



2015 Annual

Water Quality Report

Penn System
PWS ID: PA3060069



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. As you read through our Annual Water Quality Report based on testing results between January and December 2015, you will see that we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. **Better yet, the price you pay for this high-quality water service remains about one penny per gallon.**

This is an exceptional value when you consider the science, expertise, equipment and technology that go into bringing water from the source and treating it, plus the miles and miles of pipe to deliver clean 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 maintain and upgrade aging infrastructure. **In 2015 alone, we invested approximately \$270 million in system improvements across the commonwealth.**

Water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development and our overall quality of life. This is a responsibility that Pennsylvania American Water employees take very seriously to ensure that quality water keeps flowing not only today but well into the future. Please take the time to review this report with its details about the source and quality of your drinking water. We hope you agree that your water service is worth every penny.

Sincerely,

Kathy L. Pape
President, President 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 2015. 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 supply of water for the Penn system is obtained from eight ground water wells located throughout the service area.

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. The water sources were considered most vulnerable to the following potential impacts: industrial discharge sites, agricultural runoff, and shallow on-site disposal systems.

Information on the Source Water Assessment may be obtained by calling the local office of 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, Jennifer Milakeve, at 610-404-1540 ext. 5904.

[Penn System 2006 Source Water Assessment Link](#)

[Penn System 2012 Updated Source Water Assessment Link](#)

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.



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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 from 100 ppm to 330 ppm, or 6 to 22 grains per gallon of water.

How much sodium is in your water?

The sodium level is approximately 5 to 97 ppm.

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

The average level is 7.3 pH units. 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.

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/penn.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.

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 2015 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

Regulated Substances - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	2	2	0.11	ND – 0.11	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Thallium (ppb)	2015	2	2	1.9	ND – 1.9	Yes	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2014	15	0	3.8	3.1 - 3.8	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	10	10	5.4	0.8 – 5.4	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium (ppb)	2015	100	100	1.60	ND – 3.3	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

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

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Minimum Disinfectant Residual Level Required by DEP	Entry Point Location	Lowest Level Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	0.40	Wells 12/13	0.52	0.52 – 1.48	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	0.70	Well 16	0.82	0.82 – 1.68	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	0.80	Well 18A	0.84	0.84 – 1.45	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	0.80	Well 19	0.84	0.84 – 1.54	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	0.70	Well 20	0.91	0.91 – 1.40	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	0.90	Well 21	0.25 ¹	0.25 – 1.50	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	0.70	Well 23	0.86	0.86 – 1.33	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	0.40	Well 28	0.63	0.63 – 1.38	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

¹ 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 the minimum set point for Well 21 in the appropriate amount of time, therefore, compliance was achieved.



Bacterial Test Results - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Number of Positive Samples per month	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2015	1 positive sample during the month	Zero bacteria	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant Residual - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Result	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	4	4	0.97	0.76 – 0.97	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

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)	2013	15	0	30	11	2	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	1.3	30	0.3	1	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	Results	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppb)	2015	80	NA	15	ND - 20	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2015	60	NA	1.7	ND – 2.9	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chromium (ppb)	2015	100	100	1.3	ND – 2.4	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits



Notice of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Completed - UCMR3

Our water system completed monitoring for several unregulated contaminants in 2015. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should be regulated. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact the Water Quality Supervisor, Jennifer Milakeve at 610-404-1540 ext. 5904. The table below details the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system.

Unregulated Compounds - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL / MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Use or Environmental Source
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	1.0	ND – 2.5	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.
Strontium (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	214	28 - 805	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	1.29	0.13 – 3.12	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	48	44 - 52	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
1,1 Dichlorethane (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	0.06	ND – 0.06	Halogenated alkane; used as a solvent



Unregulated Compounds - Measured on the Water in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL / MCLG	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Use or Environmental Source
Strontium (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	177	3 – 749	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)	2015	Not regulated	1.4	ND – 2.4	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.
Chromium 6 or Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	Not regulated	0.96	0.12 – 2.29	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)	2015	Not regulated	39	ND - 49	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.

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.

AT ABOUT A PENNY PER GALLON WATER IS A GREAT VALUE™

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