

## Sussex Water Source of Supply

Sussex draws its potable (drinkable) water from an underground, unconfined aquifer supplied by two deep wells located within the municipality. The pumping stations are capable of a maximum combined flow rate of 5.7 cubic meters/minutes (1,250 Imperial gallons/minute) into the distribution system. Reservoirs with a combined capacity of 5,428,000 litres provide backup.

The Town of Sussex chlorinates its potable water at the well heads by means of constant automated chlorination to maintain a safe residual level at all times. The rate of chlorine integration is 0.8mg/L (ppm).

### Related Links

For those who wish to explore water and wastewater issues, the following Internet addresses may be helpful:



American Water Works Association  
[www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)

Environment Canada  
[www.ec.gc.ca/water](http://www.ec.gc.ca/water)

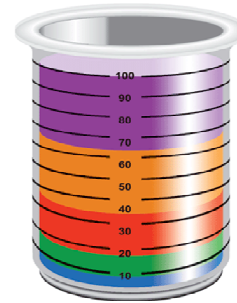
Water Environment Federation  
[www.wef.org](http://www.wef.org)

GNB Water Classification Regulation  
[www.gnb.ca](http://www.gnb.ca)

## Did you know?

On average, each person uses about 100 gallons of water a day, but only drinks about a half gallon ! Most of the remainder of water used in North America is for personal hygiene.

Showers & Baths	35%
Toilet Flushing	30%
Laundry	20%
Kitchen & Drinking Cleaning	10%
	5%



## Water Conservation In the Yard

During the summer, municipal water use **doubles!** Here are some tips to save water outdoors:

Use a rain barrel to water flowers and potted plants rather than using the hose. Recycling rainwater can save most gardeners about 1,300 gallons of water during the hot summer months.

When needed, water your lawn one inch, once a week. Place a 6-ounce tuna can on your lawn and stop watering when it's full. Use a low, flat spray sprinkler to reduce evaporation, and water in early morning or evening hours.

If you have a pool, cover it when it's not in use to reduce the amount of evaporation. Without a cover, more than half of your pool water can evaporate over one summer!

Set lawn mower blades one notch higher. Longer grass means less evaporation. Saves 500 to 1,500 gallons each month!



## 2011 Annual Water Quality Testing Results



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# WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS 2011

Chemical Parameters		NB Health Advisory Limit	Average of Results	Range of Detection
<b>Inorganic Parameters</b> -naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.				
Alkalinity-capacity of water to neutralize acids	mg/l		103	101-106
Aluminum-inorganic element	mg/l		<0.025	<0.025
Antimony-element used in metal manufacturing	ug/l	6	<1	<1
Arsenic-can be naturally occurring or from industrial effluents	ug/l	10	<1.5	<1.5
Barium-found in naturally occurring compounds and industrial processes	mg/l	1	0.072	0.063-0.09
Boron-naturally occurring in over 80 minerals and within the earth's crust	mg/l	5	0.041	0.037-0.043
Cadmium-present as an impurity in galvanized pipe, also present in solder	ug/l	5	<0.5	<0.5
Calcium-related to hardness	mg/l	200	49.6	47.4-50.9
Chloride-natural element, found in salt used for ice control and in chemical industry effluents	mg/l	250	12.4	12.1-12.6
Chromium-naturally occurring metallic ion	mg/l	0.05	<0.01	<0.01
Conductivity-measure of the ability of water to carry electric current	uS/crr		298	294-301
Copper-can cause staining in laundry above Health Advisory Limit	mg/l	1	<0.01	<0.01
Fluoride-naturally occurring in minerals and soils	mg/l	1.5	<0.1	<0.1
Iron-natural metallic ion, can cause laundry and plumbing fixture staining	mg/l	0.3	<0.01	<0.01
Lead-common element, found in older plumbing installations, also can be present in solder	ug/l	10	<1	<1
Magnesium-contributed to water hardness	mg/l	150	4.19	4.14-4.22
Manganese-natural metallic ion, can cause laundry and plumbing fixture staining	mg/l		<0.005	<0.005
Mercury-a heavy crystalline salt	ug/l	1	<0.05	<0.05
Nitrate-naturally occurring ion, used in inorganic fertilizers	mg/l	10	1.27	1.00-1.40
Nitrate-nitrite-naturally occurring ion, used in inorganic fertilizers	mg/l	10	1.3	1.1-1.4
Nitrite-naturally occurring ion, used in food preservatives	mg/l	1	<0.05	<0.05
pH-measure of acidity or causticity			7.97	7.94-7.98
Potassium-second most abundant element in the earth's crust	mg/l		0.77	0.7-0.9
Selenium-inorganic element	ug/l	10	<1.5	<1.5
Sodium-most abundant element in the earth's crust, high concentrations can affect taste	mg/l	270	9.23	8.30-10.50
Sulfate-naturally occurring in numerous minerals, used in the manufacturing of many	mg/l		25.93	22.90-27.80
Thallium-rare natural metallic element	ug/l		<1	<1
Total Hardness-caused by dissolved natural salts	mg/l	200	141	135-144
Turbidity-measurement of suspended material in the water	NTU	1	<0.2	<0.2
Uranium-found in certain rare minerals	ug/l	20	0.6	0.6-<.2
Zinc-can be found in some plumbing fixtures	mg/l	5	0.006	0.006-<0.005

UNITS = mg/l are parts per million and ug/l are parts per billion ND = Not Detected

## WATER SAMPLING & TESTING

### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (INORGANIC)

Town of Sussex water comes from wells. As the water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals.

In order to ensure that Sussex water is safe to drink, a number of chemical analyses are performed each year. The results from the most recent analysis are presented in this report. The Average of Results indicates the average of the three locations tested. The Range of Detections indicates the lowest detections to the highest in each parameter.

### ORGANIC ANALYSIS

Two Town wells and a third location are sampled for Clean Water Act parameters twice a year.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Ten sites are sampled weekly for bacteriological parameters.

### CHLORINE ANALYSIS

Twelve sites are sampled twice weekly for chlorine content. Of these twelve sites, four sites are sampled on each working day. These include the well sites.