WATER\_QUALITY\_PARAMETERS

pH Level: Unit is dimensionless, and the range for potability is between 6.5 to 8.5.

Turbidity: Unit is NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units), and the range for potability is below 5 NTU.

Hardness: Unit is ppm (parts per million), and the range for potability is below 500 ppm.

Solids: Unit is ppm (parts per million), and the range for potability is below 500 ppm.

Chloramines: Unit is ppm (parts per million), and the range for potability is below 4 ppm.

Sulfate: Unit is ppm (parts per million), and the range for potability is below 250 ppm.

Conductivity: Unit is μS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter), and the range for potability is below 1500 μS/cm.

Organic carbon: Unit is ppm (parts per million), and the range for potability is below 10 ppm.

Trihalomethanes: Unit is ppm (parts per million), and the range for potability is below 80 ppb (parts per billion).

SUGGESTIONS

pH: If the pH level is too low, adding soda ash or sodium carbonate can help increase the pH. If it's too high, adding hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid can help reduce the pH.

Turbidity: Filtration using activated carbon or alum can help remove turbidity.

Hardness: Adding a water softener, such as sodium chloride or potassium chloride, can help reduce hardness.

Solids: Reverse osmosis, ion exchange, or distillation can help remove solids.

Chloramines: Activated carbon filtration can help remove chloramines.

Sulfate: Reverse osmosis or distillation can help remove sulfate.

Conductivity: Reverse osmosis, deionization, or distillation can help reduce conductivity.

Organic carbon: Activated carbon filtration can help remove organic carbon.

Trihalomethanes: Aeration or activated carbon filtration can help remove trihalomethanes.

USES\_IFNOT\_POTABLE

pH: Water with high or low pH can be used for non-potable purposes such as irrigation or industrial processes. For example, acidic water can be used to clean metal surfaces.

Turbidity: Water with high turbidity can be used for non-potable purposes such as construction, dust control, or washing vehicles. It can also be used for industrial processes that do not require clear water.

Hardness: Hard water can be used for non-potable purposes such as irrigation, industrial processes, or cooling systems. It can also be used for household cleaning tasks like washing clothes or dishes.

Solids: Water with elevated levels of dissolved solids can be used for non-potable purposes such as irrigation or industrial processes. It can also be used for livestock watering or aquaculture.

Chloramines: Water with high levels of chloramines can be used for non-potable purposes such as industrial cooling, wastewater treatment, or swimming pool water.

Sulfate: Water with elevated sulfate levels can be used for non-potable purposes such as irrigation or livestock watering. It can also be used for industrial processes such as mining or pulp and paper production.

Conductivity: Water with high conductivity can be used for non-potable purposes such as industrial processes or cooling systems. It can also be used for agricultural irrigation in certain crops.

Organic carbon: Water with elevated organic carbon levels can be used for non-potable purposes such as irrigation or industrial processes. It can also be used for aquaculture or hydroponic systems.

Trihalomethanes: Water with high levels of trihalomethanes can be used for non-potable purposes such as industrial cooling or firefighting.