



Water Quality Report 2025

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, 2025. 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does 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 that 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 139 samples for coliform bacteria. All our samples for 2025 tested negative for coliform bacteria.

Our Future Commitment

To ensure that the Grove City area water supply is dependable and safe in the years to come, the Borough has moved our source water location and treatment facilities 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 construction of our new Water Treatment Plant in Memorial Park in 2025. The new plant utilizes three new wells also located in Memorial Park that supply water to the new plant. The new plant will provide the highest quality water to the entire Borough as well as several surrounding communities.



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 that 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 for 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% are 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)

2025

Table of Detected Contaminates

Radionuclide	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Sources of Contamination
Gross Alpha Part. (2023)	No	pCi/L	15	N/A	4.64	0-4.64	Breakdown of Uranium
Gross Alpha Part. (2025)	No	pCi/L	15	N/A	4.18	0-4.18	Breakdown of Uranium
Radium 226	No	pCi/L	5	N/A	1.78	1.46-1.78	Breakdown of Uranium
Radium 228	No	pCi/L	5	N/A	1.06	0-1.06	Breakdown of Uranium
Copper & Lead	Violation	Units	(AL) MCL	MCLG	90th. Percentile Valve	# of Sites above AL	Sources of Contamination
Copper (2025)	No	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.221	0.10-.221	Corrosion of
Lead (2025)	No	ppm	15	0	1.69	0-1.69	household plumbing
Nitrate & Nitrite	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	No	ppm	10	10	0	0	Agricultural & fertilizer run
Nitrite	No	ppm	10	10	0	0	off and naturally occurring
Inorganics	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Sources of Contamination
Barium (2024)	No	ppm	2	2	0.178	0.136-0.178	Metal that occurs naturally as Barite(Barium Sulfate)
Fluoride (2024)	No	ppm	2	2	0.28	0.18-0.28	Anion that occurs naturally as fluorite
Chromium (2024)	No	ppb	100	100	4.06	3.69-4.06	Chromium is found naturally in rocks, plants, and soil.
Nickel (2024)	No	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.32	2.10-2.32	Nickel ia a chemical element and found in the earth's crust and core. It occurs naturally in water and soil.
Disinfection	Violation	Units	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	No	mg/l	4	4	1.51	1.05-1.51	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	mg/l	0.4	1.32 (3/19/2025)		1.32-1.79	
Entry Point 102	No	mg/l	0.4	0.61 (9/22/2025)		0.61-1.68	
Entry Point 103	No	mg/l	0.4	0.80 (8/21/2025)		0.80-2.00	
Disinfection	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detects	Sources of Contamination
By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids							By-products of drinking water
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	ppb	60	N/A	1.34	0-1.34	disinfection.
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	ppb	60	N/A	2.47	1.02-2.47	""
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	ppb	60	N/A	0.25	.012-.025	""
Haloacetic Acids	No	ppb	60	N/A	4.97	0-4.97	""
Trihalomethanes	No	ppb	80	N/A	29.2	13.7-29.2	""
Chloroform	No	ppb	80	N/A	7.68	1.55-7.68	""
Bromoform	No	ppb	80	N/A	6.5	2.73-6.50	""
Bromodichloromethane	No	ppb	80	N/A	12.20	3.53-12.2	""
Chlorodibromomethane	No	ppb	80	N/A	14.2	5.09-14.2	""
Trihalomethanes	No	ppb	80	N/A	40.6	12.9-40.6	""

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"). **The Borough is working with PRWA and DEP to develop a new Source Water Protection Plan for the new Memorial Park treatment plant.**

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 on 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, 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, 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 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.

Protect Our Water Source



Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Lithium in Drinking Water

Lithium is a naturally occurring element and may be found in higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particularly in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western U.S. where geologic formations contain lithium salts.

Lithium, in various formulations, has numerous commercial uses including as a pharmaceutical drug, an industrial chemical catalyst, a sanitizing agent for swimming pools and hot tubs, and increasingly, as a component of lithium-ion batteries for electronics and electric vehicles.

Lithium is likely present in a variety of foods (such as cereal grains, leafy vegetables, and root crops), but it is not clear which foods may be significant sources of dietary lithium. There are differing perspectives on whether lithium is beneficial in small amounts. The U.S. has no current recommended dietary allowance for lithium.

UCMR 5: The EPA is required every five years to publish monitoring requirements for priority contaminants that may be present in drinking water and do not have EPA drinking water regulatory standards. Lithium is on the EPA Fifth Contaminant Candidate List, a priority list of drinking water contaminants that are known or anticipated to occur in PWSs and may require future regulations.

The EPA does not currently have an EPA Health Advisory for Lithium in drinking water. The screening Reference Level of 10 ug/l is based on adverse effects observed in patients administered lithium therapeutically, **not** at levels expected to be found in drinking water.

Lithium cannot be removed by heating, boiling, or disinfecting water. Certain drinking water treatment approaches can reduce exposure. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has not established a standard for lithium in bottled water.

The EPA continues to assess the literature for health effects information, identify data gaps, and determine the need for future studies to improve our understanding of the possible health risks associated with lithium in public drinking water.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

PUBLIC NOTICE

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
FAILURE TO MONITOR**

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE
ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Dichloromethane

Our water system violated one or more drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2025 we failed to monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Dichloromethane	3/quarter	2	7/1-9/30/2025	7/1-9/30/2025

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

The Borough's contracted Laboratory coded one of the three required samples incorrectly resulting in that sample not being reported to DEP on time. Once we became aware of the incident the Laboratory corrected the coding problem and reported the result to DEP which resolved this issue.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact Cliff Torongeau at 724-458-9440 ext. 155.

Certified by:

Signature: _____

Date: 2/16/2026

Print Name and Title: Cliff Torongeau-Sperintendent

As a representative of the Public Water system indicated above, I certify that public notification addressing the above violation was distributed to all customers in accordance with the delivery requirements outlined in Chapter 25 PA



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: *This "Notice of Violation" was included in the Borough's 2025 Water Quality Report.*

PWS ID#: 6430040

Date distributed: April, 2026



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
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Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Lead & Copper

Our water system violated one or more drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2025 we failed to monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

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Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead	Every 6 months	40	7/1-12/31/2025	1/1-6/3/2026
Copper	Every 6 months	40	7/1-12/31/2025	1/1-6/30/2026

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

The Borough's new Water Treatment Plant went on-line in late August 2025. This new treatment plant incorporates three new Wells for the raw water source and DEP issued a new EP (Entry Point) for the plant. When a new EP is issued DEP requires "Initial EP testing" which included collecting 40 Lead & Copper samples every six months instead of the normal 20 samples every three years. The Borough had already completed the required 20 samples every three years sampling and assumed that the new EP sampling would start 1/1/2026. This assumption was incorrect, therefore The Borough did not collect the required 40 Lead & Copper samples for six month period of 7/1/2025 through 12/31/2025. The Borough will be collecting 40 Lead & Copper samples in the first six months and again in the last six months of 2026.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact Cliff Torongeau at 724-458-9440 ext. 155.

Certified by:

Signature: _____

Date: 2/16/2026



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

Print Name and Title: Cliff Torongeau-Superintendent

As a representative of the Public Water system indicated above, I certify that public notification addressing the above violation was distributed to all customers in accordance with the delivery requirements outlined in Chapter 25 PA Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: *This "Notice of Violation" was included in The Borough's 2005 Water Quality Report*

PWS ID#: .6430040

Date distributed: April, 2026