



Water Quality Report 2022

PWS ID# 6430040

Borough of

Grove City
PENNSYLVANIA

123 West Main Street
Grove city, Pa. 16127

To Our Residents

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or speak with someone who understands it.)

Water System Information

We are once again proud to present to you our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January 1 through December 31, 2022. Over the years we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Our Water Source

The Borough of Grove City customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from three ground water well sources. The wells draw from the upper and lower Connoquenessing sandstone and the Burgoon sandstone formations.

Important Health Information

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. The US EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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).

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. The Borough 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 and 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 can be found at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sampling Results

During the past years we have taken water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.



Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is bacteria and other micro-organisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food, on our skin, in our bodies, and in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us, and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacteria form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Last year we tested 144 samples for coliform bacteria. All our samples for 2022 tested negative for coliform bacteria.

Our Future Commitment

To ensure that the Grove City area water supply is reliable and safe in the years to come, the Borough has made a financial commitment toward moving our source water location and upgrading our treatment facilities. Well head protection is very important to us and the future of Grove City. The Borough plans to relocate our water source to Memorial Park. This 214-acre park will secure a buffer zone around the source water that our residents can feel confident about and is a location that meets stringent well head protection requirements.

The Borough completed the permitting and bidding phases for the new treatment plant in 2022. We drilled a new well near the site of the new treatment plant and constructed well control houses at all three well sites. Construction of the new plant was approved to start in December 2022, with an expected completion date of June 2024.



Around Your Home Keep Fire Hydrants and Water Meters Accessible

Residents of the Borough are asked to help ensure there is easy access to fire hydrants and water meters located on their property. In the event of a fire, it is crucial the emergency responders can identify and access fire hydrants. Easy access to your water meter enables the Borough's employees to perform repairs and provide routine maintenance in a quick and efficient manner.

Does the Borough Add Fluoride to the Water?

Water Treatment at the Borough does not include any fluoride addition to the water. Our water does contain fluoride (0.25mg/l) which occurs naturally from erosion of natural deposits. The Maximum Contaminate level for fluoride is 2mg/l.

Facts About Water!

- A person can live about a month without food, but only about a week without water.
- The average cost for water supplied to a home in the U.S. is about \$2.00 for 1,000 gallons, which equals about 5 gallons for a penny.
- Nearly 97% of the world's water is salty or otherwise undrinkable. Another 2% is locked in ice caps and glaciers. That leaves just 1% for all humanity's needs: all its agricultural, residential, manufacturing, community, and personal needs.
- Nearly a billion people worldwide have limited access to clean water.
- A small drip from a faucet can waste as much as 34 gallons of water a day.
- In the United States, an estimated \$1 trillion in investments is needed to keep up with demand of water in the next 25 years.

Definitions and Abbreviations

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

90th percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at 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. MCLGs 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in the 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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A treatment technique is 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. (ug/L)

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter.(pg/l)

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.(ng/l)

Table of Detected Contaminants 2022

Radionuclide	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Sources of Contamination	
Radium 226 (2019)	No	pCi/l	5	N/A	2.14	2.14-2.14	Breakdown of Uranium	
Copper & Lead	Violation	Units	(AL)	MCLG	90th. Percentile Value	# of Sites above AL	Sources of Contamination	
Copper (2022)	No	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.249	0	Corrosion of	
Lead (2022)	No	ppm	15	0	0	0	household plumbing	
Nitrate & Nitrite	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Sources of Contamination	
Nitrate	No	ppm	10	10	0.0	0-0.00	Agricultural & fertilizer run	
Nitrite	No	ppm	10	10	0.0	0-0.00	off and naturally occurring	
Inorganics	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Sources of Contamination	
Barium (2021)	No	ppm	2	2	0.176	0.131-0.176	Metal that occurs naturally as Barite(Barium Sulfate)	
Fluoride (2021)	No	ppm	2	2	0.32	0.21-0.32	Anion that occurs naturally as fluorite	
Chromium (2021)	No	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.00262	0.00262-0.00262	Chromium is found naturally in rocks, plants, soil and volcanic dust, and animals.	
Nickel (2021)	No	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.00278	0-0.00278	Nickel is a chemical element and abundant on Earth, most notably the planet's iron/nickel core	
Disinfection	Violation	Units	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Sources of Contamination	
Chlorine	No	ppm	4	4	1.33	0.99-1.33	Water additives to control microbes	
Entry Points			Minimum			Lowest Level Detected	Range	
Disinfection Residuals			Disinfection			and	of	
Chlorine	Violation	Units	Residual			Date of Lowest Detect	Detects	
Entry Point 101	No	ppm	0.4			1.09 (06/29/2022)	1.09-1.88	Water additives to control
Entry Point 102	No	ppm	0.4			0.86 (08/25/2022)	0.86-1.57	microbes
Disinfection	Violation	Units	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Sources of Contamination	
By-Products								
Dichloroacetic Acids	No	ppb	60	N/A	0.00	0-0.00	By-products of drinking water	
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	ppb	60	N/A	14.6	0.0-14.6	By-products of drinking water	
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	ppb	60	N/A	0.00	0-0.00	By-products of drinking water	
TRIHALOMETHANES	No	ppb	80	N/A	18.9	10.6-18.9	water disinfection	

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment of our source water was completed in 2004 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to former and active industrial sites, previous coal mining, and leaks in underground storage tanks. Overall, our source has little risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the assessment are available by writing to the Borough Manager at: 123 West Main Street, Grove City, PA 16127 and will be available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (keyword: "DEP source water").

Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Meadville Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 814-332-6942.

Community Participation

We want you to be informed so if you have any questions regarding this report or concerns with your water utility, please contact the Water Treatment Plant Superintendent at 724-458-9440 or the Borough Manager: Borough of Grove City, 123 West Main Street, Grove City, PA 16127 or call 724-458-7060. Also, our regularly scheduled council meetings are the third Monday of each month at 7:00pm in the Borough Building.

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 storm water runoff, 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production and mining activities.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the quantity of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least tiny amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 1-800-426-4791.

