“Safe” vs “Regulated” vs “Detectable” Contaminant Levels

The “Safe” Level (MCLG or Maximum Concentration Level Goal)

http://www.agswater.com/mclg.html

The maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, over a lifetime, and which allows an adequate margin of safety for all susceptible populations (infants, children, the elderly, those with other health problems). In the USA the MCLG for ARSENIC & LEAD is ZERO – NO SAFE LEVEL.

The “Regulated” Level (MAC or Maximum Acceptable Contaminant)

The maximum level which may be DETECTED with the crude technology and treatment techniques currently available to most municipalities but DOES NOT PROTECT all citizens.

The “Detection” Level

The level of a contaminant which a municipality is able to detect is limited. Health Canada explains these limits in available treatment technology (http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-serm/pubs/water-eau/committee-31-comite/chemical-chimiques-eng.php). The levels of these CONTAMINANTS CAN BE MEASURED BEFORE DILUTION into our drinking water to find out how much we are adding.

A SERIES OF UNFORTUNATE EVENTS

UNFORTUNATELY, municipalities do NOT measure contaminants BEFORE DILUTION.

UNFORTUNATELY, Health Canada HAS NOT established an MCLG or “SAFE DOSE” for drinking water contaminants such a fluoride, arsenic, and lead.

UNFORTUNATELY, the “average” arsenic content of drinking water is INCREASED by at least 10% from the addition of fluoridation chemicals (1 ppb) from phosphate fertilizer manufacturers in CHINA and Florida

UNFORTUNATELY, these changes are NOT DETECTABLE with the crude technology currently available to most municipalities.

UNFORTUNATELY, 0.5 ppb arsenic increases the risk for cancer, (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1566462/) but these changes are NOT DETECTABLE with the crude detection techniques currently available to most municipalities so that the public may be informed about these VERY REAL CANCER RISKS.