

Residential Water Treatment Systems: Pros and Cons

If your well water results exceed recommended standards, the Health Department recommends treating the water to reduce the contaminant. Each method of treatment has advantages and disadvantages which are summarized below. "Demand Initiated Regeneration" softeners and point-of-use reverse osmosis reduce the negative effects of water treatment.

Treatment system	Advantages	Disadvantages
Softener	Commonly used	Requires adding salt to the
		system regularly
	Simple system	Water can taste salty if not
		operated properly
	Provides softer water	Elevates sodium in drinking
		water, consult your physician if
	Effective for removing iron and	you are on a sodium restricted
	manganese	diet
	, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Requires disposal of
		backwash water. Connection to a
		"BAT" nitrogen reducing septic
		tank voids the manufacturer's
		warranty.
		Disposal of backwash into
		the ground may further increase
		total dissolved solids and
		dissolved metals in the
		groundwater.
Reverse Osmosis	Removes most chemicals	Can increase water usage in
		the residence by 50% or more of
		the amount treated. The
		additional water usage could
		overload the septic system.
		Membranes need to be
		replaced periodically.
		Water treated by Reverse
		Osmosis can corrode plumbing.
Carbon Filtration	Removes most chemicals	Carbon requires regular
		replacement.
		Requires the use of
		ultraviolet light or chlorine
		before the carbon filter.

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