



Glossary:

Hard water - Water with a high concentration of dissolved minerals especially calcium making it difficult to lather with soap.

Microbiological contaminants - Bacterial pathogens, viruses, protozoans and algae responsible for food borne illness.

Ozonation - The treatment of waste water with ozone for the purpose of disinfecting it.

Blanching - A mild heat treatment given to fruits and vegetables for a short time with either steam or water to inactivate certain enzymes.

Turbidity - Turbidity is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by large number of individual particles that are usually invisible to the naked eye. The turbidity of water is based upon the comparison of the amount of light passing through a given water sample with that passing through a standard sample.

Hard water - Hard water is the water that has high concentration of minerals (Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+}). The total water hardness is calculated by the sum of molar concentrations of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} in mol/L or mmol/L units.

Alkalinity - Alkalinity is the chemical measurement of the ability of water to neutralize acids.

Nephelometric turbidity units - The unit for measurement of turbidity.