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## What is TDS?

TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) is organic and inorganic materials that are dissolved in water.

Water naturally tries to dissolve items with which it comes in contact, thereby creating TDS. TDS can be comprised of dissolved minerals and metals from rocks and the earth, runoff from farming or residential developments and infrastructure, such as pipes - which is frequently how lead is introduced into water. TDS is most often expressed in milligrams per **litre** of water (mg/L) or as parts per million (ppm).

## Why Should You Filter TDS from Water?

All TDS is not bad, but it can be. For example, minerals are good and essential to health, but heavy metals, like lead, are not. Excessive TDS can be harmful to humans, which is why the EPA generally considers drinking water with a TDS level below 500 ppm safe to drink. We have found that water with TDS over 250 ppm often tastes metallic, salty and even bitter.

## How to Reduce TDS?

Reverse Osmosis Filtration (or RO) is a highly effective water purification technology for reducing the amount of dissolved solids in drinking water. During the RO process, water is pushed through a semi-permeable membrane to filter out very small particles, including dirt, sand, salts, bacteria, fluoride, and micro-granular particles.

Quench requires RO purification filtration to customers who rely on potable well water, or whose tap water exceeds TDS levels of 300 ppm and recommends for those with TDS levels over 250 ppm.

### TDS particles can include:

- Silt
- Metals
- Salts
- Minerals
- Calcium
- Sodium
- Potassium
- Nitrates
- Pesticides



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