

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 supply.

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 approximately 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

Environment Canada
www.ec.gc.ca/water

Water Environment Federation
www.wef.org

Did you know?

If all of the Earth's water were stored in a standard 18 litre water cooler bottle, the available fresh water would fill only 3 teaspoons!



Water Conservation In the Home

A leaky toilet can waste 200 gallons per day. That would be like flushing your toilet more than 40 times for no reason! Check your toilet for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring into the tank then wait a few minutes to see if the color flows into the bowl without flushing.

Read the house water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same, there is a leak.

Install aerators on kitchen and bathroom faucets to reduce water use by up to 50%!

Keep a container of drinking water in the fridge, this will prevent you from having to run the water until it gets cold.

Water Leaks?

A continuous leak through a hole this small wastes 74,000 gallons of water in just three months!

If you hear noises in pipes in your home or property, that you suspect might be caused by water leakage, give us a call! We will be happy to help determine the cause and remedy.



2014 Annual Water Quality Testing Results

524 Main Street
Sussex, NB
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Ph:(506)432-4540
www.sussex.ca

WATER QUALITY INORGANIC (CHEMICAL) TESTING RESULTS 2014

Chemical Parameters		NB Health Advisory Limit	Average of Results	Range of Detection
Inorganic Parameters —naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.				
Alkalinity —capacity of water to neutralize acids	mg/l		106	104-108
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	0.084	0.069-0.096
Boron —naturally occurring in over 80 minerals and within the earth's crust	mg/l	5	0.038	0.035-0.044
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		50.1	48.9-51.9
Chloride —natural element, found in salt used for ice control and in chemical industry effluents	mg/l	250	13.5	13-14.2
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		318	316-322
Copper —can cause staining in laundry above Health Advisory Limit	mg/l	1	0.010	<0.01-.011
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	ug/l	10	<1	<1
Magnesium —contributed to water hardness	mg/l		4.29	4.22-4.37
Manganese —natural metallic ion, can cause laundry and plumbing fixture staining	mg/l	.05	<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	0.87-1.2
Nitrate-nitrite —naturally occurring ion, used in inorganic fertilizers	mg/l	10	1.03	0.9-1.2
Nitrite —naturally occurring ion, used in food preservatives	mg/l	1	<0.05	<0.05
pH —measure of acidity or causticity			7.81	7.79-7.84
Potassium —second most abundant element in the earth's crust	mg/l		0.87	0.8-0.9
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	200	10.52	9.66-11.30
Sulfate —naturally occurring in numerous minerals.	mg/l	500	24.73	22.70-28.20
Thallium —rare natural metallic element	ug/l		<1	<1
Total Hardness —caused by dissolved natural salts	mg/l		142.67	139-148
Turbidity —measurement of suspended material in the water	NTU	1	<0.2	<0.2
Uranium —found in certain rare minerals	ug/l	20	0.77	0.7-0.9
Zinc —can be found in some plumbing fixtures	mg/l	5	.0005	>0.0005-0.008

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 two municipal 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.