

## **2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR DRINKING WATER IN YOUR AREA with DATA AVERAGED OVER 12 MONTHS – Jan 2023 to Dec 2023**

**Name of water supply zone:** N240 WHITLEY BAY ZONE

**Water source(s):** *River or Reservoir (surface water)*

### **Drinking Water Introduction:**

**Northumbrian Water's** supply area is divided into zones and these are generally supplied by more than one water treatment works.

This means that the water you receive in your home or business is normally a mix or blend. It also means that where we extract the water from, known as the catchment, will have a variety of water sources. Sometimes the blend changes and this can also change the taste and appearance of the water.

But it is always provided to you in accordance with our country's regulations, specifically the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations. We do this by sampling and testing customer taps and reporting our findings to the Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI).

Throughout the year, we preserve and clean our network of pipes that carry the water to your homes and businesses to maintain the high quality of water we supply. You can refer to our website here - <https://www.nwl.co.uk/>, for an up to-date record of where we are out working. Much of our work is programmed and planned, with our regulator (DWI) remaining informed and monitoring our progress. Other work may be due to bursts, new mains or supply changes, but all our water is tested and monitored throughout to ensure you continue to receive the best possible clean, clear and wholesome water.

### **What can your water contain?**

**Chlorine** – Water is treated with a small amount of chlorine to keep it disinfected and stop any harmful organisms growing in it, as it travels to your tap. In your water supply zone, we do not add a small amount of ammonia during treatment, so the water is not chloraminated.

**Fluoride** – Is naturally occurring in all water sources. Additionally, your water supply zone has a small amount of fluoride added to your water, based on statutory instructions from the Department of Health and Social Care and the Local Authority for dental hygiene care.

**Minerals/hardness** – Water which has a lot of natural minerals dissolved in it is called hard water. It is measured using several different scales and the information can be seen in the table of results below. With blended water, hardness is given as a range. Hard water advice is available on our website - <https://www.nwl.co.uk/services/water/water-quality/hard-water/>

**Lead** – Some older properties, pre-1970, may have lead pipes or lead soldering and we are working to remove lead in your water zone. Please visit our website or call us and we can arrange a free water test.

## Testing your water quality:

Northumbrian Water work hard to bring you clean water. You can read more about our mission - <https://www.nwl.co.uk/services/water/water-quality/>

Every day, we carry out water sampling and testing to ISO 17025 certification. This is a general requirement used by testing and calibration laboratories to make sure that the highest quality water gets through to your taps. Our testing of your water supply shows that we met or exceeded the requirements of the regulations.

All sample tap failures are fully investigated to identify the source of the problem as soon as they occur. We then take action to correct the issues and make recommendations to our customers about their properties plumbing if this is the cause. During the investigation and following any changes we take further samples to ensure that we provide wholesome water, and we report all of these activities to the Regulator DWI.

## Table of water test and water sample results:

*µg - micrograms or one part per billion = one drop in an Olympic sized swimming pool.*

*mg - milligrams or one part per million = one drop in 100 litres.*

### Total hardness:

[Hard water \(nwl.co.uk\)](http://www.nwl.co.uk) [www.nwl.co.uk/services/water/water-quality/hard-water/](http://www.nwl.co.uk/services/water/water-quality/hard-water/)

The water in your area is slightly hard.

Scale/units	Average	Maximum	Minimum
CaCO <sub>3</sub> mg/l Calcium Carbonate	127.39	143.01	113.47
mg/l Ca	43.85	47.62	39.12
<b>total hardness</b>	50.96	57.20	45.39
Degrees Clarke	8.87	9.95	7.90
French Degrees	12.74	14.30	11.35
German Degrees	7.24	8.12	6.44

### Brewers information:

Scale/units	Average	Maximum	Minimum
CaCO <sub>3</sub> mg/l Calcium Carbonate	127.39	143.01	113.47
mg/l Chloride	16.86	18.10	15.10
mg/l alkalinity (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	51.30	61.38	34.70
mg/l Ca - Calcium	43.85	47.62	39.12
mg/l Mg -Magnesium	4.32	5.82	3.70
mg/l Sodium	10.89	12.91	8.80
mg/l Sulphate	73.71	77.72	68.46

## Testing your water quality:

THE TEST	FURTHER INFORMATION	OFFICIAL STANDARD	UNITS
Alkalinity	Occurs naturally where water passes through chalk or limestone.	No standard	mg/l
Aluminium	Found naturally in all water sources and is used in the treatment process but is effectively removed and carefully monitored at the water treatment works.	200	µgAl/l
Ammonium	Is naturally present in some supplies.	0.5	mgNH <sub>4</sub> /l
Antimony	Not normally found.	5	µgSb/l
Arsenic	Not normally present. Very low levels appear naturally.	10	µgAs/l
Boron	Occurs naturally.	1	mgB/l
Cadmium	Not normally present. Very low levels appear naturally.	5	µgCd/l
Calcium	Occurs naturally especially if water passes through limestone or chalk.	No standard	mgCa/l
Chloride	Occurs naturally.	250	mgCl/l
Chlorine	Small amounts of chlorine are added to our water to kill any harmful bacteria. Its use was responsible for helping eliminate diseases such as typhoid and cholera. Occasionally customers may notice a slight chlorine taste, but this is completely harmless. (World Health Organisation guideline value - 5mg/l)	No standard	mgCl <sub>2</sub> /l
Chromium	Not normally present. Very low levels appear naturally.	50	µgCr/l
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Groups of bacteria indicating possible faecal contamination of water supplies. An occurrence of <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> is always investigated immediately.	0	per 100ml
Coliform bacteria (total coliforms)	These bacteria indicate that the supply may have been contaminated. In most cases this is from the tap itself and may be present because of normal domestic operations. We recommend that taps, including the inside of the spout, are cleaned regularly. An occurrence of coliform bacteria is always investigated immediately.	0	per 100ml
Colony counts 3 days at 22° C	This is a measure of a number of groups of naturally occurring bacteria and is not indicative of any health hazard. However, unusually high numbers are investigated.	No abnormal change	per ml
Colour	Water may occasionally have a slight tint which is caused by natural colouring such as peat.	20	mg/1 Pt/Co scale
Conductivity	A measure of the dissolved mineral content of the water.	2500	µS/cm
Copper	Presence is largely due to the influence of domestic plumbing systems.	2	mgCu/l
Cyanide	Not normally present. Very low levels appear naturally.	50	µgCN/l
<i>E. coli</i> Enterococci	Groups of bacteria indicating possible faecal contamination of water supplies. An occurrence of <i>E. coli</i> or Enterococci is always investigated immediately.	0	per 100ml
Fluoride	Occurs naturally in some of our supplies. In other areas fluoride is added at the treatment works at the request of the Health Authority to protect the teeth of children.	1.5	mgF/l
pH (Hydrogen ion)	The pH of water is controlled at the treatment works to prevent corrosion of pipes and fittings.	>6.5, <9.5	pH value
Iron	Occurs naturally and is removed at the treatment works. However, some mains are made from cast iron and may corrode to give the water a rust coloured appearance which, while undesirable, is not a health hazard.	200	µgFe/l
Lead	Many homes still have lead pipes and it is normally in these properties where the standard is exceeded. Mains water contains little or no lead.	10	µgPb/l
Magnesium	Occurs naturally as a result of passage of water through the ground.	No standard	µg/l

THE TEST	FURTHER INFORMATION	OFFICIAL STANDARD	UNITS
Manganese	Occurs naturally, may build up on corrosion products within mains and is carefully monitored at treatment works.	50	ugMn/l
Mercury	Very low levels appear naturally.	1	µgHg/l
Nickel	Not normally present. Very low levels appear naturally.	20	µgNi/l
Nitrate	Occurs naturally from both mineral or soil processes and from agricultural activity.	50	mg/NO <sub>3</sub> /l
Nitrite	May be associated with the presence of ammonia or nitrate in river water.	0.5	mg/NO <sub>2</sub> /l
Odour (Quantitative)	As well as chemical tests, we also use a team of experienced testers, who compare the sample with one which is known to be free from taste or smell, any abnormal change detected in odour/taste will be investigated.	Any positive detection	Dilution No. (at 25° C)
Odour (Qualitative)	Subjective assessment of the type and magnitude of such characteristics.	No standard	
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons associated with fossil fuels and if found in water they often originate from coal tar linings in old mains.	0.1	µg/l
Benzo (a) pyrene	An individual Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon.	0.010	µg/l
Individual pesticides	The presence of these compounds is due to their use by farmers, industry and local authorities etc. The current standard is not health based and therefore minor incidents where the standard is exceeded are unlikely to represent a risk to health.	0.1	µg/l
Total pesticides	The sum of the above.	0.5	µg/l
Aldrin Dieldrin Heptachlor Heptachlorepoxyde	These pesticides have a lower standard than the other pesticides detailed above.	0.03	µg/l
Phosphorus	Occurs naturally as well as in fertilisers and detergents but rarely proves a problem in our supply. Phosphorus is dosed to control lead concentrations from private plumbing.	No standard	mgP/l
Selenium	Not normally found.	10	µgSe/l
Sodium	Occurs naturally as a result of passage of water through the ground.	200	mgNa/l
Sulphate	Occurs naturally as a result of passage of water through the ground.	250	mgSO <sub>4</sub> /l
Taste (Quantitative)	As well as chemical tests, we also use a team of experienced testers, who compare the sample with one which is known to be free from taste or smell. Any abnormal change detected in odour/taste will be investigated.	Any positive detection	Dilution No. (at 25° C)
Taste (Qualitative)	Subjective assessment of the type and magnitude of such characteristics.	No standard	
Temperature	During warm spells the temperature of tap water will increase, changing its familiar taste slightly but not its quality. If this occurs, you could chill drinking water in the fridge.	No standard	deg. C
Tetrachloroethane Trichloroethane Tetrachloromethane	Chlorinated solvents which are used in industry and dry-cleaning processes and should not usually be found in the water supply.	(Combined standard of 10) 3	µg/l µg/l
Total hardness	Occurs naturally where water passes through chalk or limestone.	No standards	mg/l
TOC	Total Organic Carbon content of the water and a measure of effectiveness of treatment in removing natural organic compounds from the supply.	No abnormal change	mg/l
Total Trihalomethanes	Formed when chlorine is added to water as a disinfectant and reacts with organic substances. The standard is set well below the level at which it might cause health problems.	100	µg/l
Turbidity	This is the clarity of the water which can be affected by minute air bubbles or finely suspended particles. If you allow a glass of water to stand for a few minutes, it will normally clear.	4	NTU
Zinc	Its presence is largely due to the influence of domestic plumbing systems.	No standard	µgZn/l

Table of sampling results showing parameters looked for in drinking water, some are naturally occurring in the raw untreated water and others are checked as part of the the water treatment process.

Parameter N240	Units	No. of samples taken in year	PCV limit	No. samples above PCV	Min	Mean	Max
E.coli (confirmed)	/100ml	180	>0	0	0	0	0
total coliforms (confirmed)	/100ml	180	>0	1	0	0.311	56
chlorine (total) (on-site)	mg/l Cl2	180		0	0.06	0.43	0.98
chlorine (free) (on-site)	mg/l Cl2	180		0	0.01	0.288	0.79
ammonium	mg/l NH4	52	0.5	0	< 0.020	< 0.020	0.022
clostridium perfringens	/100ml	52	>0	0	0	0	0
colony counts after 3 days at 22C	/ml	52	299	0	0	0.288	3
colour	mg/l Pt/Co scale	52	20	0	< 0.810	< 1.159	1.7
electrical conductivity	uS/cm 20C	52	2500	0	260	284.654	326
hydrogen ion (pH)	pH units	52	9.5	0	6.8	7.012	7.2
odour (quantitative)	DN	52	>0	0	0	0	0
taste (quantitative)	DN	52	>0	0	0	0	0
turbidity	NTU	52	4	0	< 0.200	< 0.301	4
chloride	mg/l Cl	8	250	0	15.1	16.863	18.1
total organic carbon	mg/l C	40	25	0	< 0.200	< 1.996	3.3
nitrite/nitrate formula		8	1	0	< 0.031	< 0.068	< 0.154
sulphate	mg/l SO4	8	250	0	68.458	73.712	77.72
aluminium	ug/l Al	52	200	0	4.185	11.299	23.203
antimony	ug/l Sb	8	5	0	< 0.160	< 0.160	< 0.160
arsenic	ug/l As	8	10	0	0.108	0.184	0.252
boron	mg/l B	8	1	0	0.012	0.015	0.019
cadmium	ug/l Cd	8	5	0	< 0.018	< 0.023	0.048
chromium	ug/l Cr	8	50	0	0.293	< 0.503	< 0.670
copper	mg/l Cu	8	2	0	0.002	0.019	0.034
cyanide (total)	ug/l CN	40	50	0	< 5.500	< 5.500	< 5.500
enterococci (confirmed)	/100ml	8	>0	0	0	0	0
fluoride	mg/l F	8	1.5	0	0.074	0.351	0.76
iron	ug/l Fe	52	200	1	< 5.200	< 21.952	212.307
manganese	ug/l Mn	52	50	0	< 0.280	< 1.028	4.077
mercury	ug/l Hg	40	1	0	< 0.022	< 0.022	< 0.022
nickel	ug/l Ni	8	20	0	1.409	2.597	6.759
nitrate	mg/l NO3	8	50	0	< 1.500	< 3.343	7.65
nitrite	mg/l NO2	8	0.5	0	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
selenium	ug/l Se	8	10	0	< 0.830	< 0.830	< 0.830
sodium	mg/l Na	8	200	0	8.803	10.893	12.911
AMPA	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
benazolin	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.020	< 0.020	0.03
carbetamide	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
diflufenican	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
ethofumesate	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007

Parameter N240	Units	No. of samples taken in year	PCV limit	No. samples above PCV	Min	Mean	Max
MCPB	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.015	< 0.015	< 0.015
pendimethalin	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
quinmerac	ug/l	39	0.1	0	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
lead (total - 10)	ug/l Pb	8	10	1	< 0.065	< 2.539	12.354
flouride (flouridated)	mg/l F	8		0	0.074	0.351	0.76
triclopyr	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
propyzamide	ug/l	40	0.1	1	< 0.012	< 0.018	0.115
picloram	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.026	< 0.026	< 0.026
fluroxypyr	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.006	< 0.006	0.008
clopyralid	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
bentazone	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
MCPP	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.011	< 0.011	< 0.011
MCPA	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.009	< 0.010	0.017
2,4-D	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.011	< 0.011	< 0.011
asulam	ug/l	38	0.1	0	< 0.015	< 0.015	< 0.030
chlormequat	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
glyphosate	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
metaldehyde	ug/l	38	0.1	0	< 0.007	< 0.017	< 0.021
heptachlor epoxides	ug/l	40	0.03	0	0	0	0
heptachlor	ug/l	40	0.03	0	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
dieldrin	ug/l	40	0.03	0	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
metazachlor	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.015	< 0.015	< 0.015
fenpropimorph	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
diazinon	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
pesticides total (calculated)	ug/l	38	0.5	0	0	0.012	0.11
cypermethrin	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
metamitron	ug/l	40		0	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
isoproturon	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
diuron	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
chlortoluron	ug/l	40	0.1	0	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
ethenes (total by calculation)	ug/l	40	10	0	0	0	0
tetrachloromethane	ug/l	40	3	0	< 0.110	< 0.110	< 0.110
benzene	ug/l	40	1	0	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
1,2-dichloroethane	ug/l	40	3	0	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
bromate	ug BrO3/l	8	10	0	< 0.500	< 0.500	< 0.500
benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	8	0.01	0	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
total PAH	ug/l	8	0.1	0	0	0	0
total THM	ug/l	8	100	0	40.3	50.65	61.9
aldrin	ug/l	40	0.03	0	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value and '>' means greater than, '<' means less than

Any samples which don't meet the regulatory limits are fully investigated, with corrective actions put in place and are reported to the DWI.