



**2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
West Grove Borough
Water Distribution System
PWSID #: 1150105**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó 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.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

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 Greg McCummings, Borough Manager, 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.

SOURCES OF WATER:

- Well #3 – Evergreen Street, West Grove Borough – Groundwater
- Well #7 – Oakland Avenue, West Grove Borough – Groundwater
- Well #4 – Harmony Road, West Grove Borough – Groundwater (Back-Up)
- Emergency Interconnection with Chester Water Authority

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).

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

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, 2021. 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.

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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 (MCLG) – The level of 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 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Mrem/year=millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

ppm= parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq= parts per quadrillion, or micrograms per liter

ppt= parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (VOC)	70	70	0.6	0-0.6	ppb	2023	N	Discharge from industrial chemical facilities
Tetrachloroethylene (VOC)	5	0	2.8	0-2.8	ppb	2023	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Barium (IOC)	2	2	0.058	.53-.63	ppm	2021	N	Discharge of drilling wates; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	7.06	6.79-7.33	ppm	2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (THM)	80	n/a	0.55	0.5-0.6	ppb	2023	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tetrachloroethylene (VOC)	5	0	1.4	0-2.8	ppb	2023	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Gross Alpha	15	0	4	4	pCi/L	2021	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-226	5	0	0.49	0.49	pCi/L	2015	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium (IOC)	100	100	2.5	2.5	ppb	2021	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.3	1.13-1.46	Mg/L	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	n/a	0.59	.53-.65	ppb	2023	N	By-Product of Drinking Water Chloronation

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual								
Entry Point	Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
102	Chlorine	0.50	0.46	0.46-1.95	ppm	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
103	Chlorine	0.50	0.67	0.67-2.05	ppm	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	1	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.582	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

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.

Information about Lead: 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. West Grove Borough Public Water System 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 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>.

Violations: We are required to monitor your drinking water for chlorine residual at end points in the system on a weekly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. There were no violations during 2023.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 materials, 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 run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- 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 Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at (800-426-2791).