



Trent Valley Hub  
131 St. Paul Street  
PO Box 20157  
Belleville, Ontario  
K8N 5V1  
Tel: (613) 962-5454  
Fax: (613) 962-1966

Monday, November 19, 2012

Mr. Todd Kring  
Director of Community Infrastructure  
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte  
Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory  
RR #1, 13 Old York Road  
Deseronto, Ontario  
K0K 1X0

Dear Mr. Kring;

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**RE: Quinte Mohawk School Special Sampling**

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Further to the samples collected on October 25, 2012, on November 8, 2012, the Ontario Clean Water Agency (OCWA) collected treated water samples at the Quinte Mohawk School Drinking Water System (DWS) at the request of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte. The samples were analyzed for Metals, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's). Similar to the October 25, 2012 samples, the results of the sample analyses show that with the exception of Hardness and Sodium, all chemical concentrations are well below the Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (MAC) and/or Aesthetic Objectives (AO) and/or Operational Guidelines (OG). A copy of the results are attached.

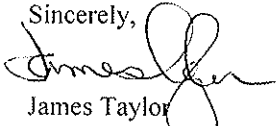
The result for sodium was 25.7 mg/L which is comparable to the October 25, 2012 result of 29.3 mg/L. Sodium is found naturally in groundwater as most rocks and soils contain sodium compounds from which sodium is easily dissolved. Sodium is not harmful at normal levels of intake; however, increased intake of sodium may cause problems for people on low sodium diets, such as those with hypertension, heart disease, or kidney problems. The Ontario Drinking Water Standards, Objectives and Guidelines specifies an aesthetic objective for sodium of 200 mg/L at which it can be detected by a salty taste. The local Medical Officer of Health should be notified when the sodium concentration exceeds 20 mg/L so that this information may be communicated to local physicians for their use with patients on sodium restricted diets. In Regulation 170/03, sodium concentrations in excess of 20 mg/L must be reported as an adverse water test result once every 57 months. Sodium in itself is not toxic and the average intake of sodium from water is only a small fraction of that consumed on a normal diet, therefore a maximum acceptable concentration for sodium in drinking water has not been specified.

The result obtained for hardness was 473 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> which is also comparable to the October 25, 2012 result of 531 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. A maximum acceptable concentration for hardness in drinking water has not been specified. The Ontario Drinking Water Standards, Objectives and Guidelines specifies an operational guideline for hardness between 80 and 100 mg/L as calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>). Hardness is caused by dissolved calcium and magnesium and is expressed as the equivalent quantity of calcium carbonate. On heating, hard water has a tendency to form scale deposits and can form excessive scum with regular soaps, however, certain detergents are largely unaffected by hardness. Conversely, soft water may result in accelerated corrosion of water pipes. Hardness concentrations between 80 and 100 mg/L as calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) are considered to provide an acceptable balance between corrosion and incrustation. Hard water is safe to drink and to use for cooking and cleaning and is not considered to be a health risk.

Both sodium and hardness are monitored on a quarterly basis at the Quinte Mohawk School DWS. As discussed above, maximum acceptable concentrations have not been specified as both sodium and hardness are not considered to be a health risk.

If you have any questions or concerns please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Taylor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

James Taylor  
Special Projects Manager  
Ontario Clean Water Agency

cc: Jamie Hennigar, Senior Operations Manager, OCWA  
John C. Seguire, Operations Manager, OCWA  
Joanne Arnold, Process & Compliance Technician, OCWA