340 Freed Rd
Harleysville, Pa 19438

Drinking Water Test

Bacteria

The most likely source of acute waterborne disease. Toxic bacteria may enter the water supply from human or animal wastes or natural sources. Multiplying rapidly, they may release a variety of potent, damage-causing molecules called endotoxins.

Lead

Lead from pipes can leach into household water used for drinking, cooking, and washing. Many homes and buildings have pipes and plumbing fixtures that contain lead. Lead can leach from pipes into household water, making this plumbing a major source of water contamination and a potential source of toxic lead poisoning. Lead is so toxic that even very low levels may be dangerous. Lead consumption and poisoning has been linked to many serious illnesses, especially in young children. Lead can harm mental and physical development and may cause brain abnormalities, kidney damage and hypertension. As with other water contaminants, the risks of lead damage are much greater for children than for adults…families should be particularly concerned about the health of the water supply. Consumers should test lead levels at each faucet in the home, especially if the plumbing fixtures could be from the 1980's or older.

Pesticides

Atrazine and simazine are two of the most commonly found pesticides in drinking water .Pesticides have been linked in scientific studies to increased cancer rates and chronic illness. Exposure has also been suspected to cause deficiencies in the immune system, reproductive problems, birth defects and Parkinson's disease.

Nitrates and Nitrites

A common yet incredibly harmful pollutant especially to children and small animals. When animal and human wastes or field fertilizers come into contact with water, they show up as nitrates and nitrites. Both are serious contaminants because they affect the very core of human life- birth and the development of young life.

Chlorine

The consumption of chlorine in very small amounts most likely will not cause you serious harm. What may be harmful, however are the by-products, including chloroform, that chlorine produces when mixed with organic matter.

Hardness

Water hardness is primarily caused by calcium and magnesium compounds. These chemicals are not easily detected, but the numerous negative effects can be unpleasant and costly. When you have hard water, it can take twice as much soap to do your laundry.

pH

Knowing the ph level of your water can help you prevent secondary effects. If the acidity of your water is too high, corrosion can leach out lead from pipes and plumbing as well as damage your water supply system and water heater.

Alkalinity

Alkalinity is water's capacity to resist acidic changes in pH, essentially alkalinity is water's ability to neutralize acid. ... A water body with a high level of alkalinity (which is different than an alkaline water body) has higher levels of calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, which can decrease the water's acidity.

Copper

Copper is a naturally occurring metal found in rock, soil, water, and sediment. Pure copper is red orange but becomes blue-green when exposed to air and water. For centuries, humans have used it to produce copper alloys including brass and bronze. Today, copper is widely used in the production of many items including pennies, electrical wiring, and plumbing materials such as household water pipes.

Iron

Iron is not hazardous to health, but it is considered a secondary or aesthetic contaminant. Essential for good health, iron helps transport oxygen in the blood. Most tap water in the United States supplies approximately 5 percent of the dietary requirement for iron. Concentrations of iron as low as 0.3 mg/L will leave reddish brown stains on fixtures, tableware and laundry that are very hard to remove. When these deposits break loose from water piping, rusty water will flow through the faucet.

Water Test Desired Values

EPA maximum contaminant levels or guideline standards

1. Bacteria	None
2. Lead	Below 15 ppb
3. Pesticides (atrazine/simazine)	Below 3 ppb atrazine Below 4 ppb simazine
4. Total Nitrate/Nitrite	Below 10.0 ppm
5. Nitrite	Below 1.0 ppm
6. Total Chlorine	Below 4 ppm
7. pH	6.5 to 8.5
8. Total Hardness	50 ppm or less
9. Alkalinity	Below 180 ppm
10. Copper	Below 1.3 ppm
11. Iron	Below .3 ppm

Data Info

Client: _Jacquelyn Maurer_____ Water Source __Kitchen_Sink_

808 Ridge Rd Telford, Pa 18969 Date: 02/25/2020

1. Bacteria (Positive or Negative)__NEG___ 2. Lead (Positive or Negative)_NEG____

3. Pesticides (Positive or Negative)__NEG___ 4. Total Nitrate/Nitrite ____0_____

5. Nitrite __0_____ 6. Chlorine_____0_____

7. pH____8_____ 8. Hardness_____0____

9. Alkalinity 120___ 10. Copper __0.3

11. Iron 0

NOTE: If your water tests outside the desired values, call: The **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at:1 800 426-4791

This test was completed in accordance with local requirements.

Bob Johnson