

LONDON GROVE TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 1150165



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

This report shows your water quality and describes what it means. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Karen Linaweaver at 610-345-0300. We want you to be informed about your water supply. To learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings or visit our website at www.londongrove.org. LGTMA meetings are held the 1st Monday of the month with the exceptions of holidays.

WATER SOURCE

Chester Water Authority (CWA)

Source water assessment information for Chester Water Authority can be found at <http://chesterwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/CCR2018.pdf> or by requesting a CWA source water assessment from the PA DEP Regional Office Records Management Unit at 484-250-5900.

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 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 run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, The EPA and DEP prescribe 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 (800-426-4791).

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 also available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

MONITORING YOUR WATER

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. The following tables show monitoring results for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. 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. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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 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 contaminants.

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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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.

NTU- nephelometric turbidity unit (a measure of water clarity)

ppm – parts per million

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

mg/L – milligrams per liter

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not Detected

NE: Not Established

CHESTER WATER AUTHORITY SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Results	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT	TT	0.07	0.02-0.9	ntu	N	Soil Runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.80 (Highest)	0.4-0.8	ppm	N	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	9 (Highest)	1 - 9	ppm	N	Source water contaminate from fertilizer use
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03 (Highest)	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	TT	NA	% Removal Required 35 - 45 % Removal Achieved 42 - 56	# Quarters Out of Compliance 0	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment
Chloramines	MRDL OF 4	MRDL of 4	2.0 (Highest)	2.0 – 3.1 Range of Results	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	Minimum Disinfectant residual required 0.2		2.4 (Lowest)	1.9 – 2.4 Range of Detections			
Total Trihalomethanes	An avg of 80		54	24 - 75	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	An avg of 60		47	20 – 80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0.7 (Highest)	NA	%	N	Naturally present in the environment
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Atrazine	3	3	0.2 (Highest)	ND – 0.2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

SPECIAL NITRATE EDUCATION

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 for advice from your health care provider.

LONDON GROVE TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY SAMPLE RESULTS

	MCL	MCLG	Average	Range	Dates	Violation	
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.71	0.54– 0.82	Monthly 1/2018-12/2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
(HAA5) ppb Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	13	0-60	Annual 2018	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
(TTHM) ppb Total Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	29	27-58	Annual 2018	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Coliform	More than 1 positive sample	0	N/A	0-0	Monthly 1/2018-12/2018	N	Present in the environment.

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	LGTMA Water	Units	# of Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2013)	AL=15	0	0	See Note Below	20	N	Home water pipes
Copper (2013)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.49	See Note Below	20	N	Home water pipes

NOTE: * LGTMA's Lead and Copper sample requirements are for every three years (2019). Testing dates were between 6/1/2017 through 9/30/17

SPECIAL LEAD EDUCATION

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).