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Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo tradúzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda

Water System information

Water System Name:	Falls Water Co., Inc.	PWS ID#: 7100030
Water System Operator:	Tony Wise	
Population Served:	18,300	5545 Connections
Date of CCR Distribution:	May 20, 2020	For Calendar Year: 2019

Water Sources

a. Source Deep Wells into Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer

Water Contamination Source

a. Source: None Are Known

Special Compliance Violations

No notices of any violations.

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. Falls Water Co. Inc. 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 1st to December 31st, 2019. Some of our data in the tables are more than one year old, since certain chemical contaminants are monitored less than once a year. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA and State drinking water regulations.

Definitions

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a 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.

Health Information

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, pond, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activitiy. Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, *such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
Pesticides and herbicide, *which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.*
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead Informational Statement (Health effects and ways to reduce exposure)

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ***Falls Water Co. Inc.*** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Microbial Contaminants	Highest # Positive in a Month	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	>1	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	*	0	NO	Human and animal fecal waste

***Compliance with the Fecal Coliform/E.coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing.**

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.2	.1 - .2	2019	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.	See About Chlorine below.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	0	0	Sep 2019	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	See About TTHMs below.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	N/A	60	0	0	Sep 2019	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	See About HAAs below.

Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	0	3.21	2018	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	See About Alpha Emitters below.
Combined Radium (226 & 228)	N/A	5	0	.227	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	See About Combined Radium (226 & 228) below
Combined Uranium	0	30	1.1	1.89	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	See About Combined Uranium below.

Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Arsenic (ppb)**	0	10	0	0	Sept 2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	See About Arsenic below.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.069	0.132	Sept 2019	NO	Natural occurring	See About Barium below.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	0.4	Sept 2019	NO	Natural occurring	See About Fluoride below.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	1.65	2.35	Sept 2019	NO	Run off from fertilizer	See About Nitrates below.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0	2	Sept 2019	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.	See About Selenium below.

Inorganic Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites above Action Level	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	May 2019	2	15	0	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	May 2019	0.132	1.3	1.3	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Health Effects Language	Lead	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.					
	Copper	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.					

n/a: not applicable **nd**: not detectable at testing limit **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter **pCi/1**: picocuries per liter (a Measure of radiation) **mrems/yr:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

About Alpha Emitters: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

About Arsenic: Some people who drink water that contains arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

About Barium: Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
About Chlorine: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Total Coliform: Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliform bacteria found in two or more samples is a warning of potential problems and usually triggers a precautionary boil notice.
About Combined Radium (226 & 228): Some people who drink water that contains radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
About Combined Uranium: Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
About Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
About HAAs: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six month of age. When levels approach 10 ppm, ask for advice from your care provider about blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of well construction, usage, rainfall, and local contamination.
About Selenium: Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines or liver.
About TTHMs: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Scott Bruce or Tony Wise. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact us or schedule an appointment to meet with us.