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 (μg/L)  mg/L – milligrams per liter

NA: Not applicable  ND: Not Detected  NE: Not Established
## CHESTER WATER AUTHORITY SAMPLE RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Contaminant</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.02-0.9</td>
<td>ntu</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Soil Runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.80 (Highest)</td>
<td>0.4-0.8</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Water additive that promotes strong teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9 (Highest)</td>
<td>1 - 9</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Source water contaminate from fertilizer use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.03 (Highest)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>% Removal Required</td>
<td>2.0 – 3.1</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloramines</td>
<td>MRDL of 4</td>
<td>MRDL of 4</td>
<td>2.0 (Highest)</td>
<td>2.0 – 3.1</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>An avg of 80</td>
<td>An avg of 80</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>24 - 75</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids</td>
<td>5% of monthly samples are positive</td>
<td>0.7 (Highest)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic Organic Chemicals</td>
<td>ND – 0.2</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>Runoff from herbicide used on row crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

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

### Contaminants

- **Lead (2013)**
  - MCL: AL=15
  - MCLG: 0
  - Units: See Note Below
  - # of Sites: 20
  - Violation of TT Y/N: N
  - Sources of Contamination: Home water pipes

- **Copper (2013)**
  - MCL: AL=1.3
  - MCLG: 1.3
  - Units: 0.49
  - # of Sites: 20
  - Violation of TT Y/N: N
  - Sources of Contamination: Home water pipes

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**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).