



**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

In the test result table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

*Action Level (AL)* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* – the “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* – the “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* – the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* – the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

*TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)* – compounds formed during the chlorination (disinfection) of drinking water.

*Haloacetic Acids (HAA)* – a group of disinfection by-products formed during chlorination.

The Township of Falls Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	Sample Year	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Turbidity (NTU)	N	0.08 (b)	0.05---0.13	N/A	2019	TT	Soil Runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1		0	2019	5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or E.Coli	N	0		0	2019	0	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	N	0.069 **	0.0---0.241	1.3	2019	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.56 (b)	0.22---0.96	2	2019	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	N	0.50 **	0---9.8	0	2019	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	1.18	0.0---1.6	10	2019	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.019		2	2019	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.0		100	2018	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
TTHM, Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N	46.26 (b)	18.8---83.2	0	2019	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5, Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N	20.29 (b)	0.0---42.9	0	2019	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Combined Radium (pCi/L)		0.7427		0	2015	5	
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MRDL	Sample Year	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.57 (b)	0.08---1.46	4	2019	4	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Other Chemicals</b>							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N	1.80 (b)	1.2---2.3	N/A	2019	TT	Leaching from vegetation
Total Dissolved Carbon (ppm)	N	1.5 (b)	1.2---1.8	NR	2019	NR	Leaching from vegetation
Alkalinity (ppm)	N	41.3 (b)	31---64	NR	2019	NR	Erosion of natural deposits

(b) Year Average

\*\* 90<sup>th</sup> percentile

NR – Not Regulated