



2016 Annual

Water Quality Report

Glen Alsace
PWS ID: PA3060088



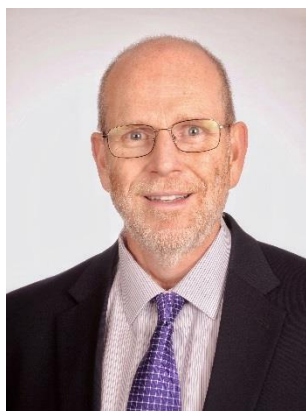
PENNSYLVANIA
AMERICAN WATER

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.

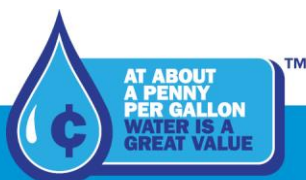
Water service from Pennsylvania American Water is an exceptional value when you consider the science, expertise, equipment and technology involved in bringing water from the source, treating it, and then delivering clean, safe water to your tap. What's more, our plant operators, water quality experts, 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

American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse publicly traded U.S. water and wastewater utility company. Marking its 130th anniversary this year, the company employs 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 source of supply for the Glen Alsace service area includes 11 ground water wells and two interconnections. Pennsylvania American Water purchases water from the Mount Penn Borough Municipal Authority and the Reading Area Water Authority.

Mount Penn Borough Municipal Authority's source of water supply is ground water wells. Reading Area Water Authority's source of water supply is Lake Ontelaunee, which is supplied from the Maiden, Saucony and Bailey Creeks. The combined water supply is distributed for residential, commercial, and industrial use.

Protecting Your Water Source

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Pennsylvania American Water completed an assessment of the drinking water sources for the Glen Alsace system in 2006 and updated the assessment through the PA-DEP's Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program in 2012. The assessment evaluated potential contaminant threats and susceptibility to the source waters used by the system. Although no man-made contaminants were detected, the water sources were considered most vulnerable to the following potential impacts: industrial discharge sites, agricultural runoff, and shallow on-site disposal systems. Annual meetings are scheduled with stakeholders sharing our watershed with the focus on protecting our natural water supplies.

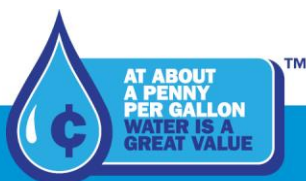
A copy of the completed Source Water Assessment may be obtained by following the link below or by calling the Pennsylvania DEP at (717) 772-4048. Pennsylvania American Water encourages you to take an active part in protecting your water supply by participating in activities as they occur in your local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

[Glen Alsace 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 Berks County Solid Waste Authority at (610) 478-6362 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. The average hardness level is 301 ppm, or 17 grains per gallon of water.

How much sodium is in your water?

The system range of sodium is 10 to 97 ppm.

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

The average system pH level is 7.4. A pH of 7.0 is considered neutral, neither acidic nor basic.

Is there fluoride in your water?

Pennsylvania American Water does not add fluoride to your water supply. Reading Area Water Authority and Mount Penn Water Authority do add fluoride to the water supply to maintain a level of 0.7 ppm.

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/glenalsace.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](#)

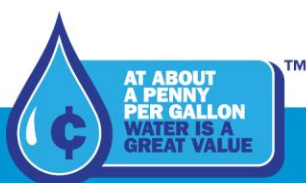
[Center for Disease Control Web Page](#)

[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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency'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.

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 at:

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

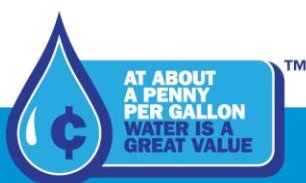
How to Read This Table

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

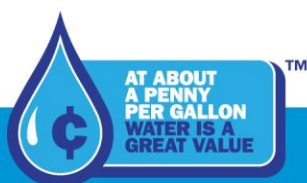
- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2015. 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

Monitoring Results for the PAW - Glen Alsace System

Regulated Substances - Measured on the Water Leaving the Glen Alsace Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2015	2	2	0.2	ND - 0.3	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2015 ¹	15	0	4.06	SS	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2011 ²	15	0	3.81	ND – 3.81	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2012 ¹	20	0	1.51	SS	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2011 ³	20	0	6.7	0.7 - 6.7	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2016	5	0	1.7	ND – 1.7	Yes	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	10	10	4.5	0.8 - 4.5	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	2016	10	0	3	0 - 3	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Total Chromium (ppb)	2014	100	100	2.2	ND - 2.2	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.

¹ Sampling conducted at Entry Point 104

² Sampling conducted at Entry Points 110, 111, 112

³ Sampling conducted at Entry Points 103, 111, 112, 114



Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - Measured on the Water Leaving the Glen Alsace Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Entry Point Location	Minimum Disinfectant Residual Level Required By DEP	Lowest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	Wells 1, 5, 7	0.40	0.48	0.48 - 1.78	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	Well 8	0.60	0.11 ⁴	0.11 – 1.80	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	Wells 9/9A	0.50	0.48 ⁴	0.48 - 1.46	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	Well 2A	0.50	0.42 ⁴	0.42 - 1.59	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	Wells 3/4	0.40	0.22 ⁴	0.22 – 1.55	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	Well DG6	0.50	0.17 ⁴	0.17 - 1.54	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	Well 12A	0.80	0.10 ⁴	0.10 - 1.80	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	Well DG11	0.40	0.33 ⁴	0.33 - 1.67	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	Well DG13	0.40	0.32 ⁴	0.32 - 1.59	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

⁴ Compliance is determined by the length of time the disinfection residual level falls below the minimum required level. The minimum disinfection residual was increased to above the required level within all established time frames in the appropriate amount of time, therefore, compliance was achieved.

Disinfectant Residual - Measured in the Glen Alsace Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Result	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	4	4	1.02	0.64 – 1.02	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Bacterial Test Results - Measured in the Glen Alsace Distribution System

Substance	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Number of Positive Samples per Month	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2016	1 positive sample during the month	Zero bacteria	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment



Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results - Measured in the Glen Alsace 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	30	3	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	1.3	30	1.115	2	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Other Regulated Compounds - Measured in the Glen Alsace Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Results	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2016	80	NA	54	2 - 93	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2016	60	NA	47	0 - 55	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Contaminant - Measured on the Water Leaving the Glen Alsace Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Secondary MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2016	500	497	265 - 497
Nickel (mg/L)	2015	0.2	0.007	ND - 0.007

Note: In 2016, the Glen Alsace System monitored for TDS at Wells 9/9A. High levels of TDS can affect the taste of your drinking water, but generally does not affect the safety of your drinking water. Pennsylvania American Water is providing this information to you and requests that you discuss any concerns you have with your physician.



Unregulated Compounds - Measured on the Water Leaving the Glen Alsace Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL / MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Use or Environmental Source
Molybdenum (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	4.63	ND - 10.8	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	0.73	ND - 2.7	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.
Strontium (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	413	31 – 1,711	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)	2014	Not regulated	0.45	0.03 - 3.29	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.
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	182	ND - 610	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chlorodifluoromethane (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	0.10	ND - 0.10	Chlorofluorocarbon; occurs as a gas, and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solvent, and in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers.
1,4 – Dioxane (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	0.12	ND - 0.13	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.



Unregulated Compounds - Measured on the Water in the Glen Alsace Distribution System

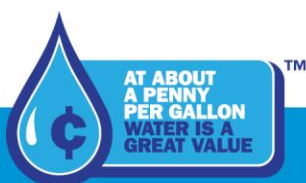
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL / MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Use or Environmental Source
Cobalt (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	1.1	ND - 1.1	Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicine and as a germicide
Molybdenum (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	1.4	ND - 1.7	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Strontium (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	303	2.9 – 1,710	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	0.62	ND - 2.9	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.
Chromium 6 or Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	Not regulated	0.46	ND - 2.26	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	2014	Not regulated	159	ND - 450	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.

Monitoring Results for the Reading Area Water Authority System

Turbidity – A Measure of the Clarity of the Water Leaving the Reading Area Water Authority Treatment Facility

Plant	Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measurement	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Reading Area Water Authority	Turbidity (NTU) ⁵	2016	TT	NA	0.085	Yes	Soil runoff

⁵ Pennsylvania American Water purchases water from the Reading Area Water Authority. All turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU in 100% of all samples taken for compliance on a monthly basis.



Total Organic Carbon Removal - Measured at the Reading Area Water Authority Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	TT	Range of Percent Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (Percent Removal) ⁶	2016	Meet EPA Removal Requirements	25 - 35	34 - 55	Yes	Naturally decaying vegetation

⁶ Adequate removal of TOC may be necessary to control the unwanted formation of chlorinated by-products. Naturally occurring organic matter present in the source water can react with the disinfectants used at the treatment facility to form these by-products.

Regulated Substances - Measured on the Water Leaving the Reading Area Water Authority Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	2	2	0.8	SS	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2016	2	2	0.018	SS	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L) ⁷	2014	5	0	3.2	SS	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	10	10	3.9	0 – 3.9	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

⁷ Combined Radium consists of Radium 226 and Radium 228. Results were no detection of Radium 226 and 3.2 pCi/L of Radium 228

Disinfectant Residual - Measured on the Water in the Reading Area Water Authority Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	4	4	2.7	1.9 - 2.7	Yes	Added as a disinfectant to the treatment process

RAWA had a late reporting violation for August 2016. When one sample in August 2016 tested positive for total coliform bacteria they also tested that sample for E. coli and no E. coli was detected. However, they reported the E. coli portion of this test on September 28th and it was due to be reported by September 10th.



Unregulated Substances - Measured on Water Leaving Reading Area Water Authority Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Chromium 6 or Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2013	Not regulated		0.10	0.04 - 0.18	Yes	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.
Chromium (ppb)	2013	Not regulated		0.10	ND - 0.31	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Strontium (ppb)	2013	Not regulated		121	104 - 131	Yes	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.

Monitoring Results for the Mount Penn Water Authority System

Regulated Substances - Measured on the Water Leaving the Mount Penn Water Authority Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	10	10	2.3	1.5 - 2.3	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2014	15	0	3.9	ND - 3.9	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) ⁸	2014	5	0	3.1	ND - 3.1	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	2	2	1.7	1.0 - 1.7	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

⁸ Combined Radium consists of Radium 226 and Radium 228. Results were no detection of Radium 226 and 3.1 pCi/L of Radium 228.



Disinfection Residual - Measured on the Water in the Mount Penn Water Authority Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved?	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	4	4	0.84	0.50 - 0.84	Yes	Added as a disinfectant to the treatment process

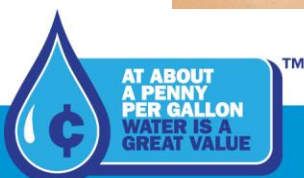
Mount Penn Water Authority is required to submit the lowest chlorine residual leaving the treatment facility each month. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however the DEP has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. Although E.coli was detected in one sample, we are not in violation of the E. coli MCL. Mount Penn Water Authority groundwater rule violations were also late reporting for chlorine residuals for Entry Point 101 and 102 Pump Stations.

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.

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