2	<0.005	ug/l	No	Formed from the incomplete burning of organic matter.
Bromoxynil	2	<0.3	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide
Carbaryl	2	<3	ug/l	No	Agricultural/Forestry/ Household insecticide
Carbofuran	2	<1	ug/l	No	Agricultural insecticide

Carbon Tetrachloride	2	<0.2	ug/l	No	Discharge from chemical and industrial activities
Chlordane (Total)	2	<0.04	ug/l	No	Residue from banned insecticide
Chlorpyrifos	2	<0.5	ug/l	No	Agricultural/ Household insecticide
Cyanazine	2	<0.5	ug/l	No	Agricultural/ Residential herbicide
Diazinon	2	<1	ug/l	No	Agricultural/ Livestock Operation/ Residential insecticide
Dicamba	2	<5	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2	<0.2	ug/l	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) + metabolites	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Residue from banned insecticide
1,2-Dichloroethane	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (vinylidene chloride)	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	2	<0.3	ug/l	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
2,4-Dichlorophenol	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Industrial contamination/ reaction with chlorine
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D)	2	<5	ug/l	No	Agricultural/ Residential herbicide
Diclofop-methyl	2	<0.5	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide
Dimethoate	2	<1	ug/l	No	Agricultural/ Livestock Operation/ Forestry insecticide
Dinoseb	2	<0.5	ug/l	No	Herbicide residue

Diquat	2	<5	ug/l	No	Agricultural/ Aquatic herbicide
Diuron	2	<5	ug/l	No	Agricultural/ Industrial/ herbicide
Glyphosate	2	<25	ug/l	No	Agricultural/Forestry/ Household herbicide
Heptachlor + Heptachlor Epoxide	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Residue from banned insecticide
Lindane (Total)	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Agricultural/ Pharmaceutical insecticide
Malathion	2	<5	ug/l	No	Fruit & Vegetable / pest control insecticide
Methoxychlor	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Agricultural/ Livestock Operation/ Residential insecticide
Metolachlor	2	<3	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide
Metribuzin	2	<3	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide
Monochlorobenzene	2	<0.2	ug/l	No	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities
Paraquat	2	<1	ug/l	No	Agricultural/ Aquatic herbicide
Parathion	2	<3	ug/l	No	Agricultural insecticide
Pentachlorophenol	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Pesticide/ wood preservative residue
Phorate	2	<0.3	ug/l	No	Agricultural insecticide
Picloram	2	<5	ug/l	No	Industrial herbicide
Polychlorinated Biphenyls(PCB)	2	<0.05	ug/l	No	Residue from various industrial uses
Prometryne	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide
Simazine	2	<0.5	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide or its residue

Total Trihalomethanes (NOTE: show latest annual average)	12	11	ug/l	No	By-product of chlorination. * The MAC for THMs of 100 ug/l is based on a running annual average.
Temephos	2	<10	ug/l	No	Insecticide for Mosquito/Black fly control
Terbufos	2	<0.4	ug/l	No	Agricultural insecticide
Tetrachloroethylene	2	<0.2	ug/l	No	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Wood preservative
Triallate	2	<10	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide
Trichloroethylene	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2	<0.1	ug/l	No	Pesticide manufacturing
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4,5-T)	2	<10	ug/l	No	Industrial herbicide residue
Trifluralin	2	<0.5	ug/l	No	Agricultural herbicide
Vinyl Chloride	2	<0.2	ug/l	No	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastics factories

Summary Of Additional Treated Water Testing Analyzed By Accredited Laboratories During This Reporting Period

Parameter	Number of Samples	Results Range	Unit of Measure	MAC Exceedance	Parameter Description
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	4	80 - 88	mg/l	No	A measure of the resistance of the water to the effects of acids. Expressed as calcium carbonate.

Aluminum	12	0.02 – 0.21	mg/l	No	May be naturally present or a residual from the coagulation process.
Ammonia N	4	<0.005	mg/l	No	Occurs naturally from organic nitrogen containing compounds.
Calcium	4	22.1 – 35.9	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Chloride	4	23 - 25	mg/l	No	A common naturally occurring non-toxic material that may produce a salty taste in water.
Colour	12	<2	TCU	No	Typically the result of organic matter in surface waters.
Conductivity	4	294 - 319	Us/cm	No	A measure of ability of water to carry an electric current due to the presence of ions.
Cyanide	1	<0.005	mg/l	No	Industrial discharge
Dioxin and Furan	1	<1.44	pg/l	No	Formed in very small amounts in combustion processes
Dissolved Organic Carbon	4	1.5 – 2.6	mg/l	No	High DOC is an indicator of potential for chlorination by-product problems.
Gross Alpha	1	<0.1	Bq/l	No	Decay of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	1	0.1	Bq/l	No	Decay of natural deposits.
Hardness	4	83 – 125	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring from dissolved calcium and magnesium.
Iron	4	<0.005	mg/l	No	Leaching from natural deposits and plumbing materials, industrial wastes. (Aesthetic objective)
Manganese	4	<0.001	mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrilotriacetic acid -NTA	1	<0.03	mg/l	No	Used in laundry detergents.
Nitrosodimethylamine - NDMA	1	<0.0016	ug/l	No	Rarely used industrially but has been used as an antioxidant, and an additive for lubricants

Orthophosphate	2	<0.01 – 0.01	mg/l	No	From agricultural runoff or as a result of residential use.
pH	12	6.78 – 7.34		No	An indicator of the acidity of water.
Silica	4	0.04 – 0.94	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Sulphate	4	31 - 37	mg/l	No	An inorganic constituent that may cause tastes at high levels.
Tritium (Bq/l)	1	<1000	Bq/l	No	Decay of natural & man made deposits.
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	4	0.1 – 0.2	mg/l	No	Indicator of organic contamination or the potential for taste and odour problems.
Zinc	2	<0.005	mg/l	No	An inorganic constituent that may cause tastes.

Summary Of Distribution System Water Inorganic Parameters Tested During This Reporting Period

Parameter	Number of Samples	Results Range	Unit of Measure	MAC Exceedance	Parameter Description
Lead(Distribution)	6	<0.0002 – 0.0007	mg/l	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	4	13.4 – 15.1	mg/l	No	Occurs naturally in the earth's crust.
Fluoride	1	0.1	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Nitrite	1	<0.1	mg/l	No	A natural component of water at this level.
Nitrate	1	0.4	mg/l	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits

Summary Of Distribution System Water Organic Parameters Tested During This Reporting Period

Parameter	Number of Samples	Result Value	Unit of Measure	MAC Exceedance	Parameter Description
Total Trihalomethanes (NOTE: shows latest annual average)	6	33.6	ug/l	No	By-product of chlorination. * The MAC for THMs of 100 ug/l is based on a running annual average.

Summary Of Additional Distribution System Water Testing Analyzed By Accredited Laboratories During This Reporting Period

Parameter	Number of Samples	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance	Parameter Description
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	4	76 – 88	mg/l	No	A measure of the resistance of the water to the effects of acids. Expressed as calcium carbonate.
Aluminum	4	0.01 – 0.13	mg/l	No	May be naturally present or a residual from the coagulation process.
Ammonia N	4	<0.05	mg/l	No	Occurs naturally from organic nitrogen containing compounds.
Arsenic	1	<0.001	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring in surface waters / mine drainage
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	<0.005	ug/l	No	Formed from the incomplete burning of organic matter.
Calcium	4	21.9 – 35.2	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Chloride	4	23 – 25	mg/l	No	A common naturally occurring non-toxic material that may produce a salty taste in water.
Colour	1	<2	TCU	No	Typically the result of organic matter in surface waters.

Conductivity	4	299 – 323	Us/cm	No	A measure of ability of water to carry an electric current due to the presence of ions.
Copper	4	<0.002 – 0.012	mg/l	No	Domestic plumbing (Aesthetic objective)
Cyanide	1	<0.005	mg/l	No	Industrial discharge
Dioxin and Furan	1	<1.44	pg/l	No	Formed in very small amounts in combustion processes
Dissolved Organic Carbon	4	1.6 – 2.8	mg/l	No	High DOC is an indicator of potential for chlorination by-product problems.
Gross Alpha	1	<0.1	Bq/l	No	Decay of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	1	0.4	Bq/l	No	Decay of natural deposits.
Hardness	4	83 – 123	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring from dissolved calcium and magnesium.
Iron	4	0.009 – 0.038	mg/l	No	Leaching from natural deposits and plumbing materials, industrial wastes. (Aesthetic objective)
Manganese	4	<0.001 – 0.002	mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrilotriacetic acid -NTA	1	<0.03	mg/l	No	Used in laundry detergents.
Nitrosodimethylamine - NDMA	1	<0.0016	ug/l	No	Rarely used industrially but has been used as an antioxidant, and an additive for lubricants
pH	4	7.12 – 7.23		No	An indicator of the acidity of water.
Sulphate	4	30 – 36	mg/l	No	An inorganic constituent that may cause tastes at high levels.
Tritium (Bq/l)	1	<1000	Bq/l	No	Decay of natural & man made deposits.
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	4	0.1 – 0.2	mg/l	No	Indicator of organic contamination or the potential for taste and odour problems.

Zinc	4	0.011 – 0.055	mg/l	No	An inorganic constituent that may cause tastes.
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