



2016 Annual

Water Quality Report

Coatesville
PWS ID: PA1150106



PENNSYLVANIA
AMERICAN WATER

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 if needed.

A Message from the Pennsylvania American Water President

Dear Valued Customer:



On behalf of all Pennsylvania American Water employees, I am pleased to share some very good news about the quality of your drinking water. This annual Water Quality Report is based on testing results between January and December 2016, and as you read it, you will see that we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all regulatory drinking water standards.

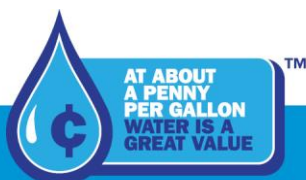
Water service from Pennsylvania American Water is an exceptional value when you consider the science, expertise, equipment and technology involved in bringing water from the source, treating it, and then delivering clean, safe water to your tap. What's more, our plant operators, water quality experts, engineers and maintenance crews work around the clock to make sure that quality water is always there when you need it.

Delivering reliable, high-quality water service also requires significant investment to replace and upgrade aging infrastructure. **In 2016 alone, we invested approximately \$309 million in system improvements across the Commonwealth.**

Water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development and our overall quality of life. Every Pennsylvania American Water employee takes this responsibility very seriously and works hard to keep quality water flowing not only today but well into the future. Please take the time to carefully review this report about the source and quality of your drinking water. We hope you agree that your water service is worth every penny.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey L. McIntyre
President, Pennsylvania American Water



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WE CARE ABOUT WATER. IT'S WHAT WE DO.®

Our Mark of Excellence

With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly-traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,700 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 15 million people in 47 states and Ontario, Canada. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.com.

Pennsylvania American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water utility in the state, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 2.3 million people.

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January through December 2016. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods of delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As regulations and drinking water standards become more stringent, it is our commitment to you to ensure compliance with these standards in an expeditious and cost-effective manner, while maintaining our objective of providing quality drinking water at an affordable price. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. To that end, 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.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please feel free to call our Customer Service Department at 1-800-565-7292.

Source Water Information

The Rock Run reservoir is the source of supply for the Coatesville service area. The Rock Run reservoir delivers up to 5 million gallons a day of water to the Rock Run water treatment plant for purification. Releases from Chambers Lake and stream flow from the West Branch of the Brandywine Creek can be transferred to the Rock Run reservoir to replenish the water supply during drought conditions. No water is purchased for use within the Coatesville system.

Protecting Your Water Source

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA-DEP) and Pennsylvania American Water (PAW) performed an assessment for the drinking water sources for the Coatesville system in February, 2003. An update to this assessment was completed in 2013 through PA-DEP's Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program. Annual meetings are scheduled with stakeholders sharing our watershed with the focus on protecting our natural water supplies.

A copy of the completed Source Water Assessment may be obtained by following the link below or by calling the Pennsylvania DEP at (717) 772-4048. Pennsylvania American Water encourages you to take an active part in protecting your water supply by participating in activities as they occur in your local area. If you are interested in learning more about Source Water Protection for your area, please contact the Water Quality Supervisor, Rebecca Mason, at 610-384-1776 ext: 2105.

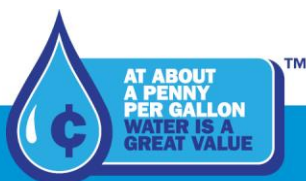
[Coatesville System Source Water Assessment Link](#)

We recognize that our best protection comes from customers, residents and businesses within our service area. That's why we've established a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word, including school education and community programs.

Here are a few ideas about how you can help:

Don't Dump: Please be aware, anything you put on the ground, down the drain in your home or into a storm sewer can make its way directly into waterways that may be a source for public water systems. Contact the Chester County Solid Waste Authority at (610) 273-3771 to find out how to properly dispose of household hazardous wastes, including unused prescription medicine.

Care for Your Car: Clean up oil spots left on driveways and parking lots by using cat litter or another absorbent material to soak up the spill and prevent polluting the environment. Sweep up the cat litter and put it in a sealed bag in the trash for disposal.



Other Water Quality Parameters of Interest

Is there lead in your water?

Although we regularly test lead levels in your drinking water, it is possible that lead and/or copper levels at your home are higher because of materials used in your plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels, run your faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your water; use cold water for cooking, drinking, or making baby formula; use low lead containing faucets; and when replacing or working on pipes, use lead-free solder. Lead-based solders are illegal in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania American Water remains in full compliance with all of the requirements dealing with lead in drinking water.

How hard is your water?

Hardness is a measure of the concentration of two minerals naturally present in water – calcium and magnesium. High hardness levels cause soap not to foam as easily as it would at lower levels. Hardness levels range around 81 ppm, or 5 grains per gallon of water.

How much sodium is in your water?

The sodium level is approximately 31 ppm.

What is the pH (acidity) range of your water?

Water leaving the treatment plant averages 7.5 pH units. A pH of 7.0 is considered neutral, neither acidic nor basic.

Is there fluoride in your water?

Pennsylvania American Water adds fluoride to a level of approximately 0.7 ppm to assist in prevention of dental cavities.

Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Program



In 2015, the Coatesville system earned the Directors Award from the Partnership for Safe Water Program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and other water-related organizations. The award honors utilities for achieving operational excellence by voluntarily optimizing their treatment facility operations and adopting more stringent performance goals that those required by federal and state drinking water standards. We are proud to report that the Coatesville System has met and exceeded the voluntary goals of the program.

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not billed customers of Pennsylvania American Water and therefore do not receive this report directly.

How to Contact Us

Additional copies of this report can be printed directly from this site (www.amwater.com/ccr/coatesville.pdf). Questions can be presented to our Customer Service Department at 1-800-565-7292. Added information can be gathered by viewing the following links on the Internet:

[Pennsylvania American Water Web Page](#)

[Pa. Department of Environmental Protection Web Page](#)

[U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Web Page](#)

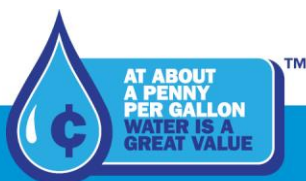
[Center for Disease Control Web Page](#)

[American Water Works Association Web Page](#)

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Pennsylvania American Water's treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern and the processes are controlled to provide maximum protection against microbial and viral pathogens which could be naturally present in surface and groundwater. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 may 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 available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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 may result from urban stormwater 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 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the US. Although *Cryptosporidium* can be removed through commonly-used filtration methods, US EPA issued a new rule in 2006 that requires systems with higher *Cryptosporidium* levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. The Coatesville system monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in its raw source water in 2008. Sample results did not show that additional treatment is required.

In October 2016, the Rock Run Plant began a second round of *Cryptosporidium* monitoring. This monitoring will be completed in October of 2018. As of December 2016, test results show a presence of *Cryptosporidium* in the raw water sources, however concentrations do not show a need to provide additional treatment.

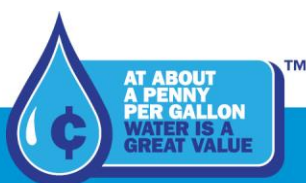
Nitrate

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.

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. Pennsylvania American Water 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 by following the link below:

[U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Web Page on Lead](#)



How to Read This Table

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2016 or year prior. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (goal may be set lower than what is allowed). **Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** shows the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. **Typical Source** shows where the substance usually originates.

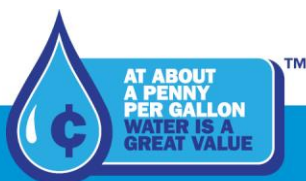
Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of 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 contamination.
- **NA:** Not applicable
- **ND:** Not detected
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.
- **pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water.
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.
- **SS:** Single sample
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **%:** means percent
- **90th Percentile:** The highest concentration of lead or copper in tap water that is exceeded by 10 percent of the sites sampled during a monitoring period. This value is compared to the lead and copper action levels (AL) to determine whether an AL has been exceeded.

Water Quality Statement

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2016. The Pennsylvania DEP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) set by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Pennsylvania DEP, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of each substance was present in the water.



Water Quality Results

Turbidity – A Measure of the Clarity of the Water at the Treatment Facility

Plant	Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measurement	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Rock Run	Turbidity (NTU)	2016	TT	NA	0.32	Yes	Soil runoff

Total Organic Carbon Removal - Measured at the Treatment Plant

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	TT	Range of Percent Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (% removal) ¹	2016	Meet EPA Removal Requirements	25 - 35	32 - 55	Yes	Naturally decaying vegetation

¹ Adequate removal of TOC may be necessary to control the unwanted formation of disinfection byproducts. Naturally occurring organic matter present in the source water can react with the disinfectants used at the treatment facility to form these byproducts.

Regulated Substances - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	2	2	0.83	0.35 - 0.83	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	10	10	3.12	SS	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfection Residual - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Minimum Disinfectant Residual Level Required by DEP	Lowest Level Detected	Range Low – High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2016	0.2	1.23	1.23 – 5.63	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Bacterial Test Results - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples per Month	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2016	Greater than 5.0% of monthly samples	Zero bacteria	5 %	Yes	Naturally present in the environment



Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0	31	2	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	1.3	31	0.099	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Other Regulated Compounds - Measured in the Distribution System

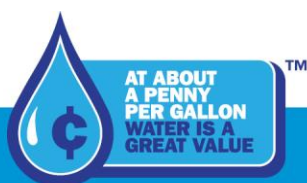
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Results	Range ³ Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppb) ²	2016	80	NA	58	29 - 66	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) ²	2016	60	NA	46	20 - 57	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chromium (ppb)	2015	100	100	0.4	0.3 – 0.6	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.

² Highest localized running annual average for individual sample points

³ Range represents sampling at individual sample points

Disinfectant Residual - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Result	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2016	4	4	2.63	1.46 – 2.63	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

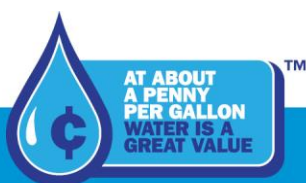


Unregulated Compounds - Measured on the Water in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL / MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Typical Source
Strontium (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	77	70 - 88	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
Chromium 6 or Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	0.21	0.11 – 0.29	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation.
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	0.3	0.2 – 0.4	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	148	73 - 240	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide

Unregulated Compounds - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL / MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Typical Source
Strontium (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	76	70 - 83	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
Chromium 6 or Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	0.18	0.13 – 0.21	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation.
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	153	69 - 260	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Vanadium	2015	Not regulated	0.35	0.3 – 0.4	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
1,4-Dioxane	2015	Not regulated	0.08	ND – 0.08	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos





**There's a lot more
to your water bill
than just water.**

When you turn on the tap, it's easy to see what your water bill buys. What's not as easy to see is what it takes to bring that water to your home. The miles of pipeline hidden below the ground. The facilities that draw water from the source. The plant where it's treated and tested. The scientists, engineers, and maintenance crews working around the clock to make sure that water is always there when you need it. Your water payments are helping to build a better tomorrow by supporting needed improvements that will keep water flowing for all of us—today and well into the future. All for about a penny a gallon.



**WE CARE ABOUT WATER. IT'S WHAT WE DO.
FIND OUT WHY YOU SHOULD, TOO, at amwater.com.**

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