

Water Quality Analytical Results - 2006

Chemical Parameters	Units	NB Health Advisory Limit	Typical Distribution System Water
Benzene - found in gasoline and used in industrial processes	ug/L	5	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride - produced while manufacturing other hydrocarbons	ug/L	5	ND
1,2 Dichlorobenzene - found in paint removers and degreasers	ug/L	200	ND
1,4 Dichlorobenzene - found in paint removers and degreasers	ug/L	5	ND
1,2 Dichloroethane - used in preparation of poly vinyl chloride (PVC)	ug/L	5	ND
Dichloromethane - volatile liquid used in paint strippers, degreasers and aerosols	ug/L	50	ND
Ethyl Benzene - highly volatile; primary source is petroleum industry	ug/L	2.4	ND
Tetrachloroethylene - solvent used in dry cleaning and metal cleaning industries	ug/L	3	ND
Total Trihalomethanes - by-products associated with chlorine disinfection	ug/L	100	57.0
Total Xylenes - highly volatile, primary source is petroleum industry	ug/L	300	ND
Toluene - highly volatile; primary source is petroleum industry	ug/L	24	ND
Trichloroethylene - highly volatile liquid	ug/L	50	ND
Vinyl Chloride - synthetic chemical with no known natural sources	ug/L	20	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene - created by combustion of organic matter, including fuels	ug/L	0.01	ND
Pentachlorophenol - used in pesticides and wood preservatives	ug/L	60	ND
Inorganic Parameters - a range of materials that are both naturally occurring and artificially produced			
Alkalinity - the capacity of water to neutralize acids	mg/L	500	83.4
Aluminium - inorganic metallic element	mg/L	~	<0.025
Antimony - element used in metal manufacturing	ug/L	6	<1.0
Arsenic - can occur naturally or come from industrial effluents	ug/L	25	<1.5
Barium - occurs naturally and is produced by industry	mg/L	1	0.025
Boron - naturally occurring in over 80 minerals	mg/L	5	<0.010
Bromide - natural element, often associated with salt deposits	mg/L	~	<0.1
Cadmium - present in solder and as an impurity in galvanized pipe	ug/L	5	<0.5
Calcium - this mineral helps produce "hard" water	mg/L	200	32.8
Chloride - found in road salts and chemical industry effluents	mg/L	250	25.1
Chromium - natural metallic element	mg/L	0.05	<0.01
Conductivity - measures the waters capacity to carry an electric current	uS/cm	~	270
Copper - can stain laundry when level is above Health Advisory Limit	mg/L	1	0.016
Fluoride - occurs naturally in many minerals	mg/L	1.5	<0.100
Iron - can cause staining in laundry and plumbing	mg/L	0.3	0.018
Lead - can be found in older plumbing fixtures, and in solder	ug/L	10	<1.0
Magnesium - along with calcium, contributes to forming "hard" water	mg/L	150	3.00
Manganese - metal; can cause laundry and plumbing to stain	mg/L	0.05	0.010
Nitrate - often used in inorganic fertilizers	mg/L	~	0.24
Nitrate / Nitrite - naturally occurring ions, used in inorganic fertilizers	mg/L	10	0.29
Nitrite - naturally occurring, used in food preservatives	mg/L	1	<0.05
pH - measure of acidity or causticity	pH	6.5 - 8.5	8.21
Potassium - seventh most abundant element in the earth's crust	mg/L	~	1.20
Selenium - metal used to make red glass	ug/L	10	<1.5
Sodium - sixth most abundant element in the earth's crust	mg/L	270	12.9
Sulfate - used extensively in the chemical industry; also occurs naturally	mg/L	500	10.5
Thallium - rare metallic element	ug/L	~	<1.0
Total Hardness - caused by dissolved minerals	mg/L	200	94.3
Turbidity - a measure of suspended solids in the water	NTU	1	<0.2
Uranium - naturally occurring element	ug/L	20	<0.5
Zinc - found in some plumbing fixtures and galvanized metal	mg/L	5	<0.005

¹ Note: mg/L are parts per million; ug/L are parts per billion