

January 27, 2011

Ken Nelson
PO Box 100
North West River NL A0P 1M0

**Re: 2010 Summer Drinking Water Quality Report
North West River**

Dear Mr. Nelson,

Please find attached the 2010 Summer Drinking Water Quality Report for your community's public drinking water supply. You may find attached up to six appendices as listed below, depending upon the type of monitoring undertaken for your water supply:

- Appendix A - Source Water
- Appendix B - Tap Water
- Appendix C - Trihalomethanes (THMs)
- Appendix D - Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)
- Appendix E - Langelier Index (LI) Report
- Appendix F - Water Quality Index (WQI) Report

The following are highlights of the report format that have been implemented in order to make the report more efficient:

- Regular and exceedance water quality information are combined in the same table where aesthetic exceedances are indicated with a partial box around the parameter value and contaminant exceedances are indicated with a full box around the parameter value.
- Less than detect values are stored as zero's and indicated with the text LTD. Less than detect values were previously reported as being equal to half the detection limit.
- For groundwater source samples, a remarks field is shown. The text in this field is used to identify a particular wellhead when multiple source samples are taken in a well field.
- A Water Quality Index Report and a Langelier Index Report may be included for your water supply if all of the required parameters for calculation were available. Information regarding these reports is included below.

A brief description of each appendix and the rationale for the tested parameters follows.

Appendix A - Source Water

Source water samples are collected directly from the source such as a groundwater well, lake, pond, or stream prior to disinfection or other treatment.

The source water quality is analyzed to determine the quality of water that flows into your water treatment and distribution system. The quality of this water is a direct indicator of the health of the ecosystem that makes up the wellhead recharge area or watershed area. Monitoring of source water quality is the most important tool to assess the impact of land use changes on source water quality and to ensure the integrity of a public water supply.

The exceedance report for source water provides a brief discussion and interpretation of those water quality parameters, if any, that exceed the acceptable limits as set out in the latest edition of the *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* (GCDWQ). This comparison is only for screening purposes since presently, there are no guidelines for untreated source water. The GCDWQ applies to water at consumers tap. However, in the absence of water treatment, these guidelines are applicable to source water quality.

Appendix B - Tap Water

Tap water samples are collected semi-annually or quarterly from drinking water faucets of one or more homes, public buildings, or businesses in your community, approximately three quarters of the way along the distribution system, in accordance with criteria established in the GCDWQ.

Tap or treated water quality is monitored to check its compliance with the GCDWQ. Tap water quality is also monitored so that water that is being consumed at the tap can be compared with the untreated source water quality. Any variations between source and tap water quality represents the effectiveness of the treatment and disinfection system, and the influences of the distribution system due to plumbing in local homes, public buildings, or businesses.

The exceedance report for tap water provides a brief discussion and interpretation of those water quality parameters, if any, that exceed the acceptable limits as set out in the GCDWQ.

Appendix C - Trihalomethanes (THMs)

THM samples are generally collected quarterly from drinking water faucets of one or more homes, public buildings, or businesses in your community, approximately three quarters of the way along the distribution system, in accordance with criteria established in the GCDWQ. The GCDWQ recommend a maximum acceptable concentration (MAC) of 100 micrograms per litre ($\mu\text{g/L}$) for THMs in drinking water, based on a locational running annual average of a minimum of quarterly samples taken in the distribution system. THMs are compounds which may form when source water containing natural organic matter, for example the decay products of living things such as plants, leaves, human and animal wastes, is treated with chlorine. THMs are chlorinated disinfection by-products.

Appendix D - Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)

HAA samples are generally collected quarterly from drinking water faucets of one or more homes, public buildings, or businesses in your community, at an appropriate location in the distribution system. The GCDWQ recommend a maximum acceptable concentration (MAC) of 80 micrograms per litre ($\mu\text{g/L}$) for HAAs in drinking water, based on a locational running annual average of a minimum of quarterly samples taken in the distribution system. HAAs are also compounds that may form in drinking water that has been disinfected with chlorine. HAAs are chlorinated disinfection by-products.

Appendix E - Water Quality Index (WQI) Report

A WQI is a means to summarize water quality data into simple terms (e.g. good) for reporting to the public in a consistent manner. Similar to the UV index or an air quality index, it tells us in simple terms, the condition of drinking water quality from a water supply. This index is based on the six most recent tap samples.

Appendix F - Langelier Index (LI) Report

The Langelier Index is one of several tools used by a water operator for stabilizing water to control both internal corrosion of the piping system and the deposition of scale. The LI is an approximate measure of the degree of saturation of calcium carbonate in water. It is calculated using the pH, alkalinity, hardness, total dissolved solids, and water temperature of a water sample collected at the tap.

We suggest that this data be posted for public information in a public place, such as a bulletin board in your council office, post office, or otherwise be made available to your community's residents. Please be advised that the Minister of Environment and Conservation may release this data to any third party upon their request, and may also publicly disseminate the information details.

If there are any questions concerning the drinking water quality monitoring program or the attached reports, please contact the Department of Environment and Conservation's representative listed below:

- Grace Gillis (709) 896-5542
- Bob Lethbridge (709) 729-3398

Sincerely,



Ben Hammond
Environmental Scientist

cc: Mr. Haseen Khan, P.Eng., Director, Water Resources Management Division, Department of Environment and Conservation
Dr. Muna Ar-Rushidi Medical Officer of Health

Attachments

Appendix A-1 Source Water Quality for Public Water Supplies Physical Parameters and Major Ions

Region: L

Source Name	Sample Date	Alkalinity	Colour	Conductivity	Hardness	pH	TDS	TSS	Turbidity	Boron	Bromide	Calcium	Chloride	Fluoride	Potassium	Sodium	Sulphate
Units	mg/L	µS/cm	TCU	µS/cm	mg/L		mg/L	mg/L	NTU	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality			15		6.5 - 8.5		500		1.0	5.0		200	250	1.5		200	500
Aesthetic (A) Parameter or Contaminant (C)			A		A		A		C	C		A	A	C		A	A

North West River

North West River	Wellfield (#1 & #3 Well) + #2 Well	Aug 16, 2010	33.00	LTD	119.0	47.00	7.5	77	0.70	0.02	LTD	14.00	5	LTD	2.000	LTD	6	
Remarks:	Non-active Stand-by / Due to matrix interference 2 X dilution factor required for VOC. Mercury was analysed at Exova Pointe Claire.																	
North West River	Wellfield (#1 & #3 Well) + #2 Well	Aug 16, 2010	45.00	2	150.0	60.00	8.0	98	LTD	0.03	LTD	19.00	3	0.180	2.000	2	21	
Remarks:	# 1 Well / Mercury was analysed at Exova Pointe Claire.																	
North West River	Wellfield (#1 & #3 Well) + #2 Well	Aug 16, 2010	72.00	2	197.0	86.00	8.1	128	LTD	0.04	LTD	26.00	1	0.550	3.000	2	23	
Remarks:	# 3 Well / Mercury was analysed at Exova Pointe Claire.																	

Source water samples are collected directly from the source such as a groundwater well, lake, pond, or stream prior to disinfection or other treatment. The source water quality is analyzed to determine the quality of water that flows into your water treatment and distribution system. The quality of this water is a direct indicator of the health of the ecosystem that makes up the natural drainage basin, well head recharge area or watershed area. Monitoring of source water quality is the most important tool to assess the impact of land use changes on source water quality, the presence of disinfection by-product (DBP) pre-cursors and to ensure the integrity of a public water supply. The values for each parameter are as reported by the lab and verified by the department.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) - The department is striving to improve the quality of the data using standard QA/QC protocols. This is an evolving process which may result in minor changes to the reported data.

LTD - Less Than Detection Limit - The detection limit is the lowest concentration of a substance that can be determined using a particular test method and instrument. Detection limits vary from parameter to parameter and change from time to time due to improvements in analytical procedures and equipment.

The exceedance report for source water provides a brief discussion and interpretation of health related water quality parameters, if any, that exceed the acceptable limits as set out in the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, Sixth Edition (GCDWQ). This comparison is only for screening purposes since at present there are no guidelines for untreated source water. The GCDWQ applies to water at the consumers tap. However in the absence of water treatment these guidelines could be applicable to source water quality.

Aesthetic (A) Parameters - Aesthetic parameters reflect substances or characteristics of drinking water that can affect its acceptability to consumers but which usually do not pose any health effects.

Contaminants (C) - Contaminants are substances that are known or suspected to cause adverse effects on the health of some people when present in concentrations greater than the established Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (MACs) or the Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (IMACs) of the GCDWQ. Each MAC has been derived to safeguard health assuming lifelong consumption of drinking water containing the substance at that concentration. IMACs are reviewed periodically as new information becomes available. Please consult your Medical Officer of Health for additional information on the health aspects on contaminants.

A review of the source water quality data indicates that the following parameter(s) has (have) exceeded the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, Sixth Edition.

Contaminants

Aesthetic Parameters

Contaminant Exceedance	Aesthetic Exceedance	LTD = Less Than Detect
mg/L = milligrams per litre or parts per million	µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter	TDS = total dissolved solids
DOC = dissolved organic carbon	Nitrate(ite) = Nitrate + Nitrite	GCDWQ = Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality
Notes : Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality have not been developed for all the parameters listed in this report.	WS # = water supply number	TCU = true colour units
pH has no units		

Appendix A-1 Source Water Quality for Public Water Supplies Physical Parameters and Major Ions

Region: L

Source Name	Sample Date	Alkalinity mg/L	Colour TCU	Conductivity µS/cm	Hardness mg/L	pH	TDS mg/L	TSS mg/L	Turbidity NTU	Boron mg/L	Bromide mg/L	Calcium mg/L	Chloride mg/L	Fluoride mg/L	Potassium mg/L	Sodium mg/L	Sulphate mg/L
Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality Aesthetic (A) Parameter or Contaminant (C)			15			6.5 - 8.5	500		1.0	5.0			250	1.5		200	500
			A			A	A		C	C			A	C		A	A

North West River

<p>Contaminant Exceedance mg/L = milligram per litre or parts per million DOC = dissolved organic carbon</p>	<p>Aesthetic Exceedance µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter Nitrate(Nit) = Nitrate + Nitrite</p>	<p>LTD = Less Than Detect NTU = nephelometric turbidity units WS # = water supply number</p>	<p>TSS = total suspended solids GCCDWQ = Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</p>
<p>Notes: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality have not been developed for all the parameters listed in this report. pH has no units</p>	<p>TCU = true colour units</p>		

Appendix A-2 Source Water Quality for Public Water Supplies Nutrients and Metals

Region: L

Sample Area(s)	Source Name	Sample Date	Ammonia	DOC	Nitrate(ite)	Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus	Aluminum	Antimony	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Iron	Lead	Magnesium	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Selenium	Uranium	Zinc
		Units	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
	Wellfield (#1 & #3 Well) + #2 Well	Aug 16, 2010	LTD	0.7	2.820	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	0.090	LTD	LTD	0.001	0.150	LTD	3.000	0.020	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD
	Remarks: Non-active Stand-by / Due to matrix interference 2 X dilution factor required for VOC. Mercury was analysed at Exova Pointe Claire.																						
	Wellfield (#1 & #3 Well) + #2 Well	Aug 16, 2010	LTD	0.7	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	0.060	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	3.000	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD
	Remarks: # 1 Well / Mercury was analysed at Exova Pointe Claire.																						
	Wellfield (#1 & #3 Well) + #2 Well	Aug 16, 2010	LTD	0.9	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	0.040	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	5.000	0.020	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD
	Remarks: # 3 Well / Mercury was analysed at Exova Pointe Claire.																						

North West River

Source water samples are collected directly from the source such as a groundwater well, lake, pond, or stream prior to disinfection or other treatment. The source water quality is analyzed to determine the quality of water that flows into your water treatment and distribution system. The quality of this water is a direct indicator of the health of the ecosystem that makes up the natural drainage basin, well head recharge area or watershed area. Monitoring of source water quality is the most important tool to assess the impact of land use changes on source water quality, the presence of disinfection by-product (DBP) pre-cursors and to ensure the integrity of a public water supply. The values for each parameter are as reported by the lab and verified by the department.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) - The department is striving to improve the quality of the data using standard QA/QC protocols. This is an evolving process which may result in minor changes to the reported data.

LTD - Less Than Detection Limit - The detection limit is the lowest concentration of a substance that can be determined using a particular test method and instrument. Detection limits vary from parameter to parameter and change from time to time due to improvements in analytical procedures and equipment.

The exceedance report for source water provides a brief discussion and interpretation of health related water quality parameters, if any, that exceed the acceptable limits as set out in the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, Sixth Edition (GCDWQ). This comparison is only for screening purposes since at present there are no guidelines for untreated source water. The GCDWQ applies to water at the consumers tap. However in the absence of water treatment these guidelines could be applicable to source water quality.

Aesthetic (A) Parameters - Aesthetic parameters reflect substances or characteristics of drinking water that can affect its acceptance by consumers but which usually do not pose any health effects.

Contaminants (C) - Contaminants are substances that are known or suspected to cause adverse effects on the health of some people when present in concentrations greater than the established Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (MACs) or the Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (IMACs) of the GCDWQ. Each MAC has been derived to safeguard health assuming lifelong consumption of drinking water containing the substance at that concentration. IMACs are reviewed periodically as new information becomes available. Please consult your Medical Officer of Health for additional information on the health aspects on contaminants.

A review of the source water quality data indicates that the following parameter(s) has (have) exceeded the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, Sixth Edition.

Contaminants

Contaminant	Concentration	Guideline	Exceedance
Ammonia	0.7 mg/L	LTD	Exceeded
DOC	0.9 mg/L	LTD	Exceeded
Nitrate(ite)	2.820 mg/L	LTD	Exceeded
Iron	0.150 mg/L	LTD	Exceeded
Lead	0.01 mg/L	LTD	Exceeded
Mercury	0.001 mg/L	LTD	Exceeded
Uranium	0.02 mg/L	LTD	Exceeded
Zinc	5.0 mg/L	LTD	Exceeded

Aesthetic Parameters

Parameter	Concentration	Guideline	Exceedance
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	3000 µS/cm	500 µS/cm	Exceeded
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	0.020 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	Exceeded
Turbidity	0.020 NTU	1.0 NTU	Exceeded
Colour	0.020 TCU	15 TCU	Exceeded

Notes: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality have not been developed for all the parameters listed in this report.

mg/L = milligrams per litre or parts per million
 µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter
 DOC = dissolved organic carbon
 Nitrate(ite) = Nitrate + Nitrite
 NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
 WS # = water supply number
 TDS = total dissolved solids
 SA# = serviced area number
 TSS = total suspended solids
 GCDWQ = Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality
 TCU = true colour units

Appendix A-2 Source Water Quality for Public Water Supplies Nutrients and Metals

Region: L

Serviced Area(s)	Source Name	Sample Date	Ammonia	DOC	Nitrate(ite)	Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus	Aluminum	Antimony	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Iron	Lead	Magnesium	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Selenium	Uranium	Zinc
	Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality	Units	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
	Aesthetic (A) Parameter or Contaminant (C)				10				0.006	0.01	1.0	0.005	0.05	1.0	0.3	0.01	0.05	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	5.0
					C				C	C	C	C	C	A	A	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	A

North West River

Contaminant Exceedance	Aesthetic Exceedance	LTD = Less Than Detect	
µg/L = milligrams per litre or parts per million	µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter	NTU = nephelometric turbidity units	TSS = total suspended solids
DOC = dissolved organic carbon	Nitrate(ite) = Nitrate + Nitrite	WS # = water supply number	GCDWQ = Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality
Notes : Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality have not been developed for all the parameters listed in this report.			
pH has no units			
		TCU = true colour units	

Appendix B-1 Tap Water Quality for Public Water Supplies Physical Parameters and Major Ions

Region: L

Service Area(s)	Source Name	Sample Date	Alkalinity mg/L	Colour TCU	Conductivity µS/cm	Hardness mg/L	pH	TDS mg/L	TSS mg/L	Turbidity NTU	Boron mg/L	Bromide mg/L	Calcium mg/L	Chloride mg/L	Fluoride mg/L	Potassium mg/L	Sodium mg/L	Sulphate mg/L	
				15			6.5 - 8.5	500		1.0	5.0		250	1.5		200	500		
			A	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	C	A	A	C	C	A	A	A	A

North West River

North West River	Wellfield (#1 & #3 Well) + #2 Well	Aug 05, 2010	61.00	2	174.0	79.00	8.0	113	LTD	LTD	0.02	LTD	25.00	2	0.400	3.000	LTD	22
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Tap water samples are collected semi annually or quarterly from drinking water faucets of one or more homes, public buildings, or businesses in your community. Tap or treated water quality is monitored to check its compliance with the GCDWQ. Tap water quality is also monitored so that water that is being consumed at the tap can be compared with the untreated source water quality. Any variations between source and tap water quality represents the effectiveness of the treatment and disinfection system, and the influences of the distribution system due to plumbing in local homes, public buildings, or businesses. The values for each parameter are as reported by the lab and verified by the department.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) - The department is striving to improve the quality of the data using standard QA/QC protocols. This is an evolving process which may result in minor changes to the reported data.

LTD - Less Than Detection Limit - The detection limit is the lowest concentration of a substance that can be determined using a particular test method and instrument. Detection limits vary from parameter to parameter and change from time to time due to improvements in analytical procedures and equipment.

The exceedance report for tap water provides a brief discussion and interpretation of health related water quality parameters, if any, that exceed the acceptable limits as set out in the GCDWQ.

Aesthetic (A) Parameters - Aesthetic parameters reflect substances or characteristics of drinking water that can affect its acceptability to consumers but which usually do not pose any health effects.

Contaminants (C) - Contaminants are substances that are known or suspected to cause adverse effects on the health of some people when present in concentrations greater than the established Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (MACs) or the Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (IMACs) of the GCDWQ. Each MAC has been derived to safeguard health assuming lifelong consumption of drinking water containing the substance at that concentration. IMACs are reviewed periodically as new information becomes available. Please consult your Medical Officer of Health for additional information on the health aspects on contaminants.

A review of the tap water quality data indicates that the following parameter(s) has (have) exceeded the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, Sixth Edition.

Contaminants

Aesthetic Parameters

Contaminant Exceedance	Aesthetic Exceedance	LTD = Less Than Detect
mg/L = milligrams per litre or parts per million	µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter	NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
DOC = dissolved organic carbon	Nitrate(ite) = Nitrate + Nitrite	WS # = water supply number
		TSS = total suspended solids
		GCDWQ = Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality
		TCU = true colour units

Notes : Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality have not been developed for all the parameters listed in this report.
pH has no units

Appendix B-2 Tap Water Quality for Public Water Supplies Nutrients and Metals

Region: L

Serviced Area(s)	Source Name	Sample Date	Ammonia	DOC	Nitrate(ite)	Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus	Aluminum	Antimony	Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Iron	Lead	Magnesium	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Selenium	Uranium	Zinc
		Units	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
		Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality	10																				
		Aesthetic (A) Parameter or Contaminant (C)	C																				

North West River

North West River	Wellfield (#1 & #3 Well) + #2 Well	Aug 05, 2010	LTD	0.7	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	0.050	LTD	LTD	0.006	LTD	LTD	4.000	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD	LTD
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Tap water samples are collected semi annually or quarterly from drinking water faucets of one or more homes, public buildings, or businesses in your community. Tap or treated water quality is monitored to check its compliance with the GCDWQ. Tap water quality is also monitored so that water that is being consumed at the tap can be compared with the untreated source water quality. Any variations between source and tap water quality represents the effectiveness of the treatment and disinfection system, and the influences of the distribution system due to plumbing in local homes, public buildings, or businesses. The values for each parameter are as reported by the lab and verified by the department.

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A review of the tap water quality data indicates that the following parameter(s) has (have) exceeded the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, Sixth Edition.

Contaminants

Aesthetic Parameters

Contaminant Exceedance	Aesthetic Exceedance	LTD = Less Than Detect	TCU = true colour units
mg/L = milligrams per litre or parts per million	µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter	TSS = total suspended solids	
DOC = dissolved organic carbon	Nitrate(ite) = Nitrate + Nitrite	GCDWQ = Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality	

Notes: Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality have not been developed for all the parameters listed in this report. pH has no units

What is the Langelier Index?

The Langelier index (LI) is an approximate measure of the degree of saturation of calcium carbonate in water. It is calculated using the pH, alkalinity, hardness, total dissolved solids, and water temperature of a water sample collected at the tap. If the;

- LI is negative: The water is under saturated with calcium carbonate and will tend to be corrosive in the distribution system
- LI is positive: The water is over saturated with calcium carbonate and will tend to deposit calcium carbonate forming scales in the distribution system
- If LI is close to zero: The water is just saturated with calcium carbonate and will neither be strongly corrosive or scale forming.

The LI is one of several tools used by the water operator for stabilizing water to control both internal corrosion and the deposition of scale.

What You Should Do?

Experience has shown that LI in the range of -1 to +1 has a relatively low corrosion impact on metallic components of the distribution system. LI values outside this range may result in laundry stains or leaks. If you are experiencing major leaks or laundry staining complaints please contact Chris Blanchard, Water and Wastewater Specialist, at (709)637-2034 for additional information.

COMMUNITY NAME	SERVICED AREA	SOURCE NAME	SAMPLE DATE	LANGELIER INDEX
North West River	North West River	Wellfield (#1 & #3 Well) + #2 Well	August 05, 2010	-0.65

Community:	North West River	Serviced Area:	North West River
Source Name:	Wellfield (#1 & #3 Well) + #2 Well	Serviced Area #:	SA-0531

A Drinking Water Quality Index (DWQI) is a means to summarize water quality data into simple terms (e.g. good) for reporting to the public in a consistent manner. Similar to the UV index or an air quality index, it tells us, in simple terms, what the quality of drinking water is from your drinking water supply.

Essentially the DWQI is calculated by comparing the water quality data to the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality. This calculation produces a score between 0 and 100. A higher score means a better quality of drinking water. The scores are then ranked into one of the six categories described below:

Excellent: (DWQI Value 95-100) - Water quality is protected with a virtual absence of impairment; conditions are very close to pristine levels; these index values can only be obtained if all measurements meet recommended guidelines virtually all of the time.

Very Good: (DWQI Value 89-94) - Water quality is protected with a slight presence of impairment; conditions are close to pristine levels.

Good: (DWQI Value 80-88) - Water quality is protected with only a minor degree of impairment; conditions rarely depart from desirable levels.

Fair: (DWQI Value 65-79) - Water quality is usually protected but occasionally impaired; conditions sometimes depart from desirable levels.

Marginal: (DWQI Value 45-64) - Water quality is frequently impaired; conditions often depart from desirable levels.

Poor: (DWQI Value 0-44) - Water quality is almost always impaired; conditions usually depart from desirable levels

Based on the 6 most recent tap samples your drinking water quality is ranked as follows:

DWQI Score = **100**

DWQI Ranking = **excellent**