

# UTILITIES KINGSTON

## 2006

### ANNUAL REPORT

January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006

***Drinking Water System Number:*** 220001851

***Drinking Water System Name:*** Kingston West 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](http://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](http://www.ene.gov.on.ca).

For further information about this report please contact Philip Emon at [pemon@utilitieskingston.com](mailto: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. The 1.2 m diameter intake extends about 570 m and is located directly south of the treatment plant, at a depth of approximately 18 m.

### ***Zebra Mussel Control.***

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.

### ***Screening.***

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

### ***Low Lift Pumps.***

There are four low lift pumps that lift the water from lake level to the main plant. There is one header from the low lift building directing the water to the flocculation tanks.

### ***Floc Tanks.***

Devices called flocculators agitate the water in these tanks allowing proper mixing of the chlorine and Poly Aluminum Chloride (PACl) with the water. The dirt particles in water will join together with the PACl to form larger particles called floc.

### ***Filters.***

Three 'rapid sand' filters with Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) remove the floc particles formed in the floc 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 regularly to remove the particulates they have collected. The filter is air scoured to break up any large particles, and clean water from the clear well is pumped backwards through the filter to wash it.

### ***Post Chlorination.***

Chlorine gas is added to the water as it enters the clear well to provide a chlorine residual which remains in the distribution system. This ensures protection to the customers' location.

### ***Clear Well/Treated Water Reservoir.***

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

### ***High Lift Pumps.***

Four high lift pumps move treated water from the clear well into the distribution system, reservoir, and elevated tank.

### ***Standby Equipment.***

Two 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 the necessary operational components of the plant.

### ***Reservoirs***

There is a reservoir at the plant site that holds approximately 14.0 million litres (3.0 million gallons), and another located in the Industrial Park storing approximately 9.0 million litres (2.0 million gallons).

### ***Elevated Tanks***

There are two elevated tanks in the Kingston West drinking water system which are located on O'Connor Dr. and Creekford Rd. with approximate volumes of 1.0 million litres (250,000 gallons) and 6.8 million litres (1,500,000 gallons) of water storage capacity. The height of the water stored in the towers, as well as high lift and booster pumps, provides system pressure.

### ***Distribution System.***

Approximately 44,000 people are supplied with water from the Kingston West Water Treatment Plant. There are approximately 180 km of water mains, and over 1300 fire hydrants in the system.

## **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.

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

Automation upgrades to the highlift and lowlift diesel driven pumps were completed and commissioned during 2006.

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.

Lettering and painting of the O'Conner Dr water tower was completed during this reporting period.

## **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 Aug 3, 2006 a sample collected in the distribution system indicated that the concentration of free chlorine residual was less than 0.05 mg/l. Notifications were made to the Spills Action Center and to the Environmental Health Division of the local Ministry of Health. A main waterline was isolated for a leak test survey resulting in a change in water flow direction and creating a dead end. The valve isolating the main waterline was opened and a hydrant at the far end of the street was opened for flushing. The free chlorine

residual was restored to 0.77 mg/l within minutes of opening the valve and normal operations of the distribution system restored.

On Aug 3, 2006 a sample collected in the distribution system indicated that the concentration of free chlorine residual was less than 0.05 mg/l. Notifications were made to the Spills Action Center and to the Environmental Health Division of the local Ministry of Health. Due to watermain construction, the main feed line for the street had been capped off and flow to this section had been redirected with a dead end at the end of the street. The watermain was flushed until a chlorine residual greater than 0.20 mg/l was achieved. The area which initially indicated a low residual was monitored and flushed accordingly to maintain the required free chlorine residual.

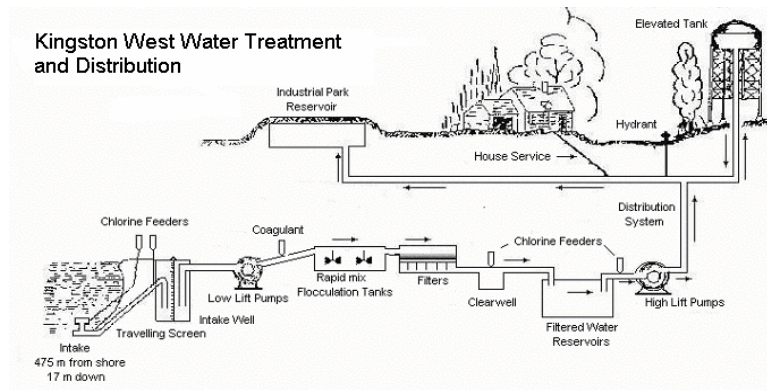
## Definition & Terms

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>° C</b> - degrees Celsius  | <b>° F</b> - degrees Fahrenheit                 |
| <b>kg</b> - kilogram  | <b>l</b> - litre                                |
| <b>m</b> - meter  | <b>m<sup>3</sup></b> - cubic meter=1000 litres. |
| <b>TCU</b> - True Colour Units  | <b>CaCO<sub>3</sub></b> -Calcium carbonate      |
| <b>mg</b> - milligram   | <b>psi</b> - pounds per square inch             |
| <b>N/A</b> - Not Applicable   |   |
| <b>N/D</b> - Non -Detectable  |   |
| <b>NTU</b> - Nephelometric Turbidity Units - A measure of the amount of particles in water.   |   |
| <b>mg/l</b> - Milligrams per litre. This is a measure of the concentration of a parameter in water, also called parts per million ( <b>ppm</b> ). |   |
| <b>ug/l</b> - Micrograms per litre, also called parts per billion.  |   |
| <b>ng/l</b> - 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	0 - 63	0	
Treated	154	0	0	154	0 – 190
Distribution System	676	0	0	313	0 – 280

## 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	0.11 – 3.44	NTU	Turbidity is a measure of particles in water.
Turbidity (Treated Water)	Continuous	0.040 – 0.286	NTU	Turbidity is a measure of particles in water.
Chlorine (Treated.)	Continuous	1.05 – 1.91	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	0.04 – 1.58	mg/l	Recommended level of at least 0.20 mg/l in distribution system to maintain microbiological quality. 0.05 mg/l min.

## 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 <sub>3</sub> )	4	88 – 90	mg/l	No	A measure of the resistance of the water to the effects of acids. Expressed as calcium carbonate.
Aluminum	2	<10 – 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	33.6 – 35.5	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Chloride	2	21 – 23	mg/l	No	A common naturally occurring non-toxic material that may produce a salty taste in water.
Colour	12	<2 – 4	TCU	No	Typically the result of organic matter in surface waters.
Conductivity	2	289 – 300	Us/cm	No	A measure of ability of water to carry an electric current due to the presence of ions.
Copper	2	0.004 – 0.006	mg/l	No	Domestic plumbing (Aesthetic objective)
Dissolved Organic Carbon	4	2.1 – 5.6	mg/l	No	High DOC is an indicator of potential for chlorination by-product problems.
Fluoride	4	<0.1 – 0.2	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Hardness	4	105 – 125	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring from dissolved calcium and magnesium.

Iron	2	0.010 – 0.019	mg/l	No	Leaching from natural deposits and plumbing materials, industrial wastes. (Aesthetic objective)
Lead	2	0.0003 – 0.0034	mg/l	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2	0.001 – 0.003	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	7.30 – 8.01		No	An indicator of the acidity of water.
Sodium	4	11.5 – 12.9	mg/l	No	Occurs naturally in the earth's crust.
Sulphate	4	23 – 27	mg/l	No	An inorganic constituent that may cause tastes at high levels.
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	4	0.3 – 0.7	mg/l	No	Indicator of organic contamination or the potential for taste and odour problems.
Zinc	2	<0.005 – 0.010	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	mg/l	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	2	<0.001 – 0.001	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring in surface waters / mine drainage
Barium	2	0.021	mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from metal refineries, oil drilling wastes.
Boron	2	0.020	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 – 0.001	mg/l	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury	2	<0.00006	mg/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial discharges.
Selenium	2	<0.001 - 0.001	mg/l	No	Discharge from refineries, mines, chemical manufacture
Sodium	12	11.4 – 13.3	mg/l	No	Occurs naturally in the earth's crust.
Uranium	2	0.0002 – 0.003	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 – 0.9	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	18.9	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 <sub>3</sub> )	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	0.03 – 0.45	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	22.2 – 36.3	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.

Chloride	4	23 – 27	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	282 – 312	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	2.0 – 2.9	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 – 127	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring from dissolved calcium and magnesium.
Iron	4	<0.005 – 0.031	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	6.97 – 7.47		No	An indicator of the acidity of water.
Silica	4	0.23 – 1.03	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Sulphate	4	24 - 27	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 – 0.101	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	mg/l	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	4	11.7 – 12.2	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	0.3	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	32.6	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 <sub>3</sub> )	4	84 – 92	mg/l	No	A measure of the resistance of the water to the effects of acids. Expressed as calcium carbonate.
Aluminum	4	0.03 – 0.38	mg/l	No	May be naturally present or a residual from the coagulation process.
Ammonia N	4	<0.05 – 0.12	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	22.5 – 35.8	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring.
Chloride	4	24 – 54	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	288 – 313	Us/cm	No	A measure of ability of water to carry an electric current due to the presence of ions.
Copper	4	<0.002 – 0.003	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	1.7 – 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 – 125	mg/l	No	Naturally occurring from dissolved calcium and magnesium.
Iron	4	<0.005 – 0.021	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	7.30 – 7.51		No	An indicator of the acidity of water.
Sulphate	4	12 – 27	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	<0.005	mg/l	No	An inorganic constituent that may cause tastes.
------	---	--------	------	----	---