

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring/testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, 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 activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil or gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.
- 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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West Grove Borough
117 Rosehill Ave
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We at the West Grove Borough Water Distribution System work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you have questions
please call our office at
610-869-2792

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
West Grove Borough
Water Distribution System
PWSID 1150105

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

We are pleased to present to you the year 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is three groundwater wells that draw from the Wissahickon Schist. Well #3 is located off Evergreen Avenue toward Harmony Park; well #7 is located off Locust Road; and well #4 is located in Harmony Park off Harmony Road. During 2016, well #4 was not utilized as a source of water.

Our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements; however, if you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact Timothy Nichols, Superintendent of Public Works, at (610) 869-2792. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings held at 7:30 PM on the first Wednesday of the month at the Borough Hall located at 117 Rosehill Avenue.



West Grove Borough
610-869-2792

West Grove Borough routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Therefore, the date range for test results has been noted on the sampling results table.

In this table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with, so we have provided the following definitions:
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
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.
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.

TEST RESULTS

Chemical Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (IOF), ppm 2015	N	0.0	n/a	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, ppm 2016	N	7.3	6.5 - 7.3	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite, ppm 2016	N	0.0	n/a	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead, ppm 2016	N	0.04	0.000-0.035	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper, ppm 2016	N	0.41	0.14 - 1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Barium (IOB), ppm 2015	N	0.047	0.036-0.047	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (IOC), ppb 2015	N	0	0 - 0	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane, ppb 2014	N	0.0	n/a	200	200	Run off / leaching from soil fungant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Halooacetic Acids (HAA), ppb 2016	N	0	n/a	n/a	60	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection.
TTTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) ppb 2016	N	3.8	0.58-3.8	n/a	80	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine, ppm 2016	N	1.18	0.0 - 2.13	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb 2016	N	2.8	n/a	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Radioactive Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined uranium, ppb 2015	N	0	n/a	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha/Incl. Radon & Uranium, pCi/L 2015	N	4.9	1.9 - 4.9	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Health Effects Nitrate levels were detected above the contaminant level of 5 but below the MCL of 10. Nitrate in drinking water, at levels above 10 ppm, is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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 (800-426-4791).