| Hardness | mg/L |  | 97 – 317 | less than 75 mg/L – soft  between 76 and 150 mg/L — moderately hard  between 151 and 300 mg/L – hard  greater than 300 mg/L – very hard |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Solids | ppm | Desirable limit for TDS is 500 mg/l and maximum limit is 1000 mg/l which prescribed for drinking purpose | 320 – 61227 | less than 1,000 ppm – Fresh Water  between 1,000 and 10,000 ppm – Brackish water  between 10,000 and 35,000 ppm – Saline water  greater than 35,000 ppm – Hypersaline |
| Chloramines | ppm | Chlorine levels up to 4 milligrams per liter (mg/L or 4 parts per million (ppm)) are considered safe in drinking water | 1.3 – 12 | 4 ppm – Safe |
| Sulfate | mg/L | Sulfate concentration in seawater is about 2,700 milligrams per liter (mg/L). It ranges from 3 to 30 mg/L in most freshwater supplies, although much higher concentrations (1000 mg/L) are found in some geographic locations. | 129 – 481 | Between 0 and 1000 mg/L – Drinking Water in US |
| Conductivity | μS/cm | According to WHO standards, EC value should not exceeded 400 μS/cm | 181 – 753 | greater than 400 μS/cm – Not safe |
| Organic\_carbon | ppm | According to US EPA < 2 mg/L as TOC in treated / drinking water, and < 4 mg/Lit in source water which is use for treatment. | 4.3 – 28.3 | less than 25 ppm – drinking water |
| Trihalomethanes | μg/L | THM levels up to 80 ppm is considered safe in drinking water. | 2.7 – 124 | less than 100μg/L – drinking water |
| Turbidity | NTU | The mean turbidity value obtained for Wondo Genet Campus (0.98 NTU) is lower than the WHO recommended value of 5.00 NTU. | 1.45 – 6.73 | More than 5 NTU – Not Safe  Less than 1 NTU – ideal |

Hardness

> below 75 mg/L - is generally considered soft. 76 to 150 mg/L - moderately hard. 151 to 300 mg/L - hard. more than 300 mg/ - very hard.

https://www.healthvermont.gov/environment/drinking-water/hardness-drinking-water#:~:text=below%2075%20mg%2FL%20%2D%20is,than%20300%20mg%2F%20%2D%20very%20hard

Solids

> Fresh water: TDS is less than 1,000 ppm

Brackish water: TDS = 1,000 to 10,000 ppm

Saline water: TDS = 10,000 to 35,000 ppm

Hypersaline: TDS greater than 35,000 ppm

https://www.usgs.gov/special-topics/water-science-school/science/saline-water-and-salinity?qt-science\_center\_objects=0#qt-science\_center\_objects

Chloramine

> Chloramine levels up to 4 milligrams per liter (mg/L) or 4 parts per million (ppm) are considered safe in drinking water. At these levels, harmful health effects are unlikely to occur.

https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/water\_disinfection.html#:~:text=Chloramine%20levels%20up%20to%204,effects%20are%20unlikely%20to%20occur.

Sulfate

> Sulfate content in drinking water ranges from 0 to 1,000 mg/L in the United States (Trembaczowski 1991)

chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-09/documents/support\_cc1\_sulfate\_healtheffects.pdf

Conductivity

> Low Conductivity (0 to 200 µS/cm) is an indicator of pristine or background conditions. Mid range conductivity (200 to 1000 µS/cm) is the normal background for most major rivers. Conductivity outside this range could indicate that the water is not suitable for certain species of fish or bugs. High conductivity (1000 to 10,000 µS/cm) is an indicator of saline conditions. Waters that have been heavily impacted by industry can fall into this range.

Organic\_carbon

chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/conductivity.pdf

Organic\_carbon

> Typical TOC values in drinking water may range up to 25 ppm. (Depending on regulatory compliance and territory) The produced TOC number indicates Organic materials (natural), Disinfectants and Disinfection byproducts.

chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/http://www.apolloinstruments.fr/AutoFiles/doc/5012\_AN\_EN-03001\_TOC\_in\_Drinking\_water[1].pdf

Trihalomethanes

Turbidity