

VOLUME 18

Minimum Filing Requirements (H) through (K)

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. & AQUA PENNSYLVANIA WASTEWATER, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS TO MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS
H. RATE STRUCTURE & COST OF SERVICE

MFR	Description
RS1	Cost Of Service
RS2	Special Rate Contracts

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

H. Rate Structure & Cost of Service

RS1.

Provide a listing of negotiated special rate contracts which includes a comparison of revenues under special rate contracts and under tariff rates. Provide the cost of service treatment of any deficiency in revenues resulting from the negotiated special rate contracts. Special rates are defined as rates not contained in the currently effective tariff.

- a. A description of the allocation methods used. A comparison of the allocated cost of service by class with the present and proposed revenues. A cost of service schedule showing the rate of return produced by present and proposed rates by class of service.
- b. Indicate if the method used for establishing the allocation factors in the cost of service study deviates from the previous study submitted in the last rate case. If yes, indicate which allocation factors were changed and discuss the reason for the changes.
- c. Supply the average day, the maximum day and the maximum hour deliveries to the system adjusted for storage for the historic test year and 2 prior years. Also provide workpapers, analyses, comparative data or other documentation supporting the estimated maximum day and peak hour demands by customer class reflected in the company's cost of service study.
- d. Explain thoroughly the methodology employed if the company distinguishes between transmission and distribution or collection mains in its allocation of costs.
- e. Provide a detailed explanation of how storage is utilized to meet base, maximum day and maximum hour demands.
- f. Provide workpapers, calculations and supporting documentation which develop the equivalent meters and equivalent service line weights reflected in the company's cost of service study.
- g. Provide all workpapers and supporting documentation for the fire flow requirement and duration utilized in the cost of service study.
- h. Provide a breakdown of the number and size of private fire services according to the general water service class of customer.
- i. Provide a calculation of the company's base cost of water or wastewater per unit of consumption or usage.
- j. Provide a detailed cost analysis that supports the company's customer charges, by meter size, showing all direct and indirect costs included.

- A. Please refer to the direct testimony of Constance E. Heppenstall and the accompanying Exhibit 5-A, Appendix A for water, and Exhibit 5-B, Appendix A for wastewater for the above cost of service study filing requirements including the details requested in items (a) through (j).

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

H. Rate Structure & Cost of Service

- RS2. Provide a listing of negotiated special rate contracts which includes a comparison of revenues under special rate contracts and under tariff rates. Provide the cost of service treatment of any deficiency in revenues resulting from the negotiated special rate contracts. Special rates are defined as rates not contained in the currently effective tariff.
- A. Please refer to the direct testimony of Constance E. Heppenstall and the accompanying Exhibit 5-A, Appendix A for water, and Exhibit 5-B, Appendix A for wastewater for the above cost of service study filing requirements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. & AQUA PENNSYLVANIA WASTEWATER, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS TO MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS

I. QUALITY OF SERVICE

MFR	Description
QS1	PA Safe Drinking Water Act
QS2	Operating Pressure Stds
QS3	Service Interruption
QS4	Customer Complaint Policy
QS5	Distribution System Mapping
QS6	Water Conservation
QS7	Meter Replacement

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

I. Quality of Service

- QS1. Indicate whether the company is in violation of any provision of the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) or any rule, regulation or order, or any condition of any permit, variance or exemption granted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA-DEP), or its predecessor.
- a. Provide information indicating whether the company is in compliance with SDWA provisions at 25 Pa. Code § 109.407 regarding general public notification requirements:
- (i) Provide a copy of each public notification given in accordance with this section, since the last rate proceeding.
- (ii) Provide a detailed explanation of all actions taken to remedy an acute violation, and to comply with the requirements prescribed by a variance or exemption.
- (iii) State whether any fines or penalties were assessed by PA-DEP, and indicate the amounts paid by the company.
- b. Provide the most recent copies of all annual consumer confidence reports issued pursuant to SDWA Amendments of 1996 since the last rate proceeding.
- (i) Provide any annual consumer confidence reports which reflect violations of State and Federal safe drinking water requirements.
- (ii) Explain how these violations were resolved.
- A. The Company is not in violation of any provision of the Pennsylvania SDWA, or other DEP rule, regulation, order, or permit condition. The Company does not have any variances or exemptions from Pennsylvania SDWA regulations. The Company has applied for, and received, monitoring waivers for synthetic organic contaminants and asbestos for many systems where historical monitoring and/or other information has demonstrated absence of these contaminants.
- a. The Company is in compliance with the Chapter 109 regulations regarding public notification.
- (i) Copies of all public notices given in accordance with Chapter 109 regulations since the last rate proceeding were electronically submitted to the Secretary's Bureau as "QS1a.1 – Public Notices Consol - Attachment 1" and are available for review on the electronic docket associated with this filing. Table 1, which is in the front of "QS1a.1 - Public Notices Consol - Attachment 1", lists SDWA violations covered by these notices and the resolution of each item.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

I. Quality of Service

(ii) As indicated in Table 1, the Company has made significant upgrades to many of our systems to reduce the occurrence of incidences resulting in public notices. There were 4 notices issued for failure to maintain chlorine level. There were 18 notices issued for loss of pressure related to main breaks, power failure, and mechanical issues. There were 2 precautionary notices issued upon 2 new system acquisitions since the systems had not been chlorinating appropriately. There were 2 notices issued for exceedances of Health Advisory Levels for manganese, resulting in portable treatment unit installations while upgrades to the facilities could be completed. There were 10 notices associated with monitoring outside of the required time window. Finally, there was 1 boil water notice associated with heavy rains infiltrating into a groundwater well.

The Company does not have any variances or exemptions from Chapter 109 regulations. The Company has applied for, and received, monitoring waivers for synthetic organic contaminants and asbestos for many systems where historical monitoring and/or other available information has demonstrated no occurrence or no susceptibility of the source to these contaminants.

(iii) The Company settled an enforcement action with the Southcentral Regional Office of DEP in 2018 for failure to respond to a low chlorine alarm. A penalty of \$5,000 was paid.

The Company settled an enforcement action with the Southeast Regional Office of DEP in 2018 for an emergency release of water from a storage tank resulting in sediment washing into a stream. A penalty of \$2,770 was paid.

b. Electronic copies of the 2019 CCRs were electronically submitted to the Secretary's Bureau as "QS1b – 2019 CCRs Consol - Attachment 2." The 2017-2019 CCRs with violations (distributed between March 2018 and March 2021) were electronically submitted to the Secretary's Bureau as and "QS1b - 2017-2019 CCRs with violations Consol - Attachment 3." Both attachments are available for review on the electronic docket associated with this filing. The CCRs are also posted on the internet at the following address: www.aquapennsylvania.com. The search function will retrieve CCRs by state, system name, town or zip code.

(i) Table 2, in the front of Attachment 3 (referenced in subpart b above), lists the 2017 through 2019 CCRs (distributed between March 2018 and March 2021) that reflected violations.

(ii) Table 2 also lists the resolution of each violation listed on 2017 through 2019 CCRs. The majority of the violations are for boil water notices and monitoring violations. All the violations have been addressed.

Table 1 -- Public Notices Distributed Between March 1, 2018 and March 1, 2021

PWSID	SYSTEM NAME	DIVISION	TYPE OF NOTICE	DATE OF PUBLIC NOTICE	RESOLUTION
PA1460073	Main System	Southeast	Tier 1 BWN for approximately 100 customers due to a water main break.	1/2/2018	The water main was fixed and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 1/5/2018.
PA1460073	Main System	Southeast	Tier 1 BWN for approximately 18 customers due to a water main break.	3/2/2018	The water main was fixed and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 3/5/2018.
PA1090078	Bensalem Water System	Southeast	Tier 1 BWN for a section of the system due to a water main break.	12/27/2018	The water main was fixed and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 12/30/2018.
PA1090078	Bensalem Water System	Southeast	Tier 3 PN for collecting 2017 DBP samples outside of the required 3 day sampling period. PN was included in customer bills.	6/1- 6/30/2018	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA2660018	Bunker Hill Water System	White Haven	Tier 3 PN for collecting 2018 DBP samples outside of the required 3 day sampling period. PN was included in customer bills.	5/1- 5/31/2019	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA2640017	Garden Hills	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to loss of power which caused loss of positive pressure in a water distribution system.	3/5/2018	System power and pressure were restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 3/8/2018.
PA1460028	Hatboro Water System	Southeast	Tier 3 PN for collecting 2017 DBP samples outside of the required 3 day sampling period. PN was included in customer bills.	5/1- 5/31/2018	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA2640018	Honesdale	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to a water main freezing which caused loss of positive pressure in the distribution system.	1/7/2018	The water main was unfrozen and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 1/11/2018.
PA2640048	Paupack Lake	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to loss of power which caused loss of positive pressure in a water distribution system.	3/4/2018	System power and pressure were restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 3/8/2018.
PA2641005	Pine Beach	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to loss of power which caused loss of positive pressure in a water distribution system.	3/3/2018	System power and pressure were restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 3/8/2018.
PA2520061	Tafton	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to loss of power which caused loss of positive pressure in a water distribution system.	3/3/2018	System power and pressure were restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 3/8/2018.
PA2520992	Woodmont	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to loss of power which caused loss of positive pressure in a water distribution system.	3/4/2018	System power and pressure were restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 3/8/2018.
PA2400114	Beech Mountain	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN as a result of efforts to rapidly refill the system before the next extended subfreezing weather period. Aqua used emergency pumps and pipes to fill the system's storage tank. These emergency facilities have been sanitized but the required bacteriological test results were not yet available before putting the emergency facilities into use.	1/16/2018	After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 1/21/2018.
PA2400114	Beech Mountain	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN as a result of significant rainfall causing groundwater to enter well.	7/26/2018	The clear well was flushed and cleaned. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 7/29/2018.
PA2350037	Chinchilla I	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a plumbing failure which resulted in a water outage for many customers of the Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton water systems.	6/5/2018	The plumbing issue was repaired. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 6/7/2018.
PA2350036	Chinchilla II	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a plumbing failure which resulted in a water outage for many customers of the Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton water systems.	6/5/2018	The plumbing issue was repaired. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 6/7/2018.
PA2350004	Stanton	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a plumbing failure which resulted in a water outage for many customers of the Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton water systems.	6/5/2018	The plumbing issue was repaired. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 6/7/2018.
PA3540070	Eagle Rock	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to chlorine disinfection levels which dropped below the state required minimum level.	5/7/2018	The disinfection system issue has been corrected. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 5/9/2018.

Table 1 -- Public Notices Distributed Between March 1, 2018 and March 1, 2021

[illegible]

Table 2 -- CCRs with Violations Noted. Distributed Between March 1, 2018 and March 1, 2021

PWSID	SYSTEM NAME	DIVISION	Violation Description	CCR Year of Distribution	RESOLUTION
PA1090078	Bensalem Water System	Southeast	Tier 3 PN for collecting 2017 DBP samples outside of the required 3 day sampling period. PN was included in customer bills.	2018	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA3480030	Christian Springs	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a water main break causing loss of positive pressure on 1/11/2017.	2018	The water main was fixed and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 1/13/2017.
PA2350034	Elmbrook	Honesdale	1) received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late. 2) received monitoring violation for missing an entry point chlorine sample on 12/20/2017 due to an equipment failure.	2018	1) Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again. 2) equipment failure was repaired.
PA2520037	Fawn Lake Forest	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2640017	Garden Hills	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA3060811	Green Hills Corporate	Southeast	Tier 1 BWN due to chlorine disinfection levels which dropped below the state required minimum level on 11/18/2017.	2018	The disinfection system issue has been corrected. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 11/20/2017.
PA1460028	Hatboro Water System	Southeast	Tier 3 PN for collecting 2017 DBP samples outside of the required 3 day sampling period. PN was included in customer bills.	2018	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA2640028	Hawley	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2350057	Jefferson Hgts	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to chlorine disinfection levels which dropped below the state required minimum level due to a chemical feed system failure on 1/19/2017	2018	The disinfection system issue has been corrected. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 1/21/2017.
PA6430059	Lake Latonka	Shenango	Tier 3 PN for 2017 DBP samples which were not analyzed due to an instrument failure at outside lab. PN was included in customer bills.	2018	N/A
PA1460073	Main System	Southeast	(2) Tier 1 BWNs for customers in Glenside and Abington townships due to a water main break on 1/25/2017 and 6/5/2017.	2018	The water main was fixed and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water orders were lifted.
PA1460073	Main System	Southeast	Tier 1 E. coli violation for 23 customers in the area of Cynwyd tanks	2018	The water tank was removed from service until improvements were made to chemical feed and a mixer added.
PA2350027	Moscow	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2350070	Mount Cobb	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2450039	Mountain Home	White Haven	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA3540071	Oneida	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a water main break causing loss of positive pressure on 10/9/2017.	2018	The water main was fixed and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 10/12/2017.
PA2640048	Paupack Lake Estates	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2450086	Pincrest	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2400140	Sand Springs	White Haven	Copper action level exceedance	2018	Operational adjustments were made to decrease the corrosivity of the water.
PA2640020	SCI Waymart	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA6430054	Shenango	Shenango	Tier 1 BWN due to a water main break causing loss of positive pressure on 01/17/2017.	2018	The water main was fixed and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 01/19/2017.
PA2450054	Sun Valley	White Haven	Prior owner received multiple monitoring violations	2018	Took over ownership to ensure compliance with state regulations
PA2080028	Susquehanna	Susquehanna	Entry point chlorine results from August 2017 were reported to DEP late	2018	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA2520061	Tafton	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2520065	Tanglewood Lakes	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2520066	Tanglewood North	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA1150089	UGS South- Spring Run	Southeast	Tier 3 PN for collecting 2017 DBP samples outside of the required 3 day sampling period due to a lab error. PN was included in customer bills.	2018	N/A
PA1150035	Uwchlan	Southeast	Tier 3 PN: did not collect the correct number of total coliform and chlorine samples in September 2017. PN was included in customer bills.	2018	This monitoring violation occurred due to an administrative oversight. The sample scheduling process was enhanced to ensure that all required sampling is done in accordance with the state drinking water regulations.
PA2640032	Waymart	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2640031	Wayne County Prison	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA1150098	West Chester	Southeast	Tier 3 PN: did not collect the correct number of total coliform and chlorine samples in July 2017. PN was included in customer bills.	2018	This monitoring violation occurred due to an administrative oversight. The sample scheduling process was enhanced to ensure that all required sampling is done in accordance with the state drinking water regulations.
PA2450141	Wild Pines	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.

Table 2 -- CCRs with Violations Noted. Distributed Between March 1, 2018 and March 1, 2021

PWSID	SYSTEM NAME	DIVISION	Violation Description	CCR Year of Distribution	RESOLUTION
PA2521031	Woodledge	Honesdale	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2017 CCR to DEP late.	2018	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2400114	Beech Mountain	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN on 1/16/2018 as a result of efforts to rapidly refill the system before the next extended subfreezing weather period. Aqua used emergency pumps and pipes to fill the system's storage tank. These emergency facilities have been sanitized but the required bacteriological test results were not yet available before putting the emergency facilities into use.	2019	After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 1/21/2018.
PA2400114	Beech Mountain	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN on 7/26/2018 as a result of significant rainfall causing groundwater to enter well.	2019	The clear well was flushed and cleaned. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 7/29/2018.
PA1090078	Bensalem Water System	Southeast	Tier 3 PN for collecting 2018 DBP samples outside of the required 3 day sampling period. PN was included in customer bills.	2019	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA2660018	Bunker Hill Water System	White Haven	Tier 3 PN for collecting 2018 DBP samples outside of the required 3 day sampling period. PN was included in customer bills.	2019	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA1090005	Chalfont	Southeast	Entry point chlorine results from April 2018 were reported to DEP late.	2019	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA2350037	Chinchilla I	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a plumbing failure which resulted in a water outage for many customers of the Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton water systems.	2019	The plumbing issue was repaired. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 6/7/2018.
PA2350036	Chinchilla II	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a plumbing failure which resulted in a water outage for many customers of the Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton water systems.	2019	The plumbing issue was repaired. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 6/7/2018.
PA3540070	Eagle Rock	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to chlorine disinfection levels which dropped below the state required minimum level on 5/9/2018.	2019	The disinfection system issue has been corrected. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 5/9/2018.
PA3540070	Eagle Rock	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a water main break on 5/22/2018.	2019	The water main was fixed and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 5/24/2018.
PA3540070	Eagle Rock	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a water main break on 7/15/2018.	2019	The water main was fixed and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 7/18/2018.
PA2520037	Fawn Lake	Honesdale	entry point chlorine results were reported late to DEP.	2019	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA2640017	Garden Hills	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to loss of power which caused loss of positive pressure in a water distribution system on 3/3/2018.	2019	System power and pressure were restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 3/8/2018.
PA2640018	Honesdale	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to a water main freezing which caused loss of positive pressure in the distribution system on 1/7/2018.	2019	The water main was unfrozen and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 1/11/2018.
PA7010057	Links at Gettysburg	Roaring Creek	entry point chlorine results were reported late to DEP from April and May 2018.	2019	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA1460073	Main System	Southeast	entry point chlorine results in March 2018 and entry point chlorite results in December 2018 were reported late to DEP.	2019	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA4190016	Mifflin Twp	Roaring Creek	entry point chlorine results were reported late to DEP from April 2018.	2019	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA2350027	Moscow	Honesdale	entry point chlorine results were reported late to DEP.	2019	Sampling procedure was updated to minimize this type of violation from occurring again.
PA3540071	Oneida	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a water main break which caused loss of positive pressure and discolored water on 1/12/2018.	2019	The water main was fixed and service restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 1/17/2018.
PA2640048	Paupack Lake	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to loss of power which caused loss of positive pressure in a water distribution system on 3/4/2018.	2019	System power and pressure were restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 3/8/2018.
PA2641005	Pine Beach	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to loss of power which caused loss of positive pressure in a water distribution system on 3/3/2018.	2019	System power and pressure were restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 3/8/2018.
PA2450093	Robin Hood	White Haven	received a violation for submitting the final copy of the 2018 CCR to DEP late.	2019	Increased internal communications to prevent this oversight from occurring again.
PA2400140	Sand Springs	White Haven	Copper action level exceedance	2019	Operational adjustments were made to decrease the corrosivity of the water.
PA6430054	Shenango	Shenango	Tier 3 PN for inadvertently not collecting chlorine dioxide and chlorite samples on 1/16/2018. PN was included in customer bills.	2019	Required samples were collected on 1/17/2018.
PA2350004	Stanton	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN due to a plumbing failure which resulted in a water outage for many customers of the Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton water systems.	2019	The plumbing issue was repaired. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 6/7/2018.
PA2450054	Sun Valley	White Haven	Tier 1 BWN: new acquisition which already had a boil water order in place.	2019	System improvements were made which included added disinfection. The boil water order was lifted on 1/26/2018.
PA2520061	Tafton	Honesdale	Tier 1 BWN due to loss of power which caused loss of positive pressure in a water distribution system on 3/3/2018.	2019	System power and pressure were restored. After satisfactory microbiological results, the boil water order was lifted on 3/8/2018.

[illegible]



2017 Water Quality Report Bensalem Division, PWSID # PA1090078

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Bensalem Division (public water supply ID PA1090078). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Bensalem Division comes from two surface water sources: the Delaware River and Neshaminy Creek. This water is supplied through connections with Aqua Pennsylvania's Bristol and Main divisions and with the Bucks County Water and Sewer Authority. Source water assessments for the Delaware River and Neshaminy Creek were completed in 2002 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Assessments found that the Delaware and Neshaminy sources are potentially susceptible to spills, wastewater discharges and overflows, and to runoff from roads, parking lots, and farmlands. Overall, both sources have a moderate risk of significant contamination. Information on the source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline, at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline, at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2017 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data below, though representative, are more than one year old.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Bensalem Division, PWSID # PA1090078

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloramines, ppm	2.5	1.9 – 2.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiological – values are in pCi/L - EPA considers a level of concern for beta/photon emitters to be 50 pCi/L; the MCL is 4 millirems/year.							
Alpha emitters	1.8	ND - 3.5	15	0	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters	9	ND - 18	50	0	2011	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium	0.9	ND - 1.7	5	0	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts – Compliance is based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly results for each sampling location. The range of detections is for individual sample results.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	24	10 - 47	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	30	8 - 55	80	NA	2017	N	

Violation: In July 2017, we received a monitoring violation for collecting haloacetic acid samples outside of our scheduled monitoring period. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We collected the required samples on-time, but due to a lab issue, one (1) sample result could not be used. We have since updated our procedures to prevent this type of violation from occurring again.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	0.05	30	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	ND	30	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2014. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2014			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
1,4-Dioxane, ppb	ND	ND - 0.075	NA
Bromomethane, ppb	ND	ND - 0.024	NA
Chloromethane, ppb	ND	ND - 0.029	NA
Chlorate, ppb	79	NA - 249	NA
Chromium, ppb	0.34	ND - 0.71	NA
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.16	0.03 - 0.43	NA
Molybdenum, ppb	2.7	ND - 8.5	NA
Strontium, ppb	164	49 - 275	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.7	ND - 1.4	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in Bensalem receive water from fluoridated and unfluoridated supplies. Results in the table were based on operational monitoring of fluoride in the Bensalem distribution system. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report

Bensalem Division, PWSID # PA1090078

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Bensalem Division (public water supply ID PA1090078). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Bensalem Division comes from two surface water sources: the Delaware River and Neshaminy Creek. This water is supplied through connections with Aqua Pennsylvania's Bristol and Main divisions and with the Bucks County Water and Sewer Authority. Source water assessments for the Delaware River and Neshaminy Creek were completed in 2002 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Assessments found that the Delaware and Neshaminy sources are potentially susceptible to spills, wastewater discharges and overflows, and to runoff from roads, parking lots, and farmlands. Overall, both sources have a moderate risk of significant contamination. Information on the source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline, at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline, at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2018 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data below, though representative, are more than one year old.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Bensalem Division, PWSID # PA1090078

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloramines, ppm	2.2	0.5 – 3.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiological – values are in pCi/L - EPA considers a level of concern for beta/photon emitters to be 50 pCi/L; the MCL is 4 millirems/year.							
Alpha emitters	1.8	ND - 3.5	15	0	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters	9	ND - 18	50	0	2011	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium	0.9	ND - 1.7	5	0	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts – Compliance is based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly results for each sampling location. The range of detections is for individual sample results.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	37	20 - 67	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	33	15 - 70	80	NA	2018	N	

Violation: In April 2018, we received a monitoring violation for collecting haloacetic acid and trihalomethane samples outside of our scheduled monitoring period. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were scheduled to collect samples between April 1 - April 7, 2018; and the required samples were collected on April 19, 2018. A public notice was distributed to customers in May 2018.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	0.05	30	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	ND	30	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	0.8	0.4 – 1	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	4.7	2.1 - 53	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	4.5	3.2 – 6.4	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.4	0.3 – 0.6	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.2	ND – 0.6	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	13.5	5.7 – 20.2	NA
Monobromoacetic acid, ppb	0.01	ND – 0.3	NA
Monochloroacetic acid, ppb	0.2	ND – 2.5	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	21.5	6.2 – 40.7	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in Bensalem receive water from fluoridated and unfluoridated supplies. Results in the table were based on operational monitoring of fluoride in the Bensalem distribution system. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, pCiCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Chalfont, PWSID#: PA1090005

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Chalfont Division (public water supply ID-PA1090005). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Chalfont Division comes from groundwater supplies. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (phone 484.250.5900).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average for the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chalfont, PWSID # PA1090005

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.4 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.6	2.0 – 3.4	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.2	0.05 - 0.3	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	5.4	4.6 – 6.1	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	1.3	ND – 2.2	10	10	2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	3.8	ND – 7.2	15	0	2014, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.4	ND - 1.1	5	0	2014, 2017	N	
Uranium, ppb	3.6	1 – 6.1	30	0	2017	N	

The average concentration of radon during 2016 was 2,150 pCi/L. The range was 120 – 4,770 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102, 105	0.40	0.01*	0.01 - 2.69	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Violation: In April 2018, we received a late reporting violation for failing to report an entry point chlorine result within the required timeframe.

Lead and Copper – Tap Samples

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.27	21	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	21	1	AL= 15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources in parts of Bucks County and eastern Montgomery County impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

Aqua will routinely update its findings for PFOA and PFOS and share them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is diligently collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate any regional impact and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS and is safe to drink.

Monitoring During 2018				
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Health Advisory	Violation
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), ppt	3.1	ND - 47	70	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), ppt	ND	ND - 9.6	70	No
Combined PFOS + PFOA, ppt	3.1	ND - 56	70	No

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Chalfont Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

ppt: A unit of concentration equal to one part per trillion.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Water Quality Report

Green Hills Corporate Center, PWSID# PA3060811

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Green Hills Corporate Center (public water supply ID-PA3060811). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Green Hills Corporate Center comes from a groundwater supply (two wells). The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water. Compared to radon entering a home through soil, radon entering a home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Green Hills Corporate Center, PWSID # PA3060811

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.8	1.5 – 2.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.32	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.3	NA	100	100	2015	N	
Nitrate, ppm	5.2 (a)	4.6 – 5.6	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
a) 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 advice from your health care provider.							
Selenium, ppb	1.5	NA	50	50	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	1.8	NA	15	0	2003	N	
Combined radium, pCi/L	1.1	NA	5	0	2003	N	
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.7	NA	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	7.4	NA	80	NA	2017	N	

The average concentration of radon during 2016 was 680 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.1	0.1 – 2.7	2017	Y	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: A boil water notice was sent to the Green Hills Corporate Center on November 18, 2017 due to the chlorine level dropping below the state required minimum level. The boil water notice was lifted on November 20, 2017.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.47	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.1	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Green Hills Corporate Center receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information about these matters from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report Hatboro Division, PWSID# PA1460028

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Hatboro Division (public water supply ID# PA1460028). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Hatboro Division comes from seven ground water sites (wells) and surface water from a connection with Aqua's Main Division (PWSID# PA1460073). A portion of this supply is derived from the Delaware River via a connection with Bucks County Water & Sewer Authority (PWSID# PA1090079). Groundwater accounts for more than 70% of the water supply in the Hatboro Division. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. A Source Water Assessment for the Delaware River was completed in 2002. The surface water source overall has a moderate risk of significant contamination. Information about source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (484.250.5900).

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

Our water systems are designed and operated to comply with state and federal drinking water standards. The water supplied is disinfected, but not necessarily sterile. Chlorine is maintained in the distributed water for disinfection. Other chemicals may be added for corrosion control. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, may remove, introduce or amplify contaminants in tap water. Operators of facilities serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes) should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system in 2017 (unless otherwise noted). The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. This table includes data representative of the well sources and the surface water supply from Bucks County Water & Sewer Authority.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Hatboro Division, PWSID#: PA1460028

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.44	0.24 - 0.55	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	4	3 - 6	100	100	2015	N	
Nitrate, ppm	2.3	1.3 - 3.2	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	0.7	ND – 2.2	50	50	2015	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	5.6	4.6 -6.6	15	0	2014, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium , pCi/L	1.2	NA	5	0	2014	N	
Combined uranium, ppb	2.1	1.5 – 2.3	30	0	2017	N	
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.1 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	10	ND - 43	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	21	ND - 54	80	NA	2017	N	

Violation: In July 2017, we received a monitoring violation for collecting haloacetic acid samples outside of our scheduled monitoring period. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We collected the required samples on-time, but due to a lab issue, the sample results could not be used. We have since updated our procedures to prevent this type of violation from occurring again.

The average concentration for radon during 2015 in the Hatboro Division was 1,320 pCi/L. The range was 1,130- 1,550 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 - 2.37	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.98	30	3	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	4.3	30	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2014. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2014			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
1,4-Dioxane, ppb	ND	ND – 0.38	NA
Chlorodifluoromethane, ppb	0.75	ND – 5.77	NA
Perfluoroheptanoic acid, ppb	ND	ND – 0.011	NA
Chlorate, ppb	261	168 - 497	NA
Chromium, ppb	0.58	ND – 1.5	NA
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.22	0.1 – 0.39	NA
Strontium, ppb	248	133 - 817	NA
Vanadium, ppb	1.4	1 – 2.1	NA

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources in areas of eastern Montgomery County impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) originating from nearby military bases.

Aqua will routinely update its findings for PFOA and PFOS and share them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is diligently collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate any regional impact and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS.

Aqua Pennsylvania's Main System, PWSID#: PA1460073

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	100 - 100%	TT	NA	2017	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.06	0.02 – 0.23	2	2	2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	7.3	2.3 - 12	100	100	2015, 2017	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.2	0.1 – 0.5	2	2	2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.4	ND – 4.8	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	1.5	ND – 8.14	15	0	2013-2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.5	0.2 – 1.0	5	0	2013, 2015	N	
Uranium, ppb	2.9	ND – 8.7	30	0	2013, 2017	N	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine, ppb	ND	ND – 0.3	3	3	2017	N	Runoff from herbicide on row crops
2, 4- D, ppb	ND	ND – 1.5	70	70	2017	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trichloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 0.8	5	0	2017	N	Metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 3.3	5	0	2017	N	Factories and dry cleaners

Most of the Main System is supplied from surface water sources; however, radon is more prevalent in groundwater supplies. In 2016, the average concentration of radon in groundwater sources was 350 pCi/L. The highest level observed was 1,530 pCi/L in a groundwater supply. There is no federal or state standard for radon in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), 334 samples were collected in 2016 and 2017. The average concentration of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts was not detected. The range of samples collected during the monitoring period was ND – 0.2 oocysts per liter. As a frame of reference, the lowest category of risk has been set by EPA as an average concentration of less than 0.075 per liter. Results from 2016 and 2017 support the low risk category.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Contaminant	Plant ID	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation* Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	313	25 - 35	41 - 56	0	2017	N	Naturally present in the environment
	314	25 - 45	24 - 44	0	2017	N	
	315	25 - 45	23 - 46	0	2017	N	
	335	25 - 45	33 - 52	0	2017	N	
	339	25 - 45	28 - 71	0	2017	N	

*compliance is determined by a running annual average, computed quarterly

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2013, Aqua PA Main System			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
1,1-Dichloroethane, ppb	ND	ND - 0.138	NA
1,4-Dioxane, ppb	0.195	ND - 1.51	NA
1,2,3-Trichloropropane, ppb	ND	ND - 0.169	NA
Chlorate, ppb	122	ND - 838	NA
Chromium, ppb	0.20	ND - 2.6	NA
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.28	ND - 2.6	NA
Molybdenum, ppb	ND	ND - 3.6	NA
Strontium, ppb	163	31 - 354	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.46	ND - 1.2	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Hatboro system receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies, but some areas receive fluoridated water. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

pCi/L, pCiCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



2017 Lake Latonka System Water Quality Report PWSID# PA6430059

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Lake Latonka water system (public water supply ID PA6430059), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our activities during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Lake Latonka system comes from two wells located in the Lake Latonka subdivision. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for this system. Information about source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water").

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2017 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

Lake Latonka System- PWSID# PA6430059

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine, ppm	1.6	0.8 - 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	2.0	NA	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	10.0	6.0 - 14.0	80	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.06	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	5.5	NA	100	100	2015	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.32	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.78	NA	5	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - PA Ground Water Rule: This new rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine, ppm	0.5	ND	ND - 2.01	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.62	11	0	AL=1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	AL=15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: In August 2017, we received a monitoring violation for failing to collect a haloacetic acids sample during our scheduled time. The samples were collected properly within the required time frame and sent to our laboratory. However, the haloacetic acid sample could not be analyzed due to an instrument failure. As required, we recollected the samples within the same month on August 30, 2017, and satisfactory results were received on September 8, 2017.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Lake Latonka Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number



2017 Water Quality Report Main System, PWSID#: PA1460073

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Main System (public water supply ID PA1460073). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 -- including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Main System comes from eight surface water sources and a number of groundwater sites (wells). Source water assessments were completed in 2002 and 2003 for the Chester, Ridley, Crum, Pickering, Perkiomen, and Neshaminy creeks, the Schuylkill River, and wells in the Main System. The sources, overall, have a moderate risk of significant contamination. A status report of source water assessments is available on the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can not see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground - not from the water supply. Radon can dissolve in water and can be released into air from tap water, but this is generally a small source of radon in indoor air.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2017 in your water system. The table provides the average for the sources used to supply the Main System, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Microbial Contaminants							
Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0 - 1	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and also <i>E. coli</i> -positive	0	07/26/2017	Y	Human and animal fecal waste
<p>An <i>E. coli</i>-positive sample followed by a total coliform-positive sample in July 2017 for a small area of the Main system, resulted in a public notice that was distributed to 23 customers in the Cynwyd tank area. This violation of the <i>E. Coli</i> standard requires investigation of potential problems in the water treatment or distribution systems. We completed and complied with a PA DEP Level 2 assessment--a detailed study of both systems to identify potential problems and determine why <i>E. coli</i> bacteria were found. The Cynwyd tank was removed from service and to prevent a recurrence, it will remain out of service until a tank mixer and chemical feed system to improve water quality are approved and installed.</p> <p><i>E. Coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water might be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They might pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.</p>							

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	100 - 100%	TT	NA	2017	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.06	0.02 – 0.23	2	2	2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	7.3	2.3 - 12	100	100	2015, 2017	N	
Fluoride, ppm	ND	ND – 0.5	2	2	2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.4	ND – 4.8	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	1.5	ND – 8.14	15	0	2013-2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.5	0.2 – 1.0	5	0	2013, 2015	N	
Uranium, ppb	2.9	ND – 8.7	30	0	2013, 2017	N	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine, ppb	ND	ND – 0.3	3	3	2017	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2, 4- D, ppb	ND	ND – 1.5	70	70	2017	N	

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual - Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chloramines, ppm	2.2	1.8 – 2.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, average detection is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) in the water system.							
Chlorite, ppm	0.07	ND – 0.3	1	0.8	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids, ppb	28	12 – 77	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	37	13 – 83	80	NA	2017	N	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trichloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 0.8	5	0	2017	N	Metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 3.3	5	0	2017	N	Factories and dry cleaners

Most of the Main System is supplied from surface water sources; however, radon is more prevalent in groundwater supplies. In 2016, the average concentration of radon in groundwater sources was 350 pCi/L. The highest level observed was 1,530 pCi/L in a groundwater supply. There is no federal or state standard for radon in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), 334 samples were collected in 2016 and 2017. The average concentration of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts was not detected. The range of samples collected during the monitoring period was ND – 0.2 oocysts per liter. As a frame of reference, the lowest category of risk has been set by EPA as an average concentration of less than 0.075 per liter. Results from 2016 and 2017 support the low risk category.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Chloramines, ppm	112, 115, 116, 117, 136, 138	0.2	0.24	0.24 – 3.14	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine, ppm	103, 107, 109, 111, 125, 132, 137, 139	0.4	0.01*	0.01 - 3.47	2017	N	
	105, 106, 110, 114, 126, 135	>0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 3.89	2017	N	
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	138	0.2	ND**	ND – 0.2	2017	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below the required minimum residual level for more than 4 hours.

**Chlorine Dioxide is used to supplement disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Contaminant	Plant ID	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation* Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	313	25 - 35	41 - 56	0	2017	N	Naturally present in the environment
	314	25 - 45	24 - 44	0	2017	N	
	315	25 - 45	23 - 46	0	2017	N	
	335	25 - 45	33 - 52	0	2017	N	
	339	25 - 45	28 - 71	0	2017	N	

*Compliance is determined by a running annual average, computed quarterly

Lead and Copper Results								
Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.34	71	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.8	71	1	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you might 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2013. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2013			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
1,1-Dichloroethane, ppb	ND	ND - 0.138	NA
1,4-Dioxane, ppb	0.195	ND - 1.51	NA
1,2,3-Trichloropropane, ppb	ND	ND - 0.169	NA
Chlorate, ppb	122	ND - 838	NA
Chromium, ppb	0.20	ND - 2.6	NA
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.28	ND - 2.6	NA
Molybdenum, ppb	ND	ND - 3.6	NA
Strontium, ppb	163	31 - 354	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.46	ND - 1.2	NA

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources in areas of eastern Montgomery County impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) originating from nearby military bases.

Aqua has updated its findings for PFOA and PFOS and shared them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate any regional impact and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS.

In 2017, boil water notices were sent to specific customers in Glenside and Abington townships affected by water outages or loss of pressure due to two (2) water main breaks on January 25, 2017 and June 5, 2017, respectively. A loss of positive water pressure is a signal of the existence of conditions that could allow contamination to enter the distribution system through back-flow by back pressure or back siphonage. As a result, there is an increased chance that *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* Both boil water notices were lifted on January 27, 2017 and June 7, 2017.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Main System receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies, but some areas receive fluoridated water. Operational testing in the distribution system indicates that some customers in the Main System receive water with fluoride up to 0.76 ppm. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2018 Water Quality Report Main System, PWSID#: PA1460073

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Main System (public water supply ID PA1460073). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 -- including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Main System comes from eight surface water sources and a number of groundwater sites (wells). Source water assessments were completed in 2002 and 2003 for the Chester, Ridley, Crum, Pickering, Perkiomen, and Neshaminy creeks, the Schuylkill River, and wells in the Main System. The sources, overall, have a moderate risk of significant contamination. A status report of source water assessments is available on the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can not see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground - not from the water supply. Radon can dissolve in water and can be released into air from tap water, but this is generally a small source of radon in indoor air.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2018 in your water system. The table provides the average for the sources used to supply the Main System, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	99.2% - 100%	TT	NA	2018	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	ND	ND – 1.3	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.06	0.005 – 0.4	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	4.4	1.3 – 7.8	100	100	2018	N	
Fluoride, ppm	ND	ND – 0.4	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.4	1.1 – 4.9	10	10	2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	1.5	ND – 8.14	15	0	2013-2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.5	0.2 – 1.0	5	0	2013, 2015	N	
Uranium, ppb	2.9	ND – 8.7	30	0	2013, 2017	N	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 3	5	0	2018	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 2	5	0	2018	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane, ppb	0.08 (a)	0.05 – 0.12	NA	NA	2018	N	Used as a solvent and to produce other chemicals; found in pesticides

a) Samples were collected from one location (entry point 115) in the Main system only.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual - Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chloramines, ppm	2.1	1.7 – 2.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result.							
Chlorite, ppm	0.19	ND – 0.5	1	0.8	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids, ppb	31	14 - 130	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	36	11 – 90	80	NA	2018	N	

Most of the Main System is supplied from surface water sources; however, radon is more prevalent in groundwater supplies. In 2016, the average concentration of radon in groundwater sources was 350 pCi/L. The highest level observed was 1,530 pCi/L in a groundwater supply. There is no federal or state standard for radon in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), 334 samples were collected in 2016 and 2017. The average concentration of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts was not detected. The range of samples collected during the monitoring period was ND – 0.2 oocysts per liter. As a frame of reference, the lowest category of risk has been set by EPA as an average concentration of less than 0.075 per liter. Results from 2016 and 2017 support the low risk category.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Chloramines, ppm	112, 115, 116, 117, 136, 138	0.2	0.3	0.3– 3.28	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine, ppm	103, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 114, 125, 126, 132, 135, 137, 139	0.2	0.01*	0.01 - 3.61	2018	N	
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	138	0.2	ND**	ND – 0.2	2018	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below the required minimum residual level for more than 4 hours.

**Chlorine Dioxide is used to supplement disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Contaminant	Plant ID	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation* Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	313	25 - 35	30 - 58	0	2018	N	Naturally present in the environment
	314	25 - 45	23 - 64	0	2018	N	
	315	25 - 45	29 - 67	0	2018	N	
	335	25 - 50	32 - 68	0	2018	N	
	339	25 - 45	25 - 78	0	2018	N	

*Compliance is determined by a running annual average, computed quarterly

Lead and Copper Results								
Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.34	71	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.8	71	1	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you might 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Violations: In 2018, we received a two (2) late reporting violations: we failed to report an entry point chlorine in March 2018 and entry point chlorite in December 2018. We have since updated our administrative records and procedures to prevent these types of violations from happening again.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	77.5	30- 290	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	2908	ND - 6500	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	2.1	ND - 32	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic Acid, ppb	3.26	0.34 - 7.49	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid, ppb	3.80	0.51 – 8.79	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	0.64	ND – 2.92	NA
Dibromoacetic Acid, ppb	0.57	ND – 3.15	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid, ppb	10.30	0.40 – 23.9	NA
Monobromoacetic Acid, ppb	0.07	ND – 0.87	NA
Monochloroacetic Acid, ppb	0.17	ND – 3.88	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid, ppb	13.9	0.62- 27.1	NA

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources in areas of eastern Montgomery County impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

Aqua has updated its findings for PFOA and PFOS and shared them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate regional impacts and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Main System receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies, but some areas receive fluoridated water. Operational testing in the distribution system indicates that some customers in the Main System receive water with fluoride up to 0.7 ppm. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

Notes (Cont'd):

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chloramines, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

Bristol Division, PWSID# PA1090001

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Bristol Division (public water supply ID: PA1090001). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019—including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Bristol Division comes from the Delaware River and wells. A source water assessment for the Delaware River was completed in 2002 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and more recently for the wells. The assessment found that overall, the sources were found to have a moderate risk of significant contamination. Information on the source water assessment is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the division, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Bristol Division, PWSID#: PA1090001

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	100%	100% - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. The Treatment Technique requirement is 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.08	0.03 – 0.08	2	2	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.6	1.0 – 1.6	100	100	2018, 2019	N	
Nitrate, ppm	4.0	1.1 – 4.0	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts -- Compliance for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes is based on a running annual average of quarterly samples. The range shows the highest and lowest result for individual samples.							
Chloramines, ppm	2.5	0.2 – 3.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite, ppm (distribution)	0.2	0.1 – 0.4	1	0.8	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (entry point 101)	0.4	0.04 – 0.7	1	0.8	2019	N	
Haloacetic acids, ppb	21	1.2 - 35	60	NA	2019	N	
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	28	7 - 54	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Chloramine, ppm	101	0.2	0.8	0.8 – 2.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	101	0.2	ND*	ND – 0.2	2019		
Chlorine, ppm	102	1.55	2.39	2.39 – 3.56	2019		

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Violation: In 2019, we received a monitoring violation for failing to collect entry point samples at the treatment plant for chlorine dioxide and chlorite on June 25th. Operations were normal; but because the test was not done, we cannot be certain of the water quality as it pertains to chlorine dioxide and chlorite on that day. Samples were collected on June 24th and June 26th with satisfactory results. We have since updated our automated notifications to prevent this type of violation from occurring again.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.156	34	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	34	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) during 2019- For Total Organic Carbon removal, compliance is based on a running annual average of monthly results, not a single result.					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 45	-9.5 – 58.3	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	22.5	20 - 30	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	3150	2900 - 3400	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	1.0	0.5 – 2.0	NA
Quinoline, ppb	ND	ND – 0.02	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	2.4	0.9 – 4.1	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	3.0	0.6 – 5.3	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.4	ND - 0.5	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.4	ND – 0.8	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	12.3	0.8 – 21.6	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	17.8	ND – 37.7	NA

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

Aqua will routinely update its findings for PFOA and PFOS and share them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is diligently collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate any regional impact and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS and is safe to drink.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Bristol division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua Pennsylvania at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Health Advisory: EPA established a Health Advisory for PFOS and PFOA on May 19, 2016. The Health Advisory Level was calculated to offer a margin of protection against adverse health effects to the most sensitive populations: fetuses during pregnancy and breastfed infants. These levels were also based upon the exposure to the chemical for 70 years drinking 2 liters (8 glasses) of drinking water per day. Both the EPA and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) consider this level protective of public health.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppt: A unit of concentration equal to one part per trillion.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Chalfont, PWSID#: PA1090005

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Chalfont Division (public water supply ID-PA1090005). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Chalfont Division comes from groundwater supplies. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (phone 484.250.5900).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average for the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chalfont, PWSID # PA1090005

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.1 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.6	2.0 - 3.4	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.2	0.05 - 0.3	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	5.4	4.6 - 6.1	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	2.3	1.4 - 3.0	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	3.8	ND – 7.2	15	0	2014, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.4	ND - 1.1	5	0	2014, 2017	N	
Uranium, ppb	3.6	1 – 6.1	30	0	2017	N	

The average concentration of radon during 2016 was 2,150 pCi/L. The range was 120 – 4,770 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.47	0.19*	0.19 – 2.02	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102	0.40	0.15*	0.15 – 2.49			
	105	0.65	0.1*	0.1 – 2.50			

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Violation: In April 2019, we received a late reporting violation for failing to report an entry point chlorine result within the required timeframe.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.70	21	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.8	21	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources in parts of Bucks County and eastern Montgomery County impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

Aqua will routinely update its findings for PFOA and PFOS and share them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is diligently collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate any regional impact and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS and is safe to drink.

Monitoring During 2018				
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Health Advisory	Violation
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), ppt	3.1	ND - 47	70	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), ppt	ND	ND - 9.6	70	No
Combined PFOS + PFOA, ppt	3.1	ND - 56	70	No

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Chalfont Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million. **ppt:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per trillion.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Perkiomen Woods, PWSID# PA1460068

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water – Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Perkiomen Woods Division (public water supply ID-PA1460068). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply – Water for the Perkiomen Woods Division comes from a groundwater supply. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system and is currently working with Aqua on a comprehensive protection plan. **Please contact Aqua at 610.645.4248 if you would like to provide input or take part in the planning process.** Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (phone 484.250.5900).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data below, though representative, are more than one year old.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Perkiomen Woods, PWSID#: PA1460068

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.7	1.5 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.4	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.8	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	4.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	4.4	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	2.2	NA	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta, pCi/L	1.76	NA	50 (a)	0	2015	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium, ppb	0.94	NA	30	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	2	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	10	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

- (a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	1.4	12	2	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.7	12	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Copper Action Level Exceedance: The Perkiomen Woods Water System exceeded the copper action level in 2019. We have since received DEP approval to change our corrosion inhibitor to help optimize corrosion control treatment. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

The radon concentration during 2016 in the Perkiomen Woods Division was 760 pCi/L.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Perkiomen Woods Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Main System, PWSID#: PA1460073

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Main System (public water supply ID PA1460073). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 -- including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Main System comes from eight surface water sources and a number of groundwater sites (wells). Source water assessments were completed in 2002 and 2003 for the Chester, Ridley, Crum, Pickering, Perkiomen, and Neshaminy Creeks, the Schuylkill River, and wells in the Main System. The sources, overall, have a moderate risk of significant contamination. A status report of source water assessments is available on the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can not see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground - not from the water supply. Radon can dissolve in water and can be released into air from tap water, but this is generally a small source of radon in indoor air.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 in your water system. The table provides the average for the sources used to supply the Main System, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	99.9% - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	ND	ND – 1.3	10	0	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.07	0.005 – 0.38	2	2	2018, 2019	N	
Chromium, ppb	4.8	1.9 – 8.0	100	100	2018, 2019	N	
Fluoride, ppm	ND	ND – 0.6	2	2	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.3	1.5 – 4.7	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	1.5	ND – 8.14	15	0	2013-2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.5	0.2 – 1.0	5	0	2013, 2015	N	
Uranium, ppb	2.9	ND – 8.7	30	0	2013, 2017	N	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1- Trichloroethane, ppb	ND	ND – 0.5	200	200	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 3	5	0	2019	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 2	5	0	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane, ppb	0.1 (a)	0.06 – 0.1	NA	NA	2019	N	Used as a solvent and to produce other chemicals; found in pesticides

a) Samples were collected from one location (entry point 112) in the Main system only.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual - Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chloramines, ppm	2.1	1.6 – 2.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result.							
Chlorite, ppm	0.27	ND – 0.75	1	0.8	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids, ppb	22	ND - 64	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	32	0.9 - 80	80	NA	2019	N	

Most of the Main System is supplied from surface water sources; however, radon is more prevalent in groundwater supplies. In 2016, the average concentration of radon in groundwater sources was 350 pCi/L. The highest level observed was 1,530 pCi/L in a groundwater supply. There is no federal or state standard for radon in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), 334 samples were collected in 2016 and 2017. The average concentration of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts was not detected. The range of samples collected during the monitoring period was ND – 0.2 oocysts per liter. As a frame of reference, the lowest category of risk has been set by EPA as an average concentration of less than 0.075 per liter. Results from 2016 and 2017 support the low risk category.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Chloramines, ppm	112, 115, 116, 117, 136, 138	0.2	0.35	0.35 - 3.12	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine, ppm	107, 111, 125, 132, 137	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 3.05	2019	N	
	114	0.45	0.01*	0.01 – 2.22	2019	N	
	126	0.51	0.01*	0.01 – 2.97	2019	N	
	135	0.54	0.51*	0.51 – 3.13	2019	N	
	105, 110	0.7	0.01*	0.01 – 3.14	2019	N	
	106	0.8	0.11*	0.11 – 2.6	2019	N	
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	138	0.2	ND**	ND - 0.12	2019	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below the required minimum residual level for more than 4 hours.

**Chlorine Dioxide is used to supplement disinfection.

Violation: In 2019, we received a late reporting violation for failing to report entry point chlorite in May 2019 within the required timeframe. We have since updated our administrative records to prevent these types of violations from happening again.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Contaminant	Plant ID	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation* Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	313	25 - 35	24 – 62	0	2019	N	Naturally present in the environment
	314	25 - 45	12 - 97	0	2019	N	
	315	25 - 45	21 - 55	0	2019	N	
	335	25 - 50	23 - 68	0	2019	N	
	339	25 - 45	29 - 71	0	2019	N	

*Compliance is determined by a running annual average, computed quarterly

Lead and Copper Results								
Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.29	57	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.9	57	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you might 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	77.5	30- 290	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	2908	ND - 6500	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	2.1	ND - 32	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic Acid, ppb	3.26	0.34 - 7.49	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid, ppb	3.80	0.51 – 8.79	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	0.64	ND – 2.92	NA
Dibromoacetic Acid, ppb	0.57	ND – 3.15	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid, ppb	10.30	0.40 – 23.9	NA
Monobromoacetic Acid, ppb	0.07	ND – 0.87	NA
Monochloroacetic Acid, ppb	0.17	ND – 3.88	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid, ppb	13.9	0.62- 27.1	NA

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting testing of our water sources for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

Aqua has updated its findings for PFOA and PFOS and shared them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate regional impacts and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Main System receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies, but some areas receive fluoridated water. Operational testing in the distribution system indicates that some customers in the Main System receive water with fluoride up to 0.7 ppm. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chloramines, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers and, in particular, operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report Susquehanna Division, PWSID# PA2080028

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Susquehanna Division (public water supply ID-PA2080028). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Susquehanna Division comes from two wells that draw from an aquifer located between the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers. By limiting farm chemical applications and restricting land use at and within the immediate area of the wells, the potential for contamination from farming is greatly reduced. A Source Water Assessment was completed by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) during 2003. Potential sources of contamination include junkyards and road salt storage facilities. Other potential sources of contamination were given a lower susceptibility rating because of a lower potential to impact the water supply. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water").

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the system as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Susquehanna Division – PWSID# PA2080028

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values for chlorine below cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.8 – 1.6	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.2	NA	100	100	2015	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.56	NA	2	2	2015	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	14	7 – 14	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	36	26 - 36	80	NA	2017	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	1.3	NA	5	0	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	ND*	ND – 2.8	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Reporting Violation: In August 2017, we submitted the entry point disinfectant residual results to DEP late due to an administrative oversight.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.49	30	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3	30	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Susquehanna Division receive water from fluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Susquehanna Division, PWSID# PA2080028

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Susquehanna Division (public water supply ID-PA2080028). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Susquehanna Division comes from two wells that draw from an aquifer located between the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers. By limiting farm chemical applications and restricting land use at and within the immediate area of the wells, the potential for contamination from farming is greatly reduced. A Source Water Assessment was completed by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) during 2003. Potential sources of contamination include junkyards and road salt storage facilities. Other potential sources of contamination were given a lower susceptibility rating because of a lower potential to impact the water supply. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water").

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the system as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Susquehanna Division – PWSID# PA2080028

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values for chlorine below cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.9 – 1.3	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	0.05 – 0.06	2	2	2019	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	4.8	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.65	NA	2	2	2018	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	1.3	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	5	3 - 7	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	20	6 - 33	80	NA	2019	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	1.3	NA	5	0	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.05*	0.05 – 1.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Violations: We received late reporting violations in 2019 for failing to submit entry point and distribution chlorine data within the required timeframe. We have since updated our recordkeeping to prevent this from occurring again.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.29	30	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.6	30	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Susquehanna Division receive water from fluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2018 Water Quality Report

Stanton, PWSID# PA2350004

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Stanton Water System (public water supply ID- PA2350004). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Stanton Division comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessment for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information about these matters from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Stanton, PWSID# PA2350004

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.6 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.5	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.4	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	6	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	20	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Uranium, ppb	2.9	NA	30	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	3.1	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.8	0.8 – 1.6	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.1	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: two wells.

Municipality Served: South Abington Township, Lackawanna County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Stanton system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Violation: On June 5, 2018, Aqua issued a boil water notice due to a plumbing failure at one of the well treatment stations, which resulted in a water outage for many customers. The boil water advisory was lifted on June 7, 2018. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*



2017 Moscow Water Quality Report, PWSID# PA2350027

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the Moscow Water System (public water supply ID# PA2350027). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Moscow Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Moscow Water System, PWSID # PA2350027

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values for chlorine below cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.8 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2	NA	100	100	2015	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes, ppb	0.3	ND – 0.6	80	NA	2017	N	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.3	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Water Source: one well

Municipalities Served: Moscow Borough, Covington Township, Lackawanna County.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Moscow Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 570.647.0358. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Moscow Water Quality Report, PWSID# PA2350027

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the Moscow Water System (public water supply ID# PA2350027). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Moscow Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Moscow Water System, PWSID # PA2350027

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values for chlorine below cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.8 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.7	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes, ppb	2	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.2	0.4	0.4 – 2.2	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Source: one well

Municipalities Served: Moscow Borough, Covington Township, Lackawanna County.

Reporting Violation: In 2018, we received a late reporting violation for submitting entry point chlorine data after the required deadline.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Moscow Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 570.647.0358. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Water Quality Report Elmbrook Water System, PWSID# PA2350034

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Elmbrook Water System. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Elmbrook Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Elmbrook – PWSID# PA2350034

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	0.05 (2 samples)	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.5	1.2 – 1.7	100	100	2015	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	6.3	NA	60	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	12.4	NA	80	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.26	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	10	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.0	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Monitoring Violation: We received a monitoring violation for not collecting the required entry point chlorine sample on December 20, 2017 due to an equipment malfunction. All of the bacteriological samples were negative for bacteria in 2017.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Lackawanna County, Roaring Brook Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Elmbrook water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Chinchilla Water System, PWSID# PA2350036 & PA2350037

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Chinchilla Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350036 & PA2350037). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Chinchilla system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla I – PWSID# PA2350037

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.7 - 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	8.5 (a)	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.6	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.4	NA	10	10	2018	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	2.3	NA	30	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	2.9	NA	60	NA	2016	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	4.3	NA	80	NA	2016	N	

- a) Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 1.8	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.08	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.5	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla II – PWSID# PA2350036

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.7 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.3	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.15	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	4.47	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.8	NA	30	0	2013	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	18	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	72	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.3	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.16	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	6.4	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells.

Municipality Served: South Abington Township, Lackawanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Chinchilla system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Violation: On June 5, 2018, Aqua issued a boil water notice due to a plumbing failure at one of the well treatment stations, which resulted in a water outage for many customers. The boil water advisory was lifted on June 7, 2018. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2018 Water Quality Report Chinchilla Water System, PWSID# PA2350036 & PA2350037

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Chinchilla Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350036 & PA2350037). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Chinchilla system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla I – PWSID# PA2350037

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.7 - 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	8.5 (a)	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.6	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.4	NA	10	10	2018	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	2.3	NA	30	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	2.9	NA	60	NA	2016	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	4.3	NA	80	NA	2016	N	

- a) Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 1.8	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.08	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.5	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla II – PWSID# PA2350036

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.7 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.3	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.15	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	4.47	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.8	NA	30	0	2013	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	18	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	72	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.3	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.16	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	6.4	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells.

Municipality Served: South Abington Township, Lackawanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Chinchilla system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Violation: On June 5, 2018, Aqua issued a boil water notice due to a plumbing failure at one of the well treatment stations, which resulted in a water outage for many customers. The boil water advisory was lifted on June 7, 2018. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report

Jefferson Heights Water System, PWSID# PA2350057

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Jefferson Heights Water System (public water supply ID- PA2350057). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2017. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Jefferson Heights Water System comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Jefferson Heights – PWSID# PA2350057

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.0 – 2.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.13	0.11 - 0.19	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.5	1.3 - 1.6	100	100	2015	N	
Nitrate, ppm	0.3	ND - 1	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium, ppb	0.4	ND - 1.1	50	50	2015	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	2.6	NA	60	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	15.9	NA	80	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01	0.01 – 4.0	2017	Y	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: In January 2017, we received a violation for failing to meet the minimum required disinfection level due a chemical feed system failure. A boil water notice was issued on January 19, 2017 and lifted on January 21, 2017.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.2	5	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	AL= 15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: three wells

Municipality Served: Jefferson Heights, Jefferson Township, Lackawanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Jefferson Heights system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Belle Aire Acres, PWSID # PA2350066

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Belle Aire Acres water system (public water supply ID- PA2350066). Aqua acquired the Belle Aire Acres water system on September 11, 2019. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Belle Aire Acres Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Belle Aire Acres – PWSID# PA2520061

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.7	1.1 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.018	NA	2	2	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.4	9	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.7	9	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	1.52	1.0	1.0 – 2.2	2019	Y	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: In 2019, there were a number of violations incurred by the prior owner of this system. On September 11, 2019, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission granted Aqua Pennsylvania approval to operate and maintain the Belle Aire Acres water system.

Belle Aire Acres water system was on a boil water order at the time of Aqua's receivership. Aqua has since installed new hydrotanks which provides the required chlorine contact time for disinfection to bring the system back into compliance. Two sets of water samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday, September 16 and Tuesday, September 17, and tested for total coliform bacteria. Results from both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Wednesday, September 18, 2019. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on Friday, September 20, 2019.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Lake Ariel, Lackawanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tafton system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Water Quality Report

Mount Cobb Water System, PWSID# PA2350070

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mount Cobb Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350070). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Mount Cobb water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Mount Cobb – PWSID # PA2350070

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	1.0 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.5	NA	60	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	11.5	NA	80	NA	2015	N	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.09	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined uranium, ppb	1.4	NA	30	0	2012	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.3	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.27	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	1	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Source: one well.

Municipality Served: Jefferson Township, Lackawanna County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Mount Cobb system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report
Rhodes Terrace, PWSID# PA2400101
Warden Place Water System, PA2400102

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Rhodes Terrace and Warden Place Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400101, PA2400102). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Rhodes Terrace & Warden Place water system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Rhodes Terrace- PWSID# PA2400101

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.0 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.0	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.07	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.2	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	4.7	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 – 2.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Source: one well.

Municipality Served: Harveys Lake Borough, Luzerne County.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Warden Place – PWSID# PA2400102

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.2 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.2	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.0	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.25	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Violation: In 2019, Aqua received a monitoring violation for failing to report entry point chlorine results in August and September due to a technical issue that prevented the data file to be retrieved. The chlorine analyzer was working properly during this time and we would have received an alarm if the chlorine fell outside of the normal range. The chlorine results collected from the distribution system also showed an adequate chlorine residual. The technical issue was fixed which should prevent this type of violation from occurring again.

Water Sources: one well

Municipality Served: Harveys Lake Borough, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Rhodes Terrace and Warden Place Water systems receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Midway Manor Water System, PWSID# PA2400104

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Midway Manor Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400104). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Midway Manor water system comes from four wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Midway Manor – PWSID# PA2400104

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	0.9 – 2.2	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.4	1.1 – 2.1	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.13	0.07 – 0.19	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.8	1.6 – 1.9	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	0.5	ND – 1.5	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.5	ND – 2.3	30	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	7	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	18	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below the required minimum residual level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.13	11	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: four wells.

Municipality Served: Kingston Township, Luzerne County.

Violation: On January 28, 2019, Aqua issued a boil water advisory for its customers in the Midway Manor water system, due to the loss of positive pressure in the distribution system as a result of a broken valve in the distribution system. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water advisory was lifted on January 30, 2019.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Midway Manor system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report

Beech Mountain Water System, PWSID# PA2400114

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water - Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Beech Mountain water system (public water supply ID-PA2400114). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply - Water for the Beech Mountain water system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Beech Mountain – PWSID PA2400114

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.2 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.3	1.9 – 2.7	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.012	0.006 – 0.02	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.1	1.8 – 2.4	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.5	1.3 – 1.6	30	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	8.4	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	30.5	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102	0.5	0.01*	0.01 – 2.7	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.43	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: two wells

Municipality Served: Butler Township, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Beech Mountain water system receive water from an unfluoridated supply.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Violations: On January 16, 2018, we issued a boil water notice due to the use of emergency pumps and pipes to refill Beech Mountain's storage tank during subfreezing temperatures. The boil water advisory was lifted on January 21, 2018. We also issued a boil water notice on July 26, 2018 due to significant rainfall which entered our clear well. This boil water advisory was lifted on July 29, 2018. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*



2017 Water Quality Report Sand Springs, PWSID# PA2400140

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Sand Springs Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400140). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Sand Springs Water System is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Sand Springs, PWSID# PA2400140

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	0.6 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	4.9	NA	10	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes, ppm	0.002	NA	10	10	2017	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	2	NA	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	3	NA	80	NA	2017	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.5	0.6	0.6 – 2.0	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	1.6	20	4	1.3	1.3	01/17-06/17	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, ppm	1.2	21	1	1.3	1.3	07/17-12/17	N	
Lead, ppb	ND	20	0	15	0	01/17-06/17	N	
Lead, ppb	ND	21	0	15	0	07/17-12/17	N	

Action Level Exceedance: The Sand Springs Water System exceeded the copper action level in the 1st half of 2017. Operational adjustments were made to reduce the corrosivity of the water. Subsequent analysis confirmed that the operational changes Aqua made were effective. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead was not detected in the samples collected. 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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: two wells

Municipality Served: Butler Township, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Sand Springs Acres system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2018 Water Quality Report Sand Springs, PWSID# PA2400140

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Sand Springs Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400140). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Sand Springs Water System is drawn from two wells. Supplemental water supply is also purchased from an interconnect with Can Do Corporate Center (public water supply ID- PA2401021). The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Sand Springs, PWSID# PA2400140

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.6 – 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.6	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.007	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes, ppm	0.009	NA	10	10	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	23	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	52	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	2.1	22	7	1.3	1.3	01/18 - 06/18	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, ppm	0.52	22	0	1.3	1.3	07/18 - 12/18	Y	
Lead, ppb	ND	22	1	15	0	01/18 - 06/18	N	
Lead, ppb	ND	22	0	15	0	07/18 - 12/18	N	

Action Level Exceedance: The Sand Springs Water System exceeded the copper action level in the 1st half of 2018. Operational adjustments were made to reduce the corrosivity of the water. Subsequent analysis confirmed that the operational changes Aqua made were effective. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead was not detected in the samples collected. 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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.5	0.5	0.5 – 2.4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Source: two wells **Municipality Served:** Butler Township, Luzerne County

Water Quality Data from Can Do Corporate Center (PWSID# PA2401021)

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0.19	NA	5	0	2014	N	Erosion of natural resources

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Sand Springs system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report Mountainhome, PWSID# PA2450039

*Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mountainhome water system. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Mountainhome Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Mountainhome- PWSID# PA2450039

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.0 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminant							
Arsenic, ppb	2.3	NA	10	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	7	5 – 9	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	16	5 – 27	80	NA	2017	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.32	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.8	0.8 – 2.3	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Barrett Township, Monroe County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Mountainhome system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



Early 2018 Water Quality Report (through June 2018) Sun Valley Water System, PWSID# PA2450054

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) acquired the Sun Valley Water System on January 30, 2018. Due to the lack of 2017 monitoring data, we put together a summary of water quality data for samples collected early in 2018. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during the first and second quarter of 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Sun Valley Water System comes from one well. Within the first week of ownership, Aqua installed an entirely new chemical feed system at the Sun Valley treatment station. Sodium hypochlorite and sodium bicarbonate (soda ash) are added for disinfection and pH control. Improvements were also made to the well house and distribution system. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water").

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Sun Valley – PWSID# PA2450054

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfection							
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.8 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	03/18-06/18*	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.2	NA	10	10	2018	N	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, ppb	1.1	NA	6	0	2018	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalo-methanes, ppb	1.0	NA	80	NA	04/18	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

*Disinfection using sodium hypochlorite was started on January 30, 2018.

Lead and Copper samples will be collected during the summer of 2018. 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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.73	0.73 – 1.93	01/18 - 05/18*	N	Water additive used to control microbes

* Disinfection using sodium hypochlorite was started on January 30, 2018.

Water Sources: One well

Municipality Served: Monroe County, Chestnuthill Township

Violations: The prior owner of the Sun Valley Water system received multiple violations in 2017 for failing to collect required samples.

Notes:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Sun Valley Water System, PWSID# PA2450054

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) acquired the Sun Valley Water System in January 2018. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

The Sun Valley Water System was previously on a boil water advisory which was lifted on January 26, 2018 after various system improvements were implemented to improve water quality. Within the first week of ownership, Aqua installed an entirely new chemical feed system at the Sun Valley treatment station. Sodium hypochlorite and sodium bicarbonate (soda ash) are added for disinfection and pH control. Improvements were also made to the well house and distribution system.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Sun Valley Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water").

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

PA2450054

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Sun Valley – PWSID# PA2450054

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfection							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.8 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.2	1.1 – 1.2	10	10	2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, ppb	0.3	ND – 1.1	6	0	2018	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalo-methanes, ppb	0.8	0.6 – 1.0	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.23	11	0	1.3	1.3	01/18 - 06/18	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, ppm	0.18	12	0	1.3	1.3	07/18 - 12/18	N	
Lead, ppb	7.4	11	1	15	0	01/18 - 06/18	N	
Lead, ppb	3.8	12	0	15	0	07/18 - 12/18	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 1.9	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: The Sun Valley Water System was previously on a boil water advisory in January 2018. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The boil water advisory was lifted on January 26, 2018 after various system improvements were implemented to improve water quality.

Water Sources: One well

Municipality Served: Monroe County, Chestnuthill Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Sun Valley system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report

Pinecrest Water System, PWSID# PA2450086

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Pinecrest Water System (public water supply ID- PA2450086). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of the testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Pinecrest water systems is drawn from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The tables provide average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Pinecrest, PWSID # PA2450086

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.8 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.4	NA	100	100	2015	N	
Combined radium, pCi/L	1.2	NA	5	0	2013	N	
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	1	NA	80	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 1.9	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.7	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.1	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: one well

Municipalities Served: Tobyhanna Township, Monroe County

Notes:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2018 Water Quality Report

Robin Hood Lakes Water System, PWSID# PA2450093

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the Robin Hood Lakes Water System (public water supply ID- PA2450093). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Robin Hood water system comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Robin Hood Lakes Water System, PWSID# PA2450093

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.7 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.01	0.003 – 0.015	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	0.4	ND – 1.2	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.45	ND – 1.34	5	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.6	0.4	0.4 – 2.2	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.73	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	4.4	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: In 2018, we received a violation for not submitting the CCR on-time.

Water Sources: Three wells

Municipality Served: Kunkletown, Monroe County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Robin Hood system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report Wild Pines Water System PWSID 2450141

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Wild Pines Water System (public water supply ID- 2450141). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of the testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Wild Pines water systems is drawn from one groundwater well located in the southern portion of the community. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The tables provide average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Wild Pines, PWSID # 2450141

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Distribution – see chlorine values below</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.013	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.4	NA	100	100	2015	N	
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	0.7	NA	80	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	1.0	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.5	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 – 1.9	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: one well

Municipalities Served: Tobyhanna Township, Monroe County

Notes:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Water Quality Report Fawn Lake Water System, PWSID# PA2520037 Woodloch Springs and Masthope

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Fawn Lake Water System, which also includes Woodloch Springs and Masthope. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for Fawn Lake Water System comes from a total of nine wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword, "source water"). Complete reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The tables provide average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Fawn Lake Water System, PWSID# PA2520037

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.3 - 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.6	ND - 6 (a)	10	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.13	0.03 - 0.19	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.6	ND - 2.1	100	100	2015	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.08	ND - 0.13	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.1	NA	30	0	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	2	ND - 4	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	7	1 - 13	80	NA	2017	N	

- a) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.22	21	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	21	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.3*	0.3 – 3.7	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: nine wells.

Municipality served: Lackawaxen Township, Pike County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Fawn Lake Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report
Fawn Lake Water System, PWSID# PA2520037
Woodloch Springs and Masthope

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Fawn Lake Water System, which also includes Woodloch Springs and Masthope. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for Fawn Lake Water System comes from a total of nine wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword, "source water"). Complete reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The tables provide average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Fawn Lake Water System, PWSID# PA2520037

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	0.8 – 2.2	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.4	ND – 5.3 (a)	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.14	0.03 - 0.24	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.4	ND – 3.5	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.02	ND - 0.12	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.1	NA	30	0	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	2	ND - 5	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	9	3 - 16	80	NA	2018	N	

- a) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.22	21	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	21	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.2	0.4	0.4 – 2.9	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Reporting Violation: In 2018, we received a reporting violation for submitting entry point chlorine data after the required deadline.

Water Sources: nine wells.

Municipality served: Lackawaxen Township, Pike County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Fawn Lake Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Water Quality Report Tafton Water System, PWSID # PA2520061

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Tafton Water System (public water supply ID- PA2520061). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Tafton Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Tafton – PWSID# PA2520061

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.9 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium, ppb	1.3	NA	100	100	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.15	NA	2	2	2015	N	
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	7.1	NA	60	NA	2016	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	7.8	NA	80	NA	2016	N	

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 3.0	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Palmyra Township, Pike County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tafton system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Tafton Water System, PWSID # PA2520061

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Tafton Water System (public water supply ID- PA2520061). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Tafton Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Tafton – PWSID# PA2520061

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.003	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2	NA	100	100	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.13	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	7.1	NA	60	NA	2016	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	7.8	NA	80	NA	2016	N	

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.2	0.8	0.8 – 4.0	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: We issued a boil water notice on March 3, 2018 due to a loss of power in the water system. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on March 8, 2018 after electricity was restored and bacteriological samples were satisfactory.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Palmyra Township, Pike County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tafton system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Tafton Water System, PWSID # PA2520061

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Tafton Water System (public water supply ID- PA2520061). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Tafton Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Tafton – PWSID# PA2520061

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.3 – 2.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.003	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2	NA	100	100	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.13	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	7	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	21	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.07	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.8	0.8 – 3.7	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: In July 2019, we received a violation for submitting distribution chlorine results late.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Palmyra Township, Pike County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tafton system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Water Quality Report Tanglwood Lakes, PWSID# PA2520065

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Tanglwood Lakes Water System (public water supply ID# PA2520065). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for Tanglwood Lakes Water System comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Tanglwood Lakes, PWSID# PA2520065

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.9 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.2	ND – 2.3	10	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.11	0.10 - 0.12	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.7	1.5 - 1.9	100	100	2015	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Di (2-Ethylhexyl-Phthalate) (ppb)	0.4	ND – 1.2	6	0	2017	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	2 - 5	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	9	7 - 11	80	NA	2017	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 3.0	2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.2	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	9.8	10	1	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 by calling Aqua at 570.647.0358. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sodium is a secondary contaminant which can be a concern for consumers requiring a low sodium diet. The sodium result was 49 ppm in the source water which is greater than the 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L) advisory level for persons on low sodium diets.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: Three wells

Municipality served: Pike County, Palmyra Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tanglwood Lakes Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information, call Aqua Pennsylvania at 570.647.0358.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Water Quality Report Tanglwood North, PWSID# PA2520066

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Tanglwood North Water System (public water supply ID# PA2520066). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Tanglwood North Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Northeast Region, Pocono District Office, Records Management Unit (phone 570.895.4040).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Tanglwood North Division, PWSID# PA2520066

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.9 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.03	0.025 – 0.037	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	0.9	ND – 1.8	100	100	2015	N	
Nitrate, ppm	0.6	ND – 1.2	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	NA	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	15	NA	80	NA	2017	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.4	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	12	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Pike County, Palmyra Township, and Blooming Grove Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tanglewood North Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 570.647.0358. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Tanglwood North, PWSID# PA2520066

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Tanglwood North Water System (public water supply ID# PA2520066). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Tanglwood North Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Northeast Region, Pocono District Office, Records Management Unit (phone 570.895.4040).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Tanglwood North Division, PWSID# PA2520066

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.5 – 2.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.03	0.03 (2 samples)	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.2	2.1 – 2.2	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	0.7	ND – 1.3	10	10	2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	9	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.4	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	12	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.2	0.4	0.4 – 2.9	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Reporting Violation: In 2018, we received a reporting violation for submitting entry point chlorine data after the required deadline.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Pike County, Palmyra Township, and Blooming Grove Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tanglewood North Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 570.647.0358. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Woodmont, PWSID# PA2520992

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Woodmont Water System (public water supply ID# PA2520992). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Woodmont Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Woodmont System, PWSID# PA2520992

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.4 – 1.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: We issued a boil water notice on March 4, 2018 due to a loss of power in the water system. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on March 8, 2018 after electricity was restored and bacteriological samples were satisfactory.

Water Source: one well

Municipality served: Pike County, Palmyra Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Paupack-Woodmont Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 570.647.0358. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report Woodledge Water System, PWSID# PA2521031

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Woodledge water system (public water supply ID- PA2521031). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Woodledge water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Woodledge – PWSID# PA2521031

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	1.0 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.1	NA	100	100	2015	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.1	NA	2	2	2015	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	0.71	ND – 1.42	15	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.11	ND – 0.22	5	0	2013	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	1.0	1.0 – 1.6	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	2.3	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead, ppb	9.5	5	1	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Lackawaxen Township, Pike County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Woodledge water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Water Quality Report Garden Hills, PWSID# PA2640017

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

We are pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Garden Hills water system (PWSID# PA2640017). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water supplying the Garden Hills water system is derived from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Garden Hills – PWSID# PA2640017

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	0.8 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium, ppb	1.9	NA	100	100	2015	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.1	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2016	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	2	NA	80	NA	2016	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.25	11	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	11.3	11	1	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 4.4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Source: two wells

Municipality Served: Palmyra Township, Wayne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Garden Hills water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2018 Water Quality Report Garden Hills, PWSID# PA2640017

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

We are pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Garden Hills water system (PWSID# PA2640017). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water supplying the Garden Hills water system is derived from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Garden Hills – PWSID# PA2640017

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.8 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppb	0.016	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2016	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	2	NA	80	NA	2016	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.25	11	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	11.3	11	1	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.5	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: We issued a boil water notice on March 3, 2018 due to a loss of power in the water system. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on March 8, 2018 after electricity was restored and bacteriological samples were satisfactory.

Water Source: two wells

Municipality Served: Palmyra Township, Wayne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Garden Hills water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2018 Water Quality Report

Honesdale Water System, PWSID# PA2640018

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Honesdale Water System (public water supply ID-PA2640018). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2018 by the Honesdale Water System - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Honesdale Water System comes from six wells. A Source Water Assessment was completed in 2002. The assessment found that contamination could come from both point source and non-point source activities. Examples include underground storage tanks, combined sewer outfalls, highway spills and salt applications. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for groundwater sources. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Honesdale Water System, PWSID# PA2640018

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.8 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony, ppb	ND	ND – 0.4	6	6	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic, ppb	3.6	2.7 – 4.4	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.3	0.06 - 0.5	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.4	2.3 – 4.0	100	100	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.15	ND – 0.4	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Selenium, ppb	2.8	ND - 11	50	50	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	1.3	NA	5	0	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	3.2	NA	30	0	2017	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	7	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	41	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	103, 104, 105, 106	0.2	0.7	0.7 – 3.8	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.22	21	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	21	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: On January 7, 2018, a boil water notice was issued due to a frozen water main. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on January 11, 2018.

Water Sources: six wells

Municipality Served: Honesdale Borough and Texas Township, Wayne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Honesdale system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report

SCI Waymart Water System, PWSID# PA2640020

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the SCI Waymart Water System (public water supply ID-PA2640020). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the SCI Waymart water system comes from two wells. The water system supplies the SCI Waymart and the FBOP Canaan facilities. A small portion of the water supplied to the federal prison comes from the Waymart Borough system (PWSID # PA2640032). Data from that system are also included in this report. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for these systems. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., SCI Waymart – PWSID# PA2640020

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.1 - 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	0.7	ND – 1.3	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	2	ND - 5	80	NA	2017	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 - 1.4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.31	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Canaan Township, Wayne County

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the Waymart water system that supplies some of the water to the SCI Waymart system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Waymart System, PWSID # PA2640032

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.3	ND – 3.3	10	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.2	0.1 - 0.3	2	2	2015	N	
Chromium, ppb	1.2	ND - 1.8	100	100	2015	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.03	ND - 0.1	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	0.25	ND – 1	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium, ppb	0.03	ND - 1	50	50	2015	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	2.9	ND - 4.2	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.8	ND - 4.1	30	0	2015	N	

Water Sources: four ground water sources

Municipalities served: Wayne County, Waymart Borough and Canaan Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the SCI Waymart water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Water Quality Report Hawley Water System, PWSID# PA2640028

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Hawley water system (PWSID# PA2640028). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Hawley water system comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Hawley Water – PWSID# PA2640028

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.6	ND – 2.5	10	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.18	0.06 - 0.27	2	2	2015	N	
Chromium, ppb	1.9	1.5 – 2.4	100	100	2015	N	
Selenium, ppb	1.1	ND – 3.2	50	50	2015	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.2	ND - 0.3	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	4	NA	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	23	NA	80	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01	0.01 – 3.5	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.5	10	0	1.3	1.3	2017	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2017	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: three wells

Municipalities served: Hawley Borough, Palmyra, and Paupack townships, Pike and Wayne counties

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Hawley water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Aqua
762 West Lancaster Avenue
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
TRENTON, NJ
PERMIT NO. 947



2017 Water Quality Report

Wayne County Prison Water System, PWSID# PA2640031

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Wayne County Prison Water System (public water supply ID-PA2640031). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Wayne County prison water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not yet completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Wayne County Prison Water System – PWSID# PA2640031

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.9	1.3 – 2.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2	NA	10	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2015	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.7	NA	100	100	2015	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.5	NA	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Selenium, ppb	1.4	NA	50	50	2015	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.8	NA	60	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	9.0	NA	80	NA	2015	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	5.5	NA	15	0	2009	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	1.0	NA	5	0	2009	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.2	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	10.2	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 by calling Aqua at 570.647.0358. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sodium is a secondary contaminant which can be a concern for consumers requiring a low sodium diet. The sodium result was 138 ppm in the source water which is greater than the 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L) advisory level for persons on low sodium diets.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: one well

Municipality Served: Texas Township, Wayne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Wayne County prison system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report, Waymart PWSID# PA2640032

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Waymart water system (ID# PA2640032). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Waymart water system comes from three wells and a spring. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Waymart System, PWSID # PA2640032

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.2 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.3	ND – 3.3	10	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.2	0.1 - 0.3	2	2	2015	N	
Chromium, ppb	1.2	ND - 1.8	100	100	2015	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.03	ND - 0.1	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	0.25	ND – 1	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium, ppb	0.03	ND - 1	50	50	2015	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	2.9	ND - 4.2	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.8	ND - 4.1	30	0	2015	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	6	NA	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	18	18 (2 samples)	80	NA	2017	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	ND*	ND – 2.3	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

**Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.26	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: four ground water sources

Municipalities served: Wayne County, Waymart Borough and Canaan Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Waymart water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2018 Water Quality Report, Waymart PWSID# PA2640032

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Waymart water system (ID# PA2640032). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Waymart water system comes from three wells and a spring. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Waymart System, PWSID # PA2640032

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.2 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony, ppb	ND	ND - 0.4	6	6	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic, ppb	1.8	ND - 3.4	10	0	2018	N	
Barium, ppm	0.19	0.07 - 0.35	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	3.5	2 - 5	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	0.6	ND - 1.1	10	10	2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	2.9	ND - 4.2	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	3.8	3.7 – 3.9	30	0	2018	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	9	ND - 18	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	22	ND - 44	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.1	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

**Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.26	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Reporting Violation: In 2018, we received a reporting violation for submitting entry point chlorine results after the required deadline.

Water Sources: four groundwater sources

Municipalities served: Wayne County, Waymart Borough and Canaan Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Waymart water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report Paupackan Lake Estates, PWSID# PA2640048

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Paupackan Lake Estates Water System (public water supply ID# PA2640048). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for Paupackan Lake Estates Water System comes from five wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not yet completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Paupackan Lake Estates, PWSID# PA2640048

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.1 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.07	0.03 - 0.11	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.1	1.4 - 2.5	100	100	2015	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.09	ND - 0.17	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	NA	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	7	NA	80	NA	2017	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha, pCi/L	1.35	ND - 3.68	15	0	2012, 2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	0.98	ND - 1.54	30	0	2012, 2015	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 5.0	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.13	11	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	6.8	11	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 by calling Aqua at 570.647.0358. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Reporting Violation: In 2017, we received a reporting violation for submitting a copy of the CCR to DEP after the required deadline.

Water Sources: Five wells

Municipality served: Wayne County, Paupack & Lake Townships

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Paupack and Lake Estates receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information, call Aqua Pennsylvania at 570.647.0358.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Paupackan Lake Estates, PWSID# PA2640048

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Paupackan Lake Estates Water System (public water supply ID# PA2640048). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for Paupackan Lake Estates Water System comes from five wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not yet completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Paupackan Lake Estates, PWSID# PA2640048

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.8 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	ND	ND – 1.0	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.07	0.03 - 0.11	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2.7	ND – 3.6	100	100	2018	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.09	ND - 0.18	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	8	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha, pCi/L	1.35	ND - 3.68	15	0	2012, 2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	1.0	0.74 - 1.54	30	0	2015, 2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.5	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.13	11	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	6.8	11	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 by calling Aqua at 570.647.0358. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: We issued a boil water notice on March 4, 2018 due to a loss of power in the water system. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on March 8, 2018 after electricity was restored and bacteriological samples were satisfactory.

Water Sources: Five wells

Municipality served: Wayne County, Paupack & Lake Townships

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Paupack and Lake Estates receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information, call Aqua Pennsylvania at 570.647.0358.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Pine Beach Water System, PWSID# PA2641005

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Pine Beach Water System (public water supply ID-PA2641005). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Pine Beach water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Pine Beach – PWSID# PA2641005

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.0 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.3	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.12	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	1.8	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	1.4	1.4 – 1.9	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.94	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	13.2	5	1	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: We issued a boil water notice on March 3, 2018 due to a loss of power in the water system. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on March 8, 2018 after electricity was restored and bacteriological samples were satisfactory.

Water Sources: one well

Municipality Served: Paupack Township, Wayne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Pine Beach water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable. **ND:** Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Bunker Hill Water System, PWSID# PA2660018

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Bunker Hill Water System (public water supply ID- PA2660018). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at www.AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Bunker Hill water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Bunker Hill – PWSID# PA2660018

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.8 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.4	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.1	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.9	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Beta, pCi/L	3.67	NA	50 (a)	0	2013	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium, ppb	3.57	NA	30	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits

- a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.04*	0.04 – 2.4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

* Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.12	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.3	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: In 2018, we failed to collect disinfection byproduct samples within our required timeframe. We have since updated our monitoring calendar to prevent this type of violation from happening again. The health effects of this violation are not known since the required samples were not collected on-time. A public notice was sent to customers in May 2019.

Water Sources: One well

Municipality Served: Factoryville borough, Wyoming County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Bunker Hill system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Bunker Hill Water System, PWSID# PA2660018

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Bunker Hill Water System (public water supply ID- PA2660018). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at www.AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Bunker Hill water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Bunker Hill – PWSID# PA2660018

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	0.8	0.5 – 1.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.4	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.1	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.9	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.51	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.3*	0.3 – 1.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

* Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	6	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	6	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: One well

Municipality Served: Clinton Township, Wyoming County.

Violation: On May 22, 2019, Aqua issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Bunker Hill Water System due to a loss of positive pressure in the water system resulting from contractor activities. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water advisory was lifted on May 24, 2019.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Bunker Hill system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

Evanwood Acres, PWSID# PA3480029

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Evanwood Acres Water System (public water supply ID- PA3480029). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Evanwood Acres Water System is drawn from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Evanwood Acres, PWSID# PA3480029

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.006	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.6	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	1.6	NA	5	0	2019	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.2	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	3.9	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.41	0.41 – 1.82	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.3	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Moore Township, Northampton County

Health Advisory Level (HAL) Exceedance: In September 2019, Christian Springs water system had a lifetime health advisory level (HAL) exceedance for manganese. Sample results received on Sept. 23, 2019 showed a manganese level at 0.46 mg/L. Manganese has a HAL of 0.3 mg/L for an adult. It is recommended that infants younger than 6 months of age not drink water containing levels that exceed 0.3 mg/L for an acute exposure of 10 days because of concerns including: 1) differences in manganese content in human milk and formula and the possibility of a higher absorption and 2) lower excretion in young infants.

A public notice was distributed to our customers on September 30, 2019. Treatment was installed on October 8, 2019 and the manganese levels are now below the HAL. If you have specific health concerns, you might wish to consult your doctor.

Manganese is a naturally occurring element that can be commonly found in the air, soil, and water. Manganese is an essential nutrient for humans and animals. Adverse health effects can be caused by inadequate intake or over exposure. Although manganese is an essential nutrient at low doses, chronic exposure to high doses might be harmful. There is substantial data supporting the neurological effects of inhaled manganese in both humans and animals, however, there is little data for the association between oral exposure to manganese and toxic effects. [EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese, January 2004.]

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Evanwood Acres system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report

Christian Springs Water System, PWSID# PA3480030

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Christian Springs Water System (public water supply ID-PA3480030). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Christian Springs Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Christian Springs – PWSID# PA3480030

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	0.8 – 2.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chromium, ppb	3.2	NA	100	100	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	2.6	NA	10	10	2017	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ug/L	1.1	NA	30	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	10	NA	60	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	22	NA	80	NA	2015	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.8	0.2*	0.2 – 3.4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A boil water notice was sent to the Christian Springs Water System due to a loss of pressure caused by a water main break on January 11, 2017. A loss of positive water pressure is a signal of the existence of conditions that could allow contamination to enter the distribution system through back-flow by back pressure or back siphonage. As a result, there is an increased chance that *inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on January 13, 2017.

Water Sources: two wells.

Municipality Served: Moore Township, Northampton County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Christian Springs system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Christian Springs Water System, PWSID# PA3480030

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Christian Springs Water System (public water supply ID-PA3480030). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Christian Springs Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Christian Springs – PWSID# PA3480030

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.7 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.1	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.011	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.6	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.2	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	4	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	10	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.56*	0.56– 2.79	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: one well.

Municipality Served: Moore Township, Northampton County.

Health Advisory Level (HAL) Exceedance: In September 2019, Christian Springs water system had a lifetime health advisory level (HAL) exceedance for manganese. Sample results received on Sept. 23, 2019 showed a manganese level at 0.46 mg/L. Manganese has a HAL of 0.3 mg/L for an adult. It is recommended that infants younger than 6 months of age not drink water containing levels that exceed 0.3 mg/L for an acute exposure of 10 days because of concerns including: 1) differences in manganese content in human milk and formula and the possibility of a higher absorption and 2) lower excretion in young infants.

A public notice was distributed to our customers on September 30, 2019. Treatment was installed on October 8, 2019 and the manganese levels are now below the HAL. If you have specific health concerns, you might wish to consult your doctor.

Manganese is a naturally occurring element that can be commonly found in the air, soil, and water. Manganese is an essential nutrient for humans and animals. Adverse health effects can be caused by inadequate intake or over exposure. Although manganese is an essential nutrient at low doses, chronic exposure to high doses might be harmful. There is substantial data supporting the neurological effects of inhaled manganese in both humans and animals, however, there is little data for the association between oral exposure to manganese and toxic effects. [EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese, January 2004.]

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Christian Springs system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Eagle Rock Water System, PWSID# PA3540070

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Eagle Rock Water System (public water supply ID- PA3540070). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Eagle Rock Water System comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Eagle Rock – PWSID# PA3540070

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.3 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	0.3	ND – 1.0	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.02	0.003 – 0.04	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.6	0.9 – 2.2	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	7	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	5	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.6	2018	Y	Water additive used to control microbes
	104	0.5	0.3	0.3 – 2.6			
	106	0.4	0.5	0.5 – 2.2			

Violations: We issued a boil water notice due to disinfection levels dropping below the state required minimum from May 7 - 9, 2018. A subsequent boil water notice was issued from May 22 - 24, 2018 for a few customers due to low system pressure from a water main break. An additional boil water notice was issued from July 15 - 18, 2018 for select customers due to low system pressure from another water main break. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* In 2018, we received a late reporting violation for submitting radiological contaminant results late. We have since updated our procedures to prevent this type of violation from happening again.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.67	10	1	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	1	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: three wells

Municipalities Served: East Union and North Union Townships, Schuylkill County
Black Creek and Hazle Townships, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Eagle Rock system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Water Quality Report

Oneida Water System, PWSID# PA3540071

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Oneida Water System (public water supply ID- PA3540071). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Oneida Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Oneida, PWSID# PA3540071

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.8 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.01	ND - 0.02	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.5	1.4 – 1.5	100	100	2015	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	5.2	ND – 10.4	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	NA	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	6	5 - 7	80	NA	2017	N	

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.3	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.05	0.05 – 4.3	2017	Y	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: A boil water notice was sent to the Oneida Water System affected by a loss of pressure due to a water main break on October 9, 2017. Further, the chlorine level dropped below the state required minimum level at the well station serving your community. A loss of positive water pressure is a signal of the existence of conditions that could allow contamination to enter the distribution system through back-flow by back pressure or back siphonage. As a result, there is an increased chance that *inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on October 12, 2017.

Water Sources: one well

Municipality Served: East Union Township, Schuylkill County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Oneida water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report

Oneida Water System, PWSID# PA3540071

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Oneida Water System (public water supply ID- PA3540071). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Oneida Water System comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Oneida, PWSID# PA3540071

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.4 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.01	0.003 – 0.02	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.2	1.2 (2 samples)	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	5.2	ND – 10.4	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	6	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.3	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.09	0.09 – 3.8	2018	Y	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: On January 12, 2018, we issued a boil water notice due to a water main break which caused loss of water pressure and discolored water in the distribution system. This also caused the chlorine level to drop below the state required minimum level at the well station. The water main was fixed and the chlorine level was restored. The boil water notice was lifted on January 17, 2018. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

Water Sources: three wells

Municipality Served: East Union & North Union Townships, Schuylkill County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Oneida water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2018 Water Quality Report Mifflin Township, PWSID# PA4190016

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mifflin Township Water System (public water supply ID- PA4190016). The report is based on information provided by Mifflin Township Municipal Authority and summarizes the quality of water provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of the testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Mifflin Township Water System is drawn from two wells. Well #3 is the primary well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Mifflin Township, PWSID# PA4190016

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	0.9	0.8 – 1.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	4	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	12	NA	80	NA	2018	N	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	3.5	NA	10	10	2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Beta, pCi/L	1.0	ND – 4.1	50 (a)	0	2016	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

- a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.8	0.8 – 1.5	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.12	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: In April 2018, chlorine results were reported late.

Water Source: One active well.

Municipality Served: Mifflin Township, Columbia County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Mifflin Township Water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Mifflin Township, PWSID# PA4190016

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mifflin Township Water System (public water supply ID- PA4190016). The report is based on information provided by Mifflin Township Municipal Authority and summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of the testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Mifflin Township Water System is drawn from two wells. Well #3 is the primary well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Mifflin Township, PWSID# PA4190016

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	0.9	0.8 – 1.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2019	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1	NA	100	100	2019	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	3.6	NA	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	1.3	ND – 3.9	15	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.1	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.18	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: In May 2019, distribution chlorine results were reported late.

Water Source: One active well.

Municipality Served: Mifflin Township, Columbia County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Mifflin Township Water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Roaring Creek Division, PWSID# PA4490024

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Roaring Creek Division (public water supply ID# PA4490024). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Roaring Creek Division comes from three different surface water sources and two wells. Source Water Assessments for the South Branch of Roaring Creek watershed was completed in 2003 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). This area includes four reservoirs and two wells which provide water to approximately 43,000 people. The sources overall have a low risk of significant contamination. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP North Central Regional Office, Williamsport, PA (570.327.3636).

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. Below the table is information on water sources and the municipality served.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Roaring Creek Division – PWSID# PA4490024

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	100 - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. The Treatment Technique requirement is 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.0125	0.005 – 0.02	2	2	2018, 2019	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1	ND - 2	100	100	2018, 2019	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	29	ND - 50	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	30	3 - 66	80	NA	2019	N	
Chlorite, ppm (distribution point)	0.7	0.49 - 0.9	1	0.8	2019	N	
Chlorite, ppm (entry point)	0.42	0.2 – 0.8	1	0.8	2019	N	
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.8 – 1.1	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	2019	N	Water Additive used to control microbes

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.2	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102	0.2	0.8	0.8 – 1.7	2019	N	
*Chlorine dioxide, ppm	102	0.2	ND	ND – 0.1	2019	N	

*Chlorine dioxide is infrequently used.

Violation: In January 2019, we received a late reporting violation for submitting entry point chlorine dioxide and chlorite data after the required deadline. We have since updated our internal recordkeeping to prevent this from occurring again.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)- 2019					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	35	34 - 50	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.06	31	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	4.1	31	2	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	3115	1860 - 5130	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	10.7	1.1 – 53.3	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	1.9	0.3 – 4.6	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	1.3	ND – 4.3	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	ND	ND – 0.9	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	ND	ND – 1.1	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	28.0	1.1 – 76.2	NA
Monochloroacetic acid, ppb	2.3	ND – 6.7	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	31.2	ND – 73.4	NA

Water Sources: Three man-made reservoirs on the South Branch of Roaring Creek and two wells

Municipalities served: Columbia County: Conyngham Township, Borough of Centralia
Northumberland County: City of Shamokin, Coal Township, Mt. Carmel Township, Ralpho Township, Shamokin Township, Zerbe Township, Borough of Mt. Carmel, Borough of Kulpmont, Borough of Marion Heights. Schuylkill County: Butler Township, Borough of Girardville, Borough of Gordon, Borough of Ashland

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Roaring Creek system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water)

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Lake Latonka System Water Quality Report PWSID# PA6430059

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Lake Latonka water system (public water supply ID PA6430059), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our activities during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Lake Latonka system comes from two wells located in the Lake Latonka subdivision. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for this system. Information about source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water").

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

Lake Latonka System- PWSID# PA6430059

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.8 - 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	4.2	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	37.3	NA	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.06	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	5.2	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.32	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.78	NA	5	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - PA Ground Water Rule: This new rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine, ppm	0.4	ND	ND - 1.9	2019	Y	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: Lake Latonka water system issued a boil water notice on May 12, 2019, as a result of the chlorine disinfection dropping below the state required minimum level due to a failure of the disinfection system. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The boil water notice was lifted on May 14, 2019.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.42	11	0	AL=1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	1	AL=15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Lake Latonka Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number



2018 Water Quality Report Links at Gettysburg, PWSID# PA7010057

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Links at Gettysburg Division (public water supply ID-PA7010057). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Links at Gettysburg Division comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (search using keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Links at Gettysburg, PWSID # PA7010057

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.2 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.7	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.13	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	5.7	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	4	NA	10	10	2018	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	6.0	NA	15	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	2.7	NA	30	0	2013	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.8	0.8 – 2.2	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	5	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.9	5	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: In April and May 2018, chlorine results were submitted to DEP late.

Water Source: two wells

Municipality served: Mt. Joy Township, Adams County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Links at Gettysburg system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2018 Water Quality Report White Rock Division, PWSID # PA7210048

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the White Rock Division (public water supply ID-PA7210048). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. In all, we conducted hundreds of water quality tests to measure the chemical and physical substances in our source and treated water. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the White Rock Division comes from two wells. The water is treated for corrosion control and chlorinated for disinfection. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (search using keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. White Rock Division, PWSID # PA7210048

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	4	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.03	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	0.2	ND – 0.7	700	700	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	ND	ND – 0.0037	10	10	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.5	0.6	0.6 – 1.9	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.1	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	6.9	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: We received a violation in April 2018 for reporting chlorine results late.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipalities served: Monroe and South Middletown townships, Cumberland County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the White Rock system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2017 Shenango Valley Division Water Quality Report PWSID# PA6430054

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Shenango Valley Division (public water supply ID PA6430054), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Shenango Valley Division comes from the Shenango River, which is fed by a 650-square mile watershed located north of Sharon, Pennsylvania. A Source Water Assessment for the Shenango River was completed in 2003 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Information on source water assessment is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Northwest Regional Office, 814.332.6899.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2017 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

Shenango Valley Division- PWSID# PA6430054

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	2.0	2.0 - 2.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100.0%	100.0 - 100.0%	TT	NA	2017	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU	0.25	0.02 - 0.25	TT	NA	2017	N	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.2	NA	10	0	2017	N	Erosion from natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.017	NA	2	2	2017	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.2	NA	100	100	2017	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.82	NA	2	2	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine, ppb	0.27	NA	3	3	2017	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Disinfection Byproducts- For Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes, the Level Found is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages. Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results, not a single sample. The Range of Results lists the highest and lowest values among all individual samples.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	55.7	19.3 - 70.2	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	58.4	18.7 - 83.5	80	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (distribution system)	0.28	0.09 - 0.42	1	0.8	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (entry point)	0.91	ND - 0.91	1	0.8	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminants	Minimum Level Found	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.3	0.2	0.3 - 4.0	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	ND*	0.2	ND - 0.38	2017	N	

*Chlorine Dioxide used for pre-oxidation, not disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	35 - 45	29.0 - 53.8	0	2017	N	Naturally present in the environment

*Compliance is determined by a running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly. All of the quarterly RAAs met compliance.

Monitoring for Cryptosporidium (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) was conducted under a national program in 2009 on raw (untreated) water samples from our source, the Shenango River. Cryptosporidium was detected in 3 of 24 raw water samples, with an average count of 0.027 per liter. These levels are in the lowest category of risk for raw (untreated) water. Our water treatment processes are designed to remove Cryptosporidium, but complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.18	34	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead, ppb	2.8	34	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2013. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2013			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.07	ND - 0.12	NA
Strontium, ppb	71	63 - 79	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.11	ND - 0.22	NA

A boil water notice was sent to the Mercer area customers affected by a loss of pressure due to a water main break on January 17, 2017. A loss of positive water pressure is a signal of the existence of conditions that could allow contamination to enter the distribution system through back-flow by back pressure or back siphonage. As a result, there is an increased chance that *inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on January 19, 2017.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Shenango Division receive water from fluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Total Organic Carbon: The level reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a Treatment Technique violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



2018 Shenango Valley Division Water Quality Report PWSID# PA6430054

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for the Shenango Valley Division (public water supply ID PA6430054), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2018 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Shenango Valley Division comes from the Shenango River, which is fed by a 650-square mile watershed located north of Sharon, Pennsylvania. A Source Water Assessment for the Shenango River was completed in 2003 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Information on source water assessment is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Northwest Regional Office, 814.332.6899.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2018 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

Shenango Valley Division- PWSID# PA6430054

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	2.7	2.2 - 2.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100.0%	100.0 - 100.0%	TT	NA	2018	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU	0.27	0.02 - 0.27	TT	NA	2018	N	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.2	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion from natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.022	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.8	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.89	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine, ppb	0.60	NA	3	3	2018	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Disinfection Byproducts- For Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes, the Level Found is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages. Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results, not a single sample. The Range of Results lists the highest and lowest values among all individual samples.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	49.0	22.3 - 91.2	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	53.9	20.1 - 105.7	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (distribution system)	0.33	ND - 0.67	1	0.8	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (entry point)	0.97	ND - 0.97	1	0.8	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminants	Minimum Level Found	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.2	1.3 - 3.4	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	ND (a)	0.2	ND - 0.56	2018	N	

a) Chlorine Dioxide used for pre-oxidation, not disinfection.

Violation: On January 16, 2018, we inadvertently missed collecting a daily chlorine dioxide and chlorite sample. Because the test was not done, we cannot be certain of the water quality as it pertains to chlorine dioxide and chlorite on that day. Required monitoring resumed on 1/17/2018 and the results were within our required limits. A public notice was sent to customers in May 2018.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	35 - 45	29.0 - 53.8 (b)	0	2018	N	Naturally present in the environment

b) Compliance is determined by a running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly. All of the quarterly RAAs met compliance.

Monitoring for Cryptosporidium (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) was conducted between 2016 – 2018 under a national program that was instituted in 2009 on raw (untreated) water samples from our source, the Shenango River. Cryptosporidium was detected in 7 of 24 raw water samples, with an average count of 0.115 per liter. These levels are in the second to lowest (Bin 2) category of risk for raw (untreated) water. Our water treatment processes are designed to remove Cryptosporidium. However, since this program has detected elevated levels of this organism in our raw water we will be instituting higher standards in 2019 to ensure the treatment process is optimized for the removal of Cryptosporidium. Complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.18	34	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead, ppb	2.8	34	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological Contaminants							
Microcystins, ppb	0.477 (c)	ND - 0.477	0.3/1.6	NA	2018	N	Produced by some naturally occurring cyanobacteria, also known as blue green algae, which under certain conditions (i.e., high nutrient concentrations and light intensity) may produce microcystins
0.3 AL for Children under 6 and sensitive populations, 1.6 AL for children 6 and older and adults							

c) A single Microcystin sample result, received on 2/26/2018, was above the Action Level. A resample was collected on 3/1/2018 and microcystins were not detected. According to regulatory guidelines, if a water system detects Microcystin above the Action Level, a repeat sample is required within 24 hours of receiving the results. Guidelines also recommend the public water system issue a public notification, including health effect language and use restrictions, if the Action Level is exceeded in the repeat sample; which did not occur. Consuming water containing concentrations of Microcystin over the Action Level may result in abnormal liver function, diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, numbness or dizziness. Children younger than school age, pregnant women, nursing mothers, the elderly, immune-compromised individual, those with pre-existing liver conditions and those receiving dialysis treatment may be more susceptible than the general population to the health effects of Microcystin.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	13.9	ND - 27.8	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	5555	3800 - 7310	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	1.27	0.7 - 1.83	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	2.45	2.21 - 3.29	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	4.80	4.64 - 5.03	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	31.08	25.4 - 41.0	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	61.2	58.3 - 63.6	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Shenango Division receive water from fluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Total Organic Carbon: The level reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a Treatment Technique violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



2017 Water Quality Report UGS South, PWSID# PA1150089

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Utility Group Services (UGS) South Division. This Division is comprised of the Spring Run water system (public water supply ID#: PA1150089). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the UGS South Division comes from primarily from groundwater supplies (four well stations) and an interconnection with Aqua's system in West Chester (PWSID PA1150098). Water for the West Chester Division comes from the Brandywine Creek. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for these systems. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword, "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (484.250.5900).

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

Water sources: Four well stations and the Brandywine Creek.

Municipalities: West Bradford Township.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., UGS South: Spring Run Water System, PWSID # PA1150089

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate, ppm	3.2	2.1 – 3.7	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.03	0.02 - 0.06	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.6	3.4 – 3.7	100	100	2015	N	
Selenium	1.2	ND - 2	50	50	2015	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	1.5	ND – 4.5	15	0	2014, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residual - Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.2 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts- For Haloacetic acids and Total Trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	18	ND - 65	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	35	3 – 90	80	NA	2017	N	

Violation: In July 2017, we received a monitoring violation for collecting samples for trihalomethanes outside of our scheduled monitoring period. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We collected the required samples on-time, but due to a lab issue, the sample results could not be used. We have since updated our procedures to prevent this type of violation from occurring again.

The concentration of radon during 2016 was 1,980 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.6	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine, ppm	105	0.7	0.13*	0.13 – 2.12	2016	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.86	20	1	AL= 1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	20	0	AL= 15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., West Chester Division, PWSID# PA1150098

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	100%	100% - 100%	TT	NA	2017	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.14	0.05 - 0.25	2	2	2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.9	2.8 – 3.1	100	100	2015, 2017	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.1	ND - 0.4	2	2	2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.3	2.9 – 3.5	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	2.2	ND - 4.3	15	0	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Violation: In July 2017, we received a monitoring violation for failing to collect the correct number of bacteriological and chlorine samples. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. This monitoring violation occurred due to an administrative oversight. We have recently enhanced our sample scheduling process to prevent this type of violation from occurring again and to ensure that all required sampling is done in accordance with the state drinking water regulations.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 45	32 - 100	0	N	2017	Naturally present in the environment

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), Cryptosporidium was not detected in 60 samples collected from 2016 through March 2017 in Aqua Pennsylvania's West Chester Division.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2013 and 2014. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2013 and 2014.			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
1,4-Dioxane, ppb	ND	ND - 0.086	NA
Chlorate, ppb	67	ND - 489	NA
Chromium, ppb	0.19	ND - 0.37	NA
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.17	ND - 0.21	NA
Strontium, ppb	152	121 - 187	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.47	ND - 0.94	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the UGS South Division receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies, but some areas receive fluoridated water. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L (picoCuries/Liter): A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report Uwchlan Division, PWSID# PA1150035

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Uwchlan Division (public water supply ID- PA1150035). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2017 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Uwchlan Division comes from ground and surface water sources. Ten wells at six well stations account for approximately 72 percent of the water supplied to Uwchlan Division. The Uwchlan Division is integrated with Aqua Pennsylvania's Main Division (PWSID# PA1460073), and some customers may receive a blended supply from the Main Division that comes from other wells, the Pickering and Perkiomen creeks and the Schuylkill River. The Main Division's water quality report is available from Aqua Pennsylvania on our web site listed above or a copy can be requested by calling the phone number above. Source Water Assessments by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) were completed in 2004 for the Uwchlan Division wells. Source Water Assessments were completed in 2002 for the Pickering and Perkiomen creeks and the Schuylkill River. The sources overall have a moderate risk of significant contamination. Information on the source water assessment is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Uwchlan Division, PWSID# PA1150035

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.2 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.04	0.02 - 0.07	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3	2 – 5	100	100	2015	N	
Fluoride, ppm	ND	ND - 0.13	2	2	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.4	2.1 – 4.7	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts: Compliance for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes is based on a running annual average of quarterly samples, not a single sample result. The range shows the highest and lowest result for individual samples.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	26	2 - 44	60	NA	2017	N	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	38	7 - 66	80	NA	2017	N	

Violation: In September 2017, we received a monitoring violation for not collecting the correct number of bacteriological and chlorine samples. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. This monitoring violation occurred due to an administrative oversight. We have recently enhanced our sample scheduling process to prevent this type of violation from occurring again and to ensure that all required sampling is done in accordance with the state drinking water regulations.

The average concentration of radon during 2015 was 190 pCi/L. The range was ND – 580 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	100	0.7	0.01*	0.01 – 2.7	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine, ppm	101, 103, 104	0.4	0.13*	0.13 – 2.3	2017	N	
Chlorine, ppm	102	0.51	0.01	0.01 – 2.54	2017	N	
Chlorine, ppm	105	0.54	0.05*	0.05 – 2.41	2017	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.68	31	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	31	1	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2015. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2015			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
1,1-Dichloroethane, ppb	0.021	ND – 0.17	NA
1,4-Dioxane, ppb	0.09	ND – 0.4	NA
Chlorate, ppb	178	16 - 474	NA
Chromium, ppb	0.35	0.25 – 0.50	NA
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.21	0.13 – 0.32	NA
Molybdenum, ppb	0.19	ND – 1.6	NA
Strontium, ppb	108	26 - 266	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.53	ND – 1.1	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Uwchlan Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Water sources: Ten wells at six well stations, supplemented with water from Aqua Pennsylvania Main Division which comes from predominantly from Pickering and Perkiomen Creek and the Schuylkill River.

Municipalities: Uwchlan, Upper Uwchlan, Caln Townships.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2017 Water Quality Report West Chester, PWSID#: PA1150098

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the West Chester Division (public water supply ID# PA1150098). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2017 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2017. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Most of the water for the West Chester Division comes from the Brandywine Creek and five wells. A Source Water Assessment for Brandywine Creek was completed during 2003 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. The source was found to have a high susceptibility to potential spills on highway corridors and moderate susceptibility to wastewater discharges, including potential impacts from nitrates and taste and odor compounds. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., West Chester Division, PWSID# PA1150098

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	100%	100% - 100%	TT	NA	2017	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.14	0.05 - 0.25	2	2	2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.9	2.8 – 3.1	100	100	2015, 2017	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.1	ND - 0.4	2	2	2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.3	2.9 – 3.5	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	2.2	ND - 4.3	15	0	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.0 - 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts – For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result. The range of detections is for individual sample results.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	34	22 - 56	60	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	39	24 - 66	80	NA	2017	N	

Violation: In July 2017, we received a monitoring violation for not collecting the correct number of bacteriological and chlorine samples. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. This monitoring violation occurred due to an administrative oversight. We have recently enhanced our sample scheduling process to prevent this type of violation from occurring again and to ensure that all required sampling is done in accordance with the state drinking water regulations.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.2	ND*	ND – 1.9	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine, ppm	102, 104	0.4	0.02*	0.06 – 2.6	2017	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 45	32 - 100	0	N	2017	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.14	33	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	33	0	AL= 15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), Cryptosporidium was not detected in 60 samples collected from 2016 through March 2017 in Aqua Pennsylvania's West Chester Division.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2013 and 2014. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2013 and 2014			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
1,4-Dioxane, ppb	ND	ND - 0.086	NA
Chlorate, ppb	67	ND - 489	NA
Chromium, ppb	0.19	ND - 0.37	NA
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.17	ND - 0.21	NA
Strontium, ppb	152	121 - 187	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.47	ND - 0.94	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the West Chester division receive water primarily from fluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

Bristol Division, PWSID# PA1090001

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Bristol Division (public water supply ID: PA1090001). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019—including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Bristol Division comes from the Delaware River and wells. A source water assessment for the Delaware River was completed in 2002 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and more recently for the wells. The assessment found that overall, the sources were found to have a moderate risk of significant contamination. Information on the source water assessment is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the division, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Bristol Division, PWSID#: PA1090001

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	100%	100% - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. The Treatment Technique requirement is 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.08	0.03 – 0.08	2	2	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.6	1.0 – 1.6	100	100	2018, 2019	N	
Nitrate, ppm	4.0	1.1 – 4.0	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts -- Compliance for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes is based on a running annual average of quarterly samples. The range shows the highest and lowest result for individual samples.							
Chloramines, ppm	2.5	0.2 – 3.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite, ppm (distribution)	0.2	0.1 – 0.4	1	0.8	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (entry point 101)	0.4	0.04 – 0.7	1	0.8	2019	N	
Haloacetic acids, ppb	21	1.2 - 35	60	NA	2019	N	
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	28	7 - 54	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Chloramine, ppm	101	0.2	0.8	0.8 – 2.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	101	0.2	ND*	ND – 0.2	2019		
Chlorine, ppm	102	1.55	2.39	2.39 – 3.56	2019		

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Violation: In 2019, we received a monitoring violation for failing to collect entry point samples at the treatment plant for chlorine dioxide and chlorite on June 25th. Operations were normal; but because the test was not done, we cannot be certain of the water quality as it pertains to chlorine dioxide and chlorite on that day. Samples were collected on June 24th and June 26th with satisfactory results. We have since updated our automated notifications to prevent this type of violation from occurring again.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.156	34	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	34	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) during 2019- For Total Organic Carbon removal, compliance is based on a running annual average of monthly results, not a single result.					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 45	-9.5 – 58.3	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	22.5	20 - 30	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	3150	2900 - 3400	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	1.0	0.5 – 2.0	NA
Quinoline, ppb	ND	ND – 0.02	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	2.4	0.9 – 4.1	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	3.0	0.6 – 5.3	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.4	ND - 0.5	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.4	ND – 0.8	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	12.3	0.8 – 21.6	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	17.8	ND – 37.7	NA

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

Aqua will routinely update its findings for PFOA and PFOS and share them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is diligently collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate any regional impact and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS and is safe to drink.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Bristol division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua Pennsylvania at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Health Advisory: EPA established a Health Advisory for PFOS and PFOA on May 19, 2016. The Health Advisory Level was calculated to offer a margin of protection against adverse health effects to the most sensitive populations: fetuses during pregnancy and breastfed infants. These levels were also based upon the exposure to the chemical for 70 years drinking 2 liters (8 glasses) of drinking water per day. Both the EPA and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) consider this level protective of public health.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppt: A unit of concentration equal to one part per trillion.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Chalfont, PWSID#: PA1090005

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Chalfont Division (public water supply ID-PA1090005). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Chalfont Division comes from groundwater supplies. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (phone 484.250.5900).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average for the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chalfont, PWSID # PA1090005

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.1 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.6	2.0 - 3.4	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.2	0.05 - 0.3	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	5.4	4.6 - 6.1	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	2.3	1.4 - 3.0	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	3.8	ND – 7.2	15	0	2014, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.4	ND - 1.1	5	0	2014, 2017	N	
Uranium, ppb	3.6	1 – 6.1	30	0	2017	N	

The average concentration of radon during 2016 was 2,150 pCi/L. The range was 120 – 4,770 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.47	0.19*	0.19 – 2.02	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102	0.40	0.15*	0.15 – 2.49			
	105	0.65	0.1*	0.1 – 2.50			

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Violation: In April 2019, we received a late reporting violation for failing to report an entry point chlorine result within the required timeframe.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.70	21	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.8	21	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources in parts of Bucks County and eastern Montgomery County impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

Aqua will routinely update its findings for PFOA and PFOS and share them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is diligently collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate any regional impact and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS and is safe to drink.

Monitoring During 2018				
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Health Advisory	Violation
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), ppt	3.1	ND - 47	70	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), ppt	ND	ND - 9.6	70	No
Combined PFOS + PFOA, ppt	3.1	ND - 56	70	No

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Chalfont Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million. **ppt:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per trillion.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Bensalem Division, PWSID # PA1090078

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Bensalem Division (public water supply ID PA1090078). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Bensalem Division comes from two surface water sources: the Delaware River and Neshaminy Creek. This water is supplied through connections with Aqua Pennsylvania's Bristol and Main divisions and with the Bucks County Water and Sewer Authority. Source water assessments for the Delaware River and Neshaminy Creek were completed in 2002 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Assessments found that the Delaware and Neshaminy sources are potentially susceptible to spills, wastewater discharges and overflows, and to runoff from roads, parking lots, and farmlands. Overall, both sources have a moderate risk of significant contamination. Information on the source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline, at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline, at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data below, though representative, are more than one year old.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Bensalem Division, PWSID # PA1090078

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloramines, ppm	2.3	0.2 – 3.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiological – values are in pCi/L - EPA considers a level of concern for beta/photon emitters to be 50 pCi/L; the MCL is 4 millirems/year.							
Alpha emitters	1.8	ND - 3.5	15	0	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters	9	ND - 18	50	0	2011	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium	0.9	ND - 1.7	5	0	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts – Compliance is based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly results for each sampling location. The range of detections is for individual sample results.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	22	14 - 33	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	32	15 - 53	80	NA	2019	N	

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	0.07	32	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	1.7	32	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

Aqua will routinely update its findings for PFOA and PFOS and share them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is diligently collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate any regional impact and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS and is safe to drink.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	0.8	0.4 – 1	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	4.7	2.1 - 53	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	4.5	3.2 – 6.4	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.4	0.3 – 0.6	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.2	ND – 0.6	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	13.5	5.7 – 20.2	NA
Monobromoacetic acid, ppb	0.01	ND – 0.3	NA
Monochloroacetic acid, ppb	0.2	ND – 2.5	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	21.5	6.2 – 40.7	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in Bensalem receive water from fluoridated and unfluoridated supplies. Results in the table were based on operational monitoring of fluoride in the Bensalem distribution system. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Peddler's View, PWSID#: PA1090147

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Peddler's View Division (public water supply ID-PA1090147). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Peddler's View Division comes from two groundwater wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports will be available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (phone 484.250.5900).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average for the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Peddler's View, PWSID#: PA1090147

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.0 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.10	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	5.2	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.9	1.7 – 2.0	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids	3.6	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	12.7	NA	80	NA	2019	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	2.2	NA	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta, pCi/L	2.3	NA	50 (a)	0	2015	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

- a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

The average concentration of radon during 2015 was 170 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.3*	0.3 – 2.2	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.08	12	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	12	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Peddler's View Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report East Pikeland, PWSID# PA1150006

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the East Pikeland water system (public water supply ID-PA1150006). Aqua acquired this system in December 2019. The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the East Pikeland water system is a purchased surface water supply from the Borough of Phoenixville. The Borough withdraws water from the Schuylkill through two intakes at the main plant. A Source Water Assessment for the Schuylkill River was completed in 2002 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The source overall has a moderate risk of significant contamination. The Assessment found that this source is potentially susceptible to spills, failing septic systems, wastewater lift station and collector overflows, runoff from roads and parking lots, and waterfowl. The Schuylkill River is susceptible to the effects of acid mine drainage in the upper watershed. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (484.250.5900).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists regulated contaminants that were detected in your water system.

Phoenixville Water Department, PWSID # 1150077

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Borough as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100%	100 - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. The Treatment Technique requirement is 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.6	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.5	NA	2	2	2019	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3	NA	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Beta, pCi/L	1.7	ND – 3.8	50 (a)	0	2018	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.							
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts							
Chloramines, ppm	1.4	1.0 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids, ppb	24	11 - 46	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	54	11 - 102	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Rule: This rule requires that no station operate below specific minimum chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.2	1.3	1.3 – 3.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.23	30	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	30	0	15	0	2019	N	

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 of Phoenixville 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 35	20 - 32	0	N	2019	Naturally present in the environment

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During 2017-2018 monitoring of the raw surface water source (prior to treatment), Cryptosporidium was detected at an average concentration of 0.09 oocyst per liter. Samples were collected monthly from January 2017 through August 2018 from the raw water supply (Schuylkill River) and had a range of concentrations of Not Detected to 0.444 oocyst per liter. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at a greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Violations: The Borough of Phoenixville received several violations for 2019. Due to an administrative oversight, certain samples were not collected as required. This resulted in Monitoring/Reporting violations for inorganic compounds (IOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Samples were collected in 2020 promptly after the Borough was notified by PADEP.

A violation was also obtained for not notifying customers during 2019 about results of lead and copper samples collected from their homes. This oversight was corrected in 2020 and participants in the Lead and Copper Rule program were notified of their results.

A reporting violation was obtained in October 2019 about turbidity. The Borough of Phoenixville was reporting filter effluent turbidity data every four hours but was continuously monitoring and recording filter effluents. A slight correction had to be made to the reporting system and was approved by DEP.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Aqua PA East Pikeland Division receive water from a fluoridated supply. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Uwchlan Division, PWSID# PA1150035

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Uwchlan Division (public water supply ID- PA1150035). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Uwchlan Division comes from ground and surface water sources. Ten wells at six well stations account for approximately 72 percent of the water supplied to Uwchlan Division. The Uwchlan Division is integrated with Aqua Pennsylvania's Main Division (PWSID# PA1460073), and some customers may receive a blended supply from the Main Division that comes from other wells, the Pickering and Perkiomen creeks and the Schuylkill River. The Main Division's water quality report is available from Aqua Pennsylvania on our web site listed above or a copy can be requested by calling the phone number above. Source Water Assessments by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) were completed in 2004 for the Uwchlan Division wells. Source Water Assessments were completed in 2002 for the Pickering and Perkiomen creeks and the Schuylkill River. The sources overall have a moderate risk of significant contamination. Information on the source water assessment is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Uwchlan Division, PWSID# PA1150035

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.0 – 2.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.04	0.02 - 0.08	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	5	4 - 7	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	3.8	2.0 – 4.8	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts: Compliance for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes is based on a running annual average of quarterly samples, not a single sample result. The range shows the highest and lowest result for individual samples.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	23	9 - 40	60	NA	2019	N	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	38	10 - 70	80	NA	2019	N	

The average concentration of radon during 2015 was 190 pCi/L. The range was ND – 580 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	100	0.7	0.05*	0.05 – 2.47	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	101, 103, 104	0.4	0.01	0.01 – 3.57	2019	N	
	102	0.51	0.07	0.07 – 3.20	2019	N	
	105	0.54	0.08	0.08 – 3.02	2019	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.52	30	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	4	30	2	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	6.3	ND - 81	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	3.4	0.8 – 6.2	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	3.4	ND – 6.4	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.7	ND – 1.0	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.7	0.5 – 1.2	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	9.4	1.9 – 18.2	NA
Monobromoacetic acid, ppb	0.1	ND - 0.5	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	11.6	1.3 – 23.7	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Uwchlan Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Water sources: Ten wells at six well stations, supplemented with water from Aqua Pennsylvania Main Division which comes from predominantly from Pickering and Perkiomen Creek and the Schuylkill River.

Municipalities: Uwchlan, Upper Uwchlan, Caln Townships.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report UGS South, PWSID# PA1150089

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Utility Group Services (UGS) South Division. This Division is comprised of the Spring Run water system (public water supply ID#: PA1150089). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the UGS South Division comes from primarily from groundwater supplies (four well stations) and an interconnection with Aqua's system in West Chester (PWSID PA1150098). Water for the West Chester Division comes from the Brandywine Creek. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for these systems. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword, "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (484.250.5900).

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

Water sources: Four well stations and the Brandywine Creek.

Municipalities: West Bradford Township.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., UGS South: Spring Run Water System, PWSID # PA1150089

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate, ppm	3.9	2.3 - 4.7	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.04	0.02 - 0.06	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	4.6	3.3 - 6.4	100	100	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	1.5	ND - 4.5	15	0	2014, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residual - Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.1 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts- For Haloacetic acids and Total Trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	11	ND - 24	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	24	11 - 42	80	NA	2019	N	

The concentration of radon during 2016 was 1,980 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102	0.4	0.47*	0.47 – 2.63	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	105	0.7	0.02	0.02 – 2.27	2019	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.56	20	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	20	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., West Chester Division, PWSID# PA1150098

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	100%	100% - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.2	0.05 – 0.4	2	2	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.5	1.1 – 7.2	100	100	2018, 2019	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.2	NA	2	2	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	4.1	2.7 – 4.9	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	2.2	ND - 4.3	15	0	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.1 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts – For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result. The range of detections is for individual sample results.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	20	3 – 35	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	36	15 - 67	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.2	1.0	1 – 1.88	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102, 104, 105	0.4	0.25*	0.25 – 2.52	2019	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 45	28 - 77	0	N	2019	Naturally present in the environment

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	35	30 - 40	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	1900	1700 - 2100	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	14.6	0.6 - 61	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	4.5	3.0 – 5.9	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	4.6	3.3 – 5.8	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.6	0.4 – 0.9	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.5	ND – 0.9	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	15.8	7.8 – 23.7	NA
Monobromoacetic acid, ppb	0.16	ND – 0.48	NA
Monochloroacetic acid, ppb	0.8	ND – 2.7	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	19.5	7.6 - 34	NA

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), Cryptosporidium was not detected in 60 samples collected from 2016 through March 2017 in Aqua Pennsylvania's West Chester Division.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	35	30 - 40	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	1900	1700 - 2100	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	14.6	0.6 - 61	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	4.5	3.0 – 5.9	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	4.6	3.3 – 5.8	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.6	0.4 – 0.9	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.5	ND – 0.9	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	15.8	7.8 – 23.7	NA
Monobromoacetic acid, ppb	0.16	ND – 0.48	NA
Monochloroacetic acid, ppb	0.8	ND – 2.7	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	19.5	7.6 - 34	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the UGS South Division receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies, but some areas receive fluoridated water. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L (picoCuries/Liter): A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

Notes (Cont'd):

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report West Chester, PWSID#: PA1150098

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the West Chester Division (public water supply ID# PA1150098). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2019 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Most of the water for the West Chester Division comes from the Brandywine Creek and five wells. A Source Water Assessment for Brandywine Creek was completed during 2003 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. The source was found to have a high susceptibility to potential spills on highway corridors and moderate susceptibility to wastewater discharges, including potential impacts from nitrates and taste and odor compounds. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., West Chester Division, PWSID# PA1150098

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	100%	100% - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.2	0.05 – 0.4	2	2	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.5	1.1 – 7.2	100	100	2018, 2019	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.2	NA	2	2	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	4.1	2.7 – 4.9	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	2.2	ND - 4.3	15	0	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.1 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts – For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result. The range of detections is for individual sample results.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	20	3 – 35	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	36	15 - 67	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.2	1.0	1 – 1.88	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102, 104, 105	0.4	0.25*	0.25 – 2.52	2019	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 45	28 - 77	0	N	2019	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.13	35	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	5.6	35	1	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	35	30 - 40	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	1900	1700 - 2100	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	14.6	0.6 - 61	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	4.5	3.0 – 5.9	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	4.6	3.3 – 5.8	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.6	0.4 – 0.9	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.5	ND – 0.9	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	15.8	7.8 – 23.7	NA
Monobromoacetic acid, ppb	0.16	ND – 0.48	NA
Monochloroacetic acid, ppb	0.8	ND – 2.7	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	19.5	7.6 - 34	NA

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), Cryptosporidium was not detected in 60 samples collected from 2016 through March 2017 in Aqua Pennsylvania's West Chester Division.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the West Chester division receive water primarily from fluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Franklin, PWSID# PA1150126

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Franklin Division (public water supply ID-PA1150126). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Franklin Division comes from a groundwater supply. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports will be available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (phone 484.250.5900).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data below, though representative, are more than one year old.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Franklin, PWSID#: PA1150126

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.1 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.06	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	0.93	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.14	NA	5	0	2013	N	
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	3	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.58	0.54	0.54 – 2.33	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.45	8	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	8	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Franklin Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. Additional information is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report UGS North, PWSID# PA1150137 and PA1150195

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Utility Group Services (UGS) North Division. This Division is comprised of the following water systems: Friendship (public water supply ID# PA1150137) and Honeybrook (PWSID# PA1150195). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the UGS North Division comes primarily from groundwater supplies (eight wells) but is also supplemented with water purchased from the Downingtown Municipal Water Authority (DMWA), public water supply ID# PA1150026. The supply from DMWA comes from the Brandywine Creek and Marsh Creek Reservoir. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for these systems. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (484.250.5900).

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., UGS North: Friendship PWSID#: PA1150137

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.19	0.15 – 0.22	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	4.8	4.1 – 5.6	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	4.6	1.8 - 5.7 (a)	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
a) 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 advice from your health care provider.							
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	2.0	0.4 – 5.4	15	0	2015, 2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	0.54	ND – 1.1	30	0	2018	N	
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.4	ND – 1.02	5	0	2015, 2018	N	
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.4 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	8	ND - 22	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	20	5 - 61	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102, 104	0.4	0.07	0.01 – 2.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	105	0.7	0.5	0.5 – 2.3			
	106	0.55	0.01	0.01 – 2.1			

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

The average concentration of radon during 2016 was 960 pCi/L. The range was 270 – 2610 pCi/L.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.57	24	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	24	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., UGS North: Honeybrook PWSID#: PA1150195

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	0.04 – 0.5	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.2	2.8 – 3.6	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	4.0	1.8 – 5.7 (a)	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
a) 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 advice from your health care provider.							
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	1.0	0.5 – 1.9	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta, pCi/L	0.9	0.3 – 1.2	50 (b)	0	2015	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.3 – 2.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	5	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	9	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

b) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.40	0.91	0.91 – 2.31	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102	0.70	0.76	0.76 – 2.57	2019	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	11	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The concentration of radon in the sample collected in 2015 was 190 pCi/L.

Water sources: Eight wells and a surface water supply.

Municipalities: East Brandywine, West Brandywine, Caln, and Honeybrook townships.

Downingtown Municipal Water Authority, PWSID#: PA1150026.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	100 - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. The Treatment Technique requirement is 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU							
Nitrate, ppm	5.2 (a)	4.8 – 5.5	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

- a) 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.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 45	33 - 71	0	N	2019	Naturally present in the environment

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the UGS North Division receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies, but some areas receive fluoridated water. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

Nitrate: (See precautionary note in table).

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L (picoCuries/Liter): A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791



2019 Water Quality Report UGS North, PWSID# PA1150137 and PA1150195

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Utility Group Services (UGS) North Division. This Division is comprised of the following water systems: Friendship (public water supply ID# PA1150137) and Honeybrook (PWSID# PA1150195). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the UGS North Division comes primarily from groundwater supplies (eight wells) but is also supplemented with water purchased from the Downingtown Municipal Water Authority (DMWA), public water supply ID# PA1150026. The supply from DMWA comes from the Brandywine Creek and Marsh Creek Reservoir. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for these systems. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (484.250.5900).

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., UGS North: Friendship PWSID#: PA1150137

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.19	0.15 – 0.22	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	4.8	4.1 – 5.6	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	4.6	1.8 - 5.7 (a)	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
a) 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 advice from your health care provider.							
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	2.0	0.4 – 5.4	15	0	2015, 2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	0.54	ND – 1.1	30	0	2018	N	
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.4	ND – 1.02	5	0	2015, 2018	N	
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.4 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	8	ND - 22	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	20	5 - 61	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102, 104	0.4	0.07	0.01 – 2.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	105	0.7	0.5	0.5 – 2.3			
	106	0.55	0.01	0.01 – 2.1			

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

The average concentration of radon during 2016 was 960 pCi/L. The range was 270 – 2610 pCi/L.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.57	24	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	24	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., UGS North: Honeybrook PWSID#: PA1150195

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	0.04 – 0.5	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.2	2.8 – 3.6	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	4.0	1.8 – 5.7 (a)	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
a) 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 advice from your health care provider.							
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	1.0	0.5 – 1.9	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta, pCi/L	0.9	0.3 – 1.2	50 (b)	0	2015	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.3 – 2.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	5	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	9	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

b) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.40	0.91	0.91 – 2.31	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102	0.70	0.76	0.76 – 2.57	2019	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	11	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The concentration of radon in the sample collected in 2015 was 190 pCi/L.

Water sources: Eight wells and a surface water supply.

Municipalities: East Brandywine, West Brandywine, Caln, and Honeybrook townships.

Downingtown Municipal Water Authority, PWSID#: PA1150026.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	100 - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. The Treatment Technique requirement is 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU							
Nitrate, ppm	5.2 (a)	4.8 – 5.5	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

- a) 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.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 45	33 - 71	0	N	2019	Naturally present in the environment

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the UGS North Division receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies, but some areas receive fluoridated water. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

Nitrate: (See precautionary note in table).

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L (picoCuries/Liter): A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Ivy Ridge System, PWSID# PA1460007

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.)

About Your Drinking Water: Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Ivy Ridge System (public water supply ID PA1460007). The report summarizes the quality of water that Aqua provided in 2019 – including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply: Water for the Ivy Ridge System comes from two wells located within the Ivy Ridge development in Upper Frederick Township. A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword “source water”). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (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 can 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 *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Ivy Ridge, PWSID# PA1460007

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	1.8	1.5 – 2.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	10	0	6.7 (a)	NA	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	2	2	0.092	NA	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	100	100	7.2	NA	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	60	NA	1.2	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	80	NA	5.4	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Radiological							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	15	0	3.05	NA	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ug/L	20	0	5.63	NA	2017	N	

- a) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.58	0.58 – 2.19	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper (tap water)						
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead, ppb	15	0	ND	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.084	0	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Ivy Ridge system receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes) should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Upper Providence, PWSID# PA1460015

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Upper Providence water system (public water supply ID-PA1460015). Aqua acquired this system in December 2019. The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Upper Providence water system is a purchased surface water supply from the Borough of Phoenixville. The Borough withdraws water from the Schuylkill through two intakes at the main plant. A Source Water Assessment for the Schuylkill River was completed in 2002 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The source overall has a moderate risk of significant contamination. The Assessment found that this source is potentially susceptible to spills, failing septic systems, wastewater lift station and collector overflows, runoff from roads and parking lots, and waterfowl. The Schuylkill River is susceptible to the effects of acid mine drainage in the upper watershed. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (484.250.5900).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists regulated contaminants that were detected in your water system.

Phoenixville Water Department, PWSID # 1150077

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Borough as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100%	100 - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. The Treatment Technique requirement is 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.6	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.5	NA	2	2	2019	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3	NA	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Beta, pCi/L	1.7	ND – 3.8	50 (a)	0	2018	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.							
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts							
Chloramines, ppm	1.4	1.0 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids, ppb	24	11 - 46	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	54	11 - 102	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Rule: This rule requires that no station operate below specific minimum chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.2	1.3	1.3 – 3.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.23	30	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	30	0	15	0	2019	N	

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 of Phoenixville 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 35	20 - 32	0	N	2019	Naturally present in the environment

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During 2017-2018 monitoring of the raw surface water source (prior to treatment), Cryptosporidium was detected at an average concentration of 0.09 oocyst per liter. Samples were collected monthly from January 2017 through August 2018 from the raw water supply (Schuylkill River) and had a range of concentrations of Not Detected to 0.444 oocyst per liter. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at a greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Violations: The Borough of Phoenixville received several violations for 2019. Due to an administrative oversight, certain samples were not collected as required. This resulted in Monitoring/Reporting violations for inorganic compounds (IOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Samples were collected in 2020 promptly after the Borough was notified by PADEP.

A violation was also obtained for not notifying customers during 2019 about results of lead and copper samples collected from their homes. This oversight was corrected in 2020 and participants in the Lead and Copper Rule program were notified of their results.

A reporting violation was obtained in October 2019 about turbidity. The Borough of Phoenixville was reporting filter effluent turbidity data every four hours but was continuously monitoring and recording filter effluents. A slight correction had to be made to the reporting system and was approved by DEP.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Aqua PA Upper Providence Division receive water from a fluoridated supply. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Hatboro Division, PWSID# PA1460028

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Hatboro Division (public water supply ID# PA1460028). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Hatboro Division comes from seven ground water sites (wells) and surface water from a connection with Aqua's Main Division (PWSID# PA1460073). Groundwater accounts for more than 70% of the water supply in the Hatboro Division. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. A Source Water Assessment for the Delaware River was completed in 2002. The surface water source overall has a moderate risk of significant contamination. Information about source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (484.250.5900).

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

Our water systems are designed and operated to comply with state and federal drinking water standards. The water supplied is disinfected, but not necessarily sterile. Chlorine is maintained in the distributed water for disinfection. Other chemicals may be added for corrosion control. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, may remove, introduce or amplify contaminants in tap water. Operators of facilities serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes) should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system in 2019 (unless otherwise noted). The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. This table includes data representative of the well sources and the surface water supply from the Aqua PA Main System.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Hatboro Division, PWSID#: PA1460028

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.5	1.3 – 1.7	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.48	0.28 - 0.68	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	5.3	4.1 – 6.7	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	3.2	1.9 - 4	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	5.6	4.6 - 6.6	15	0	2014, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium , pCi/L	1.2	NA	5	0	2014	N	
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	0.9 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	4	ND - 26	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	7	ND - 53	80	NA	2019	N	

The average concentration for radon during 2015 in the Hatboro Division was 1,320 pCi/L. The range was 1,130- 1,550 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 3.3	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.6	33	1	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	33	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	4.1	0.4 - 23	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	0.4	ND – 1.8	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	0.5	ND – 3.2	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.2	ND – 0.6	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.2	ND – 0.8	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	1.0	ND – 7.7	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	1.9	ND – 18.9	NA

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources in areas of eastern Montgomery County impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) originating from nearby military bases.

Aqua will routinely update its findings for PFOA and PFOS and share them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is diligently collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate any regional impact and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS.

PFAS Monitoring During 2018				
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Health Advisory	Violation
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), ppt	ND	ND - 18	70	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), ppt	ND	ND - 15	70	No
Combined PFOS + PFOA, ppt	3.2	ND - 29	70	No

Aqua Pennsylvania's Main System, PWSID#: PA1460073

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	99.9% - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	ND	ND – 1.3	10	0	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.07	0.005 – 0.38	2	2	2018, 2019	N	
Chromium, ppb	4.8	1.9 – 8.0	100	100	2018, 2019	N	
Fluoride, ppm	ND	ND – 0.6	2	2	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.3	1.5 – 4.7	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	1.5	ND – 8.14	15	0	2013-2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.5	0.2 – 1.0	5	0	2013, 2015	N	
Uranium, ppb	2.9	ND – 8.7	30	0	2013, 2017	N	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1- Trichloroethane, ppb	ND	ND – 0.5	200	200	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 3	5	0	2019	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 2	5	0	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane, ppb	0.1 (a)	0.06 – 0.1	NA	NA	2019	N	Used as a solvent and to produce other chemicals; found in pesticides

a) Samples were collected from one location (entry point 112) in the Main system only.

Most of the Main System is supplied from surface water sources; however, radon is more prevalent in groundwater supplies. In 2016, the average concentration of radon in groundwater sources was 350 pCi/L. The highest level observed was 1,530 pCi/L in a groundwater supply. There is no federal or state standard for radon in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), 334 samples were collected in 2016 and 2017. The average concentration of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts was not detected. The range of samples collected during the monitoring period was ND – 0.2 oocysts per liter. As a frame of reference, the lowest category of risk has been set by EPA as an average concentration of less than 0.075 per liter. Results from 2016 and 2017 support the low risk category.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Contaminant	Plant ID	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation* Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	313	25 - 35	24 - 62	0	2019	N	Naturally present in the environment
	314	25 - 45	12 - 97	0	2019	N	
	315	25 - 45	21 - 55	0	2019	N	
	335	25 - 50	23 - 68	0	2019	N	
	339	25 - 45	29 - 71	0	2019	N	

*Compliance is determined by a running annual average, computed quarterly

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Hatboro system receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



2019 Water Quality Report Perkiomen Woods, PWSID# PA1460068

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water – Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Perkiomen Woods Division (public water supply ID-PA1460068). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply – Water for the Perkiomen Woods Division comes from a groundwater supply. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system and is currently working with Aqua on a comprehensive protection plan. **Please contact Aqua at 610.645.4248 if you would like to provide input or take part in the planning process.** Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (phone 484.250.5900).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data below, though representative, are more than one year old.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Perkiomen Woods, PWSID#: PA1460068

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.7	1.5 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.4	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.8	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	4.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	4.4	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	2.2	NA	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta, pCi/L	1.76	NA	50 (a)	0	2015	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium, ppb	0.94	NA	30	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	2	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	10	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

- (a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	1.4	12	2	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.7	12	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Copper Action Level Exceedance: The Perkiomen Woods Water System exceeded the copper action level in 2019. We have since received DEP approval to change our corrosion inhibitor to help optimize corrosion control treatment. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

The radon concentration during 2016 in the Perkiomen Woods Division was 760 pCi/L.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Perkiomen Woods Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Perkiomen Township, PWSID # PA1460069

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Perkiomen Township Division (public water supply ID-PA1460069). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2019 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Perkiomen Township Division comes from six wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the wells for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports will be available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (phone 484.250.5900).

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data below, though representative, are more than one year old.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Perkiomen Township Division, PWSID# PA1460069

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.2 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	4.5	3.3 – 5.3	10	0	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.19	0.09 - 0.5	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	4.8	4.3 – 5.8	100	100	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	2.9	2.4 – 3.4	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	6.1	5.5 - 6.6	15	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.3	0.09 - 0.6	5	0	2015	N	
Combined Uranium, ppb	2.9	2.5 – 3.3	30	0	2018	N	
Gross Beta, pCi/L	2.0	NA	50 (a)	0	2015	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	11	10 - 12	60	NA	2019	N	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	42	41 - 44	80	NA	2019	N	

(a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

The result for one sample collected for radon during 2017 was 1,500 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	0.4	0.06*	0.06 – 3.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.33	21	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	21	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Perkiomen Township Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



2019 Water Quality Report Main System, PWSID#: PA1460073

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Main System (public water supply ID PA1460073). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 -- including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Main System comes from eight surface water sources and a number of groundwater sites (wells). Source water assessments were completed in 2002 and 2003 for the Chester, Ridley, Crum, Pickering, Perkiomen, and Neshaminy Creeks, the Schuylkill River, and wells in the Main System. The sources, overall, have a moderate risk of significant contamination. A status report of source water assessments is available on the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can not see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground - not from the water supply. Radon can dissolve in water and can be released into air from tap water, but this is generally a small source of radon in indoor air.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 in your water system. The table provides the average for the sources used to supply the Main System, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	99.9% - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	ND	ND – 1.3	10	0	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.07	0.005 – 0.38	2	2	2018, 2019	N	
Chromium, ppb	4.8	1.9 – 8.0	100	100	2018, 2019	N	
Fluoride, ppm	ND	ND – 0.6	2	2	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.3	1.5 – 4.7	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	1.5	ND – 8.14	15	0	2013-2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.5	0.2 – 1.0	5	0	2013, 2015	N	
Uranium, ppb	2.9	ND – 8.7	30	0	2013, 2017	N	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1- Trichloroethane, ppb	ND	ND – 0.5	200	200	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 3	5	0	2019	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 2	5	0	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane, ppb	0.1 (a)	0.06 – 0.1	NA	NA	2019	N	Used as a solvent and to produce other chemicals; found in pesticides

a) Samples were collected from one location (entry point 112) in the Main system only.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual - Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chloramines, ppm	2.1	1.6 – 2.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result.							
Chlorite, ppm	0.27	ND – 0.75	1	0.8	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids, ppb	22	ND - 64	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	32	0.9 - 80	80	NA	2019	N	

Most of the Main System is supplied from surface water sources; however, radon is more prevalent in groundwater supplies. In 2016, the average concentration of radon in groundwater sources was 350 pCi/L. The highest level observed was 1,530 pCi/L in a groundwater supply. There is no federal or state standard for radon in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), 334 samples were collected in 2016 and 2017. The average concentration of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts was not detected. The range of samples collected during the monitoring period was ND – 0.2 oocysts per liter. As a frame of reference, the lowest category of risk has been set by EPA as an average concentration of less than 0.075 per liter. Results from 2016 and 2017 support the low risk category.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Chloramines, ppm	112, 115, 116, 117, 136, 138	0.2	0.35	0.35 - 3.12	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine, ppm	107, 111, 125, 132, 137	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 3.05	2019	N	
	114	0.45	0.01*	0.01 – 2.22	2019	N	
	126	0.51	0.01*	0.01 – 2.97	2019	N	
	135	0.54	0.51*	0.51 – 3.13	2019	N	
	105, 110	0.7	0.01*	0.01 – 3.14	2019	N	
	106	0.8	0.11*	0.11 – 2.6	2019	N	
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	138	0.2	ND**	ND - 0.12	2019	N	

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below the required minimum residual level for more than 4 hours.

**Chlorine Dioxide is used to supplement disinfection.

Violation: In 2019, we received a late reporting violation for failing to report entry point chlorite in May 2019 within the required timeframe. We have since updated our administrative records to prevent these types of violations from happening again.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Contaminant	Plant ID	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation* Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	313	25 - 35	24 – 62	0	2019	N	Naturally present in the environment
	314	25 - 45	12 - 97	0	2019	N	
	315	25 - 45	21 - 55	0	2019	N	
	335	25 - 50	23 - 68	0	2019	N	
	339	25 - 45	29 - 71	0	2019	N	

*Compliance is determined by a running annual average, computed quarterly

Lead and Copper Results								
Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.29	57	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.9	57	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you might 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	77.5	30- 290	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	2908	ND - 6500	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	2.1	ND - 32	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic Acid, ppb	3.26	0.34 - 7.49	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid, ppb	3.80	0.51 – 8.79	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	0.64	ND – 2.92	NA
Dibromoacetic Acid, ppb	0.57	ND – 3.15	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid, ppb	10.30	0.40 – 23.9	NA
Monobromoacetic Acid, ppb	0.07	ND – 0.87	NA
Monochloroacetic Acid, ppb	0.17	ND – 3.88	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid, ppb	13.9	0.62- 27.1	NA

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting testing of our water sources for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

Aqua has updated its findings for PFOA and PFOS and shared them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate regional impacts and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Main System receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies, but some areas receive fluoridated water. Operational testing in the distribution system indicates that some customers in the Main System receive water with fluoride up to 0.7 ppm. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chloramines, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers and, in particular, operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Superior Main System, PWSID# PA1460085

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.)

About Your Drinking Water: Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Superior Main System (public water supply ID PA1460085). The report summarizes the quality of water that Aqua provided in 2019 – including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply: Water for the Superior Main System comes from nine wells located within Douglass and New Hanover Townships. A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, accidental spills along roads and leaks in underground storage tanks. Overall, our sources have little risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (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 can 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 *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Superior Main System, PWSID# PA1460085

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	1.5	1.1 – 1.7	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	10	0	8.4 (a)	1 – 8.4	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	2	2	0.344	0.055 – 0.344	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	100	100	7.4	6.2 – 7.4	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	2	2	0.37	NA	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, ppm	10	10	3.2	1.7 – 3.2	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0014	NA	2019	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	60	NA	9.9	9.2 – 9.9	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	80	NA	53.5	47.2 – 53.5	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Radiological							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	15	0	9.09	ND – 9.09	2015, 2017, 2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	20	0	5.83	1.27 – 5.83	2017, 2018	N	
Combined radium (pCi/l)	5	0	1.35	ND – 1.35	2018	N	

- a) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.42	0.42 – 2.7	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper (tap water)						
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead, ppb	15	0	ND	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.17	0	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Superior Main system receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes) should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Center Point Farm System, PWSID# PA1460092

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.)

About Your Drinking Water: Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Center Point Farm System (public water supply ID PA1460092). The report summarizes the quality of water that Aqua provided in 2019 – including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply: Water for the Center Point Farm System comes from one well located within the Center Point Farm development in Worcester Township. A *Source Water Assessment* of our source was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword “source water”). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (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 can 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 *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Center Point Farm, PWSID# PA1460092

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	1.7	1.5 – 1.7	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	10	0	2.9	ND – 4.1	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate, ppm	10	10	1.5	NA	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	60	NA	1	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	80	NA	2.45	2.4 – 2.5	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine, ppm	0.6	1.08	1.08 – 1.96	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper (tap water)						
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead, ppb	15	0	ND	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.146	0	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Center Point Farm System receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes) should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Susquehanna Division, PWSID# PA2080028

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Susquehanna Division (public water supply ID-PA2080028). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Susquehanna Division comes from two wells that draw from an aquifer located between the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers. By limiting farm chemical applications and restricting land use at and within the immediate area of the wells, the potential for contamination from farming is greatly reduced. A Source Water Assessment was completed by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) during 2003. Potential sources of contamination include junkyards and road salt storage facilities. Other potential sources of contamination were given a lower susceptibility rating because of a lower potential to impact the water supply. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water").

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the system as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Susquehanna Division – PWSID# PA2080028

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values for chlorine below cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.9 – 1.3	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	0.05 – 0.06	2	2	2019	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	4.8	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.65	NA	2	2	2018	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	1.3	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	5	3 - 7	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	20	6 - 33	80	NA	2019	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	1.3	NA	5	0	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.05*	0.05 – 1.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Violations: We received late reporting violations in 2019 for failing to submit entry point and distribution chlorine data within the required timeframe. We have since updated our recordkeeping to prevent this from occurring again.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.29	30	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.6	30	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Susquehanna Division receive water from fluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report
Chinchilla Water System, PWSID# PA2350036 & PA2350037
Stanton, PWSID#2350004

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Chinchilla Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350036 & PA2350037) and Stanton Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350004), which were merged in 2019 to become Chinchilla Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350004). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Chinchilla system is drawn from four wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla I – PWSID# PA2350037

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.7 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.6	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	2.6	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla II – PWSID# PA2350036

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.9 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.3	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.15	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	4.47	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.2	NA	30	0	2019	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	6	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	37	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla– PWSID# PA2350004

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.5 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.5	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.41	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	3.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	0.6	ND – 1.1	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	3.1	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.6	ND – 3.1	30	0	2019	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	11	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	50	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	100	0.4	0.1*	0.1 – 2.8	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	101	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.5			
	102	0.4	0.2*	0.2 – 2.2			

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.07	16	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	0.8	16	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: four wells.

Municipality Served: South Abington Township, Lackawanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Chinchilla system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Glenburn Water System, PWSID# PA2350025

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Glenburn Water System (public water supply ID- PA2350025). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that this system was in compliance with all water quality regulations during 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Glenburn water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Glenburn – PWSID# PA2350025

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	0.9	0.5 – 1.2	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.2	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	4.1	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	8.1	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.14	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	5	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.04*	0.04 – 3.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Glenburn Township, Lackawanna County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Glenburn system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Moscow Water Quality Report, PWSID# PA2350027

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the Moscow Water System (public water supply ID# PA2350027). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Moscow Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Moscow Water System, PWSID # PA2350027

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values for chlorine below cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	1.0 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.7	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	2	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.34	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.9	0.9 – 2.2	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Source: one well

Municipalities Served: Moscow Borough, Covington Township, Lackawanna County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Moscow Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 570.647.0358. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Sunset Hills Water System, PWSID# PA2350029

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Sunset Hills Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350029). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that this system was in compliance with all water quality regulations during 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Sunset Hills water system is drawn from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of completed reports will be available for review at the DEP Northeast Region, Pocono District Office, Records Management Unit (phone 570.895.4040).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Sunset Hills, PWSID# PA2350029

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	0.9	0.7 – 1.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.7	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	2.7	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	7.2	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	9.8	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.3	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.17	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.4	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well.

Municipalities Served: North Abington Township, Lackawanna County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Sunset Hills system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Elmbrook Water System, PWSID# PA2350034

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Elmbrook Water System. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Elmbrook Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Elmbrook – PWSID# PA2350034

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.1 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.04	0.03 – 0.05	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.4	1.8 – 2.9	100	100	2018	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	6	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.28	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.8	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 1.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Lackawanna County, Roaring Brook Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Elmbrook water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report
Chinchilla Water System, PWSID# PA2350036 & PA2350037
Stanton, PWSID#2350004

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Chinchilla Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350036 & PA2350037) and Stanton Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350004), which were merged in 2019 to become Chinchilla Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350004). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Chinchilla system is drawn from four wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla I – PWSID# PA2350037

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.7 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.6	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	2.6	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla II – PWSID# PA2350036

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.9 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.3	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.15	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	4.47	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.2	NA	30	0	2019	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	6	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	37	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla– PWSID# PA2350004

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.5 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.5	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.41	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	3.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	0.6	ND – 1.1	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	3.1	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.6	ND – 3.1	30	0	2019	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	11	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	50	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	100	0.4	0.1*	0.1 – 2.8	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	101	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.5			
	102	0.4	0.2*	0.2 – 2.2			

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.07	16	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	0.8	16	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: four wells.

Municipality Served: South Abington Township, Lackawanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Chinchilla system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report
Chinchilla Water System, PWSID# PA2350036 & PA2350037
Stanton, PWSID#2350004

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Chinchilla Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350036 & PA2350037) and Stanton Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350004), which were merged in 2019 to become Chinchilla Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350004). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Chinchilla system is drawn from four wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla I – PWSID# PA2350037

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.7 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.6	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	2.6	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla II – PWSID# PA2350036

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.9 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.3	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.15	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	4.47	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.2	NA	30	0	2019	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	6	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	37	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Chinchilla– PWSID# PA2350004

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.5 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.5	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.41	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	3.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	0.6	ND – 1.1	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	3.1	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.6	ND – 3.1	30	0	2019	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	11	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	50	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	100	0.4	0.1*	0.1 – 2.8	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	101	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.5			
	102	0.4	0.2*	0.2 – 2.2			

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.07	16	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	0.8	16	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: four wells.

Municipality Served: South Abington Township, Lackawanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Chinchilla system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Thornhurst Water System – PWSID# PA2350053

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Thornhurst Water System (public water supply ID# PA2350053). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Thornhurst Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources in this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Thornhurst Country Club, PWSID# PA2350053

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	0.9 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.009	0.006 – 0.012	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.0	0.9 – 1.0	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	4.4	4.3 – 4.4	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	10.1	4.9 – 15.3	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 3.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.48	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Thornhurst Township, Lackawanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Thornhurst water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 570.647.0358. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Edgewood Water System, PWSID# PA2350055

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Edgewood Water System (public water supply ID- PA2350055). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that this system was in compliance with all water quality regulations during 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Edgewood water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Edgewood – PWSID# PA2350055

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.8 – 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony, ppb	0.6	NA	6	6	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic, ppb	1.4	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.27	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	6	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	14	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.2*	0.2 – 3.8	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.25	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: one well.

Municipality Served: South Abington Township, Lackawanna County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Edgewood system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Jefferson Heights Water System, PWSID# PA2350057

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Jefferson Heights Water System (public water supply ID- PA2350057). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Jefferson Heights Water System comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Jefferson Heights – PWSID# PA2350057

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.0 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.2	ND – 1.8	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.14	0.10 - 0.17	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	3.6	3.4 – 3.8	100	100	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	2.7	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.6	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	21.9	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.27	6	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	6	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: three wells

Municipality Served: Jefferson Heights, Jefferson Township, Lackawanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Jefferson Heights system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Belle Aire Acres, PWSID # PA2350066

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Belle Aire Acres water system (public water supply ID- PA2350066). Aqua acquired the Belle Aire Acres water system on September 11, 2019. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Belle Aire Acres Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Belle Aire Acres – PWSID# PA2520061

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.7	1.1 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.018	NA	2	2	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.4	9	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.7	9	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	1.52	1.0	1.0 – 2.2	2019	Y	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: In 2019, there were a number of violations incurred by the prior owner of this system. On September 11, 2019, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission granted Aqua Pennsylvania approval to operate and maintain the Belle Aire Acres water system.

Belle Aire Acres water system was on a boil water order at the time of Aqua's receivership. Aqua has since installed new hydrotanks which provides the required chlorine contact time for disinfection to bring the system back into compliance. Two sets of water samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday, September 16 and Tuesday, September 17, and tested for total coliform bacteria. Results from both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Wednesday, September 18, 2019. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water notice was lifted on Friday, September 20, 2019.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Lake Ariel, Lackawanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tafton system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Mount Cobb Water System, PWSID# PA2350070

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mount Cobb Water System (public water supply ID-PA2350070). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Mount Cobb water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Mount Cobb – PWSID # PA2350070

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.0 - 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	2.4	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	5.4	NA	80	NA	2018	N	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.1	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.09	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2.9	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined uranium, ppb	0.74	NA	30	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	1.1	1.1 – 2.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.2	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well.

Municipality Served: Jefferson Township, Lackawanna County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Mount Cobb system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Fieldcrest Water System, PWSID# PA2400012

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Fieldcrest Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400012). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Fieldcrest water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Fieldcrest – PWSID# PA2400012

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	0.9	0.5 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.2	NA	10	0	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium, ppm	0.5	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.0	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppb	0.11	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	8	ND - 16	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	78	55 - 102	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

* Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.27	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.5	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well.

Municipality Served: Jackson Township, Luzerne County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Fieldcrest system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



**2019 Water Quality Report
Shickshinny Lake System
PWSID# PA2400029**

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Shickshinny Lake Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400029). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Shickshinny Lake water system comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The tables provide average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from these systems.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Shickshinny Lake, PWSID# PA2400029

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.0 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1	ND – 1.9	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.19	0.07 – 0.31	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.4	1.8 – 2.9	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.3	0.2 – 0.4	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	1.8	ND – 3.6	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Ethylbenzene, ppb	ND	ND – 0.6	700	700	2019	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes, ppm	0.002	ND – 0.003	10	10	2019	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	8	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	50	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.7	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.08	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: two wells

Municipality Served: Union Township, Luzerne County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in a portion of the Shickshinny Lake system (Cherokee) receive water with a low level of naturally occurring fluoride.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Hex Acres Water System, PWSID# PA2400053

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Hex Acres Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400053). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that this system was in compliance with all water quality regulations during 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Hex Acres water system comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Hex Acres – PWSID# PA2400053

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.0 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.53	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.3	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppb	0.12	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	1.9	NA	5	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	12	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	36	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.06*	0.06 – 2.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

* Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.1	9	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	9	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: three wells.

Municipality Served: Exeter Township, Luzerne County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Hex Acres system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Wapwallopen Water System, PWSID# PA2400066

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Wapwallopen Water System (public water supply ID-PA2400066). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Wapwallopen water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Wapwallopen – PWSID# PA2400066

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.3 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.2	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	18	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	44	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	7	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	7	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well.

Municipality Served: Conyngham Township, Luzerne County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Wapwallopen system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Forest Park System, PWSID# PA2400078

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Forest Park water system (public water supply ID-PA2400078). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Forest Park water system is drawn from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report will be available for review at the DEP Northeast Region, Pocono District Office, Records Management Unit, 570.895.4040.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Forest Park, PWSID# PA2400078

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.6 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.09	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.3	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	8	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.3*	0.3 – 2.2	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.3	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	7	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well

Municipalities Served: Bear Creek Township, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Forest Park system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Penn Lake Water System, PWSID# PA2400079

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Penn Lake Water System (public water supply ID-PA2400079). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019- including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Penn Lake water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Penn Lake – PWSID# PA2400079

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.6 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.01	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.4	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate, ppm	2.2	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.4	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	6.8	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.6	0.6 – 2.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.5	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	8	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well.

Municipality Served: Penn Lake Borough, Luzerne County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Penn Lake system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Applewood Water System, PWSID# PA2400083

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Applewood Water System (public water supply ID-PA2400083). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Applewood water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Applewood – PWSID# PA2400083

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	0.8 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.14	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	2.0	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	3.2	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	3.0	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 – 2.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.16	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.6	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: one well.

Municipality Served: Dallas Township, Luzerne County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Applewood system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Barrett Water System, PWSID# PA2400085

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Barrett Water System (public water supply ID-PA2400085). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Barrett water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Barrett – PWSID# PA2400085

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	0.8 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	5.6 (a)	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.03	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.4	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	5.1	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	4.6	NA	80	NA	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	2.3	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

- a) Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 – 3.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.64	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.4	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Source: one well.

Municipality Served: Exeter Township, Luzerne County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Barrett system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Garbush Water System, PWSID# PA2400089

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Garbush Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400089). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Garbush water system comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Garbush – PWSID# PA2400089

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.0 – 2.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.09	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.2	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	6.1 (a)	5.8 – 6.4	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	11	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	9	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

- a) 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.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 – 2.4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	1.8	5	1	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	4.6	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Source: two wells

Municipality Served: Jackson Township, Luzerne County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Garbush system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Oak Hill Water System, PWSID# PA2400095

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Oak Hill Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400095). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Oak Hill water system comes from a groundwater supply (two wells). The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water. Compared to radon entering a home through soil, radon entering a home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Oak Hill – PWSID# PA2400095

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.2 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.0	1.2 – 2.7	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium, ppm	0.1	0.07 – 0.13	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.3	1.0 – 1.5	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.1	ND – 2.1	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	8.2	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	14.3	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.3*	0.3 - 2.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.44	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Sources: Two wells.

Municipality Served: Lehman Township, Luzerne County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Oak Hill system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report
Rhodes Terrace, PWSID# PA2400101
Warden Place Water System, PA2400102

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Rhodes Terrace and Warden Place Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400101, PA2400102). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Rhodes Terrace & Warden Place water system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Rhodes Terrace- PWSID# PA2400101

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.0 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.0	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.07	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.2	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	4.7	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 – 2.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Source: one well.

Municipality Served: Harveys Lake Borough, Luzerne County.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Warden Place – PWSID# PA2400102

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.2 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.2	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.0	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.25	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Violation: In 2019, Aqua received a monitoring violation for failing to report entry point chlorine results in August and September due to a technical issue that prevented the data file to be retrieved. The chlorine analyzer was working properly during this time and we would have received an alarm if the chlorine fell outside of the normal range. The chlorine results collected from the distribution system also showed an adequate chlorine residual. The technical issue was fixed which should prevent this type of violation from occurring again.

Water Sources: one well

Municipality Served: Harveys Lake Borough, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Rhodes Terrace and Warden Place Water systems receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report
Rhodes Terrace, PWSID# PA2400101
Warden Place Water System, PA2400102

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Rhodes Terrace and Warden Place Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400101, PA2400102). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Rhodes Terrace & Warden Place water system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Rhodes Terrace- PWSID# PA2400101

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.0 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.0	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.07	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.2	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	4.7	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 – 2.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Source: one well.

Municipality Served: Harveys Lake Borough, Luzerne County.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Warden Place – PWSID# PA2400102

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.2 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.2	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.0	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.25	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Violation: In 2019, Aqua received a monitoring violation for failing to report entry point chlorine results in August and September due to a technical issue that prevented the data file to be retrieved. The chlorine analyzer was working properly during this time and we would have received an alarm if the chlorine fell outside of the normal range. The chlorine results collected from the distribution system also showed an adequate chlorine residual. The technical issue was fixed which should prevent this type of violation from occurring again.

Water Sources: one well

Municipality Served: Harveys Lake Borough, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Rhodes Terrace and Warden Place Water systems receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Midway Manor Water System, PWSID# PA2400104

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Midway Manor Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400104). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Midway Manor water system comes from four wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Midway Manor – PWSID# PA2400104

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	0.9 – 2.2	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.4	1.1 – 2.1	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.13	0.07 – 0.19	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.8	1.6 – 1.9	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	0.5	ND – 1.5	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.5	ND – 2.3	30	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	7	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	18	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below the required minimum residual level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.13	11	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: four wells.

Municipality Served: Kingston Township, Luzerne County.

Violation: On January 28, 2019, Aqua issued a boil water advisory for its customers in the Midway Manor water system, due to the loss of positive pressure in the distribution system as a result of a broken valve in the distribution system. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water advisory was lifted on January 30, 2019.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Midway Manor system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report White Haven System, PWSID# PA2400108

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the White Haven water system (public water supply ID-PA2400108). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the White Haven water system comes from a groundwater supply (three wells). The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., White Haven System, PWSID # PA2400108

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	0.9	0.5 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.4	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	18	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.3	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.1	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: three wells

Municipalities Served: White Haven Borough and Dennison Township, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the White Haven system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Laurel Lakes System, PWSID# PA2400111

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Laurel Lakes Division (public water supply ID-PA2400111). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Laurel Lakes Division comes from four wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Laurel Lakes System, PWSID# PA2400111

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.8	1.5 – 5.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.0	1.8 – 4.1	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.14	0.12 - 0.15	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.2	2.0 - 2.3	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.1	1.0 – 1.2	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.7	1.6 – 1.8	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	10.1	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.3*	0.3 – 2.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.33	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: four wells

Municipality Served: Rice Township, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Laurel Lakes system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

Beech Mountain Water System, PWSID# PA2400114

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water - Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Beech Mountain water system (public water supply ID-PA2400114). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply - Water for the Beech Mountain water system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Beech Mountain – PWSID PA2400114

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	0.8	0.5 – 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.3	1.9 – 2.7	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.012	0.006 – 0.02	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.1	1.8 – 2.4	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.5	1.3 – 1.6	30	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	11	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	41	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102	0.5	0.01*	0.01 – 5.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.42	11	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: two wells

Municipality Served: Butler Township, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Beech Mountain water system receive water from an unfluoridated supply.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Sand Springs, PWSID# PA2400140

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Sand Springs Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400140). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Sand Springs Water System is drawn from two wells. Supplemental water supply is also purchased from an interconnect with Can Do Corporate Center (public water supply ID- PA2401021). The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Sand Springs, PWSID# PA2400140

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.2 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.6	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.007	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes, ppm	0.001	NA	10	10	2019	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	7	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	29	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.48	30	1	1.3	1.3	01/19 - 06/19	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, ppm	0.41	22	0	1.3	1.3	07/19 - 12/19	N	
Lead, ppb	ND	30	0	15	0	01/19 - 06/19	N	
Lead, ppb	ND	22	0	15	0	07/19 - 12/19	N	

Lead was not detected in the samples collected. 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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.5	0.67	0.67 – 2.83	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Source: two wells **Municipality Served:** Butler Township, Luzerne County

Water Quality Data from Can Do Corporate Center (PWSID# PA2401021)

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.19	NA	5	0	2014	N	Erosion of natural resources
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	1.79	ND – 1.79	15	0	2017	N	

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Sand Springs system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

St. John's Estates Water System, PWSID# PA2400144

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water - Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the St. John's Estates water system (public water supply ID-PA2400144). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply - Water for the St. John's water system is drawn from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. St. John's Estates– PWSID PA2400144

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.7 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.01	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	2.8	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	4	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.63	0.63 – 2.36	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.19	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.9	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Butler Township, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the St John's Estates water system receive water from an unfluoridated supply.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Greenbriar System, PWSID# PA2400147

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Greenbriar Division (public water supply ID-PA2400147). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Greenbriar Division comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Greenbriar System, PWSID # PA2400147

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.9	1.0 – 7.55	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.8	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.13	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.2	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	6.3	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	2	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.04	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: one well

Municipalities Served: Lehman and Dallas Townships, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Greenbriar system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



Yalick Farms Water System
PWSID# PA2400149
2019 Water Quality Report

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Yalick Farms Water System (public water supply ID- PA2400149). The report summarizes the quality of water Yalick Farms provided in 2019- including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Yalick Farms water system comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Yalick Farms, PWSID# PA2400149

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.7	1.2 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.12	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium, ppb	2.4	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride, ppm	0.11	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	4	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	7	NA	80	NA	2019	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.0	NA	30	0	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.95	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

* Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.14	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Yalick Farms 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells.

Municipality Served: Dallas Township, Luzerne County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Yalick Farms system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Mountainhome, PWSID# PA2450039

*Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mountainhome water system. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Mountainhome Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Mountainhome- PWSID# PA2450039

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	1.0 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminant							
Barium, ppm	0.005	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	10	6 - 13	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	18	5 - 32	80	NA	2019	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.43	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.8	0.8 – 2.2	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Barrett Township, Monroe County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Mountainhome system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Hamilton System, PWSID# PA2450044

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Hamilton Water System (public water supply ID- PA2450044). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Hamilton water system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report will be available for review at the DEP Northeast Region, Pocono District Office, Records Management Unit, 570.895.4040.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Hamilton, PWSID# PA2450044

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.1 - 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chromium, ppb	1.2	1.1 – 1.3	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	9	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.1	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.2*	0.2 – 2.7	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

* Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Sodium is a secondary contaminant which can be a concern for consumers requiring a low sodium diet. The sodium result was 31 milligrams per liter (mg/L) in the source water which is greater than the 20 mg/L advisory level for persons on low sodium diets.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipalities Served: Hamilton and Ross Townships, Monroe County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Hamilton system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Sun Valley Water System, PWSID# PA2450054

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Sun Valley water system (public water supply ID-PA2450054). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Sun Valley Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water").

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Sun Valley – PWSID# PA2450054

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfection							
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.8 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	2	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.24	6	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	6	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.07*	0.07 – 1.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Water Sources: One well

Municipality Served: Monroe County, Chestnuthill Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Sun Valley system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Pinecrest Water System, PWSID# PA2450086

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Pinecrest Water System (public water supply ID- PA2450086). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of the testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Pinecrest water systems is drawn from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The tables provide average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Pinecrest, PWSID # PA2450086

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.7 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.03	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	2.4	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	3.1	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.27	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	9.5	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: one well

Municipalities Served: Tobyhanna Township, Monroe County

Notes:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

Robin Hood Lakes Water System, PWSID# PA2450093

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the Robin Hood Lakes Water System (public water supply ID- PA2450093). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Robin Hood water system comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Robin Hood Lakes Water System, PWSID# PA2450093

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.2 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.01	0.003 – 0.015	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	0.4	ND – 1.2	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.45	ND – 1.34	5	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.4	0.07*	0.07 – 2.24	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	103	0.6	0.12*	0.12 – 2.09	2019	N	
	105	0.6	0.15*	0.15 – 1.94	2019	N	

* Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.28	6	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	6	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: Three wells

Municipality Served: Kunkletown, Monroe County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Robin Hood system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Wild Pines Water System PWSID# PA2450141

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Wild Pines Water System (public water supply ID- 2450141). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of the testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Wild Pines water systems is drawn from one groundwater well located in the southern portion of the community. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The tables provide average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Wild Pines, PWSID # 2450141

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Distribution – see chlorine values below							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminant							
Barium, ppm	0.015	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.2	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.87	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.0	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 1.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Sources: one well

Municipalities Served: Tobyhanna Township, Monroe County

Notes:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report
Fawn Lake Water System, PWSID# PA2520037
Woodloch Springs and Masthope

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
 Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Fawn Lake Water System, which also includes Woodloch Springs and Masthope. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for Fawn Lake Water System comes from a total of nine wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword, "source water"). Complete reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The tables provide average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Fawn Lake Water System, PWSID# PA2520037

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.4 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.4	ND – 5.3 (a)	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.14	0.03 - 0.24	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.4	ND – 3.5	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.02	ND - 0.12	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.1	NA	30	0	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	ND - 3	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	10	3 - 16	80	NA	2019	N	

- a) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.4	29	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	29	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Sources: nine wells.

Municipality served: Lackawaxen Township, Pike County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Fawn Lake Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Tanglwood Motor Lodge, PWSID# PA2520043

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Tanglwood Motor Lodge Water System (public water supply ID# PA2520043). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Tanglwood Motor Lodge Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Tanglwood Motor Lodge Division, PWSID# PA2520043

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.8	1.5 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: one well

Municipality served: Palmyra Township, Pike County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tanglwood Motor Lodge Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Tafton Water System, PWSID # PA2520061

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Tafton Water System (public water supply ID- PA2520061). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Tafton Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Tafton – PWSID# PA2520061

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.3 – 2.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.003	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2	NA	100	100	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.13	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	7	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	21	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.07	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.8	0.8 – 3.7	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: In July 2019, we received a violation for submitting distribution chlorine results late.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Palmyra Township, Pike County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tafton system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Tanglwood Lakes, PWSID# PA2520065

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Tanglwood Lakes Water System (public water supply ID# PA2520065). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for Tanglwood Lakes Water System comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Tanglwood Lakes, PWSID# PA2520065

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.3 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.1	ND – 2.1	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.10	0.09 - 0.12	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.3	2.3 (2 samples)	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	5	1 - 8	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	6	2 - 10	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.15	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 by calling Aqua at 570.647.0358. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sodium is a secondary contaminant which can be a concern for consumers requiring a low sodium diet. The sodium result was 49 ppm in the source water which is greater than the 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L) advisory level for persons on low sodium diets.

Water Sources: Three wells

Municipality served: Pike County, Palmyra Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tanglewood Lakes Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information, call Aqua Pennsylvania at 570.647.0358.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Tanglwood North, PWSID# PA2520066

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Tanglwood North Water System (public water supply ID# PA2520066). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Tanglwood North Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Northeast Region, Pocono District Office, Records Management Unit (phone 570.895.4040).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Tanglwood North Division, PWSID# PA2520066

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.3 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.03	0.03 (2 samples)	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.2	2.1 – 2.2	100	100	2018	N	
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	9	NA	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.4	11	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	10	11	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Pike County, Palmyra Township, and Blooming Grove Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Tanglewood North Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 570.647.0358. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Woodmont, PWSID# PA2520992

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Woodmont Water System (public water supply ID# PA2520992). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Woodmont Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Woodmont System, PWSID# PA2520992

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well

Municipality served: Pike County, Palmyra Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Paupack-Woodmont Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 570.647.0358. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Woodledge Water System, PWSID# PA2521031

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Woodledge water system (public water supply ID- PA2521031). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Woodledge water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Woodledge – PWSID# PA2521031

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below for chlorine cover results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	1.0 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	0.71	ND – 1.42	15	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.11	ND – 0.22	5	0	2013	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.3	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.19	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead, ppb	4.8	5	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Lackawaxen Township, Pike County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Woodledge water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Brooklyn Water System, PWSID# PA2580010

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Brooklyn Water System (public water supply ID-PA2580010). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Brooklyn water system comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Brooklyn - PWSID # PA2580010

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.7 – 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.2	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.11	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	1.03	NA	5	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	8	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.46 – 1.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.07	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: two wells.

Municipality Served: Brooklyn Township, Susquehanna County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Brooklyn system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Hop Bottom Water System, PWSID# PA2580012

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Hop Bottom Water System (public water supply ID- PA2580012). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Hop Bottom water system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Hop Bottom Water System, PWSID# PA2580012

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.0 – 6.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.12	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.8	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined radium, pCi/L	1.2	NA	5	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	1.1	NA	30	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	14	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	53	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 1.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.07	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: two wells

Municipalities Served: Hop Bottom Borough, Susquehanna County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Hop Bottom system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Garden Hills, PWSID# PA2640017

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

We are pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Garden Hills water system (PWSID# PA2640017). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water supplying the Garden Hills water system is derived from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples collected from this system.

Garden Hills – PWSID# PA2640017

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.0 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppb	0.016	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.7	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	2.7	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.71	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	9.5	5	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.1	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Water Source: two wells

Municipality Served: Palmyra Township, Wayne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Garden Hills water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

Honesdale Water System, PWSID# PA2640018

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Honesdale Water System (public water supply ID-PA2640018). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 by the Honesdale Water System - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Honesdale Water System comes from six wells. A Source Water Assessment was completed in 2002. The assessment found that contamination could come from both point source and non-point source activities. Examples include underground storage tanks, combined sewer outfalls, highway spills and salt applications. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for groundwater sources. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Honesdale Water System, PWSID# PA2640018

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.1 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony, ppb	ND	ND – 0.4	6	6	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic, ppb	3.6	2.7 – 4.4	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.3	0.06 - 0.5	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.4	2.3 – 4.0	100	100	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.15	ND – 0.4	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Selenium, ppb	2.8	ND - 11	50	50	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	1.3	NA	5	0	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	3.2	NA	30	0	2017	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	5	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	27	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	103, 104, 105, 106	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.16	21	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	21	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: six wells

Municipality Served: Honesdale Borough and Texas Township, Wayne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Honesdale system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

SCI Waymart Water System, PWSID# PA2640020

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the SCI Waymart Water System (public water supply ID-PA2640020). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the SCI Waymart water system comes from two wells. The water system supplies the SCI Waymart and the FBOP Canaan facilities. A small portion of the water supplied to the federal prison comes from the Waymart Borough system (PWSID # PA2640032). Data from that system are also included in this report. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for these systems. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., SCI Waymart – PWSID# PA2640020

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.2 – 1.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.2	1.1 – 1.2	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	0.6	ND – 1.2	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 - 1.8	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.5	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Canaan Township, Wayne County

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in the Waymart water system that supplies some of the water to the SCI Waymart system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Waymart System, PWSID # PA2640032

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.4 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony, ppb	ND	ND - 0.4	6	6	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic, ppb	1.8	ND - 3.4	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.19	0.07 - 0.35	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	3.5	2 - 5	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	0.5	ND - 1.1	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	2.9	ND - 4.2	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	3.8	3.7 – 3.9	30	0	2018	N	

Water Sources: four ground water sources

Municipalities served: Wayne County, Waymart Borough and Canaan Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the SCI Waymart water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Gouldsboro Water System, PWSID# PA2640022

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Gouldsboro water system (public water supply ID# PA2640022). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Gouldsboro Water System comes from one well. A Source Water Assessment was completed in 2002. The assessment found that contamination could come from both point source and non-point source activities. Examples include underground storage tanks, combined sewer outfalls, highway spills and salt applications. Information on source water assessments is available on the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Northeast Region, Scranton District Office, Records Management Unit (phone 570.963.4859).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Gouldsboro Water System, PWSID# PA2640022

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.2 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganics Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.3	NA	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	6	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	9	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 – 2.1	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.54	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	4.0	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Lehigh Township, Wayne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Gouldsboro Water System receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 570.647.0358. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Hawley Water System, PWSID# PA2640028

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Hawley water system (PWSID# PA2640028). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Hawley water system comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Hawley Water – PWSID# PA2640028

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.0 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.2	ND – 2.4	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.16	0.06 - 0.25	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2.7	2.4 – 3.2	100	100	2018	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.13	ND - 0.24	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	2	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	13	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.8	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.14	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: three wells

Municipalities served: Hawley Borough, Palmyra, and Paupack townships, Pike and Wayne counties

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Hawley water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Wayne County Prison Water System, PWSID# PA2640031

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Wayne County Prison Water System (public water supply ID-PA2640031). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Wayne County prison water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not yet completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Wayne County Prison Water System – PWSID# PA2640031

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.9	1.2 – 2.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.6	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.5	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	2.1	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 4.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.18	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 by calling Aqua at 570.647.0358. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sodium is a secondary contaminant which can be a concern for consumers requiring a low sodium diet. The sodium result was 138 ppm in the source water which is greater than the 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L) advisory level for persons on low sodium diets.

Water Sources: one well

Municipality Served: Texas Township, Wayne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Wayne County prison system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report, Waymart PWSID# PA2640032

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Waymart water system (ID# PA2640032). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Waymart water system comes from three wells and a spring. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Waymart System, PWSID # PA2640032

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.4 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony, ppb	ND	ND - 0.4	6	6	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic, ppb	1.8	ND - 3.4	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.19	0.07 - 0.35	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	3.5	2 - 5	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	0.5	ND - 1.1	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	2.9	ND - 4.2	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	3.8	3.7 – 3.9	30	0	2018	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	9	ND - 18	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	22	ND - 44	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.45	0.45 – 2.54	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

**Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.25	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: four groundwater sources

Municipalities served: Wayne County, Waymart Borough and Canaan Township

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Waymart water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Paupackan Lake Estates, PWSID# PA2640048

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Paupackan Lake Estates Water System (public water supply ID# PA2640048). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for Paupackan Lake Estates Water System comes from five wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not yet completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Paupackan Lake Estates, PWSID# PA2640048

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.1 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	ND	ND – 1.0	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.07	0.03 - 0.11	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2.7	ND – 3.6	100	100	2018	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.09	ND - 0.18	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	4	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	18	NA	80	NA	2019	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha, pCi/L	1.35	ND - 3.68	15	0	2012, 2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	1.0	0.74 - 1.54	30	0	2015, 2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.</i>						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 3.4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.33	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.9	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 by calling Aqua at 570.647.0358. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: Five wells

Municipality served: Wayne County, Paupack & Lake Townships

Violation: In July 2019, we received a late reporting violation for submitting entry point chlorine data after the required deadline.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Paupack and Lake Estates receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information, call Aqua Pennsylvania at 570.647.0358.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Pine Beach Water System, PWSID# PA2641005

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Pine Beach Water System (public water supply ID-PA2641005). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.647.0358 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Pine Beach water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Pine Beach – PWSID# PA2641005

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	1.2 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.3	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.12	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	1.8	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	1.1	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.2	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: one well

Municipality Served: Paupack Township, Wayne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Pine Beach water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable. **ND:** Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Washington Park System, PWSID# PA2660016

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Washington Park Water System (public water supply ID- PA2660016). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Washington Park system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report will be available for review at the DEP Northeast Region, Pocono District Office, Records Management Unit, 570.895.4040.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Washington Park System – PWSID# PA2660016

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.8 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.1	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.15	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.9	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	2.3	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	4	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	10	NA	80	NA	2018	N	
Radioactive Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	3.9	NA	30	0	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	10.7	NA	15	0	2014	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.45	0.45 – 3.1	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells.

Municipality Served: Washington Township, Wyoming County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Washington Park system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Rivercrest System, PWSID# PA2660017

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Rivercrest Water System (public water supply ID- PA2660017). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2018. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Rivercrest system is drawn from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Rivercrest System – PWSID# PA2660017

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.1 – 3.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.7	3.3 – 4.1	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.32	0.31 – 0.32	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.2	2.1 – 2.3	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	25.5	NA	80	NA	2019	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	3.1	2.6 – 3.5	30	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm at most sites) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 3.07	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.16	11	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality Served: Tunkhannock Township, Wyoming County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Rivercrest system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Bunker Hill Water System, PWSID# PA2660018

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Bunker Hill Water System (public water supply ID- PA2660018). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at www.AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Bunker Hill water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Bunker Hill – PWSID# PA2660018

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	0.8	0.5 – 1.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.4	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.1	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.9	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ppb	1.51	NA	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.3*	0.3 – 1.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

* Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	6	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	6	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: One well

Municipality Served: Clinton Township, Wyoming County.

Violation: On May 22, 2019, Aqua issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Bunker Hill Water System due to a loss of positive pressure in the water system resulting from contractor activities. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* The boil water advisory was lifted on May 24, 2019.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Bunker Hill system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

Factoryville Water System, PWSID# PA2660036

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Factoryville Water System (public water supply ID- PA2660036). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Factoryville water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Factoryville – PWSID# PA2660036

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.7 – 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	1.5	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.7	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.18	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	3.72	NA	15	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/L	2.31	NA	5	0	2015	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	7.5	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	48	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm at most sites) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.45	0.45 – 2.76	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.15	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	4.2	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Clinton Township, LaPlume Township and Factoryville Borough, Wyoming County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Factoryville system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report
Flying Hills, PWSID# PA3060018
Green Hills Corporate Center, PWSID # PA3060811

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Flying Hills Division (public water supply ID-PA3060018) and Green Hills Corporate Center (public water supply ID-PA3060811). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

In July 2019, Flying Hills and Green Hills Corporate System were merged. Water for the Flying Hills Division and Green Hills Corporate Center come from a groundwater supply (five well stations). In 2007, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) prepared a source water assessment for the groundwater sources for this system. There were no high priority concerns identified in the source water assessment. Potential sources of moderate concern were: transportation corridors, a sewer pipe line, the golf course and an auto-repair shop. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports").

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Flying Hills, PWSID# PA3060018

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.1 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Arsenic, ppb	1.2	ND – 2.1	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.20	0.14 - 0.29	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	4.4	3.6 – 5.4	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	2.4	2.2 – 2.8	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.9	1.3 - 2.8	30	0	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic acids, ppb	5.7	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	14.6	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

The average concentration of radon during 2016 was 1266 pCi/L. The range was 1212 - 1320 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102, 103	0.40	0.01*	0.01 - 2.96	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.38	29	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	0.24	29	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Green Hills Corporate Center, PWSID # PA3060811

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.9	1.5 – 2.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Arsenic, ppb	2.1	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.35	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	6.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	6.0 (a)	5.9 – 6.1	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
a) 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 advice from your health care provider.							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	1.8	NA	15	0	2003	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	1.1	NA	5	0	2003	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	9.2	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

The average concentration of radon during 2016 was 680 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.2	0.9	0.9 – 2.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.47	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.1	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Flying Hills Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Level 1 Assessment- A Level 1 assessment is a study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our waterworks.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Geigertown, PWSID# PA3060030

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Geigertown Division (public water supply ID-PA3060030). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Geigertown Division comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is completing source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists regulated contaminants that were detected in your water system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Geigertown, PWSID#: PA3060030

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.4 – 2.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	4	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	3	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.76	NA	5	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	4.3	NA	15	0	2016	N	
Uranium, ppb	3.3	NA	30	0	2019	N	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	5	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	25	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	1.3	1.3 – 3.5	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.21	6	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	6	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Geigertown Division receive water from an unfluoridated supply. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. Additional information is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Hillcrest Estates, PWSID# PA3060133

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Hillcrest Estates Division (public water supply ID-PA3060133). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Hillcrest Estates Division comes from a groundwater supply (one well station). The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can also be released into air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists regulated contaminants that were detected in your water system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Hillcrest Estates, PWSID#: PA3060133

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.1 – 2.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	6 (a)	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.18	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	2.4	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.1	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	1.2	NA	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	4	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	14	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

- (a) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.5	0.5 - 2.1	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.37	8	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	8	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Secondary Contaminants					
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Secondary MCL	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Manganese, ppm	0.04	0.03 – 0.05	0.05	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

As shown in the table, levels of manganese were at the secondary MCL which is based on aesthetic effects of discoloration or an undesirable taste. Manganese is an element naturally present in the rocks and in the groundwater supplying the well. The effects of discoloration and staining are mitigated by sequestering treatment added at the well station.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Hillcrest Estates Division receive water from an unfluoridated supply. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Stonecroft, PWSID # PA3060134

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Stonecroft Division (public water supply ID-PA3060134). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Stonecroft Division comes from a groundwater supply (two wells). The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports").

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Stonecroft, PWSID # PA3060134

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.3 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	6	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	3.0	1.2 – 5.8 (a)	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.72	NA	5	0	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	7	3 - 12	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	22	8 – 36	80	NA	2019	N	

- a) 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.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	1.3	1.3 – 2.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Radon was not detected in the sample collected in 2015.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Action Level Exceedance Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.1	12	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.2	12	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Stonecroft Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Meadowbrook System, PWSID# PA3060137

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.)

About Your Drinking Water: Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Meadowbrook System (public water supply ID PA3060137). The report summarizes the quality of water that Aqua provided in 2019 – including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply: Water for the Meadowbrook System comes from two wells located within the Meadowbrook development in Washington Township. A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword “source water”). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency’s *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (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 can 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 *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800.426.4791).

The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Meadowbrook, PWSID# PA3060137

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	1.9	1.4 – 2.1	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	2	2	0.05	NA	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	100	100	4.3	NA	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	2	2	0.2	NA	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, ppm	10	10	1.9	NA	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	60	NA	3	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	80	NA	5.6	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.77	0.77 – 1.98	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper (tap water)						
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead, ppb	15	0	1.5	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.04	0	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Meadowbrook System receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes) should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report
Flying Hills, PWSID# PA3060018
Green Hills Corporate Center, PWSID # PA3060811

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Flying Hills Division (public water supply ID-PA3060018) and Green Hills Corporate Center (public water supply ID-PA3060811). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

In July 2019, Flying Hills and Green Hills Corporate System were merged. Water for the Flying Hills Division and Green Hills Corporate Center come from a groundwater supply (five well stations). In 2007, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) prepared a source water assessment for the groundwater sources for this system. There were no high priority concerns identified in the source water assessment. Potential sources of moderate concern were: transportation corridors, a sewer pipe line, the golf course and an auto-repair shop. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports").

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Flying Hills, PWSID# PA3060018

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.5	1.1 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Arsenic, ppb	1.2	ND – 2.1	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.20	0.14 - 0.29	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	4.4	3.6 – 5.4	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	2.4	2.2 – 2.8	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	1.9	1.3 - 2.8	30	0	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic acids, ppb	5.7	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	14.6	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

The average concentration of radon during 2016 was 1266 pCi/L. The range was 1212 - 1320 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102, 103	0.40	0.01*	0.01 - 2.96	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.38	29	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	0.24	29	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Green Hills Corporate Center, PWSID # PA3060811

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.9	1.5 – 2.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Arsenic, ppb	2.1	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.35	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	6.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	6.0 (a)	5.9 – 6.1	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
a) 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 advice from your health care provider.							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	1.8	NA	15	0	2003	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	1.1	NA	5	0	2003	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	9.2	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

The average concentration of radon during 2016 was 680 pCi/L.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.2	0.9	0.9 – 2.6	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.47	10	0	1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.1	10	0	15	0	2016	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Flying Hills Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Level 1 Assessment- A Level 1 assessment is a study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our waterworks.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



**2019 Water Quality Report
East Pointe, PWSID# PA3061153**

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the East Pointe Division (public water supply ID-PA3061153). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the East Pointe Division comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 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 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the East Pointe Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., East Pointe, PWSID# PA3061153

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.1 – 2.2	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.11	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	5	NA	100	100	2018	N	
Nitrate, ppm	3.1	NA	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	10.9	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	36.6	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.35	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.2	7	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	0.6	7	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information about these matters from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Golden Oaks Water System, PWSID# PA3130054

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Golden Oaks Water System (public water supply ID- PA3130054). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Golden Oaks Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Golden Oaks – PWSID # PA3130054

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	0.7	0.5 – 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.008	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	10	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	27	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.46	0.46 – 2.73	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.08	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Kidder Township, Carbon County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Golden Oaks system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Country Club Gardens System, PWSID# PA3390028

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Country Club Gardens water system (public water supply ID- PA3390028). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Country Club Gardens water system comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Country Club Gardens System, PWSID # PA3390028

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	1.0 – 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	5.8	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	3.7	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3.2	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	10.6	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.1*	0.1 – 1.8	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	6	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	6	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipalities Served: South Whitehall & Salisbury Township, Lehigh County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Country Club Gardens system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Maple Hills System, PWSID# PA3390049

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Maple Hills water system (public water supply ID- PA3390049). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Maple Hills water system comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Maple Hills System, PWSID# PA3390049

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.04	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	6.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	4.5	4.4 – 4.6	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	3.6	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.6	0.6 – 1.8	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.13	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.3	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: one well

Municipalities Served: Lower Macungie Township, Lehigh County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Maple Hills system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Springhouse Farms System, PWSID# PA3390068

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Springhouse Farms water system (public water supply ID-PA3390068). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Springhouse Farms water system comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Springhouse Farms System, PWSID# PA3390068

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.1 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.03	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	6.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	5.7 (a)	5.6 – 5.9	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	34	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

- a) 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 advice from your health care provider.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 1.8	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.40	11	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	7.2	11	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sources: two wells

Municipalities Served: South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Springhouse Farms system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Evanwood Acres, PWSID# PA3480029

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Evanwood Acres Water System (public water supply ID- PA3480029). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Evanwood Acres Water System is drawn from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Evanwood Acres, PWSID# PA3480029

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.006	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.6	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	1.6	NA	5	0	2019	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.2	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	3.9	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.41	0.41 – 1.82	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.3	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: one well

Municipality Served: Moore Township, Northampton County

Health Advisory Level (HAL) Exceedance: In September 2019, Christian Springs water system had a lifetime health advisory level (HAL) exceedance for manganese. Sample results received on Sept. 23, 2019 showed a manganese level at 0.46 mg/L. Manganese has a HAL of 0.3 mg/L for an adult. It is recommended that infants younger than 6 months of age not drink water containing levels that exceed 0.3 mg/L for an acute exposure of 10 days because of concerns including: 1) differences in manganese content in human milk and formula and the possibility of a higher absorption and 2) lower excretion in young infants.

A public notice was distributed to our customers on September 30, 2019. Treatment was installed on October 8, 2019 and the manganese levels are now below the HAL. If you have specific health concerns, you might wish to consult your doctor.

Manganese is a naturally occurring element that can be commonly found in the air, soil, and water. Manganese is an essential nutrient for humans and animals. Adverse health effects can be caused by inadequate intake or over exposure. Although manganese is an essential nutrient at low doses, chronic exposure to high doses might be harmful. There is substantial data supporting the neurological effects of inhaled manganese in both humans and animals, however, there is little data for the association between oral exposure to manganese and toxic effects. [EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese, January 2004.]

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Evanwood Acres system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

Christian Springs Water System, PWSID# PA3480030

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Christian Springs Water System (public water supply ID-PA3480030). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Christian Springs Water System comes from one well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Christian Springs – PWSID# PA3480030

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.7 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.1	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.011	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.6	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.2	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	4	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	10	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.56*	0.56– 2.79	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: one well.

Municipality Served: Moore Township, Northampton County.

Health Advisory Level (HAL) Exceedance: In September 2019, Christian Springs water system had a lifetime health advisory level (HAL) exceedance for manganese. Sample results received on Sept. 23, 2019 showed a manganese level at 0.46 mg/L. Manganese has a HAL of 0.3 mg/L for an adult. It is recommended that infants younger than 6 months of age not drink water containing levels that exceed 0.3 mg/L for an acute exposure of 10 days because of concerns including: 1) differences in manganese content in human milk and formula and the possibility of a higher absorption and 2) lower excretion in young infants.

A public notice was distributed to our customers on September 30, 2019. Treatment was installed on October 8, 2019 and the manganese levels are now below the HAL. If you have specific health concerns, you might wish to consult your doctor.

Manganese is a naturally occurring element that can be commonly found in the air, soil, and water. Manganese is an essential nutrient for humans and animals. Adverse health effects can be caused by inadequate intake or over exposure. Although manganese is an essential nutrient at low doses, chronic exposure to high doses might be harmful. There is substantial data supporting the neurological effects of inhaled manganese in both humans and animals, however, there is little data for the association between oral exposure to manganese and toxic effects. [EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese, January 2004.]

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Christian Springs system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Deer Lake West Brunswick (The Pines) Water System, PWSID# PA3540069

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Deer Lake West Brunswick Water System (public water supply ID-PA3540069). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for Deer Lake West Brunswick Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Deer Lake West Brunswick (The Pines) – PWSID# PA3540069

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.2 – 2.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.03	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.9	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	14	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	37	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.41	0.41 – 2.65	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.25	8	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	8	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: two wells

Municipality Served: Deer Lake Borough & West Brunswick Township, Schuylkill County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in Deer Lake West Brunswick system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Eagle Rock Water System, PWSID# PA3540070

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Eagle Rock Water System (public water supply ID- PA3540070). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Eagle Rock Water System comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Eagle Rock – PWSID# PA3540070

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.9	1.4 – 4.2	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	0.3	ND – 1.0	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.02	0.003 – 0.04	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.6	0.9 – 2.2	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	2	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	104	0.5	0.1*	0.1 – 3.5			
	106	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 1.8			

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.96	11	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.5	11	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: three wells

Municipalities Served: East Union and North Union Townships, Schuylkill County
Black Creek and Hazle Townships, Luzerne County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Eagle Rock system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report

Oneida Water System, PWSID# PA3540071

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Oneida Water System (public water supply ID- PA3540071). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 570.443.7099 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Oneida Water System comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Oneida, PWSID# PA3540071

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.2	1.0 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.01	0.003 – 0.02	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.2	1.2 (2 samples)	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	3	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	5	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.19	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.02*	0.02 – 3.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Water Sources: three wells

Municipality Served: East Union & North Union Townships, Schuylkill County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Oneida water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Mifflin Township, PWSID# PA4190016

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mifflin Township Water System (public water supply ID- PA4190016). The report is based on information provided by Mifflin Township Municipal Authority and summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of the testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Mifflin Township Water System is drawn from two wells. Well #3 is the primary well. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Mifflin Township, PWSID# PA4190016

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	0.9	0.8 – 1.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2019	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1	NA	100	100	2019	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	3.6	NA	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	1.3	ND – 3.9	15	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm most entry points) for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 2.1	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.18	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violation: In May 2019, distribution chlorine results were reported late.

Water Source: One active well.

Municipality Served: Mifflin Township, Columbia County.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Mifflin Township Water system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Meribah Division, PWSID# PA4340018

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Meribah Division (public water supply ID-PA4340018). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. In all, we conducted hundreds of water quality tests to measure the chemical and physical substances in our source and treated water. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Meribah Division comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (search using keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Meribah Division, PWSID # PA4340018

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – <i>Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.</i>							
Chlorine, ppm	0.9	0.8 – 1.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.03	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.5	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	6.6	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	21.8	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule:</i> This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.2	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.3	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: three wells

Municipalities Served: Delaware Township, Juniata County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Meribah system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report

East Cameron Township Water System, PWSID# PA4490011

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the East Cameron Township Water System (public water supply ID-PA4490011). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the East Cameron Township Water System comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (search using keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. East Cameron Township, PWSID # PA4490011

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.6 – 1.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	4.7	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.006	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.2	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	1.5	NA	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	8.3	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	42.2	NA	80	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	3.4	NA	15	0	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	1.9	NA	20.1	0	2019	N	

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	100	0.4	0.3	0.3 – 3.2	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.04	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.4	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Sources: two wells

Municipality served: East Cameron Township, Northumberland County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the East Cameron system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Roaring Creek Division, PWSID# PA4490024

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Roaring Creek Division (public water supply ID# PA4490024). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Roaring Creek Division comes from three different surface water sources and two wells. Source Water Assessments for the South Branch of Roaring Creek watershed was completed in 2003 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). This area includes four reservoirs and two wells which provide water to approximately 43,000 people. The sources overall have a low risk of significant contamination. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "source water"). Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP North Central Regional Office, Williamsport, PA (570.327.3636).

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. Below the table is information on water sources and the municipality served.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Roaring Creek Division – PWSID# PA4490024

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	100 - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. The Treatment Technique requirement is 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.0125	0.005 – 0.02	2	2	2018, 2019	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1	ND - 2	100	100	2018, 2019	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	29	ND - 50	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	30	3 - 66	80	NA	2019	N	
Chlorite, ppm (distribution point)	0.7	0.49 - 0.9	1	0.8	2019	N	
Chlorite, ppm (entry point)	0.42	0.2 – 0.8	1	0.8	2019	N	
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.8 – 1.1	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	2019	N	Water Additive used to control microbes

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.2	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102	0.2	0.8	0.8 – 1.7	2019	N	
*Chlorine dioxide, ppm	102	0.2	ND	ND – 0.1	2019	N	

*Chlorine dioxide is infrequently used.

Violation: In January 2019, we received a late reporting violation for submitting entry point chlorine dioxide and chlorite data after the required deadline. We have since updated our internal recordkeeping to prevent this from occurring again.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)- 2019					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	35	34 - 50	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.06	31	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	4.1	31	2	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	3115	1860 - 5130	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	10.7	1.1 – 53.3	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	1.9	0.3 – 4.6	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	1.3	ND – 4.3	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	ND	ND – 0.9	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	ND	ND – 1.1	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	28.0	1.1 – 76.2	NA
Monochloroacetic acid, ppb	2.3	ND – 6.7	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	31.2	ND – 73.4	NA

Water Sources: Three man-made reservoirs on the South Branch of Roaring Creek and two wells

Municipalities served: Columbia County: Conyngham Township, Borough of Centralia
Northumberland County: City of Shamokin, Coal Township, Mt. Carmel Township, Ralpho Township, Shamokin Township, Zerbe Township, Borough of Mt. Carmel, Borough of Kulpmont, Borough of Marion Heights. Schuylkill County: Butler Township, Borough of Girardville, Borough of Gordon, Borough of Ashland

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Roaring Creek system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water)

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Kratzerville Water System, PWSID# PA4550008

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Kratzerville water system (public water supply ID-PA4550008). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Kratzerville water system comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (search using keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Kratzerville Water System, PWSID # PA4550008

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.8 – 1.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.7	2.4 – 4.9	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.13	0.13 - 0.14	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.3	1.3 (2 samples)	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	4.6	4.3 – 4.7	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ug/L	2.6	ND – 5.1	30	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids	14	NA	60	NA	2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	19	NA	80	NA	2018	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.1	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipalities served: Jackson and Penn Townships, Snyder County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Kratzerville system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Monroe Manor/ Rolling Green, PWSID# PA4550009

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Monroe Manor/ Rolling Green system (public water supply ID-PA4550009). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Monroe Manor/Rolling Green system comes from two wells. Well #6 is the main production well. Well #4 is a back-up well that can be used in an emergency. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (search using keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. Below the table is information on water sources and the municipality served.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Monroe Manor, PWSID # PA4550009

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.8 – 1.2	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	ND	ND – 1.0	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.09	0.08 - 0.11	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	6.3	5.8 – 6.7	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.17	0.1 - 0.22	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, ppm	4.3	1.6 – 9.5 (a)	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Uranium, ug/L	0.37	ND – 1.1	30	0	2014, 2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits

- a) 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 advice from your health care provider.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	104	0.54	0.7	0.7 – 1.7	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine, ppm	106	0.40	0.6	0.6 - 1.7	2019	N	
Chlorine, ppm	107	0.40	0.8	0.8 – 1.8	2019	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.07	10	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.2	10	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: three wells

Municipality served: Monroe Township, Snyder County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Monroe Manor system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Pennsview, PWSID# PA4550024

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Pennsview Division (public water supply ID-PA4550024). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Pennsview Division comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (search using keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Pennsview Division, PWSID # PA4550024

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.8 – 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium, ppm	0.06	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	7.7	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	3.1	1.7 – 5.4 (a)	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

- a) 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 advice from your health care provider.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.03	9	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.4	9	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Sources: one well

Municipality served: Penn Township, Snyder County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Pennsview system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



**2019 Crawford Water Company
PWSID # PA6200014**

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Crawford Water Company water system (public water supply ID- PA6200014), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Crawford water system comes from three wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water").

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

2019 Crawford Water Company, PWSID# PA6200014

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
EP100 – Lakeside Wells							
Barium, ppm	0.046	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	7.6	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
EP101 – Oakland Beach Well							
Barium, ppm	0.022	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/l	1.14	NA	5	5	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	6.0	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Distribution Samples							
Free Chlorine, ppm	1.4	0.9 - 1.4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.1	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	15.2	NA	80	NA	2019	N	

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm at most sites) for more than 4 hours.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – EP100, Lakeside Wells						
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.6	ND*	ND - 1.66	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – EP101, Oakland Beach Well						
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.4	ND*	ND - 2.63	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.41	15	1	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead, ppb	2.2	15	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report Jenks Township, PWSID#: PA6270008

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Jenks Township water system, which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply – The Jenks Township system obtains water from five wells that pump to one treatment building equipped with greensand filtration treatment for iron removal, chlorine disinfection and addition of phosphate corrosion inhibitor. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will be completing a source water assessment for the groundwater source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.state.pa.us (enter search term “source water”). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected during 2018 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The tables provide the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

Jenks Township - PWSID#: PA6270008

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	2.9	1.1 - 2.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	8.5	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	53.4	NA	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.71	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.3	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.22	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	1.23	NA	5	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes, ppb	0.6	NA	10	10	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.67	0.67 - 3.74	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.36	25	0	AL=1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	25	0	AL=15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Notes:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Mahoning Township Water Quality Report PWSID# PA6370054

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mahoning Township water system (public water supply ID# PA6370054), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 330.757.3051 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Aqua purchases bulk water from Aqua Ohio, Inc. to serve customers of the Mahoning Township system. Aqua Ohio's source of supply is Lake Evans located in Beaver and Springfield townships in Ohio. Aqua Ohio, Inc. -- Struthers/Mahoning Valley Division uses surface water drawn from six on-stream reservoirs: Beaver, Pine, Evans, and Hamilton Lakes on Yellow Creek; Burgess Lake on Burgess Run; and McKelvey Lake on Dry Run. For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. The source protection area comprises three watersheds in Mahoning and Columbiana Counties and contains over 400 potential contaminant sources including abandoned mines, malfunctioning septic tanks, wastewater treatment plants and lift stations (potential for overflows), and transportation routes located along, or crossing, the reservoir and streams.

The Aqua Ohio, Inc./ Struthers public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the streams and reservoirs. More detailed information is provided in Aqua Ohio, Inc/ Struthers Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling 330.757.3051.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

Mahoning Township- PWSID# PA6370054

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	2.7	1.2 - 2.7	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, NTU (a)	0.19	0.05 - 0.19	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100.0%	100.0 - 100.0%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	17.8	16.6 - 19.0	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	50.9	41.6 - 60.1	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride, ppm	0.89	0.78 - 1.05	2	2	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine, ppb	0.42	NA	3	3	2019	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

- a) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration process. The turbidity limit set by EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC (b)	25 - 25%	34.5 - 50.8%	0	2019	N	Naturally present in the environment

- b) The value reported under "Level Found" is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1.0 indicates a violation of TOC requirements.

Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.25	11	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Monitoring for Cryptosporidium (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) was conducted under a national program in 2017 on raw (untreated) water samples from Lake Evans supplying the Aqua Ohio, Inc. - Struthers Water Treatment Plant. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of the 12 raw water samples collected in 2017. Our water treatment processes are designed to remove Cryptosporidium, but complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2015. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2015					
Unregulated Contaminant	Entry Point 101		Distribution MR001		MCL
	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Average Detection	Range of Detections	
Chromium, ppb	0.34	0.31 - 0.37	0.41	0.33 - 0.53	NA
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.15	0.13 - 0.18	0.15	0.13 - 0.17	NA
Strontium, ppb	393	380 - 410	373	350 - 410	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.29	0.25 - 0.33	0.28	ND - 0.44	NA

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Mahoning Township Division receive water from fluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number

Total Organic Carbon: The level reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a Treatment Technique violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



2019 Water Quality Report Mt Jewett Water System, PWSID# PA6420018

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Mt Jewett Water System (public water supply ID-PA6420018). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Mt Jewett Water System comes from six groundwater wells and a developed spring permitted as a groundwater source. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Mt Jewett, PWSID# PA6420018

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	1.8	1.2 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Compounds							
Barium, ppm	0.11	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.2	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	13.3	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	33.9	NA	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm at most sites) for more than 4 hours.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.45	ND*	ND - 2.74	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.18	15	0	AL=1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead, ppb	ND	15	0	AL=15	0	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Mt Jewett system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Lake Latonka System Water Quality Report PWSID# PA6430059

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Lake Latonka water system (public water supply ID PA6430059), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our activities during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Lake Latonka system comes from two wells located in the Lake Latonka subdivision. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for this system. Information about source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water").

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

Lake Latonka System- PWSID# PA6430059

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine, ppm	1.3	0.8 - 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	4.2	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	37.3	NA	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.06	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	5.2	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.32	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.78	NA	5	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - PA Ground Water Rule: This new rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine, ppm	0.4	ND	ND - 1.9	2019	Y	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation: Lake Latonka water system issued a boil water notice on May 12, 2019, as a result of the chlorine disinfection dropping below the state required minimum level due to a failure of the disinfection system. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The boil water notice was lifted on May 14, 2019.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.42	11	0	AL=1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	11	1	AL=15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Lake Latonka Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number



**2019 Emlenton Water Company
PWSID# PA6610019**

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Emlenton Water Company water system (public water supply ID- PA6610019), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Emlenton water system comes from the Allegheny River. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the surface water source for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water").

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

2019 Emlenton Water Company, PWSID#: PA6610019

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	1.8	1.4 - 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100%	100 - 100.0%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU	0.29	0.02 - 0.29	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Disinfection Byproducts- For Haloacetic Acids and TTHMs, the level detected is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages. Range of Detections is the range of results (lowest to highest) at individual sampling sites.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	45.9	17.8 - 77.6	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	64.6	30.6 - 125.5	80	NA	2019	N	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.05	NA	2	2	2019	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.2	1.15	1.15 - 2.75	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25 - 45	34.4 - 54.5	0	2019	N	Naturally present in the environment

*Compliance is determined by a running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly. All of the quarterly RAAs met compliance.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	ND	16	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead, ppb	ND	16	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Monitoring for Cryptosporidium (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) was conducted in 2019 under a national program that was instituted in 2009 on raw (untreated) water samples from our source, the Allegheny River. Cryptosporidium was detected in 5 of 18 raw water samples. Additional samples are required to be taken in 2020. Once monitoring is complete, an average of all the sample results will be used to determine if any additional treatment is required to meet regulatory requirements. Our water treatment processes are designed to remove Cryptosporidium. Complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Notes:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



**2019 Clarendon Water Company
PWSID#: PA6620021**

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Clarendon Water Company (public water supply ID- PA6620021), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Clarendon Water Company comes from two groundwater wells. Treatment includes chlorine for disinfection and filtration for arsenic removal. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water").

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

2019 Clarendon Water Company, PWSID#: PA6620021

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine, ppm	2.3	0.4 - 2.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	4.3	3.0 - 5.2 (a)	10	NA	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.18	NA	2	2	2018	N	
Chromium, ppb	1.7	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.19	NA	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.38	NA	5	0	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	51.0	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	39.3	NA	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

- a) While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of possible health effects of arsenic against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.5 ppm at Clarendon) for more than 4 hours.						
Disinfectant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.45	0.5 - 2.2	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.57	11	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead, ppb	ND	11	0	AL= 15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2019. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2019			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	74.9	63.6 - 83.0	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	420	ND - 1679	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	5.08	1.25 - 8.90	NA
Distribution Samples			
HAA5, ppb	19.82	6.29 - 46.50	NA
HAA6Br, ppb	12.26	4.78 - 24.39	NA
HAA9, ppb	30.25	9.83 - 68.52	NA

Notes:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Water Quality Report Links at Gettysburg, PWSID# PA7010057

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Links at Gettysburg Division (public water supply ID-PA7010057). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Links at Gettysburg Division comes from two wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (search using keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Links at Gettysburg, PWSID # PA7010057

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.9 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.7	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.13	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	5.7	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	4	NA	10	10	2019	N	Fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	4.2	NA	15	0	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	2.3	NA	30	0	2019	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.7	0.7 – 2.3	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.03	5	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.1	5	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Source: two wells

Municipality served: Mt. Joy Township, Adams County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Links at Gettysburg system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, pCi/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



2019 Water Quality Report White Rock Division, PWSID # PA7210048

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the White Rock Division (public water supply ID-PA7210048). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. In all, we conducted hundreds of water quality tests to measure the chemical and physical substances in our source and treated water. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the White Rock Division comes from two wells. The water is treated for corrosion control and chlorinated for disinfection. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has not completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (search using keyword "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. White Rock Division, PWSID # PA7210048

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, ppm	1.0	0.8 – 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	11	NA	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.03	NA	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.1	NA	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Xylenes (Total) (ppm)	0.0006	NA	10	10	2019	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.5	0.7	0.7 – 1.9	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.27	11	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.6	11	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Sources: two wells

Municipalities served: Monroe and South Middletown townships, Cumberland County

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the White Rock system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.



2019 Shenango Valley Division Water Quality Report PWSID# PA6430054

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water -- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Shenango Valley Division (public water supply ID PA6430054), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 724.347.7418 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Shenango Valley Division comes from the Shenango River, which is fed by a 650-square mile watershed located north of Sharon, Pennsylvania. A Source Water Assessment for the Shenango River was completed in 2003 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Information on source water assessment is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Northwest Regional Office, 814.332.6899.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

Shenango Valley Division- PWSID# PA6430054

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	2.2	2.2 - 2.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100.0%	100.0 - 100.0%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU	0.24	0.02 - 0.24	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.015	NA	2	2	2019	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.84	NA	2	2	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine, ppb	0.26	NA	3	3	2019	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Disinfection Byproducts- For Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes, the Level Found is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages. Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results, not a single sample. The Range of Results lists the highest and lowest values among all individual samples.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	36.7	17.5 - 69.6	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	41.2	20.5 - 78.8	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (distribution system)	0.38	ND - 0.99	1	0.8	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (entry point)	0.89	ND - 0.89	1	0.8	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminants	Minimum Level Found	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.91	0.2	0.91 - 3.95	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	ND (a)	0.2	ND - 0.16	2019	N	

a) Chlorine Dioxide used for pre-oxidation, not disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
Contaminant	Range of Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	35 - 45	32.1 - 47.9	0	2019	N	Naturally present in the environment

b) Compliance is determined by a running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly. All of the quarterly RAAs met compliance.

Monitoring for Cryptosporidium (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) was conducted between 2016 – 2018 under a national program that was instituted in 2009 on raw (untreated) water samples from our source, the Shenango River. Cryptosporidium was detected in 7 of 24 raw water samples, with an average count of 0.115 per liter. These levels are in the second to lowest (Bin 2) category of risk for raw (untreated) water. Our water treatment processes are designed to remove Cryptosporidium. However, since this program has detected elevated levels of this organism in our raw water; we will be instituting higher standards in 2019 to ensure the treatment process is optimized for the removal Cryptosporidium. Complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Lead and Copper Results (Tap Samples)

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.11	36	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead, ppb	ND	36	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	13.9	ND - 27.8	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	5555	3800 - 7310	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	1.27	0.7 - 1.83	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	2.45	2.21 - 3.29	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	4.80	4.64 - 5.03	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	31.08	25.4 - 41.0	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	61.2	58.3 - 63.6	NA

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2019				
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	Health Advisory	Violation
Entry Point Samples				
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), ppt	2.8	NA	70	No

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Shenango Division receive water from fluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Total Organic Carbon: The level reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a Treatment Technique violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



2019 Water Quality Report Treasure Lake, PWSID# PA6170048

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Treasure Lake Division (public water supply ID-PA6170048). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Treasure Lake Division comes from five groundwater wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (enter search term "source water"). Completed reports will be distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides average, minimum and maximum levels of regulated contaminants found in samples from this system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Treasure Lake, PWSID# PA6170048

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	1.9	1.3 - 1.9	4	4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Compounds							
Arsenic, ppb	1.2	NA	10	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.25	0.17 - 0.39	2	2	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3.6	2.0 - 6.8	100	100	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.18	0.10 - 0.28	2	2	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium, ppb	0.02	NA	50	50	2018	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.7	ND - 1.1	5	0	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	63.2	24.0 - 82.9	80	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids, ppb	11.4	4.0 - 16.2	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants							
Iron, ppm	0.82	ND - 5.2	NA	0.3	2019	N	Naturally Present in the Environment
Manganese, ppm	0.11	ND - 0.53	NA	0.05	2019	N	
Methane, ppm	0.21	0.003 - 0.33	NA	NA	2019	N	

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – PA Ground Water Rule: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels (0.4 ppm at most sites) for more than 4 hours.

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.4	ND*	ND - 2.8	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.84	23	1	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead, ppb	ND	23	0	15	0	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Treasure Lake system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

DRINKING WATER WARNING

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE USING

Aqua Pennsylvania Main System (PWSID# PA1460073)

100 customers in West Conshohocken and Upper Merion Township at the following addresses only: 258-348 Tennessee Ave, 234-266 Kentucky Ave, 1215 Hillside Ave, 369 and 371 New Dehaven Ave, 9-40 Portland Street, 300-346 Overlook Lane, 1-24 Union Hill Road, 10, 20, and 30 Clipper Road, 14-26 Balligomingo Road

**HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.
ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER.
TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.**

We routinely monitor the conditions in the distribution system. On January 2nd, we experienced a loss of positive water pressure due to a large water main break on Balligomingo Road, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. A loss of positive water pressure is a signal of the existence of conditions that could allow contamination to enter the distribution system through back-flow by back-pressure or back-siphonage. As a result, there is an increased chance that the water may contain disease-causing organisms.

What should I do?

DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST. Bring all water to a rolling boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using; or use bottled water. You should use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, washing dishes, brushing teeth, and food preparation until further notice.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

These symptoms, however, are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

Guardians of infants and young children and people at increased risk, such as pregnant women, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems, should seek advice from their health care advisors about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

A water main break occurred on January 2nd, which resulted in a loss of positive water pressure in the distribution system, which is in the process of being repaired. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Curt Steffy	System Name Main System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Ave
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA1460073	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Violation Awareness Date: January 2, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: January 2-3, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Main System (PWSID# PA1460073)

100 customers in West Conshohocken and Upper Merion Township at the following addresses only: 258-348 Tennessee Ave, 234-266 Kentucky Ave, 1215 Hillside Ave, 369 and 371 New Dehaven Ave, 9-40 Portland Street, 300-346 Overlook Lane, 1-24 Union Hill Road, 10, 20, and 30 Clipper Road, 14-26 Balligomingo Road

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on January 2-3, 2018 has been lifted effective today, January 7, 2018, for the specific addresses listed above in the Main System.

A water main break occurred on January 2nd, which resulted in a loss of positive water pressure in the distribution system, which is now repaired. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on January 5th and January 6th. Results from the first set of samples were clear on January 6th, and results from the second set were clear today, January 7th.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Curt Steffy	System Name Main System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Ave
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA1460073	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Date Notice Distributed: January 7, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: January 7, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Main System (PWSID# PA1460073)

18 customers in Drexel Hill/Pilgrim Gardens on Pilgrim Lane

between Township Line Rd. and Orleander Rd.

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER.

TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

The Boil Water Notice issued on March 2, 2018 has been lifted effective today, March 5, 2018, for the specific addresses listed above in the Main System.

A water main break occurred on March 2nd, which resulted in a loss of positive water pressure in the distribution system, which is now repaired. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on March 3rd and March 4th. Results from the first set of samples were clear on March 4th, and results from the second set were clear today, March 5th.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Curt Steffy	System Name Main System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Ave
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA1460073	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Date Notice Distributed: March 5, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: March 5, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Main System (PWSID# PA1460073)

18 customers in Drexel Hill/Pilgrim Gardens on Pilgrim Lane between Township Line Rd. and Orleander Rd.

DRINKING WATER WARNING

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE USING

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER.
TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.**

We routinely monitor the conditions in the distribution system. On March 2nd, we experienced a loss of positive water pressure due to a water main break on Pilgrim Lane, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. A loss of positive water pressure is a signal of the existence of conditions that could allow contamination to enter the distribution system through back-flow by back-pressure or back-siphonage. As a result, there is an increased chance that the water may contain disease-causing organisms.

What should I do?

DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST. Bring all water to a rolling boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using; or use bottled water. You should use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, washing dishes, brushing teeth, and food preparation until further notice.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

These symptoms, however, are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

Guardians of infants and young children and people at increased risk, such as pregnant women, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems, should seek advice from their health care advisors about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

A water main break occurred on March 2nd, which resulted in a loss of positive water pressure in the distribution system, which will be repaired once the fallen tree on top of the break is removed. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Curt Steffy	System Name Main System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Ave
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA1460073	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Violation Awareness Date: March 2, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: March 2, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Bensalem (PWSID# PA1090078).

Bristol Pike between Emerson Lane and Woodhaven Road

Emerson Lane, Evelyn Ave., Penn Street, Whittier Ave., Lowell Ave., Comac Ave., Dana Rd., Black Lake Run,
Blackburn Ave., Turtle Court, Belfast Ave.

DRINKING WATER WARNING

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE USING

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER.

TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Aqua PA Bensalem System May Be At Increased Risk From Microbial Contamination.

We routinely monitor the conditions in the distribution system. On December 27, 2018, we experienced a loss of positive water pressure due to a water main break near the intersection of Bristol Pike and Biddle Lane. A loss of positive water pressure is a signal of the existence of conditions that could allow contamination to enter the distribution system through back-flow by back-pressure or back-siphonage. As a result, there is an increased chance that the water may contain disease-causing organisms.

What should I do?

DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST. Bring all water to a rolling boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using; or use bottled water. You should use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, washing dishes, brushing teeth, and food preparation until further notice.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

These symptoms, however, are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

Guardians of infants and young children and people at increased risk, such as pregnant women, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems, should seek advice from their health care advisors about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

A main break occurred on December 27, 2018, which resulted in a loss of positive water pressure and discolored water in the distribution system. Until water sample test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Charles Hertz	System Name Aqua PA Bensalem	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Ave
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA1090078	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Violation Awareness Date: December 27, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: December 27, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE
BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BEIN.

Monitoring Requirement Not Met for
Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Bensalem Water System PA1090078

Our water system violated a monitoring requirement in April 2018. Even though the event described below was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

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. In April 2018, we did not monitor for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids during our scheduled time and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Under Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection rules, disinfection byproduct (DBP) samples must be collected within a period \pm three days of the target date of April 4, 2018. **The sample collection date for one (1) of eight (8) samples collected fell outside of the scheduled sampling window.** We attempted to collect the required sample on-time, but the location was closed. As a result, this is a monitoring violation and requires this public notice be provided within one year of the incident.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The table below lists monitoring information.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples required	Number of samples collected	Target date when all samples should have been taken	When sample was recollected
Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids	Quarterly	8	8	April 1 - 7, 2018	April 19, 2018

What happened? In April 2018, eight DBP samples were required to be collected within three days of the scheduled sampling date. We collected seven of the required samples on-time, but one location was closed.

What was done? Samples collected outside of the window are still valid compliance samples. The sample was collected on April 19, 2018. **The sample results were below the maximum contaminant level**, so nothing further was required.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Charles Hertz	System Name Aqua Pennsylvania, Bensalem Water System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Avenue
Phone Number 610.645.4248	System PWSID# PA1090078	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA1090078

Date distributed: June 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BEIN.

Monitoring Requirement Not Met for Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Bunker Hill Water System PA2660018

Our water system violated a monitoring requirement in August 2018. Even though the event described below was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

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. In August 2018, we did not monitor for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids during our scheduled time and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Under Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection rules, a disinfection byproduct (DBP) sample must be collected within three days of the target date of August 13, 2018. **The sample collection date for one (1) sample was outside of the required monitoring window.** As a result, this is a monitoring violation and requires this public notice be provided within one year of the incident.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The table below lists monitoring information.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples required	Number of samples collected	Target date when all samples should have been taken	When sample was collected
Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids	Every 3 years	1	1	August 10 - 16, 2018	August 7, 2018

What happened? In August 2018, one DBP sample was required to be collected within three days of the required monitoring window and we collected the sample too early.

What was done? Samples collected outside of the monitoring window are still valid compliance samples. The sample was collected on August 7, 2018. **The sample results were below the maximum contaminant level**, so nothing further was required.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad	System Name Aqua Pennsylvania, Bunker Hill Water System	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 570.443.7099	System PWSID# PA2660018	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA2660018

Date distributed: May 2019

DRINKING WATER WARNING
INFANTS YOUNGER THAN 6 MONTHS- DO NOT DRINK THE WATER
NO BEBA EL AGUA

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

Christian Springs water system has manganese levels above the health advisory.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates contaminants in drinking water for which they implement maximum contaminant levels for some and health advisories for others. Health advisories are estimates of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. Federal agencies do not legally enforce health advisories, but rather use them as technical guidance to assist federal, state and local officials.

Manganese has a lifetime health advisory level (HAL) of 0.3 mg/L for an adult. It is recommended that infants younger than 6 months of age not drink water containing levels that exceed 0.3 mg/L for an acute exposure of 10 days, however, because of concerns including: 1) differences in manganese content in human milk, formula and the possibility of a higher absorption and, 2) lower excretion in young infants.

Sample results received on Sept. 23, 2019 showed a manganese level at 0.46 mg/L.

What should I do for infants under 6 months of age?

Infants under 6 months of age, do not drink water. Use bottled water or alternative sources for drinking, cooking, or food preparation until further notice. Throw away ice cubes if made with tap water.

Do not boil the water. Boiling, freezing, filtering, or letting water stand does not reduce the manganese level. Excessive boiling can make the manganese more concentrated, because manganese remains behind when the water evaporates.

What is being done?

We have already begun the process to install treatment to reduce manganese levels, which is expected to be online shortly pending Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection approval. You will be notified once treatment is online and levels are below the HAL.

What does this mean?

Manganese is a naturally occurring element that can be commonly found in the air, soil, and water. Manganese is an essential nutrient for humans and animals. Adverse health effects can be caused by inadequate intake or over exposure. Although manganese is an essential nutrient at low doses, chronic exposure to high doses might be harmful. There is substantial data supporting the neurological effects of inhaled manganese in both humans and animals, however, there is little data for the association between oral exposure to manganese and toxic effects. [EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese, January 2004.] If you have specific health concerns, you might wish to consult your doctor.

Please share this information with 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.

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

For more information, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Christian Springs	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA3480030	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

PWSID#: PA3480030

Date distributed: September 30, 2019

DRINKING WATER WARNING
INFANTS YOUNGER THAN 6 MONTHS- DO NOT DRINK THE WATER
NO BEBA EL AGUA

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

Evanwood water system has manganese levels above the health advisory.

The U.S. EPA regulates contaminants in drinking water for which they implement maximum contaminant levels for some and health advisories for others. Health advisories are estimates of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. Federal agencies do not legally enforce health advisories, but rather use them as technical guidance to assist federal, state and local officials.

Manganese has a lifetime health advisory level (HAL) of 0.3 mg/L for an adult. It is recommended that infants younger than 6 months of age not drink water containing levels that exceed 0.3 mg/L for an acute exposure of 10 days, however, because of concerns including: 1) differences in manganese content in human milk, formula and the possibility of a higher absorption and, 2) lower excretion in young infants.

Sample results received on Sept. 23, 2019 showed a manganese level at 0.46 mg/L.

What should I do for infants under 6 months of age?

Infants under 6 months of age, do not drink water. Use bottled water or alternative sources for drinking, cooking, or food preparation until further notice. Throw away ice cubes if made with tap water.

Do not boil the water. Boiling, freezing, filtering, or letting water stand does not reduce the manganese level. Excessive boiling can make the manganese more concentrated, because manganese remains behind when the water evaporates.

What is being done?

We have already begun the process to install treatment to reduce manganese levels, which is expected to be online shortly pending Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection approval. You will be notified once treatment is online and levels are below the HAL.

What does this mean?

Manganese is a naturally occurring element that can be commonly found in the air, soil, and water. Manganese is an essential nutrient for humans and animals. Adverse health effects can be caused by inadequate intake or over exposure. Although manganese is an essential nutrient at low doses, chronic exposure to high doses might be harmful. There is substantial data supporting the neurological effects of inhaled manganese in both humans and animals, however, there is little data for the association between oral exposure to manganese and toxic effects. [EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese, January 2004.] If you have specific health concerns, you might wish to consult your doctor.

Please share this information with 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.

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

For more information, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Evanwood	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA3480029	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

PWSID#: PA3480029

Date distributed: September 30, 2019

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Aqua Pennsylvania Garden Hills (PWSID# PA2640017)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The PPL power serving this area has been interrupted. A generator has been utilized to temporarily restore power. However, until bacteriological test results are received, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection is provided as protection against the presence of bacteria which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The PPL power serving this area has been interrupted. A generator has been utilized to temporarily restore power. However, in accordance with PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requirements for an event that causes loss of pressure in a water distribution system, samples are being collected in the system for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Garden Hills	Address (Street) 1775 N Main St
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2640017	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale PA 18431

Violation Awareness Date: March 5, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: March 5, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE
BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BEIN

Monitoring Requirement Not Met for
Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Hatboro Water System PA1460028

Our water system violated a monitoring requirement in July 2017. Even though the event described below was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

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. In July 2017, we did not monitor for haloacetic acids during our scheduled time and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Under Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection rules, disinfection byproduct samples, which include haloacetic acids, must be collected within a period \pm three days of the target date of July 4, 2017. We collected the required samples on-time, but due to a lab issue, the sample results could not be used. As a result, this is a monitoring violation and requires this public notice be provided within one year of the incident.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The table below lists monitoring information.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples required	Number of samples collected	Target date when all samples should have been taken	When all samples were taken
Haloacetic Acids	Quarterly	4	4	July 4, 2017	August 10, 2017

What happened? In July 2017, samples for haloacetic acids were required to be collected within three days of the scheduled sampling date. We collected the required samples on-time, but due to a lab issue, the sample results could not be used.

What was done? Samples collected outside of the window are still valid compliance samples. The samples were recollected on August 10, 2017. **The sample results were below the maximum contaminant level**, so nothing further was required.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Charles Hertz	System Name Aqua Pennsylvania, Hatboro Water System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Avenue
Phone Number 610.645.4248	System PWSID# PA1460028	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA1460028

Date distributed: May 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Aqua Pennsylvania Honesdale (PWSID# PA2640018)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The water in the main serving this area froze. The frozen main issue has been resolved. However, until bacteriological test results are received, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection is provided as protection against the presence of bacteria which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The water in the main serving this area froze. The frozen main issue has been resolved. However, per the PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) additional samples are being collected in the system for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Honesdale	Address (Street) 1775 N Main St
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2640018	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale PA 18431

Violation Awareness Date: January 7, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: January 7, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Mt. Jewett (PWSID# PA6420018)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Mt. Jewett water system as a result of the chlorine disinfection dropping below the state required minimum level. The disinfection system issue has been resolved however, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Due to a failure of the disinfection system, chlorine disinfection dropped below the state required minimum level. The disinfection system issue was corrected. However, per the PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), additional samples are being collected in the system for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Friday, June 26th.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Zachary Martin , Plant Manager II	System Name Mt. Jewett	Address (Street) 644 N. Water Street
Phone Number 724-347-7418 x 30015	System PWSID# PA6420018	Address (City, State, Zip) Sharon, PA 16146

Violation Awareness Date: June 24, 2020

Date Notice Distributed: June 24, 2020

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Garden Hills (PWSID# PA2640017)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Saturday March 3, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Thursday, March 8, 2018 for the Garden Hills Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The PPL power serving this area was interrupted. Samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday March 5, 2018 and Tuesday March 6, 2018. Results from the first set of samples were clear on Tuesday March 6, 2018 and results from the second set were clear Wednesday March 7, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Garden Hills	Address (Street) 1775 N. Main Street
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2640017	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale, PA 18431

Date Notice Distributed: March 8, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: March 8, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Paupackan Lake (PWSID# PA2640048)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Sunday March 4, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Thursday, March 8, 2018 for the Paupackan Lake Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The PPL power serving this area was interrupted. Samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday March 5, 2018 and Tuesday March 6, 2018. Results from the first set of samples were clear on Tuesday March 6, 2018 and results from the second set were clear Wednesday March 7, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Paupackan Lake	Address (Street) 1775 N. Main Street
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2640048	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale, PA 18431

Date Notice Distributed: March 8, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: March 8, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Pine Beach (PWSID# PA2641005)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Saturday March 3, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Thursday, March 8, 2018 for the Pine Beach Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The PPL power serving this area was interrupted. Samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday March 5, 2018 and Tuesday March 6, 2018. Results from the first set of samples were clear on Tuesday March 6, 2018 and results from the second set were clear Wednesday March 7, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Pine Beach	Address (Street) 1775 N. Main Street
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2641005	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale, PA 18431

Date Notice Distributed: March 8, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: March 8, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Tafton (PWSID# PA2520061)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Saturday March 3, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Thursday, March 8, 2018 for the Tafton Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The PPL power serving this area was interrupted. Samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday March 5, 2018 and Tuesday March 6, 2018. Results from the first set of samples were clear on Tuesday March 6, 2018 and results from the second set were clear Wednesday March 7, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Tafton	Address (Street) 1775 N. Main Street
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2520061	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale, PA 18431

Date Notice Distributed: March 8, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: March 8, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Woodmont (PWSID# PA2520992)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Sunday March 4, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Thursday, March 8, 2018 for the Woodmont Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The PPL power serving this area was interrupted. Samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday March 5, 2018 and Tuesday March 6, 2018. Results from the first set of samples were clear on Tuesday March 6, 2018 and results from the second set were clear Wednesday March 7, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Woodmont	Address (Street) 1775 N. Main Street
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2520992	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale, PA 18431

Date Notice Distributed: March 8, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: March 8, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Beech Mountain (PWSID# PA2400114)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued for select customers on Saturday, January 13, 2018 and the entire community on Tuesday, January 16, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Sunday, January 21, 2018, for the Beech Mountain Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Water service was disrupted due to several leaks caused by the extreme weather over the past several days. In an effort to rapidly refill the system before the next extended subfreezing weather period, Aqua used emergency pumps and pipes to fill the system's storage tank. These emergency facilities had been sanitized but the required bacteriological test results were not available before putting the emergency facilities into use. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Friday, January 19 and Saturday, January 20 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Results from both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Sunday, January 21, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Beech Mountain	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2400114	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: January 21, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: January 21, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Beech Mountain Lakes (PWSID# PA2400114)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Thursday, July 26, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Sunday, July 29, 2018, for the Beech Mountain Lakes Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Due to the recent significant rainfall events, groundwater entered our clear well. After cleaning the clear well and flushing the system, two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Friday, July 27 and Saturday, July 28 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Results from both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Sunday, July 29, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Beech Mountain Lakes	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2400114	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: July 29, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: July 29, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Beech Mountain (PWSID# PA2400114)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Beech Mountain water system as a result of efforts to rapidly refill the system before the next extended subfreezing weather period. The water system has been on voluntary water conservation since January 12, 2018. In order to more rapidly refill the water system, Aqua is using emergency pumps and pipes to fill the system's storage tank. These emergency facilities have been sanitized but the required bacteriological test results were not yet available before putting the emergency facilities into use. For these reasons, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection provides protection against the presence of bacteria, which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They might pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The water system has been on voluntary water conservation since January 12, 2018. In order to more rapidly refill the water system, Aqua is using emergency pumps and pipes to fill the system's storage tank. These emergency facilities have been sanitized but the required bacteriological test results were not yet available before putting the emergency facilities into use. For these reasons, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Beech Mountain	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2400114	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: January 16, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: January 16, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Beech Mountain Lakes (PWSID# PA2400114)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Beech Mountain Lakes water system. Due to the recent significant rainfall events, groundwater entered our clear well. For this reason, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Due to the recent significant rainfall events, groundwater entered our clear well. For this reason, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. Aqua is cleaning the clear well, flushing the system, and taking distribution system samples, and will notify you when it is safe to drink the water, which would be no sooner than Saturday, July 28th.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Beech Mountain Lakes	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2400114	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: July 26, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: July 26, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Belle Aire Acres (PWSID# PA2350066)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice that was initiated on June 21, 2019 has been lifted effective today, Friday, September 20, 2019, for the Belle Aire Acres water system.

On September 11, 2019, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission granted Aqua Pennsylvania approval to operate and maintain the Belle Aire Acres water system.

Aqua has since installed new hydrotanks to the water system which provides the required chlorine contact time for disinfection to bring the system back into compliance. Two sets of water samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday, September 16 and Tuesday, September 17, and tested for total coliform bacteria. Results from both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Wednesday, September 18, 2019. We received Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection approval on Friday, September 20, 2019 to lift the boil water notice, and it is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers and are pleased to do the same for Belle Aire Acres customers. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's customer service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Paul Brindle, Field Supervisor	System Name Belle Aire Acres	Address (Street) 1775 N. Main Street
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2350066	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale, PA 18431

Date Notice Distributed: September 20, 2019

Date Notice Lifted: September 20, 2019

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Bunker Hill (PWSID# PA2660018)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Bunker Hill Water System due to a loss of positive pressure in the water system resulting from contractor activities. A loss of positive water pressure is a signal of the existence of conditions that could allow contamination to enter the distribution system through back-flow by back-pressure or back-siphonage. As a result, there is an increased chance that the water may contain disease-causing organisms. Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Due to a contractor main break, there was a loss of pressure in the Bunker Hill Water System. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Friday, May 24.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Bunker Hill	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2660018	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: May 22, 2019

Date Notice Distributed: May 22, 2019

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Bunker Hill (PWSID# PA2660018)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Wednesday, May 22, 2019 has been lifted effective today, Friday, May 24, 2019, for the Bunker Hill Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

On May 22, 2019, there was a contractor-involved main break, which caused a loss of positive pressure in the Bunker Hill Water System. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Wednesday, May 22 and Thursday, May 23 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Satisfactory bacteriological results were received on Friday, May 24, 2019.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Bunker Hill	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2660018	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: May 24, 2019

Date Notice Lifted: May 24, 2019

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton Water Systems
(PWSID #'s PA2350037, PA2350036 & PA2350004)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued for customers of the Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton water systems on Tuesday, June 5, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Thursday, June 7, 2018.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

A plumbing failure resulted in a water outage for many customers of the Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton water systems. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Tuesday, June 5 and Wednesday, June 6 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Both sets of samples passed bacteriological testing on Thursday, June 7, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua customer service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton Water Systems	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2350036, PA2350037 & PA2350004	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: June 7, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: June 7, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton Water Systems
(PWSID #'s PA2350037, PA2350036 & PA2350004)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton water systems as a result of a plumbing failure at one of the well treatment stations on Tuesday morning, June 5, which resulted in a water outage for many customers. For this reason, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection provides protection against the presence of bacteria, which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They might pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

A plumbing failure resulted in a water outage for many customers of the Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton water systems. While repairs are being made to the leak, bulk water will be trucked into to the system so water service can be restored as quickly as possible. Until water sample test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Thursday, June 7.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Chinchilla I, Chinchilla II, and Stanton Water Systems	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2350036, PA2350037 & PA2350004	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: June 5, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: June 5, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Eagle Rock (PWSID# PA3540070)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Chlorine disinfection dropped below the state-required minimum level. The disinfection system issue has been resolved. However, until bacteriological test results are received, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- *Disinfection is provided as protection against the presence of bacteria which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.*
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Chlorine disinfection dropped below the state required minimum level. The disinfection system issue has been corrected. However, per the PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), additional samples are being collected for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua Eagle Rock customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Eagle Rock	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA3540070	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: May 7, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: May 7, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Eagle Rock (PWSID# PA3540070)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued for select customers on Monday, May 7, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Wednesday, May 9, 2018, for the Eagle Rock Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Chlorine disinfection dropped below the state-required minimum level. The disinfection system issue has been resolved. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday, May 7 and Tuesday, May 8 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Results from both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Wednesday, May 9, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Eagle Rock	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA3540070	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: May 9, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: May 9, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Eagle Rock (PWSID# PA3540070)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued for affected customers on Tuesday, May 22, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Thursday, May 24, 2018, for the Eagle Rock Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

There was a water main break which resulted in a water outage or low pressure for most customers in the EH, ER, ERII, Valley View and part of the North Ridge sections. You are receiving this notice because our records indicate that you reside in the affected area. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Tuesday, May 22 and Wednesday, May 23 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Both sets of samples passed bacteriological testing on Thursday, May 24, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Eagle Rock	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA3540070	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: May 24, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: May 24, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Eagle Rock (PWSID# PA3540070)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued for affected customers on Sunday, July 15, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Wednesday, July 18, 2018, for the Eagle Rock Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

A water main break resulted in a water outage or low pressure for most customers in the Eastern Hills (EH), Valley View and part of the Woodlands and Eagle Rock II (ERII) sections. You are receiving this notice because our records indicate that you reside in the affected area. Two sets of samples were collected from the affected areas of the distribution system on Monday, July 16 and Tuesday, July 17 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Wednesday, July 18, 2018, enabling us to lift the boil water notice.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Eagle Rock	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA3540070	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: July 18, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: July 18, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Eagle Rock (PWSID# PA3540070)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Eagle Rock Water System as a result of a water main break on Tuesday, May 22nd, which resulted in a water outage or low pressure for most customers in the EH, ER, ERII, Valley View and part of the North Ridge sections. You are receiving this notice because our records indicate that you reside in the affected area. For these reasons, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection provides protection against the presence of bacteria, which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They might pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The water main break resulted in a water outage or low pressure for most customers in the EH, ER, ERII, Valley View and part of the North Ridge sections. While repairs are being made to the water main, bulk water will be delivered to the system so water service can be restored as quickly as possible. Until water sample test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Thursday, May 24th.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Eagle Rock	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA3540070	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: May 22, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: May 22, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Eagle Rock (PWSID# PA3540070)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Eagle Rock Water System as a result of a water main break on Sunday, July 15th, which resulted in a water outage or low pressure for most customers in the EH, Valley View and part of the Woodlands and ERll sections. You are receiving this notice because our records indicate that you reside in the affected area. For these reasons, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection provides protection against the presence of bacteria, which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They might pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The water main break resulted in a water outage or low pressure for most customers in the EH, Valley View, and part of the Woodlands and ERll sections. While repairs are being made to the water main, bulk water will be delivered to the system so water service can be restored as quickly as possible. Until water sample test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Tuesday, July 17th.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Eagle Rock	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA3540070	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: July 15, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: July 15, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Honesdale (PWSID# PA2640018)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Sunday, January 7, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Thursday, January 11, 2018, for the Honesdale Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The water main serving this area froze. Samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday, January 8, 2018 and Tuesday, January 9, 2018. Results from the first set of samples were clear on Tuesday, January 9, 2018 and results from the second set were clear Wednesday, January 10, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Honesdale	Address (Street) 1775 N. Main Street
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2640018	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale, PA 18431

Date Notice Distributed: January 11, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: January 11, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Lake Latonka (PWSID# PA6430059)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Lake Latonka water system as a result of the chlorine disinfection dropping below the state required minimum level. The disinfection system issue has been resolved however, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Due to a failure of the disinfection system, chlorine disinfection dropped below the state required minimum level. The disinfection system issue was corrected. However, per the PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), additional samples are being collected in the system for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Tuesday, May 14.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Zachary Martin , Plant Manager II	System Name Lake Latonka	Address (Street) 644 N. Water Street
Phone Number 724-347-7418 x 30015	System PWSID# PA6430059	Address (City, State, Zip) Sharon, PA 16146

Violation Awareness Date: May 12, 2019

Date Notice Distributed: May 12, 2019

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Lake Latonka (PWSID# PA6430059)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Sunday, May 12, 2019 has been lifted effective today, Tuesday, May 14, 2019, for the Lake Latonka Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Due to a failure of the disinfection system, chlorine disinfection dropped below the state- required minimum level. The disinfection system issue was corrected. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Sunday, May 12 and Monday, May 13 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Results from both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Tuesday, May 14, 2019.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Zachary Martin , Plant Manager II	System Name Lake Latonka	Address (Street) 644 N. Water Street
Phone Number 724.347.7418 x 0	System PWSID# PA6430059	Address (City, State, Zip) Sharon, PA 16146

Date Notice Distributed: May 14, 2019

Date Notice Lifted: May 14, 2019

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. - Lake Latonka

Our water system violated a monitoring requirement in 2017. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

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 the time period of August 8 through August 14, 2017, we did not complete all of the monitoring for haloacetic acids 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. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for haloacetic acids, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When all samples were taken
Haloacetic Acids	Annual	2	8/8/2017 - 8/14/2017	8/9/17 & 08/30/2017

What happened? What was done?

We are required to collect samples in our distribution system for disinfection byproducts, which include haloacetic acids, each year between August 8 and 14. The samples were collected properly and within the required time frame and sent to our laboratory. However, the haloacetic acid sample could not be analyzed due to an instrument failure. As required, we recollected the samples within the same month on August 30, 2017, and satisfactory results were received on September 8, 2017.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Zach Martin, Plant Manager	System Name Aqua Pennsylvania, Lake Latonka	Address (Street) 665 South Dock Street
Phone Number 724.347.7418	System PWSID# PA6430059	Address (City, State, Zip) Sharon PA 16146

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA6430059

Date distributed: May 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Main System (PWSID# PA1460073)

25 Customers on the 100 block of Glendale Road
(between Chestnut Street and Sansom Street), Upper Darby, PA

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Tuesday, April 2, 2019 has been lifted effective today, Thursday, April 4, 2019, for all affected customers (located in the limited area described above) in the Main System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

On April 2, 2019, Aqua Pennsylvania staff were conducting water maintenance activities and initiated a boil water advisory as a precaution. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Tuesday, April 2 and Wednesday, April 3 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Satisfactory bacteriological results were received on Thursday, April 4, 2019.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Charles Hertz	System Name Main System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Ave
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA1460073	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Date Notice Distributed: April 4, 2019

Date Notice Lifted: April 4, 2019

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Main System (PWSID# PA1460073)

25 Customers on the 100 block of Glendale Road
(between Chestnut Street and Sansom Street), Upper Darby, PA

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for 25 customers because of water main maintenance activities. Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Water main maintenance activities were conducted on Tuesday, April 2, 2019. As a precaution, Aqua has initiated a boil water advisory for 25 customers on the 100 block of Glendale Road, Upper Darby, PA .

Until water sample test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Thursday, April 4.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Charles Hertz	System Name Main System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Ave
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA1460073	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Violation Awareness Date: April 2, 2019

Date Notice Distributed: April 2, 2019

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Midway (PWSID# PA2400104)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Midway water system as a result of the chlorine disinfection dropping below the state required minimum level. The disinfection system issue has been resolved however, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Due to a failure of the disinfection system, chlorine disinfection dropped below the state required minimum level. The disinfection system issue was corrected. However, per the PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), additional samples are being collected in the system for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Wednesday, January 30.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Midway	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2400104	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: July 13, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: July 13, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Midway (PWSID# PA2400104)

Parts of Kingston and Dallas townships, Shavertown, Trucksville and Wyoming

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Monday, January 28, 2019 has been lifted effective today, Wednesday, January 30, 2019, for the Midway Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

On January 28, 2019, Aqua Pennsylvania staff at its White Haven Division were alerted by alarm that its Midway Manor tank levels were dropping quickly. Emergency personnel responded and found that a pressure relief valve had failed, causing a pressure drop in the distribution system. The problem was isolated, but not before experiencing a loss of positive pressure in the distribution system resulting in a boil water notice for customers in the Midway Manor System. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday, January 28 and Tuesday, January 29 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Satisfactory bacteriological results were received on Wednesday, January 30, 2019.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Midway Manor	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2400104	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: January 30, 2019

Date Notice Lifted: January 30, 2019

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Midway (PWSID# PA2400104)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Friday, July 13, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Sunday, July 15, 2018, for the Midway Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Due to a failure of the disinfection system, chlorine disinfection dropped below the state- required minimum level. The disinfection system issue was corrected. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Friday, July 13 and Saturday, July 14 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Results from both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Sunday, July 15, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Midway	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2400104	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: July 15, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: July 15, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Midway Manor (PWSID# PA2400104).

Parts of Kingston and Dallas townships, Shavertown, Trucksville and Wyoming

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Midway Manor System May Be At Increased Risk From Microbial Contamination

Aqua Pennsylvania has issued a boil water advisory for its customers in the Midway Manor water system, due to the loss of positive pressure in the distribution system as a result of a broken valve in the distribution system. Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

At approximately 3:45 a.m. on Jan. 28, 2019, Aqua Pennsylvania staff at its White Haven Division were alerted by alarm that its Midway Manor tank levels were dropping quickly. Emergency personnel responded and found that a pressure relief valve had failed, causing a pressure drop in the distribution system. The problem was isolated, but not before experiencing a loss of positive pressure in the distribution system. A loss of positive water pressure is a signal of the existence of conditions that could allow contamination to enter the distribution system through backflow by back-pressure or back-siphonage. As a result, Aqua Pennsylvania has issued a boil water advisory for its customers in the Midway Manor water system.

Until water sample test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Wednesday, January 30.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark	System Name Aqua Midway Manor	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2400104	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: January 28, 2019

Date Notice Distributed: January 28, 2019

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Mt. Jewett (PWSID# PA6420018)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Wednesday, June 24, 2020 has been lifted effective today, Friday, June 26, 2020, for the Mt. Jewett Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Due to a failure of the disinfection system, chlorine disinfection dropped below the state required minimum level. The disinfection system issue was corrected. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Wednesday, June 24 and Thursday, June 25 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Satisfactory bacteriological results were received on Friday, June 26, 2020.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Zachary Martin , Plant Manager II	System Name Mt. Jewett	Address (Street) 644 N. Water Street
Phone Number 724-347-7418 x 30015	System PWSID# PA6420018	Address (City, State, Zip) Sharon, PA 16146

Date Notice Distributed: June 26, 2020

Date Notice Lifted: June 26, 2020

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Oneida (PWSID# PA3540071)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Oneida water system as a result of a water main break. The water main break resulted in low pressure and discolored water in the distribution system. Further, the chlorine level dropped below the state required minimum level at the well station serving your community. For these reasons, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection provides protection against the presence of bacteria, which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They might pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

A water main break caused a loss of water pressure and discolored water in the distribution system. This also caused the chlorine level to drop below the state required minimum level at the well station. Until water sample test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Oneida	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA3540071	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: January 12, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: January 12, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Oneida (PWSID# PA3540071)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Friday, January 12, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Wednesday, January 17, 2018, for the Oneida Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

A water main break occurred, which resulted in a loss of water pressure and discolored water in the distribution system. This caused the chlorine level to drop below the state required minimum level at the well station serving your community. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday, January 15 and Tuesday, January 16 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Results from both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Wednesday, January 17, 2018.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Oneida	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA3540071	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: January 17, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: January 17, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. - Shenango Valley Division

Our water system violated a monitoring requirement in 2018. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

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. On January 16, 2018, we did not complete all of the monitoring for chlorine dioxide and chlorite 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. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for chlorine dioxide and chlorite, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite	Daily	0	1/16/18	1/17/18

What happened? What was done?

The water treatment plant feeds chlorine dioxide for oxidation into the raw water entering the water treatment plant. As such, we are required to test for chlorine dioxide and chlorite (a disinfection byproduct) in the water leaving the plant on a daily basis. On 1/16/2018, this test was inadvertently missed. Because the test was not done, we cannot be certain of the water quality as it pertains to chlorine dioxide and chlorite on that day. Required monitoring resumed on 1/17/2018 and the results were within our required limits.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Zach Martin, Plant Manager	System Name Aqua Pennsylvania Shenango	Address (Street) 665 South Dock Street
Phone Number 724.347.7418	System PWSID# PA6430054	Address (City, State, Zip) Sharon PA 16146

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA6430054

Date distributed: May 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Sun Valley (PWSID# PA2450054)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a continuation of the boil water advisory that was already in effect for the Sun Valley water system. For this reason, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- *Disinfection provides protection against the presence of bacteria, which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They might pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.*
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

On January 18, the Public Utility Commission appointed Aqua as the receiver of this system and Aqua has now taken over the operations to provide water service to the Sun Valley customers. Aqua will perform various system improvements which include adding disinfection to the water system. Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when it's no longer necessary to boil your water. Additional information will be forthcoming about your water system. If you have any questions or wish to discuss further, please contact Aqua's customer service at 1.877.987.2782

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Sun Valley	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 570.443.7099	System PWSID# PA2450054	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: January 19, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: January 19, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Sun Valley (PWSID# PA2450054)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice that was continued by Aqua Pennsylvania on January 19, 2018 has been lifted effective today, Friday, January 26, 2018, for the Sun Valley water system.

On January 18, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission granted Aqua Pennsylvania approval to provide water service to the Sun Valley water system. Aqua delivered boil water notices to customers on January 19, continuing and reaffirming the existing boil water advisory that had been in place at Sun Valley since 2015.

Aqua has since added disinfection to the water system. Two sets of water samples were collected from the distribution system on Wednesday, January 24 and Thursday, January 25, and tested for total coliform bacteria. Results from both sets of samples were absent of total coliform bacteria on Friday, January 26, 2018. As a result, it is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's customer service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad, Field Supervisor	System Name Sun Valley	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2450054	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: January 26, 2018

Date Notice Lifted: January 26, 2018

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Treasure Lake (PWSID# PA6170048)

Affected Areas only: Bay Road between Adderley Ct and Matura Rd, Dubois, PA

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Treasure Lake water system as a result of a main break due to contractor activities. The water main break resulted in low pressure and discolored water in the distribution system. The main was repaired however, Aqua customers in this area should use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

A water main break was caused by contractor activities has since been repaired. Low system pressure and discolored water required that we issue a boil water advisory. The PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is collecting additional system water samples for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Friday, June 26.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Jim Willard, Area Manager	System Name Treasure Lake	Address (Street) 665 South Dock St.
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA6170048	Address (City, State, Zip) Sharon, PA 16146

Violation Awareness Date: June 24, 2020

Date Notice Distributed: June 24, 2020

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Treasure Lake (PWSID# PA6170048)

Affected Area only: Bay Road between Adderley Ct and Matura Rd, Dubois, PA

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Wednesday, June 24, 2020 has been lifted effective today, Friday, June 26, 2020, for the Treasure Lake Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) issued a boil water advisory for customers on Bay Road between Adderley Ct and Matura Road in the Treasure Lake water system as a result of a water main break due to contractor activities. The water main was repaired. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Wednesday, June 24 and Thursday, June 25 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Satisfactory bacteriological results were received on Friday, June 26, 2020.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Jim Willard, Area Manager	System Name Treasure Lake	Address (Street) 665 South Dock St.
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA6170048	Address (City, State, Zip) Sharon, PA 16146

Date Notice Distributed: June 26, 2020

Date Notice Lifted: June 26, 2020

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Yalick Farms (PWSID# PA2400149)

BOIL WATER NOTICE LIFTED

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The Boil Water Notice issued on Monday, December 21, 2020 has been lifted effective today, Wednesday, December 23, 2020, for the Yalick Farms Water System.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

On Monday, December 21, 2020, Aqua Pennsylvania staff were alerted by an alarm that system pressure at Yalick Farms was dropping quickly. Emergency personnel responded and found a leak in the temporary storage tank. The problem was isolated, but not before a loss of positive pressure occurred in the distribution system. Two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system on Monday, December 21 and Tuesday, December 22 and tested for total coliform bacteria. Satisfactory bacteriological results were received on Wednesday, December 23, 2020.

It is no longer necessary to use boiled water or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation.

Aqua is committed to providing quality water and service to its customers. We apologize for the inconvenience and thank you for your patience. Although this matter has been resolved, if you have any questions or concerns, please contact Aqua's Customer Service at 877.987.2782.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad	System Name Aqua Yalick Farms	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 570.443.7099	System PWSID# PA2400149	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Date Notice Distributed: December 23, 2020

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aqua Pennsylvania Yalick Farms (PWSID# PA2400149).

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

Yalick Farms System Might Be At Increased Risk From Microbial Contamination

Aqua Pennsylvania has issued a boil water advisory for customers in the Yalick Farms water system, due to the loss of positive pressure in the distribution system as a result of a leak in a temporary storage tank. Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

On Monday, December 21, 2020, Aqua Pennsylvania staff were alerted by an alarm that system pressure at Yalick Farms was dropping quickly. Emergency personnel responded and found a leak in the temporary storage tank. The problem was isolated, but not before a loss of positive pressure occurred in the distribution system. A loss of positive water pressure is a signal that conditions could enable contamination of the distribution system through backflow by back-pressure or back-siphonage. As a result, Aqua Pennsylvania has issued a boil water advisory for its customers in the Yalick Farms water system.

Until water sample test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice, which would be no sooner than Wednesday, December 23, 2020.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad	System Name Aqua Yalick Farms	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 570.443.7099	System PWSID# PA2400149	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

Violation Awareness Date: **December 21, 2020**

Date Notice Distributed: **December 21, 2020**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Bristol Division, PA1090001

Our water system violated a monitoring requirement in 2019. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

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. On June 25, 2019, we did not complete all of the monitoring for chlorine dioxide and chlorite 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. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for chlorine dioxide and chlorite, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite	Daily	0	6/25/2019	6/26/2019

What happened? What was done?

The water treatment plant feeds chlorine dioxide for oxidation into the raw water entering the water treatment plant. As such, we are required to test for chlorine dioxide and chlorite (a disinfection byproduct) in the water leaving the plant on a daily basis. On June 25, 2019, this test was inadvertently missed. Operations were normal; but because the test was not done, we cannot be certain of the water quality as it pertains to chlorine dioxide and chlorite on that day. Required monitoring resumed on June 26, 2019 and the results were within our required limits.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Todd Duerr	System Name Aqua Pennsylvania Bristol	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Ave
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA1090001	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA1090001

Date distributed: June 2020

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION 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 Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Uwchlan System PA1150035

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

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 the month of September 2017, we did not complete all of the required monitoring for total coliform bacteria and chlorine. Therefore, we 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. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for it, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when the samples should have been taken, and the date of when the samples were actually taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been collected	When samples were collected
Total Coliform bacteria	40 per month	38 out of 40	September 2017	October 2017
Chlorine	40 per month	38 out of 40	September 2017	October 2017

Steps We Are Taking:

This monitoring violation occurred due to an administrative oversight. We have recently enhanced our sample scheduling process to prevent this type of violation from occurring again and to ensure that all required sampling is done in accordance with the state drinking water regulations.

Please share this information with all of 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 by distributing copies by hand or mail.

Responsible Person Charles Hertz	System Name Aqua Pennsylvania Uwchlan System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Avenue
Phone Number 610.645.4248	System PWSID# PA1150035	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

This notice is being sent to you Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA1150035

Date distributed: May 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE
BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BEIN.

Monitoring Requirement Not Met for
Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. Spring Run Water System PA1150089

Our water system violated a monitoring requirement in July 2017. Even though the event described below was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

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. In July 2017, we did not monitor for trihalomethanes during our scheduled time and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Under Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection rules, disinfection byproduct samples, which include trihalomethanes, must be collected within a period \pm three days of the target date of July 4, 2017. We collected the required samples on-time, but due to a lab issue, the sample results could not be used. As a result, this is a monitoring violation and requires this public notice be provided within one year of the incident.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The table below lists monitoring information.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples required	Number of samples collected	Target date when all samples should have been taken	When two samples were taken
Trihalomethanes	Quarterly	2	2	July 4, 2017	August 7 - 8, 2017

What happened? In July 2017, samples for trihalomethanes were required to be collected within three days of the scheduled sampling date. We collected the required samples on-time, but due to a lab issue, the sample results could not be used.

What was done? Samples collected outside of the window are still valid compliance samples. The samples were recollected on August 7-8, 2017. **The sample results were below the maximum contaminant level**, so nothing further was required.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Charles Hertz	System Name Aqua Pennsylvania Spring Run Water System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Avenue
Phone Number 610.645.4248	System PWSID# PA1090089	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA1090089

Date distributed: May 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION 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 Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. West Chester System PA1150098

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

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 the month of July 2017, we did not complete all of the required monitoring for total coliform bacteria and chlorine. Therefore, we 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.

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for it, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when the samples should have been taken, and the date of when the samples were actually taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been collected	When samples were collected
Total Coliform bacteria	40 per month	34 out of 40	July 2017	August 2017
Chlorine	40 per month	34 out of 40	July 2017	August 2017

Steps We Are Taking:

This monitoring violation occurred due to an administrative oversight. We have recently enhanced our sample scheduling process to prevent this type of violation from occurring again and to ensure that all required sampling is done in accordance with the state drinking water regulations.

Please share this information with all of 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 by distributing copies by hand or mail.

Responsible Person Charles Hertz	System Name Aqua Pennsylvania West Chester System	Address (Street) 762 West Lancaster Avenue
Phone Number 610.645.4248	System PWSID# PA1150098	Address (City, State, Zip) Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

This notice is being sent to you Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA1150098

Date distributed: May 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Warden Place, PA2400102

Our water system violated a monitoring requirement in 2019. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

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. In August and September, we did not complete all of the monitoring for chlorine at the entry point 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. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for chlorine, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Chlorine	Daily	August, September 2019	October 2019

What happened? What was done?

The water system feeds chlorine into the raw water entering the distribution system. As such, we are required to test for chlorine at the entry point on a daily basis. This data is collected with a data logger through our SCADA system. In August and September, this data couldn't be retrieved due to a technical issue with the data file. The analyzer was working properly during this time and we would have received an alarm if the chlorine fell outside of the normal range. Also, the chlorine results collected from the distribution system showed an adequate chlorine residual. The technical issue was fixed which should prevent this type of violation from occurring again.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Dave Hoogstad	System Name Aqua Pennsylvania Warden Place	Address (Street) 1 Aqua Way
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2400102	Address (City, State, Zip) White Haven, PA 18661

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA2400102

Date distributed: July 2020

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Aqua Pennsylvania Paupackan Lake (PWSID# PA2640048)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The PPL power serving this area has been interrupted. A generator has been utilized to temporarily restore power. However, until bacteriological test results are received, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection is provided as protection against the presence of bacteria which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The PPL power serving this area has been interrupted. A generator has been utilized to temporarily restore power. However, in accordance with PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requirements for an event that causes loss of pressure in a water distribution system, samples are being collected in the system for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Paupackan Lake	Address (Street) 1775 N Main St
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2640048	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale PA 18431

Violation Awareness Date: March 4, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: March 4, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Aqua Pennsylvania Pine Beach (PWSID# PA2641005)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The PPL power serving this area was interrupted. The PPL Power issue has been resolved. However, until bacteriological test results are received, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection is provided as protection against the presence of bacteria which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The PPL power serving this area was interrupted. The PPL power issue has been resolved. However, in accordance with PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requirements for an event that causes loss of pressure in a water distribution system samples are being collected in the system for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Pine Beach	Address (Street) 1775 N Main St
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2641005	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale PA 18431

Violation Awareness Date: March 3, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: March 3, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Aqua Pennsylvania Tafton (PWSID# PA2520061)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The PPL power serving this area has been interrupted. A generator has been utilized to temporarily restore power. However, until bacteriological test results are received, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection is provided as protection against the presence of bacteria which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The PPL power serving this area has been interrupted. A generator has been utilized to temporarily restore power. However, in accordance with PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requirements for an event that causes loss of pressure in a water distribution system, samples are being collected in the system for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Tafton	Address (Street) 1775 N Main St
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2520061	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale PA 18431

Violation Awareness Date: March 3, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: March 3, 2018

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY LIFETIME HEALTH ADVISORY EXCEEDANCE

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

Treasure Lake water system had manganese levels above EPA Lifetime Health Advisory Levels during the time period of Feb. 2 through Feb. 12, 2020.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates contaminants in drinking water for which they implement maximum contaminant levels for some and health advisories for others. Health advisories are estimates of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. Federal agencies do not legally enforce health advisories, but rather use them as technical guidance to assist federal, state and local officials.

Manganese has a lifetime health advisory level (HAL) of 0.3 mg/L for an adult. It is recommended that infants younger than 6 months of age not drink water containing levels that exceed 0.3 mg/L for an acute exposure of 10 days, however, because of concerns including: 1) differences in manganese content in human milk, formula and the possibility of a higher absorption and, 2) lower excretion in young infants. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. A test result of 1.6 mg/L was received on Feb. 14, 2020 for one of three source wells in operation from Feb. 2 through Feb. 12, 2020 showing that the water from this well exceeded the EPA Lifetime Health Advisory Level of 0.3 mg/L for manganese.

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What happened?

We had a mechanical failure at a primary well and had to bring one of our other source wells online from Feb. 2 through Feb. 12, 2020 to keep up with system demand in the northern section of the Treasure Lake water system. Once the mechanical issue was repaired, the well with high manganese was promptly removed from service. Representative samples collected throughout the distribution system on Feb. 14 were below 0.3 mg/L of manganese.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Manganese is a naturally occurring element that can be commonly found in the air, soil, and water. Manganese is an essential nutrient for humans and animals. Adverse health effects can be caused by inadequate intake or over exposure. Although manganese is an essential nutrient at low doses, chronic exposure to high doses might be harmful. There is substantial data supporting the neurological effects of inhaled manganese in both humans and animals, however, there is little data for the association between oral exposure to manganese and toxic effects. [EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese, January 2004.] If you have specific health concerns, you might wish to consult your doctor.

Please share this information with 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.

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

For more information, please contact:

Responsible Person Jim Willard, Area Manager	System Name Treasure Lake	Address (Street) 665 South Dock St.
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA6170048	Address (City, State, Zip) Sharon, PA 16146

Aqua
665 South Dock St.
Sharon, PA 16146

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Aqua Pennsylvania Woodmont (PWSID# PA2520992)

BOIL YOUR WATER BEFORE CONSUMPTION

HIERVAN EL AGUA ANTES DE USARLA.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN

The PPL power serving this area has been interrupted. A generator has been utilized to temporarily restore power. However, until bacteriological test results are received, Aqua customers in this area are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice. You will be notified when this advisory is lifted.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST.** Bring all water to a boil, let it boil for one minute, and let it cool before using, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.
- ***Disinfection is provided as protection against the presence of bacteria which could result from contamination due to human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.***
- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you might want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What happened? What is being done? When will the problem be corrected?

The PPL power serving this area has been interrupted. A generator has been utilized to temporarily restore power. However, in accordance with PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requirements for an event that causes loss of pressure in a water distribution system samples are being collected in the system for bacteriological testing. Until test results are received from the laboratory, Aqua customers in this system are advised to use boiled or bottled water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes and food preparation until further notice.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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, please contact:

Responsible Person Steve Clark, Area Manager	System Name Woodmont	Address (Street) 1775 N Main St
Phone Number 877.987.2782	System PWSID# PA2520992	Address (City, State, Zip) Honesdale PA 18431

Violation Awareness Date: March 4, 2018

Date Notice Distributed: March 4, 2018

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

I. Quality of Service

- QS2. Indicate whether the company is in compliance with 52 Pa. Code, § 65.6(a) regarding normal operating pressure standards, and with 52 Pa. Code, § 65.6(d) regarding pressure surveys at regular intervals.
- a. Provide details on any water pressure problems, lasting longer than 5 days, which had occurred since the last rate proceeding in any part of the water transmission and distribution system.
 - b. Describe any action taken on a temporary basis, and the long term solutions developed to address any water pressure problems.
- A.
- a. The Company believes that it is in compliance with 52 Pa. Code, § 65.6(a) regarding normal operating pressure standards, and with 52 Pa. Code, § 65.6(d) regarding pressure surveys at regular intervals. The Company has not experienced any significant pressure problems lasting longer than five days since the last rate proceeding in any part of the water transmission and distribution system.
 - b. The Company has identified low pressure zones in various high level areas or limited marginal extents in the upper elevations of existing pressure zones. In an effort to proactively address potential pressure problems, the Company has installed pressure gauges, replaced aged waterlines, modified well and pump station outputs and storage tank alternatives, installed flow control valves at booster stations to regulate and stabilize flow, installed new boundary valves, modified boundary limits of existing pressure zones, and created new pressure zones at higher elevation areas.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

I. Quality of Service

QS3. Provide support to demonstrate that water or wastewater service is being furnished on a continuous basis by supplying a summary of the company's records of each service interruption greater than 24 hours since the last rate proceeding.

A.

During the weekend overnight hours of July 20-21, 2019, a break occurred in a 2" waterline crossing of the Shenango River in Pulaski Township, Lawrence County. The river crossing break disrupted service to a total of six customers (only three active) on the west side of the river. A boil water advisory was issued to those customers during the time a temporary line was being installed and placed into service across the deck of the PA Route 208/551 bridge which required coordination with PADOT for an emergency permit. Full service was restored to the customers before 9:00 AM on Monday July 22, 2019 indicating that the service interruption on a Sunday may have lasted slightly longer than 24-hours due to the unknown exact time when the break occurred in the overnight or early morning hours of July 20-21, 2019. Repairs could not be made to the existing river crossing pipe so the temporary bypass line remained in service until permanent repairs were completed in Q4 2019 following a lengthy permitting process with PADEP for the river crossing main replacement.

Sample results received on September 23rd, 2019 showed that we had a 0.46 mg/L of Manganese at both our Christian Springs and Evanwood systems. We issued a Do Not Consume for infants younger than 6 months on September 30th, 2019. Then we began the process of installing treatments to reduce the manganese levels. On October 11th, 2019 the filter systems were online and the laboratory results received that day demonstrated that the filtration system was effective at removing the manganese below the health advisory level of 0.3 mg/L and the Do Not Consume for infants under 6 months of age was lifted.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

I. Quality of Service

QS4. Provide a discussion of the company's policy, or provide a copy of the policy if in written form, on tracking and responding to customer complaints.

a. Provide a summary report demonstrating the company's compliance with 52 Pa. Code, § 65.3 regarding the full and prompt investigation of service or facility complaints and the recordkeeping requirements of such complaints.

A. Customer complaints are received through a variety of different channels. No matter which avenue the customer complaint or escalation is received it is routed to the appropriate party for investigation. Once the issue is received, the individual fielding the concern is instructed to record notes regarding the customer contact in the notes section of the CIS system. If the complaint cannot initially be resolved to the customer's satisfaction, they are instructed to escalate the issue to the next level of support for a solution. When necessary, the issue is escalated to supervisors and/or managers for handling. If these complaints involve activity from other departments then the supervisor/manager will seek information from those departments to help resolve the customer issue.

a. Service and facility complaints are handled in the same manner as outlined above. Anyone who fields the customer complaint is instructed to record notes regarding each customer contact in the notes section of the CIS system. All pertinent account records are maintained for a minimum of six years.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

I. Quality of Service

QS5. Indicate whether the company is in compliance with 52 Pa. Code, § 65.4(b) regarding complete and current mapping of the entire distribution or collection system.

A.

The Company is in compliance with 52 Pa. Code §65.4(b) requiring maintenance of complete and current records of its distribution infrastructure. Aqua PA's Engineering Department headquartered in Bryn Mawr maintains record drawing files and digital GIS mapping that collectively show the size, character and location of all mains, street valves and key "as-built" features for the facilities located in its Pennsylvania operating regions. Each project involving a change to these facilities is inspected, and the inspector provides a marked up drawing and notes showing actual construction details and variations from the design conditions. These documents are used by a CAD Operator to prepare a record drawing of the project. This information is also used to update Aqua PA GIS mapping that show the location of all PA infrastructure within specific geographic grids covering all distribution infrastructure. The GIS mapping is the primary source used to initially locate Aqua PA pipelines, and when available, hyperlinks to a record drawing for the pipe allow easy access to additional information if needed. These drawings are maintained in Aqua PA's Engineering Office, and are made available to authorized individuals for use in on-going maintenance of Aqua PA facilities and in meeting utility location information requirements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

I. Quality of Service

QS6. Provide a summary report demonstrating the company's efforts in water conservation, since the last rate proceeding, pursuant to 52 Pa. Code, § 65.20.

A. The Company employs three full time leak detection operators in Southeast PA, and others are utilized on a part time basis. These technicians perform a valve-by-valve survey of approximately 1,250 miles of distribution and transmission mains during the year (i.e., each year 25% of Southeast PA is completed for leak survey). In some areas, outside leak detection companies may also be utilized to perform the work. Leak detection efforts are prioritized on the systems with the highest NRW. Discovered leaks are fixed as soon as possible. Systems are analyzed and prioritized for water loss control measures based on volume and production cost of the lost water. In some cases, small systems with few customers may have a high NRW percentage (e.g., >25%) but the value of water lost does not warrant extensive and costly leak detection efforts. All Greater PA Divisions employ outside leak detection consultants to proactively identify both small leaks (e.g., customer service lines) and larger leaks that influence changes in production. Leak detection equipment includes: Heath Aqua-Scope ground microphones, Metrotech or Getermann noise data loggers, lift-and-shift loggers, a line locator, a PC, and a Metrotech correlator. The technician is able to audit lengths of main in the range of 200 feet (plastic) to 2 miles (ductile iron) per day, depending upon field conditions.

The Company has a Water Main Renewal Program, which is a continuous program to replace pipes that are no longer performing effectively. Pipeline replacement projects are prioritized and selected through the use of information management systems. Specifically, the Company's AIMS (Asset Information Management System) is a web-based system that managers use for detailed information related to the water distribution system(s). Additionally, a GIS (Geographic Information System) allows managers to visually retrieve and display much of the same information using a map-based system including pipe size, pipe age, pipe material, and historic break locations. GIS is also the backbone of the Company's hydraulic modeling system which allows managers to foresee the benefits of potential pipe replacements at the desk-top. Thus, AIMS, GIS, and hydraulic modeling provide the Company with the tools needed to effectively and efficiently prioritize the water main renewal program. These tools help target pipe for replacement that is aged, poor structural quality (break history), and/or hydraulically restrictive.

The Company also utilizes Water-Use Tracking Reports, whereby Managers complete a monthly NRW report that tracks water supplied, water sold, unmetered uses, and losses for each system. The reports allow visibility into trends and outliers which could be indicative of real or apparent losses. The reports provide in-depth looks at each system as well as on a broader Divisional level. Managers also try to be diligent each month in capturing and reporting of water uses that affect NRW % calculation. Specifically, line flushing, bulk water sales, fire company uses, leak estimation and authorized unmetered uses.

Specific projects are also implemented to help reduce water loss. Where feasible, District Meter Areas (DMA) are established to reduce pressure to the area. Pressure reduction serves to reduce water loss through small leaks and weeps in the system. Depending on system and storage constraints, pressure can be reduced throughout the day or just during off-peak times when demands are low.

All master meters are monitored by the Company since their accumulated volume is used to produce the send-out and consumption reports that are generated and monitored daily. Under-registration or over-registration of these meters will serve to distort the actual metered ratio used in unaccounted-for-water calculations. Meter calibration is accomplished by a portable flow meter which is placed at a nearby corporation stop and compared with the meter's flow totalizer. All meters found to be inaccurate are immediately scheduled for repair or replacement. The electronics of sendout meter installations at sources of supply are calibrated on an annual basis. Wells are a frequency of once per year. Surface water plants are quarterly (per PUC regulation). All sources are done by a qualified outside contractor.

In an effort to assist the customers with water conservation, the Company has transitioned from quarterly to monthly billing in all of its divisions; with the exception of a few recent acquisitions, thereby enabling customers to see unusual usage in their household over a 30 day period rather than upon receipt of a quarterly bill. Monthly billing allows customers to identify a potential leakage problem and correct it quickly. If a bill is extremely high (250% of the average trailing twelve months), a notice will print on the customers' bills alerting them to the high usage.

The Company is dedicated to customer education and awareness and emphasizes conservation. Along with various locations on our website, www.aquaamerica.com, Aqua has a "WaterSmart" section on its Web site dedicated to conservation. Additionally, the Company has used advertising and live interviews on TV and radio, Pandora ads, press releases, local media hits and bill inserts, as well as social media ad tools to spread their messages. Specifically, Aqua has a blog, a YouTube channel and LinkedIn, Facebook, and Twitter pages, where posting content about conservation topics is prevalent. Across these channels, the Company shares education, tips, how-to guides and preventative communication around leaks, drought conditions, preventing frozen pipes, etc.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

I. Quality of Service

QS7.

Provide a discussion of the company's policy regarding meter requirements, replacements and testing. State if the company's procedures are in compliance with 52 Pa. Code, § 65.8(b).

a. Provide meter test records as required in 52 Pa. Code, § 65.8(c) for the 50 meters most recently removed from service.

b. Provide a discussion of the company's policy and history of compliance with 52 Pa. Code, § 65.9 regarding adjustment of bills for meter error within the last year.

A.

Yes, the Company exchanges meters within the required timeframe. Meter exchange is included in the five-year capital budget and the plan is reviewed annually. The status of annual meter replacements is reviewed monthly. The average age of meters in PA as of March 2021:

- 5/8" thru 1" is 11.4 years (max age requirement = 20 yrs.)
- 1.5" to 2" is 6.6 yrs. (max age requirement = 8 yrs.)
- 3" and larger is 4.1 years (max age requirement = 8 yrs.)

a. Please see the attached meter test records as required in 52 Pa. Code, § 65.8(c) for the 50 meters most recently removed from service.

b. The Company has not had to adjust any bills due to over registration within the last year (April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021) due to meter inaccuracy.



AQUA
MARS Meter Management 2016
Meter Test Report

Test Name: AWWA SEPA OUTTEST 5/8

Bench: AQUA Bench 1

Job: 1462

Remarks: test/scrap

Sub-Test Details

Test Date/Time: 3/12/2021 1:16:22 PM

Name	Units	Tank	Line	Exp. Rate	Act. Rate	Exp. Vol.	Act. Vol.	Low Tol.	Hi Tol.
Minimum	Gallons	10 Gal	1/2" Line	0.00	0.21	10.00	9.980	5.00	1.00
Intermediate	Gallons	10 Gal	1" Line	2.00	1.97	10.00	10.020	1.50	1.50
Maximum	Gallons	100 Gal	2" Line	15.00	13.01	100.00	99.800	1.50	1.50

Item #	Serial Number / Sub-Test	Compound	Start Read	End Read	Volume	Accuracy	Pass
1	51654273	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Minimum	No	616898.90	616906.80	7.90	79.16	No
	Intermediate	No	616906.80	616916.60	9.80	97.80	No
	Maximum	No	616916.60	617015.80	99.20	99.40	Yes
2	52316926	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Maximum	No	2009163.20	2009261.80	98.60	98.80	Yes
	Intermediate	No	2009153.40	2009163.20	9.80	97.80	No
	Minimum	No	2009152.20	2009153.40	1.20	12.02	No
3	53165506	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Minimum	No	973476.00	973483.60	7.60	76.15	No
	Intermediate	No	973483.60	973493.60	10.00	99.80	Yes
	Maximum	No	973493.60	973593.00	99.40	99.60	Yes
4	53285297	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					Yes
	Maximum	No	455952.40	456052.00	99.60	99.80	Yes
	Intermediate	No	455942.40	455952.40	10.00	99.80	Yes
	Minimum	No	455932.70	455942.40	9.70	97.19	Yes
5	53428991	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Minimum	No	534327.40	534336.10	8.70	87.17	No
	Intermediate	No	534336.10	534345.60	9.50	94.81	No
	Maximum	No	534345.60	534445.20	99.60	99.80	Yes

6	53525585	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Maximum	No	1305694.20	1305793.70	99.50	99.70	Yes
	Intermediate	No	1305684.20	1305694.20	10.00	99.80	Yes
	Minimum	No	1305675.00	1305684.20	9.20	92.18	No
7	54095558	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Minimum	No	1478868.00	1478876.90	8.90	89.18	No
	Intermediate	No	1478876.90	1478887.00	10.10	100.80	Yes
	Maximum	No	1478887.00	1478987.80	100.80	101.00	Yes
8	54334683	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Maximum	No	1409771.00	1409820.60	49.60	49.70	No
	Intermediate	No	1409760.70	1409771.00	10.30	102.79	No
	Minimum	No	1409750.80	1409760.70	9.90	99.20	Yes
9	54334853	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Minimum	No	869706.30	869712.20	5.90	59.12	No
	Intermediate	No	869712.20	869721.90	9.70	96.81	No
	Maximum	No	869721.90	869820.40	98.50	98.70	Yes
10	54412024	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					Yes
	Maximum	No	1485464.60	1485564.40	99.80	100.00	Yes
	Intermediate	No	1485454.60	1485464.60	10.00	99.80	Yes
	Minimum	No	1485445.00	1485454.60	9.60	96.19	Yes
11	54708794	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Minimum	No	1772027.50	1772036.00	8.50	85.17	No
	Intermediate	No	1772036.00	1772046.00	10.00	99.80	Yes
	Maximum	No	1772046.00	1772144.80	98.80	99.00	Yes
12	54708252	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Maximum	No	1454937.30	1455037.00	99.70	99.90	Yes
	Intermediate	No	1454927.50	1454937.30	9.80	97.80	No
	Minimum	No	1454918.00	1454927.50	9.50	95.19	Yes

13	54708669	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Minimum	No	3120636.10	3120646.00	9.90	99.20	Yes
	Intermediate	No	3120646.00	3120655.00	9.00	89.82	No
	Maximum	No	3120655.00	3120754.50	99.50	99.70	Yes
14	55442713	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Maximum	No	939521.70	939621.20	99.50	99.70	Yes
	Intermediate	No	939511.70	939521.70	10.00	99.80	Yes
	Minimum	No	939503.30	939511.70	8.40	84.17	No
15	55549393	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Minimum	No	1908379.80	1908388.40	8.60	86.17	No
	Intermediate	No	1908388.40	1908398.10	9.70	96.81	No
	Maximum	No	1908398.10	1908496.30	98.20	98.40	No
16	55696890	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Maximum	No	1800374.20	1800474.60	100.40	100.60	Yes
	Intermediate	No	1800364.20	1800374.20	10.00	99.80	Yes
	Minimum	No	1800358.00	1800364.20	6.20	62.12	No
17	55697221	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Minimum	No	618163.20	618172.60	9.40	94.19	No
	Intermediate	No	618172.60	618182.60	10.00	99.80	Yes
	Maximum	No	618182.60	618282.30	99.70	99.90	Yes
18	55696557	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Maximum	No	2162025.70	2162126.10	100.40	100.60	Yes
	Intermediate	No	2162015.70	2162025.70	10.00	99.80	Yes
	Minimum	No	2162008.20	2162015.70	7.50	75.15	No
19	54639658	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Minimum	No	949766.40	949775.40	9.00	90.18	No
	Intermediate	No	949775.40	949785.40	10.00	99.80	Yes
	Maximum	No	949785.40	949884.80	99.40	99.60	Yes

20	53428988	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					Yes
	Maximum	No	2000939.30	2001038.90	99.60	99.80	Yes
	Intermediate	No	2000929.40	2000939.30	9.90	98.80	Yes
	Minimum	No	2000919.80	2000929.40	9.60	96.19	Yes



AQUA
MARS Meter Management 2016
Meter Test Report

Test Name: AWWA SEPA OUTTEST 5/8

Bench: AQUA Bench 1

Job: 1462

Remarks: test/scrap; "Superior outtest"

Sub-Test Details

Test Date/Time: 3/12/2021 8:14:07 AM

Name	Units	Tank	Line	Exp. Rate	Act. Rate	Exp. Vol.	Act. Vol.	Low Tol.	Hi Tol.
Minimum	Gallons	10 Gal	1/2" Line	0.00	0.28	10.00	9.960	5.00	1.00
Intermediate	Gallons	10 Gal	1" Line	2.00	1.83	10.00	10.000	1.50	1.50
Maximum	Gallons	100 Gal	2" Line	15.00	12.62	100.00	99.880	1.50	1.50

Item #	Serial Number / Sub-Test	Compound	Start Read	End Read	Volume	Accuracy	Pass
1	42235498	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					Yes
	Minimum	No	986020.30	986030.20	9.90	99.40	Yes
	Intermediate	No	986030.20	986040.10	9.90	99.00	Yes
	Maximum	No	986040.10	986141.20	101.10	101.22	Yes
2	42235473	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Maximum	No	1495463.40	1495563.80	100.40	100.52	Yes
	Intermediate	No	1495453.40	1495463.40	10.00	100.00	Yes
	Minimum	No	1495443.30	1495453.40	10.10	101.41	No
3	42235675	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Minimum	No	1544615.90	1544623.50	7.60	76.31	No
	Intermediate	No	1544623.50	1544633.50	10.00	100.00	Yes
	Maximum	No	1544633.50	1544732.30	98.80	98.92	Yes
4	36144887	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Maximum	No	1396990.70	1396990.70	0.00	0.00	No
	Intermediate	No	1396990.70	1396990.70	0.00	0.00	No
	Minimum	No	1396985.00	1396990.70	5.70	57.23	No
5	37058132	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					Yes
	Minimum	No	2048264.50	2048274.10	9.60	96.39	Yes
	Intermediate	No	2048274.10	2048284.00	9.90	99.00	Yes
	Maximum	No	2048284.00	2048382.60	98.60	98.72	Yes

6	40953108	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Maximum	No	2741157.70	2741258.10	100.40	100.52	Yes
	Intermediate	No	2741147.60	2741157.70	10.10	101.00	Yes
	Minimum	No	2741139.50	2741147.60	8.10	81.33	No
7	36144896	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Minimum	No	2347366.30	2347366.30	0.00	0.00	No
	Intermediate	No	2347366.30	2347366.30	0.00	0.00	No
	Maximum	No	2347366.30	2347366.30	0.00	0.00	No
8	41758020	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Maximum	No	1337140.50	1337240.10	99.60	99.72	Yes
	Intermediate	No	1337140.50	1337140.50	0.00	0.00	No
	Minimum	No	1337139.20	1337140.50	1.30	13.05	No
9	47457714	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Minimum	No	1362847.50	1362856.10	8.60	86.35	No
	Intermediate	No	1362856.10	1362866.20	10.10	101.00	Yes
	Maximum	No	1362866.20	1362966.10	99.90	100.02	Yes
10	40487259	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Maximum	No	1463100.00	1463199.30	99.30	99.42	Yes
	Intermediate	No	1463090.00	1463100.00	10.00	100.00	Yes
	Minimum	No	1463081.50	1463090.00	8.50	85.34	No
11	53596044	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					Yes
	Minimum	No	353750.40	353760.40	10.00	100.40	Yes
	Intermediate	No	353760.40	353770.50	10.10	101.00	Yes
	Maximum	No	353770.50	353871.10	100.60	100.72	Yes
12	71655903	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					No
	Maximum	No	56538.20	56638.50	100.30	100.42	Yes
	Intermediate	No	56528.60	56538.20	9.60	96.00	No
	Minimum	No	56518.80	56528.60	9.80	98.39	Yes

13	72997175	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					Yes
	Minimum	No	221377.50	221387.30	9.80	98.39	Yes
	Intermediate	No	221387.30	221397.40	10.10	101.00	Yes
	Maximum	No	221397.40	221497.80	100.40	100.52	Yes
14	52135198	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					Yes
	Maximum	No	1759726.20	1759826.80	100.60	100.72	Yes
	Intermediate	No	1759716.20	1759726.20	10.00	100.00	Yes
	Minimum	No	1759706.20	1759716.20	10.00	100.40	Yes
15	56292653	Sensus/Rockwell - SRII					Yes
	Minimum	No	367312.20	367322.10	9.90	99.40	Yes
	Intermediate	No	367322.10	367332.10	10.00	100.00	Yes
	Maximum	No	367332.10	367432.20	100.10	100.22	Yes
16	43736346	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Maximum	No	2141440.50	2141440.50	0.00	0.00	No
	Intermediate	No	2141330.50	2141440.50	110.00	1100.00	No
	Minimum	No	2141329.00	2141330.50	1.50	15.06	No
17	45274461	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Minimum	No	2055904.00	2055904.50	0.50	5.02	No
	Intermediate	No	2055904.50	2059914.60	4010.10	40101.00	No
	Maximum	No	2059914.60	2066015.20	6100.60	6107.93	No
18	44539769	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Maximum	No	949596.50	949696.80	100.30	100.42	Yes
	Intermediate	No	949586.50	949596.50	10.00	100.00	Yes
	Minimum	No	949578.00	949586.50	8.50	85.34	No
19	40953144	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Minimum	No	2033989.90	2033998.00	8.10	81.33	No
	Intermediate	No	2033998.00	2034004.00	6.00	60.00	No
	Maximum	No	2034004.00	2034103.50	99.50	99.62	Yes



AQUA
MARS Meter Management 2016
Meter Test Report

Test Name: AWWA SEPA OUTTEST 2"

Bench: AQUA Bench 3

Job: 1462

Remarks: test/scrap

Sub-Test Details

Test Date/Time: 3/17/2021 1:10:38 PM

Name	Units	Tank	Line	Exp. Rate	Act. Rate	Exp. Vol.	Act. Vol.	Low Tol.	Hi Tol.
Minimum	Gallons	100 Gal	1" Line	2.00	2.09	100.00	99.880	5.00	1.00
Mid Flow	Gallons	100 Gal	1" Line	15.00	15.03	100.00	100.060	1.50	1.50
Maximum	Gallons	100 Gal	2" Line	100.00	91.04	100.00	100.240	1.50	1.50

Item #	Serial Number / Sub-Test	Compound	Start Read	End Read	Volume	Accuracy	Pass
1	19031427	Neptune/Trident - T-10					No
	Minimum	No	170613.70	170701.00	87.30	87.40	No
	Mid Flow	No	170701.00	170801.30	100.30	100.24	Yes
	Maximum	No	170801.30	170901.20	99.90	99.66	Yes
2	13160622	Elster/AMCO/Kent/ABB - C700					Yes
	Maximum	No	1851971.00	1852070.50	99.50	99.26	Yes
	Mid Flow	No	1851871.00	1851971.00	100.00	99.94	Yes
	Minimum	No	1851771.00	1851871.00	100.00	100.12	Yes
3	11074472	Neptune/Trident - T-10					Yes
	Minimum	No	8010415.00	8010515.00	100.00	100.12	Yes
	Mid Flow	No	8010515.00	8010615.50	100.50	100.44	Yes
	Maximum	No	8010615.50	8010715.00	99.50	99.26	Yes
4	17073239	Neptune/Trident - T-10					Yes
	Maximum	No	3799985.00	3800085.50	100.50	100.26	Yes
	Mid Flow	No	3799885.00	3799985.00	100.00	99.94	Yes
	Minimum	No	3799785.00	3799885.00	100.00	100.12	Yes
5	65184330	Sensus/Rockwell - SR					No
	Minimum	No	642857.00	642950.70	93.70	93.81	No
	Mid Flow	No	642950.70	643049.60	98.90	98.84	Yes
	Maximum	No	643049.60	643149.50	99.90	99.66	Yes



AQUA
MARS Meter Management 2016
Meter Test Report

Test Name: AWWA SEPA OUTTEST 2"

Bench: AQUA Bench 3

Job: 1462

Remarks: test/scrap

Sub-Test Details

Test Date/Time: 3/18/2021 7:15:42 AM

Name	Units	Tank	Line	Exp. Rate	Act. Rate	Exp. Vol.	Act. Vol.	Low Tol.	Hi Tol.
Minimum	Gallons	100 Gal	1" Line	2.00	2.07	100.00	99.900	5.00	1.00
Mid Flow	Gallons	100 Gal	1" Line	15.00	15.16	100.00	100.140	1.50	1.50
Maximum	Gallons	100 Gal	2" Line	100.00	90.94	100.00	100.140	1.50	1.50

Item #	Serial Number / Sub-Test	Compound	Start Read	End Read	Volume	Accuracy	Pass
1	15053261	Neptune/Trident - T-10					No
	Minimum	No	2851997.20	2852006.00	8.80	8.81	No
	Mid Flow	No	2852006.00	2852097.00	91.00	90.87	No
	Maximum	No	2852097.00	2852194.50	97.50	97.36	No
2	11074439	Neptune/Trident - T-10					Yes
	Maximum	No	4328165.20	4328265.00	99.80	99.66	Yes
	Mid Flow	No	4328065.60	4328165.20	99.60	99.46	Yes
	Minimum	No	4327965.60	4328065.60	100.00	100.10	Yes
3	11053782	Neptune/Trident - T-10					No
	Minimum	No	5494057.50	5494157.70	100.20	100.30	Yes
	Mid Flow	No	5494157.70	5494157.70	0.00	0.00	No
	Maximum	No	5494157.70	5494157.70	0.00	0.00	No
4	11053772	Neptune/Trident - T-10					Yes
	Maximum	No	12344016.60	12344116.00	99.40	99.26	Yes
	Mid Flow	No	12343916.60	12344016.60	100.00	99.86	Yes
	Minimum	No	12343816.60	12343916.60	100.00	100.10	Yes
5	11028231	Neptune/Trident - T-10					Yes
	Minimum	No	7231077.00	7231173.00	96.00	96.10	Yes
	Mid Flow	No	7231173.00	7231272.60	99.60	99.46	Yes
	Maximum	No	7231272.60	7231374.00	101.40	101.26	Yes

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. & AQUA PENNSYLVANIA WASTEWATER, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS TO MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. BALANCE SHEET

MFR	Description
BS1	Comparative Balance Sheet
BS2	Other Phys Prop & Invest Aff
BS3	Special Cash Accounts
BS4	NR & AR From Affiliates
BS5	Uncollectible Accounts
BS6	Prepayments
BS7	Significant Current Assets
BS8	Deferred Assets
BS9	AP Associated Companies
BS10	Other Deferred Credits
BS11	Significant Reserves
BS12	Unappropriated Ret Earn
BS13	Intercompany Advances

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

- BS1. Provide a comparative balance sheet for the historic test year-end and the preceding year-end.
- A. Please see the attached.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. - CONSOLIDATED
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

	3/31/2021	3/31/2020
Utility Property Plant and Equipment	5,418,846,063.36	5,070,508,973.26
Net Utility Plant Adjustment	(1,296,616.87)	(2,392,645.51)
Utility Plant	<u>5,417,549,446.49</u>	<u>5,068,116,327.75</u>
Allowance for Depreciation	(1,197,008,000.78)	(1,062,623,744.73)
Net Utility Plant	<u>4,220,541,445.71</u>	<u>4,005,492,583.02</u>
CWIP	128,207,001.64	67,157,842.24
Net Plant	<u>4,348,748,447.35</u>	<u>4,072,650,425.26</u>
Other Physical Property	23,864,225.71	24,043,589.77
Other Investments	-	-
Investments in Subsidiary	-	-
CSV Life Insurance	-	-
Investments	-	-
Total Other Investments	<u>23,864,225.71</u>	<u>24,043,589.77</u>
Cash	885,178.02	506,004.89
Interest Rec Affiliates	-	-
Dividends Rec Affiliates	-	-
Temporary Investments	-	-
Account Recievable Trade	45,123,884.67	38,246,927.80
Other Accounts Receivable	688,293.48	859,708.72
Allowance for Bad Debt	(11,957,090.10)	(4,927,788.51)
Accounts Rec Affiliates	(13,765,839.48)	(19,918,211.93)
Notes Recievable	-	-
Notes Recievable Affiliates	-	-
Materials and Supplies	8,452,882.51	7,668,103.68
Unbilled Revenue	25,778,411.19	23,504,641.15
Prepayments	4,216,596.37	1,054,102.07
Other Current Assets	-	-
Total Current Assets	<u>59,422,316.66</u>	<u>46,993,487.87</u>
Unamortized Debt Expense	75,067.66	71,020.11
Rate Case Expense	679,847.15	1,085,847.23
Prelim Survey & Invest	1,612,424.61	1,037,415.13
Regulatory Assets	810,384,939.24	748,089,610.50
Restricted Cash	-	-
RWIP	1,953,295.81	1,516,345.66
Other Non-Current Assets	42,539,884.33	40,274,999.11
Total Non-Current Assets	<u>857,245,458.80</u>	<u>792,075,237.74</u>
Total Assets	<u>5,289,280,448.52</u>	<u>4,935,762,740.64</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. - CONSOLIDATED
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

	3/31/2021	3/31/2020
Preferred Stock	-	-
Common Stock	(110,000.00)	(110,000.00)
Premium on Preferred Shares	-	-
Discount on Capital Stock	-	-
Reacquired Capital Stock	1,000.00	1,000.00
Unearned Compensation	-	-
Reinvested Earnings	(1,794,751,222.60)	(1,653,959,046.61)
Premium on Common Shares	-	-
Capital in Excess of Par	(163,111,092.94)	(147,722,601.11)
Capital Subtotal	<u>(1,957,971,315.54)</u>	<u>(1,801,790,647.72)</u>
Short Term Debt	(64,893,072.40)	(42,505,057.86)
Long Term Debt	(1,800,613,106.14)	(1,628,193,072.87)
Total Capitalization	<u>(3,823,477,494.08)</u>	<u>(3,472,488,778.45)</u>
Minority Interest in Water Subs	-	-
Current Portion of Long Term Debt	(11,509,557.29)	(61,451,114.09)
Operating Acc/Pay Trade	(13,753,169.97)	(18,366,664.91)
Accrued Taxes - Federal	9,455,326.26	21,096,466.93
Accrued Taxes - State	(240,250.38)	(628,781.67)
Accrued Taxes - Other	(1,140,539.27)	(1,021,705.99)
Accrued Interest	(21,216,695.44)	(22,145,995.07)
Other Current Liabilities	(5,186,816.55)	(5,246,650.89)
Construction Accounts Payable	-	-
Dividends Payable	-	-
Total Advances due to Affiliate	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	<u>(43,591,702.64)</u>	<u>(87,764,445.69)</u>
Regulatory Liabilities	(347,548,127.11)	(357,348,462.11)
Cust Advances for Const	(58,254,296.88)	(52,571,145.18)
Long Term Deferred FIT	(584,343,029.06)	(540,787,092.06)
Long Term Deferred SIT	(324,878,390.59)	(303,676,776.59)
Unamortized ITC	(3,804,491.95)	(4,057,904.95)
Total Other Non Current Liab	60,545,934.90	44,908,874.78
Total Def Cr & Non-Current Liab	<u>(1,266,414,368.47)</u>	<u>(1,221,883,577.71)</u>
Contrib in Aid of Const	<u>(155,796,883.33)</u>	<u>(153,625,938.79)</u>
Total Liabilities and Capital	<u>(5,289,280,448.52)</u>	<u>(4,935,762,740.64)</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

BS2. Provide a detail of other physical property, investments in affiliated companies and other investments.

A. Please see the Company's other physical property, investments in affiliated companies and other investment balances as of 3/31/2021 below:

Water:

Other Physical Property	\$ 2,592,865
Investments in Affiliated Companies (Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.)	\$ 31,531,727
Other Investments	\$ -

Wastewater:

Other Physical Property	\$ 26,253,874
Investments in Affiliated Companies	\$ -
Other Investments	\$ -

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

- BS3. Provide the amounts and purpose of special cash accounts as of the historic test year-end.
- A. The Company's petty cash account had a balance of \$17,103.45 as of 3/31/2021.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

BS4. Describe the nature and amounts of notes receivable, accounts receivable from associated companies, and any other receivables, other than customers' accounts, greater than 15% of the total. Limit the explanation to variances greater than \$10,000.

A. Please see the Company's notes receivable, accounts receivable from associated companies, and any other receivables, other than customers' accounts, greater than 15% of the total detailed below.

Water:

Notes Receivable	\$	-
Accounts Receivable - Affiliated Companies	\$	337,366,520
- Intercompany Receivables totaling \$19,359,939 primarily relate to routine services and sundry billings. Advances to Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc. totaled \$318,006,581.		
Other Receivables	\$	297,864
- Other Receivables relate to contract operations and other jobbing work.		

Wastewater:

Notes Receivable	\$	-
Accounts Receivable - Affiliated Companies	\$	-
Other Receivables	\$	390,429
- Other Receivables relate to contract operations and other jobbing work.		

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

BS5. Provide the amount of accumulated reserve for uncollectible accounts, method and rate of accrual, amounts accrued and amounts written-off in each of the last 3 years.

A. The Company's method and rate of accrual is based upon monthly reconciled aging reports and the approved percentages as per the Accounts Receivable aging balances by bucket as well as specific customer balance reserves. The specific customer balances are reviewed on a monthly basis and the Account Receivable aging balances are reviewed quarterly by the Assistant Controller and approved by the VP Controller. Customers on an installment plan are excluded from the Accounts Receivable aging balances if they are current with their payments according to the agreed upon plan. If a customer defaults on their agreed upon payment plan, the customer is then included back in the aging calculations the following month.

	3/31/2021		3/31/2020		3/31/2019
<u>Water:</u>					
Accumulated Reserve	\$ 10,897,265	\$	4,384,888	\$	3,933,644
Amount Written Off	\$ 1,616,990	\$	2,248,708	\$	2,325,961
 <u>Wastewater:</u>					
Accumulated Reserve	\$ 1,059,825	\$	542,901	\$	458,505
Amount Written Off	\$ 356,029	\$	128,716	\$	39,838

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

BS6. Provide a list of prepayments and give an explanation of special prepayments.

A. Please see the detail of the Company's prepayment balances as of 3/31/2021 below:

3/31/2021

Water:

Other Prepaids - Rent	\$ 369,949
Other Prepaids - Delaware River Basin Commission	\$ 50,181
Other Prepaids - Dues	\$ (9,118)
Other Prepaids- Assessments	\$ 697,202
Other Prepaids-Presidents' Leadership Meeting	\$ 23,987
	<u>\$ 1,132,201</u>

Wastewater:

Other Prepaids - Acquisition Deposit	\$ 3,000,000
Other Prepaids - Rent	\$ 51,490
Other Prepaids- Assessments	\$ 32,905
	<u>\$ 3,084,395</u>

Consolidated Prepayments	<u><u>\$ 4,216,596</u></u>
--------------------------	----------------------------

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

BS7. Break down and explain in detail any significant items, greater than 15% of the total, in the current assets account listed on the balance sheet. Limit the explanation to variances greater than \$10,000.

A. Please see the detail of the Company's current asset accounts balances as of 3/31/2021 below:

	3/31/2021
<u>Consolidated:</u>	
Cash	\$ 885,178
Interest Rec Affiliates	\$ -
Dividends Rec Affiliates	\$ -
Temporary Investments	\$ -
Account Receivable	\$ 45,123,885
Other Accounts Receivable	\$ 688,293
Allowance for Bad Debt	\$ (11,957,090)
Accounts Rec Affiliates	\$ 14,572,297
Notes Receivable	\$ -
Notes Receivable Affiliates	\$ -
Materials and Supplies	\$ 8,452,883
Unbilled Revenue	\$ 25,778,411
Prepayments	\$ 4,216,596
Total Current Assets	<u>\$ 87,760,453</u>

- Account Receivables are approximately 51% of the total current assets and include the amounts due from customers for utility services provided.

- Unbilled Revenues are approximately 29% of the total current assets and include the amounts for services rendered, but not billed at the end of the accounting period.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

BS8. Explain in detail, including the amount and purpose, the deferred asset accounts that currently operate to affect or will at a later date affect the operating account supplying:

- a. Origin of these accounts.
- b. Probable changes to this account in the near future.
- c. Amortization of these accounts currently charged to operations or to be charged in the near future.

A.

	Deferred Debit Balance 3/31/2021	4/1/2020 through 3/31/2021 Expenses
<u>Consolidated:</u>		
Bear Creek Project	\$ (176,990)	\$ -
Other	\$ 20,535	\$ -
	<u>\$ (156,455)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

- a. The above deferred assets' origins are due to project costs refunded, pending acquisitions, and other non-utility costs that will be subsequently reclassified at a later date. None of the deferred assets are reflected in the Company's cost of service.
- b. The Company has no probable changes involving amortizations of deferred debits in the near future.
- c. The Company has no amortization for the historic test year as noted above.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

BS9. Explain the nature of accounts payable to associated companies. Provide a breakdown by category.

A. The Company's accounts payable to associated companies relate to inter-company payables primarily related to routine services and sundry billings. Please see the Company's balances as of 3/31/2021 below.

3/31/2021

Water:

Accounts Payable - Affiliates	\$ 4,787,643
-------------------------------	--------------

Wastewater:

Accounts Payable - Affiliates	\$ 318,006,581
-------------------------------	----------------

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

BS10. Provide breakdown and explanation of other deferred credits as to their origin and disposition policy, for example, amortization.

A. Please see the Company's other deferred credits as of 3/31/2021 below:

3/31/2021

Consolidated:

(1) OPEB Reserve	\$ 10,818,256
(2) Pension Reserve	\$ (84,358,675)
(3) SERP Reserve	\$ 462,055
Uncertain Tax Position Reserve - Federal	\$ 11,670,036
Uncertain Tax Position Reserve - State	\$ 862,393
	<u>\$ (60,545,935)</u>

- (1) Per FAS 106
- (2) Per FAS 187
- (3) Paid out Annually

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

- BS11. Provide an explanation and method of funding of any reserves, other than depreciation and bad debt appearing on historic balance sheet.
- A. The Company has no additional reserves other than depreciation and bad debt appearing on the historical balance sheet.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

BS12. Provide an analysis of unappropriated retained earnings for the historic test year and 2 preceding years.

A. Please see the Company's Unappropriated Retained Earnings below:

	<u>3/31/2021</u>	<u>12/31/2020</u>	<u>12/31/2019</u>
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 1,749,269,278	\$ 1,611,799,688	\$ 1,517,417,071
Add:			
Net Income for Period	\$ 45,480,944	\$ 187,469,590	\$ 194,382,617
Deduct:			
Common Stock Dividends	\$ -	\$ (50,000,000)	\$ (100,000,000)
Balance at End of Period	<u>\$ 1,794,750,222</u>	<u>\$ 1,749,269,278</u>	<u>\$ 1,611,799,688</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

J. Balance Sheet

- BS13. Describe the purpose of any advances made by the company to its parent corporation and describe all terms and conditions associated with such advances, including an estimate of future advances or repayments that are expected to occur.
- A. There Company made no advances to its parent corporation that were outstanding at 3/31/2021.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. & AQUA PENNSYLVANIA WASTEWATER, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS TO MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS
K. OTHER DATA

MFR	Description
OD1	Monthly Financial Stmts
OD2	Audit Reports
OD3	Budget Variance Reports
OD4	Operating & Capital Budgets
OD5	Unaccounted For Water and I&I for Wastewater
OD6	Corporate History

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

K. Other Data

- OD1. Provide the company's monthly balance sheets and income statements for each month of the historic and future test year.
- A. Please see the attached.

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:09

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 4 Ending April 30, 2020

USD

Page 1

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,078,314,198.80	4,700,964,255.25	377,349,943.55	8.0
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	2,303,926.37-	6,505,783.19-	4,201,856.82	64.6-
	Total Utility Plant	5,076,010,272.43	4,694,458,472.06	381,551,800.37	8.1
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,069,297,380.68-	988,169,854.03-	81,127,526.65-	8.2
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,006,712,891.75	3,706,288,618.03	300,424,273.72	8.1
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	73,221,900.79	109,640,543.73	36,418,642.94-	33.2-
	Total Net Plant	4,079,934,792.54	3,815,929,161.76	264,005,630.78	6.9
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,997,511.62	2,130,472.44	21,867,039.18	1026.4
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,997,511.62	2,130,472.44	21,867,039.18	1026.4
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	522,226.74	807,390.37	285,163.63-	35.3-
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	40,467,372.02	32,575,432.81	7,891,939.21	24.2
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	1,117,403.90	759,439.33	357,964.57	47.1
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	5,413,531.36-	4,439,340.12-	974,191.24-	21.9
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	0.00	28,338,136.02-	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	45,301,320.93-	967,293.54	46,268,614.47-	4783.3-
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	45,301,320.93-	967,293.54	46,268,614.47-	4783.3-
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	73,639,456.95-	967,293.54	74,606,750.49-	7712.9-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	7,996,801.82	8,171,481.72	174,679.90-	2.1-
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	22,935,558.21	18,931,226.43	4,004,331.78	21.2
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	710,989.71	750,676.84	39,687.13-	5.3-
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	5,285,532.46-	58,540,704.37	63,826,236.83-	109.0-
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	60,924.38	74,906.87	13,982.49-	18.7-
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:09

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 4 Ending April 30, 2020

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	1,044,255.14	1,456,254.63	411,999.49-	28.3-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,038,341.92	259,344.49	778,997.43	300.4
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	747,957,345.67	671,478,014.18	76,479,331.49	11.4
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	1,748,357.42	2,391,501.43	643,144.01-	26.9-
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	154,822.70-	352,225.46	507,048.16-	144.0-
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	31,825,728.51	20,581,832.29	11,243,896.22	54.6
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,604,093.30	8,880,914.03	276,820.73-	3.1-
	Total Non-Current Assets	792,124,223.64	705,474,993.38	86,649,230.26	12.3
	Total Assets and Other Debits	4,890,770,995.34	4,582,075,331.95	308,695,663.39	6.7
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	139,379,343.90-	177,433,484.31-	38,054,140.41	21.4-
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,604,320,181.15-	1,509,937,563.90-	94,382,617.25-	6.3
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	37,533,248.94-	39,475,458.54-	1,942,209.60	4.9-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	50,000,000.00	0.00	50,000,000.00	
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	25,363,005.26-	16,575,186.25-	8,787,819.01-	53.0
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,617,215,435.35-	1,565,987,208.69-	51,228,226.66-	3.3
	Total Equity Capital	1,756,704,779.25-	1,743,530,693.00-	13,174,086.25-	.8
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,641,155,620.97-	1,411,153,274.06-	230,002,346.91-	16.3
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,385,475.81	13,092,287.20	293,188.61	2.2
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,627,770,145.16-	1,398,060,986.86-	229,709,158.30-	16.4
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	53,834,256.85-	39,930,484.48-	13,903,772.37-	34.8
	Total Short-Term Debt	53,834,256.85-	39,930,484.48-	13,903,772.37-	34.8

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:09

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 4 Ending April 30, 2020

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,438,309,181.26-	3,181,522,164.34-	256,787,016.92-	8.1
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	61,451,114.09-	76,013,559.16-	14,562,445.07	19.2-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	13,048,812.15-	21,652,895.27-	8,604,083.12	39.7-
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	20,898,876.30	31,056,195.80	10,157,319.50-	32.7-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	661,313.65-	39,947.11-	621,366.54-	1555.5
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	2,940,130.28	1,487,020.12-	4,427,150.40	297.7-
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	20,225,472.85-	17,452,824.38-	2,772,648.47-	15.9
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	4,972,720.68-	5,197,012.83-	224,292.15	4.3-
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	76,520,426.84-	90,787,063.07-	14,266,636.23	15.7-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	52,068,229.76-	53,474,802.38-	1,406,572.62	2.6-
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	357,348,462.11-	374,739,681.11-	17,391,219.00	4.6-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,351,071.60-	8,543,058.01-	191,986.41	2.2-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	540,787,092.06-	488,558,215.06-	52,228,877.00-	10.7
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	303,676,776.59-	276,958,086.59-	26,718,690.00-	9.6
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	4,057,904.95-	4,328,022.95-	270,118.00	6.2-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	207,148,174.56-	198,721,038.26-	8,427,136.30-	4.2
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	44,238,572.75	45,900,338.86	1,661,766.11-	3.6-
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,429,199,138.88-	1,359,422,565.50-	69,776,573.38-	5.1
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	53,257,751.64	49,656,460.96	3,601,290.68	7.3
	Total Total Liabilities	1,452,461,814.08-	1,400,553,167.61-	51,908,646.47-	3.7
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	4,890,770,995.34-	4,582,075,331.95-	308,695,663.39-	6.7

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 02/16/21 Time 15:10	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 5 Ending May 31, 2020	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,103,364,149.08	4,711,050,225.27	392,313,923.81	8.3
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	2,215,207.38-	6,454,419.80-	4,239,212.42	65.7-
	Total Utility Plant	5,101,148,941.70	4,704,595,805.47	396,553,136.23	8.4
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,078,112,030.28-	996,300,843.98-	81,811,186.30-	8.2
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,023,036,911.42	3,708,294,961.49	314,741,949.93	8.5
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	73,768,759.94	124,915,364.95	51,146,605.01-	40.9-
	Total Net Plant	4,096,805,671.36	3,833,210,326.44	263,595,344.92	6.9
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,952,621.96	2,129,168.62	21,823,453.34	1025.0
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,952,621.96	2,129,168.62	21,823,453.34	1025.0
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	19,428,906.20	20,575,794.64	1,146,888.44-	5.6-
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	42,413,608.16	32,640,493.33	9,773,114.83	29.9
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	1,029,469.55	658,195.82	371,273.73	56.4
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	5,750,371.94-	4,423,754.50-	1,326,617.44-	30.0
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	0.00	28,338,136.02-	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	60,334,251.04	1,101,916.55-	61,436,167.59	5575.4-
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	60,334,251.04	1,101,916.55-	61,436,167.59	5575.4-
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	31,996,115.02	1,101,916.55-	33,098,031.57	3003.7-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	7,589,392.25	8,444,498.20	855,105.95-	10.1-
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	24,717,812.32	22,092,713.38	2,625,098.94	11.9
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	627,740.54	378,283.54	249,457.00	65.9
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	122,069,775.55	79,281,411.31	42,788,364.24	54.0
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	60,924.38	66,036.78	5,112.40-	7.7-
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:10

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 5 Ending May 31, 2020

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	1,002,663.05	1,456,254.63	453,591.58-	31.1-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,055,795.91	397,258.78	658,537.13	165.8
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	748,438,115.56	671,494,501.01	76,943,614.55	11.5
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	1,427,917.28	2,533,458.07	1,105,540.79-	43.6-
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	154,822.70-	352,225.46	507,048.16-	144.0-
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	31,825,728.51	20,581,832.29	11,243,896.22	54.6
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,604,093.30	8,880,914.03	276,820.73-	3.1-
	Total Non-Current Assets	792,260,415.29	705,762,481.05	86,497,934.24	12.3
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,035,088,484.16	4,620,383,387.42	414,705,096.74	9.0
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	184,758,453.10-	176,559,458.20-	8,198,994.90-	4.6
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,604,320,181.15-	1,509,937,563.90-	94,382,617.25-	6.3
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	53,756,013.52-	54,646,220.25-	890,206.73	1.6-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	50,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	5,000,000.00-	9.1-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	25,910,844.78-	17,447,360.91-	8,463,483.87-	48.5
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,633,986,039.45-	1,527,030,145.06-	106,955,894.39-	7.0
	Total Equity Capital	1,818,854,492.55-	1,703,699,603.26-	115,154,889.29-	6.8
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,815,686,226.92-	1,535,652,044.48-	280,034,182.44-	18.2
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,432,674.82	13,289,514.13	143,160.69	1.1
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,802,253,552.10-	1,522,362,530.35-	279,891,021.75-	18.4
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	50,000,000.00	35,015,843.65-	85,015,843.65	242.8-
	Total Short-Term Debt	50,000,000.00	35,015,843.65-	85,015,843.65	242.8-

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:10

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 5 Ending May 31, 2020

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,571,108,044.65-	3,261,077,977.26-	310,030,067.39-	9.5
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	61,451,114.09-	46,013,559.16-	15,437,554.93-	33.6
AP	AP				
	Total AP	19,726,713.85-	20,361,613.10-	634,899.25	3.1-
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	20,648,924.06	31,848,495.80	11,199,571.74-	35.2-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	708,791.62-	753,381.89	1,462,173.51-	194.1-
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	2,703,885.09	2,250,468.07	453,417.02	20.1
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	23,517,972.54-	13,361,220.21-	10,156,752.33-	76.0
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	5,690,988.88-	5,099,452.17-	591,536.71-	11.6
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	87,742,771.83-	49,983,498.88-	37,759,272.95-	75.5
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	51,990,898.76-	53,562,059.38-	1,571,160.62	2.9-
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	357,348,462.11-	374,739,681.11-	17,391,219.00	4.6-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,351,071.60-	8,543,058.01-	191,986.41	2.2-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	540,787,092.06-	488,558,215.06-	52,228,877.00-	10.7
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	303,676,776.59-	276,958,086.59-	26,718,690.00-	9.6
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	4,057,904.95-	4,328,022.95-	270,118.00	6.2-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	207,186,395.80-	198,721,629.48-	8,464,766.32-	4.3
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	43,598,493.38	46,093,891.55	2,495,398.17-	5.4-
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,429,800,108.49-	1,359,316,861.03-	70,483,247.46-	5.2
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	53,562,440.81	49,994,949.75	3,567,491.06	7.1
	Total Total Liabilities	1,463,980,439.51-	1,359,305,410.16-	104,675,029.35-	7.7
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,035,088,484.16-	4,620,383,387.42-	414,705,096.74-	9.0

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 02/16/21 Time 15:10	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 6 Ending June 30, 2020	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,129,675,418.45	4,737,638,895.58	392,036,522.87	8.3
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	2,126,488.34-	3,193,595.05-	1,067,106.71	33.4-
	Total Utility Plant	5,127,548,930.11	4,734,445,300.53	393,103,629.58	8.3
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,076,455,171.90-	1,000,180,983.59-	76,274,188.31-	7.6
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,051,093,758.21	3,734,264,316.94	316,829,441.27	8.5
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	86,200,641.71	122,154,953.25	35,954,311.54-	29.4-
	Total Net Plant	4,137,294,399.92	3,856,419,270.19	280,875,129.73	7.3
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,936,040.14	2,127,871.91	21,808,168.23	1024.9
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,936,040.14	2,127,871.91	21,808,168.23	1024.9
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	1,628,845.56	932,435.77	696,409.79	74.7
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	45,015,664.95	41,692,852.85	3,322,812.10	8.0
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	1,307,127.66	577,022.29	730,105.37	126.5
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	6,116,915.84-	4,460,109.89-	1,656,805.95-	37.1
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	0.00	28,338,136.02-	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	5,017,534.91	5,712,055.77-	10,729,590.68	187.8-
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	5,017,534.91	5,712,055.77-	10,729,590.68	187.8-
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	23,320,601.11-	5,712,055.77-	17,608,545.34-	308.3
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	7,664,436.90	7,105,028.97	559,407.93	7.9
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	25,488,699.18	22,883,838.97	2,604,860.21	11.4
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	2,889,527.09	2,288,585.51	600,941.58	26.3
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	54,573,887.84	65,324,702.15	10,750,814.31-	16.5-
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	40,732.92	44,308.55	3,575.63-	8.1-
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:10

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 6 Ending June 30, 2020

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	961,070.96	1,455,723.04	494,652.08-	34.0-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,110,008.04	397,258.78	712,749.26	179.4
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	761,877,046.12	690,761,036.25	71,116,009.87	10.3
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	1,692,246.48	2,535,586.06	843,339.58-	33.3-
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	84,466.14	352,110.09	267,643.95-	76.0-
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	32,075,728.51	20,581,832.29	11,493,896.22	55.8
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,586,694.84	8,801,974.44	215,279.60-	2.4-
	Total Non-Current Assets	806,427,994.01	724,929,829.50	81,498,164.51	11.2
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,022,232,321.91	4,648,801,673.75	373,430,648.16	8.0
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	124,522,838.13-	177,792,366.66-	53,269,528.53	30.0-
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,604,320,181.15-	1,509,937,563.90-	94,382,617.25-	6.3
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	69,533,078.92-	72,329,335.05-	2,796,256.13	3.9-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	50,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	5,000,000.00-	9.1-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	26,630,884.30-	21,167,933.38-	5,462,950.92-	25.8
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,650,483,144.37-	1,548,433,832.33-	102,049,312.04-	6.6
	Total Equity Capital	1,775,115,982.50-	1,726,336,198.99-	48,779,783.51-	2.8
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,815,218,515.83-	1,476,469,635.43-	338,748,880.40-	22.9
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,732,284.17	13,241,605.40	490,678.77	3.7
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,801,486,231.66-	1,463,228,030.03-	338,258,201.63-	23.1
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	15,000,000.00-	6,076,178.82-	8,923,821.18-	146.9
	Total Short-Term Debt	15,000,000.00-	6,076,178.82-	8,923,821.18-	146.9

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:10

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 6 Ending June 30, 2020

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,591,602,214.16-	3,195,640,407.84-	395,961,806.32-	12.4
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,447,899.89-	113,913,812.44-	102,465,912.55	90.0-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	24,344,606.69-	18,570,680.17-	5,773,926.52-	31.1
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	16,807,957.06	30,736,736.80	13,928,779.74-	45.3-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	878,113.38	549,917.11-	1,428,030.49	259.7-
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	314,683.42-	33,141.10-	281,542.32-	849.5
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	22,712,099.55-	18,889,433.16-	3,822,666.39-	20.2
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	4,528,212.66-	4,544,500.46-	16,287.80	.4-
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	45,661,431.77-	125,764,747.64-	80,103,315.87	63.7-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	53,401,081.39-	54,854,832.28-	1,453,750.89	2.7-
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	353,576,552.11-	371,856,035.11-	18,279,483.00	4.9-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,335,320.86-	8,534,633.57-	199,312.71	2.3-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	548,992,457.06-	502,243,221.06-	46,749,236.00-	9.3
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	310,248,896.59-	283,773,726.59-	26,475,170.00-	9.3
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,994,550.95-	4,268,411.95-	273,861.00	6.4-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	207,287,784.07-	199,515,065.14-	7,772,718.93-	3.9
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	47,000,837.07	47,373,410.26	372,573.19-	.8-
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,438,835,805.96-	1,377,672,515.44-	61,163,290.52-	4.4
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	53,867,129.98	50,275,997.17	3,591,132.81	7.1
	Total Total Liabilities	1,430,630,107.75-	1,453,161,265.91-	22,531,158.16	1.6-
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,022,232,321.91-	4,648,801,673.75-	373,430,648.16-	8.0

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:13

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 7 Ending July 31, 2020

USD

Page 1

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,146,437,410.35	4,754,159,575.78	392,277,834.57	8.3
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	2,037,769.27-	3,103,637.08-	1,065,867.81	34.3-
	Total Utility Plant	5,144,399,641.08	4,751,055,938.70	393,343,702.38	8.3
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,083,893,928.80-	1,008,258,253.59-	75,635,675.21-	7.5
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,060,505,712.28	3,742,797,685.11	317,708,027.17	8.5
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	102,323,277.11	133,346,927.12	31,023,650.01-	23.3-
	Total Net Plant	4,162,828,989.39	3,876,144,612.23	286,684,377.16	7.4
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	24,140,419.13	2,126,575.17	22,013,843.96	1035.2
	Total Other Property and Inves	24,140,419.13	2,126,575.17	22,013,843.96	1035.2
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	888,789.66	638,609.67	250,179.99	39.2
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	48,288,912.42	38,134,627.28	10,154,285.14	26.6
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	1,193,484.04	651,684.16	541,799.88	83.1
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	6,386,895.56-	4,481,251.52-	1,905,644.04-	42.5
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	0.00	28,338,136.02-	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	2,611,765.87-	4,706,999.24	7,318,765.11-	155.5-
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	2,611,765.87-	4,706,999.24	7,318,765.11-	155.5-
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	30,949,901.89-	4,706,999.24	35,656,901.13-	757.5-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	8,047,562.26	7,414,335.35	633,226.91	8.5
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	27,109,642.35	25,482,057.13	1,627,585.22	6.4
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	222,828.20-	536,184.70	759,012.90-	141.6-
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	47,985,868.53	73,100,349.46	25,114,480.93-	34.4-
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	30,637.19	32,964.46	2,327.27-	7.1-
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:13

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 7 Ending July 31, 2020

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	919,478.87	1,418,583.95	499,105.08-	35.2-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,188,752.34	426,358.92	762,393.42	178.8
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	761,939,923.62	690,791,393.39	71,148,530.23	10.3
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	1,958,487.42	2,750,832.13	792,344.71-	28.8-
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	10,000.60-	352,026.17	362,026.77-	102.8-
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	31,825,728.51	20,581,832.29	11,243,896.22	54.6
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,586,694.84	8,801,974.44	215,279.60-	2.4-
	Total Non-Current Assets	806,439,702.19	725,155,965.75	81,283,736.44	11.2
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,041,394,979.24	4,676,527,502.61	364,867,476.63	7.8
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	119,594,900.90-	183,629,757.49-	64,034,856.59	34.9-
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,604,320,181.15-	1,509,937,563.90-	94,382,617.25-	6.3
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	90,821,818.37-	92,588,830.60-	1,767,012.23	1.9-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	50,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	5,000,000.00-	9.1-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	27,454,095.87-	21,934,912.39-	5,519,183.48-	25.2
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,672,595,095.39-	1,569,460,306.89-	103,134,788.50-	6.6
	Total Equity Capital	1,792,299,996.29-	1,753,200,064.38-	39,099,931.91-	2.2
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,814,746,948.49-	1,475,979,757.85-	338,767,190.64-	23.0
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,678,897.89	13,208,923.03	469,974.86	3.6
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,801,068,050.60-	1,462,770,834.82-	338,297,215.78-	23.1
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	31,723,703.08-	18,150,630.57-	13,573,072.51-	74.8
	Total Short-Term Debt	31,723,703.08-	18,150,630.57-	13,573,072.51-	74.8

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:13

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 7 Ending July 31, 2020

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,625,091,749.97-	3,234,121,529.77-	390,970,220.20-	12.1
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,447,899.89-	113,913,812.44-	102,465,912.55	90.0-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	19,158,156.93-	16,669,168.88-	2,488,988.05-	14.9
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	16,518,524.93	31,825,942.80	15,307,417.87-	48.1-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	920,901.53	34,596.89	886,304.64	2561.8
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	1,911,866.07	1,628,681.33	283,184.74	17.4
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	15,018,693.94-	12,975,107.43-	2,043,586.51-	15.8
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	5,193,760.94-	5,228,682.34-	34,921.40	.7-
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	31,467,219.17-	115,297,550.07-	83,830,330.90	72.7-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	53,503,013.80-	55,052,459.98-	1,549,446.18	2.8-
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	353,576,552.11-	371,856,035.11-	18,279,483.00	4.9-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,335,320.86-	8,534,633.57-	199,312.71	2.3-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	548,992,457.06-	502,243,221.06-	46,749,236.00-	9.3
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	310,248,896.59-	283,773,726.59-	26,475,170.00-	9.3
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,994,550.95-	4,268,411.95-	273,861.00	6.4-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	207,322,560.08-	199,520,483.96-	7,802,076.12-	3.9
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	46,963,234.97	47,568,192.63	604,957.66-	1.3-
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,439,010,116.48-	1,377,680,779.59-	61,329,336.89-	4.5
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	54,174,106.38	50,572,356.82	3,601,749.56	7.1
	Total Total Liabilities	1,416,303,229.27-	1,442,405,972.84-	26,102,743.57	1.8-
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,041,394,979.24-	4,676,527,502.61-	364,867,476.63-	7.8

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 02/16/21 Time 15:13	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 8 Ending August 31, 2020	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,181,740,802.00	4,776,987,262.42	404,753,539.58	8.5
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,949,050.24-	3,013,679.06-	1,064,628.82	35.3-
	Total Utility Plant	5,179,791,751.76	4,773,973,583.36	405,818,168.40	8.5
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,092,811,562.24-	1,014,818,837.70-	77,992,724.54-	7.7
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,086,980,189.52	3,759,154,745.66	327,825,443.86	8.7
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	105,598,676.38	135,599,608.71	30,000,932.33-	22.1-
	Total Net Plant	4,192,578,865.90	3,894,754,354.37	297,824,511.53	7.6
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	24,094,974.69	2,125,278.48	21,969,696.21	1033.7
	Total Other Property and Inves	24,094,974.69	2,125,278.48	21,969,696.21	1033.7
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	3,864,291.30	1,076,069.05	2,788,222.25	259.1
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	48,953,043.54	42,120,332.85	6,832,710.69	16.2
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	1,310,063.65	729,680.39	580,383.26	79.5
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	6,859,090.15-	4,430,850.26-	2,428,239.89-	54.8
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	0.00	28,338,136.02-	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	6,253,963.46	3,328,041.03	2,925,922.43	87.9
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	6,253,963.46	3,328,041.03	2,925,922.43	87.9
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	22,084,172.56-	3,328,041.03	25,412,213.59-	763.6-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	7,975,340.41	8,688,243.25	712,902.84-	8.2-
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	27,330,480.69	25,207,302.17	2,123,178.52	8.4
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	225,841.00	159,761.64	66,079.36	41.4
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	60,732,901.33	76,895,683.57	16,162,782.24-	21.0-
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	20,541.46	21,270.37	728.91-	3.4-
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:13

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 8 Ending August 31, 2020

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	877,886.78	1,376,991.86	499,105.08-	36.2-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,242,499.98	301,239.23	941,260.75	312.5
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	761,916,849.78	691,636,295.27	70,280,554.51	10.2
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	2,201,276.24	2,097,285.14	103,991.10	5.0
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	63,057.44-	345,484.08	408,541.52-	118.3-
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	31,825,728.51	20,581,832.29	11,243,896.22	54.6
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,586,694.84	8,801,974.44	215,279.60-	2.4-
	Total Non-Current Assets	806,608,420.15	725,162,372.68	81,446,047.47	11.2
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,084,015,162.07	4,698,937,689.10	385,077,472.97	8.2
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	122,299,600.60-	179,053,612.44-	56,754,011.84	31.7-
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,604,320,181.15-	1,509,937,563.90-	94,382,617.25-	6.3
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	110,757,571.66-	113,395,061.05-	2,637,489.39	2.3-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	50,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	5,000,000.00-	9.1-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	27,879,187.77-	22,607,756.40-	5,271,431.37-	23.3
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,692,955,940.58-	1,590,939,381.35-	102,016,559.23-	6.4
	Total Equity Capital	1,815,365,541.18-	1,770,102,993.79-	45,262,547.39-	2.6
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,814,274,293.34-	1,475,488,720.82-	338,785,572.52-	23.0
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,651,364.01	13,151,884.76	499,479.25	3.8
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,800,622,929.33-	1,462,336,836.06-	338,286,093.27-	23.1
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	40,000,000.00-	23,597,282.61-	16,402,717.39-	69.5
	Total Short-Term Debt	40,000,000.00-	23,597,282.61-	16,402,717.39-	69.5

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:13

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 8 Ending August 31, 2020

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,655,988,470.51-	3,256,037,112.46-	399,951,358.05-	12.3
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,447,899.89-	113,913,812.44-	102,465,912.55	90.0-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	27,436,121.47-	17,101,242.98-	10,334,878.49-	60.4
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	16,288,228.09	32,943,828.80	16,655,600.71-	50.6-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	979,424.84	636,263.89	343,160.95	53.9
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	1,627,587.84	1,243,802.42	383,785.42	30.9
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	18,371,077.06-	14,746,677.49-	3,624,399.57-	24.6
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	6,624,872.28-	5,359,133.11-	1,265,739.17-	23.6
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	44,984,729.93-	116,296,970.91-	71,312,240.98	61.3-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	53,579,940.33-	55,070,009.98-	1,490,069.65	2.7-
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	353,576,552.11-	371,856,035.11-	18,279,483.00	4.9-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,335,320.86-	8,534,633.57-	199,312.71	2.3-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	548,992,457.06-	502,243,221.06-	46,749,236.00-	9.3
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	310,248,896.59-	283,773,726.59-	26,475,170.00-	9.3
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,994,550.95-	4,268,411.95-	273,861.00	6.4-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	207,338,044.23-	199,497,127.81-	7,840,916.42-	3.9
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	48,542,717.72	47,770,843.87	771,873.85	1.6
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,437,523,044.41-	1,377,472,322.20-	60,050,722.21-	4.4
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	54,481,082.78	50,868,716.47	3,612,366.31	7.1
	Total Total Liabilities	1,428,026,691.56-	1,442,900,576.64-	14,873,885.08	1.0-
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,084,015,162.07-	4,698,937,689.10-	385,077,472.97-	8.2
		=====	=====	=====	=====

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:15

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 9 Ending September 30, 2020

USD

Page 1

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,226,262,215.47	4,789,656,237.78	436,605,977.69	9.1
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,840,331.18-	2,924,960.00-	1,084,628.82	37.1-
	Total Utility Plant	5,224,421,884.29	4,786,731,277.78	437,690,606.51	9.1
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,127,181,502.23-	1,016,947,964.69-	110,233,537.54-	10.8
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,097,240,382.06	3,769,783,313.09	327,457,068.97	8.7
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	114,618,762.12	145,229,350.58	30,610,588.46-	21.1-
	Total Net Plant	4,211,859,144.18	3,915,012,663.67	296,846,480.51	7.6
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	24,049,530.34	2,123,981.79	21,925,548.55	1032.3
	Total Other Property and Inves	24,049,530.34	2,123,981.79	21,925,548.55	1032.3
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	728,572.78	63,654,919.35	62,926,346.57-	98.9-
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	47,209,240.56	44,321,094.54	2,888,146.02	6.5
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	1,210,693.47	652,466.03	558,227.44	85.6
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	9,036,796.33-	4,422,177.11-	4,614,619.22-	104.4
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	0.00	28,338,136.02-	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	7,397,248.70-	6,793,618.73	14,190,867.43-	208.9-
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	7,397,248.70-	6,793,618.73	14,190,867.43-	208.9-
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	35,735,384.72-	6,793,618.73	42,529,003.45-	626.0-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	7,981,194.39	7,723,817.41	257,376.98	3.3
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	25,153,046.94	22,287,196.91	2,865,850.03	12.9
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	4,007,190.30	3,413,232.81	593,957.49	17.4
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	41,534,860.84	144,441,272.12	102,906,411.28-	71.2-
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	10,445.73	9,576.28	869.45	9.1
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:15

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 9 Ending September 30, 2020

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	836,294.69	1,335,399.77	499,105.08-	37.4-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,242,499.98	409,657.18	832,842.80	203.3
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	779,485,958.81	715,445,199.74	64,040,759.07	9.0
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	2,575,004.69	2,133,412.04	441,592.65	20.7
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	124,040.86	350,377.21	226,336.35-	64.6-
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	34,303,750.80	20,581,832.29	13,721,918.51	66.7
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,571,188.32	8,745,549.90	174,361.58-	2.0-
	Total Non-Current Assets	827,149,183.88	749,011,004.41	78,138,179.47	10.4
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,104,592,719.24	4,810,588,921.99	294,003,797.25	6.1
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	116,133,643.40-	175,857,761.05-	59,724,117.65	34.0-
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,604,320,181.15-	1,509,937,563.90-	94,382,617.25-	6.3
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	122,021,898.13-	136,134,840.41-	14,112,942.28	10.4-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	50,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	50,000,000.00-	50.0-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	28,160,822.69-	22,327,224.77-	5,833,597.92-	26.1
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,704,501,901.97-	1,568,398,629.08-	136,103,272.89-	8.7
	Total Equity Capital	1,820,745,545.37-	1,744,366,390.13-	76,379,155.24-	4.4
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,808,506,601.14-	1,594,201,858.04-	214,304,743.10-	13.4
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,597,847.15	13,397,825.82	200,021.33	1.5
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,794,908,753.99-	1,580,804,032.22-	214,104,721.77-	13.5
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	47,185,433.82-	10,000,000.00-	37,185,433.82-	371.9
	Total Short-Term Debt	47,185,433.82-	10,000,000.00-	37,185,433.82-	371.9

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:15

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 9 Ending September 30, 2020

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,662,839,733.18-	3,335,170,422.35-	327,669,310.83-	9.8
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,418,348.62-	119,345,505.46-	107,927,156.84	90.4-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	16,297,374.55-	19,120,080.65-	2,822,706.10	14.8-
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	15,637,925.09	31,657,373.80	16,019,448.71-	50.6-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	2,104,752.84	619,902.11-	2,724,654.95	439.5-
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	46,814.05-	27,794.36-	19,019.69-	68.4
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	22,497,565.01-	17,523,894.87-	4,973,670.14-	28.4
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	6,667,632.66-	5,230,035.20-	1,437,597.46-	27.5
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	39,185,056.96-	130,209,838.85-	91,024,781.89	69.9-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	58,934,635.40-	57,541,267.84-	1,393,367.56-	2.4
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	351,282,671.11-	365,998,996.11-	14,716,325.00	4.0-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,323,385.44-	8,528,142.08-	204,756.64	2.4-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	562,315,052.06-	516,246,594.06-	46,068,458.00-	8.9
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	317,915,594.59-	292,580,746.59-	25,334,848.00-	8.7
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,931,197.95-	4,185,563.95-	254,366.00	6.1-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	208,610,372.21-	199,549,054.50-	9,061,317.71-	4.5
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	53,956,920.48	48,256,628.22	5,700,292.26	11.8
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,457,355,988.28-	1,396,373,736.91-	60,982,251.37-	4.4
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	54,788,059.18	51,165,076.12	3,622,983.06	7.1
	Total Total Liabilities	1,441,752,986.06-	1,475,418,499.64-	33,665,513.58	2.3-
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,104,592,719.24-	4,810,588,921.99-	294,003,797.25-	6.1
		=====	=====	=====	=====

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 02/16/21 Time 15:15	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 10 Ending October 31, 2020	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,240,554,382.48	4,817,649,271.82	422,905,110.66	8.8
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,751,878.76-	2,836,240.90-	1,084,362.14	38.2-
	Total Utility Plant	5,238,802,503.72	4,814,813,030.92	423,989,472.80	8.8
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,136,141,938.82-	1,023,791,962.56-	112,349,976.26-	11.0
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,102,660,564.90	3,791,021,068.36	311,639,496.54	8.2
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	132,270,173.42	144,138,074.99	11,867,901.57-	8.2-
	Total Net Plant	4,234,930,738.32	3,935,159,143.35	299,771,594.97	7.6
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	24,004,088.48	2,122,685.07	21,881,403.41	1030.8
	Total Other Property and Inves	24,004,088.48	2,122,685.07	21,881,403.41	1030.8
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	808,240.04	1,388,609.03	580,368.99-	41.8-
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	48,682,834.39	38,811,892.93	9,870,941.46	25.4
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	1,291,505.79	737,665.90	553,839.89	75.1
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	9,704,950.80-	4,531,602.44-	5,173,348.36-	114.2
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	0.00	28,338,136.02-	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	5,335,179.24	5,856,376.45	521,197.21-	8.9-
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	5,335,179.24	5,856,376.45	521,197.21-	8.9-
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	23,002,956.78-	5,856,376.45	28,859,333.23-	492.8-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	7,362,604.99	8,387,710.78	1,025,105.79-	12.2-
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	25,953,537.21	24,912,857.84	1,040,679.37	4.2
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	2,597,956.51	1,929,245.43	668,711.08	34.7
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	54,005,874.80	77,509,859.37	23,503,984.57-	30.3-
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	350.00	0.00	350.00	
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:15

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 10 Ending October 31, 2020

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	794,702.60	1,293,807.68	499,105.08-	38.6-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,310,090.84	415,978.43	894,112.41	214.9
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	780,300,884.27	715,743,673.70	64,557,210.57	9.0
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	1,985,431.38	2,327,728.34	342,296.96-	14.7-
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	155,285.64-	337,151.29	492,436.93-	146.1-
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	34,303,750.80	20,581,832.29	13,721,918.51	66.7
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,571,188.32	8,745,549.90	174,361.58-	2.0-
	Total Non-Current Assets	827,111,112.57	749,445,721.63	77,665,390.94	10.4
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,140,051,814.17	4,764,237,409.42	375,814,404.75	7.9
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	123,637,308.41-	169,201,126.61-	45,563,818.20	26.9-
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,604,320,181.15-	1,509,937,563.90-	94,382,617.25-	6.3
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	138,044,916.65-	154,243,459.59-	16,198,542.94	10.5-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	50,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	50,000,000.00-	50.0-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	28,592,677.60-	22,904,445.27-	5,688,232.33-	24.8
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,720,956,775.40-	1,587,084,468.76-	133,872,306.64-	8.4
	Total Equity Capital	1,844,704,083.81-	1,756,395,595.37-	88,308,488.44-	5.0
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,808,031,999.21-	1,535,739,977.45-	272,292,021.76-	17.7
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,576,584.38	13,360,838.61	215,745.77	1.6
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,794,455,414.83-	1,522,379,138.84-	272,076,275.99-	17.9
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	54,668,541.73-	10,000,000.00-	44,668,541.73-	446.7
	Total Short-Term Debt	54,668,541.73-	10,000,000.00-	44,668,541.73-	446.7

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:15

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 10 Ending October 31, 2020

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,693,828,040.37-	3,288,774,734.21-	405,053,306.16-	12.3
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,418,348.62-	119,345,505.46-	107,927,156.84	90.4-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	21,628,626.59-	17,589,938.62-	4,038,687.97-	23.0
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	15,441,223.62	32,630,593.80	17,189,370.18-	52.7-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	2,146,428.79	95,582.11-	2,242,010.90	2345.6-
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	835,016.64	788,290.36	46,726.28	5.9
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	21,331,698.86-	20,811,163.63-	520,535.23-	2.5
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	6,228,032.95-	4,992,068.18-	1,235,964.77-	24.8
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	42,184,037.97-	129,415,373.84-	87,231,335.87	67.4-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	59,865,272.68-	57,518,516.51-	2,346,756.17-	4.1
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	351,282,671.11-	365,998,996.11-	14,716,325.00	4.0-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,323,385.44-	8,528,142.08-	204,756.64	2.4-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	562,315,052.06-	516,246,594.06-	46,068,458.00-	8.9
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	317,915,594.59-	292,580,746.59-	25,334,848.00-	8.7
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,931,197.95-	4,185,563.95-	254,366.00	6.1-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	208,545,828.20-	199,562,284.50-	8,983,543.70-	4.5
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	53,041,275.56	47,111,648.65	5,929,626.91	12.6
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,459,137,726.47-	1,397,509,195.15-	61,628,531.32-	4.4
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	55,097,990.64	51,461,893.78	3,636,096.86	7.1
	Total Total Liabilities	1,446,223,773.80-	1,475,462,675.21-	29,238,901.41	2.0-
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,140,051,814.17-	4,764,237,409.42-	375,814,404.75-	7.9
		=====	=====	=====	=====

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:15

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 11 Ending November 30, 2020

USD

Page 1

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,277,187,479.52	4,851,522,428.44	425,665,051.08	8.8
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,663,426.42-	2,747,521.83-	1,084,095.41	39.5-
	Total Utility Plant	5,275,524,053.10	4,848,774,906.61	426,749,146.49	8.8
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,143,321,626.88-	1,031,397,874.14-	111,923,752.74-	10.9
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,132,202,426.22	3,817,377,032.47	314,825,393.75	8.2
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	120,767,205.73	137,868,226.29	17,101,020.56-	12.4-
	Total Net Plant	4,252,969,631.95	3,955,245,258.76	297,724,373.19	7.5
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,958,648.77	2,121,388.34	21,837,260.43	1029.4
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,958,648.77	2,121,388.34	21,837,260.43	1029.4
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	145,486,983.13	526,924.10	144,960,059.03	27510.6
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	48,957,829.83	43,105,619.65	5,852,210.18	13.6
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	1,381,178.45	662,162.62	719,015.83	108.6
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	10,433,739.20-	4,516,372.24-	5,917,366.96-	131.0
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	0.00	28,338,136.02-	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	5,998,938.63	367,320.95	5,631,617.68	1533.2
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	5,998,938.63	367,320.95	5,631,617.68	1533.2
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	22,339,197.39-	367,320.95	22,706,518.34-	6181.7-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	6,945,330.65	8,866,666.17	1,921,335.52-	21.7-
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	24,995,751.83	22,529,785.44	2,465,966.39	10.9
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	2,054,812.75	1,569,760.01	485,052.74	30.9
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	197,066,053.50	73,128,970.15	123,937,083.35	169.5
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	995.73-	111,053.03	112,048.76-	100.9-
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:15

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 11 Ending November 30, 2020

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	761,875.51	1,252,215.59	490,340.08-	39.2-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,326,515.86	416,184.53	910,331.33	218.7
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	780,412,647.95	715,999,909.03	64,412,738.92	9.0
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	1,965,432.06	2,371,108.95	405,676.89-	17.1-
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	155,577.48-	345,415.10	500,992.58-	145.0-
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	34,303,750.80	20,581,832.29	13,721,918.51	66.7
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,571,188.32	8,745,549.90	174,361.58-	2.0-
	Total Non-Current Assets	827,184,837.29	749,823,268.42	77,361,568.87	10.3
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,301,179,171.51	4,780,318,885.67	520,860,285.84	10.9
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	138,407,328.57-	163,485,007.25-	25,077,678.68	15.3-
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,604,320,181.15-	1,509,937,563.90-	94,382,617.25-	6.3
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	150,045,554.68-	168,778,331.32-	18,732,776.64	11.1-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	50,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	50,000,000.00-	50.0-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	28,959,112.87-	23,606,901.68-	5,352,211.19-	22.7
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,733,323,848.70-	1,602,321,796.90-	131,002,051.80-	8.2
	Total Equity Capital	1,871,841,177.27-	1,765,916,804.15-	105,924,373.12-	6.0
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,957,056,510.38-	1,535,277,031.63-	421,779,478.75-	27.5
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,821,985.96	13,316,267.35	505,718.61	3.8
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,943,234,524.42-	1,521,960,764.28-	421,273,760.14-	27.7
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	30,000,000.00-	13,277,869.96-	16,722,130.04-	125.9
	Total Short-Term Debt	30,000,000.00-	13,277,869.96-	16,722,130.04-	125.9

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:15

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 11 Ending November 30, 2020

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,845,075,701.69-	3,301,155,438.39-	543,920,263.30-	16.5
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,418,348.62-	119,345,505.46-	107,927,156.84	90.4-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	24,012,590.22-	19,214,127.81-	4,798,462.41-	25.0
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	15,288,016.05	33,470,773.80	18,182,757.75-	54.3-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	2,174,929.70	613,659.89	1,561,269.81	254.4
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	497,564.59	409,719.60	87,844.99	21.4
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	27,063,320.80-	21,977,961.51-	5,085,359.29-	23.1
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	6,786,614.17-	5,752,470.06-	1,034,144.11-	18.0
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	51,320,363.47-	131,795,911.55-	80,475,548.08	61.1-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	60,001,873.71-	57,846,382.57-	2,155,491.14-	3.7
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	351,282,671.11-	365,998,996.11-	14,716,325.00	4.0-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,323,385.44-	8,528,142.08-	204,756.64	2.4-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	562,315,052.06-	516,246,594.06-	46,068,458.00-	8.9
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	317,915,594.59-	292,580,746.59-	25,334,848.00-	8.7
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,931,197.95-	4,185,563.95-	254,366.00	6.1-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	208,545,828.20-	199,562,284.50-	8,983,543.70-	4.5
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	52,124,574.61	45,822,462.69	6,302,111.92	13.8
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,460,191,028.45-	1,399,126,247.17-	61,064,781.28-	4.4
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	55,407,922.10	51,758,711.44	3,649,210.66	7.1
	Total Total Liabilities	1,456,103,469.82-	1,479,163,447.28-	23,059,977.46	1.6-
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,301,179,171.51-	4,780,318,885.67-	520,860,285.84-	10.9

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 02/16/21 Time 15:16	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 12 Ending December 31, 2020	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.	Consolidated		
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,357,593,384.62	4,964,463,947.12	393,129,437.50	7.9
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,574,974.04-	2,658,802.74-	1,083,828.70	40.8-
	Total Utility Plant	5,356,018,410.58	4,961,805,144.38	394,213,266.20	7.9
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,146,869,097.07-	1,031,885,366.34-	114,983,730.73-	11.1
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,209,149,313.51	3,929,919,778.04	279,229,535.47	7.1
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	116,176,935.63	117,792,514.27	1,615,578.64-	1.4-
	Total Net Plant	4,325,326,249.14	4,047,712,292.31	277,613,956.83	6.9
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,913,209.02	24,181,824.44	268,615.42-	1.1-
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,913,209.02	24,181,824.44	268,615.42-	1.1-
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	5,765,397.76	627,081.23	5,138,316.53	819.4
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	50,834,751.37	40,536,355.21	10,298,396.16	25.4
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	940,744.58	687,477.95	253,266.63	36.8
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	10,799,644.79-	4,750,003.97-	6,049,640.82-	127.4
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	28,338,136.02-	0.00	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	16,390,764.52-	2,729,799.38-	13,660,965.14-	500.4
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	16,390,764.52-	2,729,799.38-	13,660,965.14-	500.4
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	44,728,900.54-	31,067,935.40-	13,660,965.14-	44.0
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	6,695,112.19	7,924,584.39	1,229,472.20-	15.5-
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	25,178,064.50	22,287,199.04	2,890,865.46	13.0
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	4,548,811.72	1,365,229.77	3,183,581.95	233.2
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	38,451,440.24	37,627,091.67	824,348.57	2.2
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	120,824.27	105,062.30	15,761.97	15.0
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:16

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 12 Ending December 31, 2020

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	746,842.42	1,210,623.50	463,781.08-	38.3-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,468,769.64	827,739.04	641,030.60	77.4
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	797,388,771.04	735,100,662.80	62,288,108.24	8.5
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	2,398,642.86	2,468,642.52	69,999.66-	2.8-
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	155,577.48-	154,592.27-	985.21-	.6
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	35,929,646.18	26,015,875.01	9,913,771.17	38.1
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,555,673.85	8,735,304.50	179,630.65-	2.1-
	Total Non-Current Assets	846,453,592.78	774,309,317.40	72,144,275.38	9.3
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,234,144,491.18	4,883,830,525.82	350,313,965.36	7.2
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	162,471,884.72-	163,200,404.75-	728,520.03	.4-
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,604,320,181.15-	1,509,937,563.90-	94,382,617.25-	6.3
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	164,844,604.54-	178,919,303.48-	14,074,698.94	7.9-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	50,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	50,000,000.00-	50.0-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	30,105,492.78-	22,943,820.51-	7,161,672.27-	31.2
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,749,269,278.47-	1,611,799,687.89-	137,469,590.58-	8.5
	Total Equity Capital	1,911,851,163.19-	1,775,110,092.64-	136,741,070.55-	7.7
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,815,767,759.02-	1,643,026,692.85-	172,741,066.17-	10.5
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,763,103.53	13,578,341.57	184,761.96	1.4
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,802,004,655.49-	1,629,448,351.28-	172,556,304.21-	10.6
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	49,197,904.46-	25,724,392.28-	23,473,512.18-	91.3
	Total Short-Term Debt	49,197,904.46-	25,724,392.28-	23,473,512.18-	91.3

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 02/16/21
Time 15:16

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 12 Ending December 31, 2020

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2020

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,763,053,723.14-	3,430,282,836.20-	332,770,886.94-	9.7
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,345,509.72-	61,446,830.50-	50,101,320.78	81.5-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	31,748,852.23-	25,599,725.48-	6,149,126.75-	24.0
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	9,362,731.05	24,269,009.80	14,906,278.75-	61.4-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	235,048.70	575,733.11-	810,781.81	140.8-
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	90,598.32-	66,470.09-	24,128.23-	36.3
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	19,837,786.89-	19,677,672.24-	160,114.65-	.8
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	6,055,617.75-	6,607,768.09-	552,150.34	8.4-
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	59,480,585.16-	89,705,189.71-	30,224,604.55	33.7-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	55,058,617.28-	50,548,819.40-	4,509,797.88-	8.9
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	347,775,722.11-	364,480,197.11-	16,704,475.00	4.6-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,314,610.74-	8,522,188.59-	207,577.85	2.4-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	572,577,718.06-	530,414,678.06-	42,163,040.00-	7.9
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	319,833,144.59-	298,121,663.59-	21,711,481.00-	7.3
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,867,844.95-	4,121,257.95-	253,413.00	6.1-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	211,840,077.43-	205,886,303.54-	5,953,773.89-	2.9
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	51,939,698.72	46,197,079.23	5,742,619.49	12.4
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,467,328,036.44-	1,415,898,029.01-	51,430,007.43-	3.6
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	55,717,853.56	52,055,529.10	3,662,324.46	7.0
	Total Total Liabilities	1,471,090,768.04-	1,453,547,689.62-	17,543,078.42-	1.2
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,234,144,491.18-	4,883,830,525.82-	350,313,965.36-	7.2

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 06/09/21 Time 12:14	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 1 Ending January 31, 2021	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,364,662,213.07	4,979,501,479.43	385,160,733.64	7.7
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,486,521.64-	2,570,083.65-	1,083,562.01	42.2-
	Total Utility Plant	5,363,175,691.43	4,976,931,395.78	386,244,295.65	7.8
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,156,026,861.86-	1,039,845,483.79-	116,181,378.07-	11.2
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,207,148,829.57	3,937,085,911.99	270,062,917.58	6.9
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	121,533,877.94	113,714,341.96	7,819,535.98	6.9
	Total Net Plant	4,328,682,707.51	4,050,800,253.95	277,882,453.56	6.9
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,914,657.19	24,135,746.24	221,089.05-	.9-
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,914,657.19	24,135,746.24	221,089.05-	.9-
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	9,327,214.92	2,385,229.07	6,941,985.85	291.0
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	54,891,761.55	37,780,008.67	17,111,752.88	45.3
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	5,939,044.62	862,516.92	5,076,527.70	588.6
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	11,441,801.30-	4,748,601.46-	6,693,199.84-	141.0
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	28,338,136.02-	0.00	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	1,431,717.33	6,899,748.64	5,468,031.31-	79.2-
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	1,431,717.33	6,899,748.64	5,468,031.31-	79.2-
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	26,906,418.69-	21,438,387.38-	5,468,031.31-	25.5
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	7,656,145.90	7,692,798.12	36,652.22-	.5-
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	24,432,101.84	23,480,135.58	951,966.26	4.1
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	4,959,982.85	1,469,971.19	3,490,011.66	237.4
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	68,875,135.14	47,500,774.16	21,374,360.98	45.0
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	99,680.02	91,211.57	8,468.45	9.3
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 06/09/21
Time 12:14

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 1 Ending January 31, 2021

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	719,238.33	1,169,031.41	449,793.08-	38.5-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,473,790.31	1,103,332.68	370,457.63	33.6
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	797,426,729.97	735,354,249.50	62,072,480.47	8.4
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	2,366,334.65	2,320,486.78	45,847.87	2.0
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	155,869.67-	154,765.61-	1,104.06-	.7
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	34,303,750.80	26,015,875.01	8,287,875.79	31.9
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,555,673.85	8,735,304.50	179,630.65-	2.1-
	Total Non-Current Assets	844,789,328.26	774,634,725.84	70,154,602.42	9.1
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,266,261,828.10	4,897,071,500.19	369,190,327.91	7.5
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	178,934,316.57-	166,075,344.70-	12,858,971.87-	7.7
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,791,789,771.73-	1,604,320,181.15-	187,469,590.58-	11.7
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	8,146,745.64	1,286,993.73	6,859,751.91	533.0
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	50,000,000.00	0.00	50,000,000.00	
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	30,666,344.95-	24,080,037.26-	6,586,307.69-	27.4
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,764,308,371.04-	1,627,112,224.68-	137,196,146.36-	8.4
	Total Equity Capital	1,943,352,687.61-	1,793,297,569.38-	150,055,118.23-	8.4
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,815,301,833.89-	1,642,561,608.50-	172,740,225.39-	10.5
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,727,604.29	13,543,811.00	183,793.29	1.4
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,801,574,229.60-	1,629,017,797.50-	172,556,432.10-	10.6
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	70,000,000.00-	40,000,000.00-	30,000,000.00-	75.0
	Total Short-Term Debt	70,000,000.00-	40,000,000.00-	30,000,000.00-	75.0

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 06/09/21
Time 12:14

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 1 Ending January 31, 2021

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,814,926,917.21-	3,462,315,366.88-	352,611,550.33-	10.2
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,345,509.72-	61,446,830.50-	50,101,320.78	81.5-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	15,946,382.19-	12,528,006.74-	3,418,375.45-	27.3
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	9,165,169.70	24,088,659.93	14,923,490.23-	62.0-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	263,796.93	229,896.67-	493,693.60	214.7-
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	298,279.80-	326,407.14-	28,127.34	8.6-
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	15,002,135.81-	13,723,088.87-	1,279,046.94-	9.3
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	7,291,702.22-	6,697,169.94-	594,532.28-	8.9
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	40,455,043.11-	70,862,739.93-	30,407,696.82	42.9-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	55,041,785.28-	50,171,006.28-	4,870,779.00-	9.7
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	347,775,722.11-	364,480,197.11-	16,704,475.00	4.6-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,314,610.74-	8,522,188.59-	207,577.85	2.4-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	572,577,718.06-	530,414,678.06-	42,163,040.00-	7.9
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	319,833,144.59-	298,121,663.59-	21,711,481.00-	7.3
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,867,844.95-	4,121,257.95-	253,413.00	6.1-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	212,114,632.42-	205,982,379.84-	6,132,252.58-	3.0
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	52,616,820.91	45,565,271.15	7,051,549.76	15.5
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,466,908,637.24-	1,416,248,100.27-	50,660,536.97-	3.6
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	56,028,769.46	52,354,706.89	3,674,062.57	7.0
	Total Total Liabilities	1,451,334,910.89-	1,434,756,133.31-	16,578,777.58-	1.2
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,266,261,828.10-	4,897,071,500.19-	369,190,327.91-	7.5

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 06/09/21 Time 12:17	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 2 Ending February 28, 2021	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,370,244,908.52	4,984,577,519.84	385,667,388.68	7.7
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,398,069.30-	2,481,364.55-	1,083,295.25	43.7-
	Total Utility Plant	5,368,846,839.22	4,982,096,155.29	386,750,683.93	7.8
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,165,223,047.95-	1,048,228,717.23-	116,994,330.72-	11.2
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,203,623,791.27	3,933,867,438.06	269,756,353.21	6.9
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	131,613,755.82	125,767,531.52	5,846,224.30	4.6
	Total Net Plant	4,335,237,547.09	4,059,634,969.58	275,602,577.51	6.8
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,909,906.24	24,089,668.06	179,761.82-	.7-
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,909,906.24	24,089,668.06	179,761.82-	.7-
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	785,669.98	673,564.16	112,105.82	16.6
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	54,401,415.36	40,815,998.32	13,585,417.04	33.3
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	938,924.56	534,559.49	404,365.07	75.6
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	12,010,015.63-	4,830,460.72-	7,179,554.91-	148.6
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	28,338,136.02-	0.00	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	14,568,721.11	11,558,915.07	3,009,806.04	26.0
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	14,568,721.11	11,558,915.07	3,009,806.04	26.0
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	13,769,414.91-	16,779,220.95-	3,009,806.04	17.9-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	7,705,033.11	8,138,545.47	433,512.36-	5.3-
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	22,639,864.90	21,468,896.78	1,170,968.12	5.5
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	4,629,540.86	1,127,260.87	3,502,279.99	310.7
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	65,338,121.68	51,166,246.87	14,171,874.81	27.7
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	87,373.84	81,115.84	6,258.00	7.7
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 06/09/21
Time 12:17

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 2 Ending February 28, 2021

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	703,196.24	1,127,439.32	424,243.08-	37.6-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,574,786.93	1,003,652.88	571,134.05	56.9
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	797,819,624.54	735,808,931.88	62,010,692.66	8.4
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	1,845,714.30	1,902,416.34	56,702.04-	3.0-
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	155,869.67-	154,822.70-	1,046.97-	.7
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	34,303,750.80	26,275,706.01	8,028,044.79	30.6
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,555,673.85	8,735,304.50	179,630.65-	2.1-
	Total Non-Current Assets	844,734,250.83	774,779,744.07	69,954,506.76	9.0
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,269,219,825.84	4,909,670,628.58	359,549,197.26	7.3
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	177,600,913.63-	159,237,222.52-	18,363,691.11-	11.5
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,741,789,771.73-	1,604,320,181.15-	137,469,590.58-	8.6
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	3,090,867.80-	10,225,054.36-	7,134,186.56	69.8-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	31,082,191.59-	25,207,817.97-	5,874,373.62-	23.3
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,775,961,831.12-	1,639,752,053.48-	136,209,777.64-	8.3
	Total Equity Capital	1,953,672,744.75-	1,799,099,276.00-	154,573,468.75-	8.6
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,814,879,014.17-	1,642,095,450.84-	172,783,563.33-	10.5
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,678,763.06	13,488,037.68	190,725.38	1.4
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,801,200,251.11-	1,628,607,413.16-	172,592,837.95-	10.6
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	60,000,000.00-	41,871,835.89-	18,128,164.11-	43.3
	Total Short-Term Debt	60,000,000.00-	41,871,835.89-	18,128,164.11-	43.3
	Total Total Capitalization	3,814,872,995.86-	3,469,578,525.05-	345,294,470.81-	10.0

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 06/09/21
Time 12:17

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 2 Ending February 28, 2021

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,345,509.72-	61,446,830.50-	50,101,320.78	81.5-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	14,695,491.73-	12,868,021.51-	1,827,470.22-	14.2
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	9,013,411.26	23,934,059.93	14,920,648.67-	62.3-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	286,770.62	103,473.33	183,297.29	177.1
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	659,775.39-	676,794.42-	17,019.03	2.5-
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	17,162,258.63-	16,848,154.90-	314,103.73-	1.9
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	7,943,300.28-	7,584,724.24-	358,576.04-	4.7
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	42,506,153.87-	75,386,992.31-	32,880,838.44	43.6-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	55,542,543.43-	50,196,499.32-	5,346,044.11-	10.7
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	347,775,722.11-	364,480,197.11-	16,704,475.00	4.6-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,314,610.74-	8,522,188.59-	207,577.85	2.4-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	572,577,718.06-	530,414,678.06-	42,163,040.00-	7.9
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	319,833,144.59-	298,121,663.59-	21,711,481.00-	7.3
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,867,844.95-	4,121,257.95-	253,413.00	6.1-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	212,249,831.34-	206,429,001.26-	5,820,830.08-	2.8
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	51,981,053.75	44,926,489.98	7,054,563.77	15.7
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,468,180,361.47-	1,417,358,995.90-	50,821,365.57-	3.6
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	56,339,685.36	52,653,884.68	3,685,800.68	7.0
	Total Total Liabilities	1,454,346,829.98-	1,440,092,103.53-	14,254,726.45-	1.0
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,269,219,825.84-	4,909,670,628.58-	359,549,197.26-	7.3
		=====	=====	=====	=====

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 06/09/21 Time 12:19	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 3 Ending March 31, 2021	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,418,846,063.36	5,070,508,973.26	348,337,090.10	6.9
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,296,616.87-	2,392,645.51-	1,096,028.64	45.8-
	Total Utility Plant	5,417,549,446.49	5,068,116,327.75	349,433,118.74	6.9
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,197,008,000.78-	1,062,623,744.73-	134,384,256.05-	12.6
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,220,541,445.71	4,005,492,583.02	215,048,862.69	5.4
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	128,207,001.64	67,157,842.24	61,049,159.40	90.9
	Total Net Plant	4,348,748,447.35	4,072,650,425.26	276,098,022.09	6.8
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,864,225.71	24,043,589.77	179,364.06-	.7-
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,864,225.71	24,043,589.77	179,364.06-	.7-
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	868,074.57	488,901.44	379,173.13	77.6
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	45,123,884.67	38,246,927.80	6,876,956.87	18.0
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	688,293.48	859,708.72	171,415.24-	19.9-
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	11,957,090.10-	4,927,788.51-	7,029,301.59-	142.6
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	28,338,136.02-	0.00	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	14,572,296.54	8,419,924.09	6,152,372.45	73.1
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	14,572,296.54	8,419,924.09	6,152,372.45	73.1
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	13,765,839.48-	19,918,211.93-	6,152,372.45	30.9-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	8,452,882.51	7,668,103.68	784,778.83	10.2
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	25,778,411.19	23,504,641.15	2,273,770.04	9.7
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	4,216,596.37	1,054,102.07	3,162,494.30	300.0
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	59,422,316.66	46,993,487.87	12,428,828.79	26.4
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	75,067.66	71,020.11	4,047.55	5.7
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 06/09/21
Time 12:19

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 3 Ending March 31, 2021

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	679,847.15	1,085,847.23	406,000.08-	37.4-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,612,424.61	1,037,415.13	575,009.48	55.4
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	810,384,939.24	748,089,610.50	62,295,328.74	8.3
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	1,953,295.81	1,516,345.66	436,950.15	28.8
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	156,455.08-	154,822.70-	1,632.38-	1.1
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	34,303,750.80	31,825,728.51	2,478,022.29	7.8
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,392,588.61	8,604,093.30	211,504.69-	2.5-
	Total Non-Current Assets	857,245,458.80	792,075,237.74	65,170,221.06	8.2
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,289,280,448.52	4,935,762,740.64	353,517,707.88	7.2
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	163,111,092.94-	147,722,601.11-	15,388,491.83-	10.4
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,741,789,771.73-	1,604,320,181.15-	137,469,590.58-	8.6
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	21,244,925.51-	24,851,387.08-	3,606,461.57	14.5-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	31,716,525.36-	24,787,478.38-	6,929,046.98-	28.0
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,794,750,222.60-	1,653,958,046.61-	140,792,175.99-	8.5
	Total Equity Capital	1,957,971,315.54-	1,801,790,647.72-	156,180,667.82-	8.7
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,814,246,886.56-	1,641,623,933.49-	172,622,953.07-	10.5
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,633,780.42	13,430,860.62	202,919.80	1.5
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,800,613,106.14-	1,628,193,072.87-	172,420,033.27-	10.6
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	64,893,072.40-	42,505,057.86-	22,388,014.54-	52.7
	Total Short-Term Debt	64,893,072.40-	42,505,057.86-	22,388,014.54-	52.7
	Total Total Capitalization	3,823,477,494.08-	3,472,488,778.45-	350,988,715.63-	10.1

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 06/09/21
Time 12:19

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 3 Ending March 31, 2021

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,509,557.29-	61,451,114.09-	49,941,556.80	81.3-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	13,753,169.97-	18,366,664.91-	4,613,494.94	25.1-
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	9,455,326.26	21,096,466.93	11,641,140.67-	55.2-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	240,250.38-	628,781.67-	388,531.29	61.8-
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	1,140,539.27-	1,021,705.99-	118,833.28-	11.6
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	21,216,695.44-	22,145,995.07-	929,299.63	4.2-
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	5,186,816.55-	5,246,650.89-	59,834.34	1.1-
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	43,591,702.64-	87,764,445.69-	44,172,743.05	50.3-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	58,254,296.88-	52,571,145.18-	5,683,151.70-	10.8
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	347,548,127.11-	357,348,462.11-	9,800,335.00	2.7-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,131,967.78-	8,351,071.60-	219,103.82	2.6-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	584,343,029.06-	540,787,092.06-	43,555,937.00-	8.1
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	324,878,390.59-	303,676,776.59-	21,201,614.00-	7.0
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,804,491.95-	4,057,904.95-	253,413.00	6.2-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	212,447,484.59-	206,579,001.26-	5,868,483.33-	2.8
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	60,545,934.90	44,908,874.78	15,637,060.12	34.8
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,478,861,853.06-	1,428,462,578.97-	50,399,274.09-	3.5
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	56,650,601.26	52,953,062.47	3,697,538.79	7.0
	Total Total Liabilities	1,465,802,954.44-	1,463,273,962.19-	2,528,992.25-	.2
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,289,280,448.52-	4,935,762,740.64-	353,517,707.88-	7.2
		=====	=====	=====	=====

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 07/18/21 Time 13:45	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 4 Ending April 30, 2021	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,433,131,486.91	5,078,314,198.80	354,817,288.11	7.0
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,208,352.87-	2,303,926.37-	1,095,573.50	47.6-
	Total Utility Plant	5,431,923,134.04	5,076,010,272.43	355,912,861.61	7.0
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,206,089,584.01-	1,069,297,380.68-	136,792,203.33-	12.8
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,225,833,550.03	4,006,712,891.75	219,120,658.28	5.5
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	139,418,988.01	73,221,900.79	66,197,087.22	90.4
	Total Net Plant	4,365,252,538.04	4,079,934,792.54	285,317,745.50	7.0
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,818,545.24	23,997,511.62	178,966.38-	.7-
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,818,545.24	23,997,511.62	178,966.38-	.7-
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	8,559,547.46	522,226.74	8,037,320.72	1539.0
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	48,517,525.60	40,467,372.02	8,050,153.58	19.9
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	922,659.59	1,117,403.90	194,744.31-	17.4-
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	12,159,308.40-	5,413,531.36-	6,745,777.04-	124.6
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	28,338,136.02-	0.00	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	6,913,185.30	45,301,320.93-	52,214,506.23	115.3-
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	6,913,185.30	45,301,320.93-	52,214,506.23	115.3-
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	21,424,950.72-	73,639,456.95-	52,214,506.23	70.9-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	8,315,541.63	7,996,801.82	318,739.81	4.0
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	23,565,834.26	22,935,558.21	630,276.05	2.7
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	3,993,002.28	710,989.71	3,282,012.57	461.6
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	60,306,955.15	5,285,532.46-	65,592,487.61	1241.0-
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	62,761.48	60,924.38	1,837.10	3.0
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 07/18/21
Time 13:45

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 4 Ending April 30, 2021

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	641,867.06	1,044,255.14	402,388.08-	38.5-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,634,589.56	1,038,341.92	596,247.64	57.4
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	809,958,478.37	747,957,345.67	62,001,132.70	8.3
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	2,164,112.59	1,748,357.42	415,755.17	23.8
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	85,621.52	154,822.70-	240,444.22	155.3-
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	34,303,750.80	31,825,728.51	2,478,022.29	7.8
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,392,588.61	8,604,093.30	211,504.69-	2.5-
	Total Non-Current Assets	857,243,769.99	792,124,223.64	65,119,546.35	8.2
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,306,621,808.42	4,890,770,995.34	415,850,813.08	8.5
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	198,609,032.23-	139,379,343.90-	59,229,688.33-	42.5
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,741,789,771.73-	1,604,320,181.15-	137,469,590.58-	8.6
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	34,636,804.99-	37,533,248.94-	2,896,443.95	7.7-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	0.00	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00-	100.0-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	32,154,220.30-	25,363,005.26-	6,791,215.04-	26.8
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,808,579,797.02-	1,617,215,435.35-	191,364,361.67-	11.8
	Total Equity Capital	2,007,298,829.25-	1,756,704,779.25-	250,594,050.00-	14.3
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,813,778,297.24-	1,641,155,620.97-	172,622,676.27-	10.5
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,584,606.38	13,385,475.81	199,130.57	1.5
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,800,193,690.86-	1,627,770,145.16-	172,423,545.70-	10.6
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	30,000,000.00-	53,834,256.85-	23,834,256.85	44.3-
	Total Short-Term Debt	30,000,000.00-	53,834,256.85-	23,834,256.85	44.3-

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 07/18/21
Time 13:45

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 4 Ending April 30, 2021

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,837,492,520.11-	3,438,309,181.26-	399,183,338.85-	11.6
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,509,557.29-	61,451,114.09-	49,941,556.80	81.3-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	15,928,344.35-	13,048,812.15-	2,879,532.20-	22.1
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	8,409,848.04	20,898,876.30	12,489,028.26-	59.8-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	722,821.43-	661,313.65-	61,507.78-	9.3
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	1,449,339.29-	2,940,130.28	4,389,469.57-	149.3-
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	21,451,764.18-	20,225,472.85-	1,226,291.33-	6.1
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	5,107,444.95-	4,972,720.68-	134,724.27-	2.7
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	47,759,423.45-	76,520,426.84-	28,761,003.39	37.6-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	58,898,773.74-	52,068,229.76-	6,830,543.98-	13.1
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	347,548,127.11-	357,348,462.11-	9,800,335.00	2.7-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,131,967.78-	8,351,071.60-	219,103.82	2.6-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	584,343,029.06-	540,787,092.06-	43,555,937.00-	8.1
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	324,878,390.59-	303,676,776.59-	21,201,614.00-	7.0
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,804,491.95-	4,057,904.95-	253,413.00	6.2-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	212,557,288.00-	207,148,174.56-	5,409,113.44-	2.6
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	61,825,037.01	44,238,572.75	17,586,464.26	39.8
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,478,337,031.22-	1,429,199,138.88-	49,137,892.34-	3.4
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	56,967,166.36	53,257,751.64	3,709,414.72	7.0
	Total Total Liabilities	1,469,129,288.31-	1,452,461,814.08-	16,667,474.23-	1.1
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,306,621,808.42-	4,890,770,995.34-	415,850,813.08-	8.5

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 07/18/21 Time 13:47	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 5 Ending May 31, 2021	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,448,856,066.71	5,103,364,149.08	345,491,917.63	6.8
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,120,088.88-	2,215,207.38-	1,095,118.50	49.4-
	Total Utility Plant	5,447,735,977.83	5,101,148,941.70	346,587,036.13	6.8
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,214,766,089.91-	1,078,112,030.28-	136,654,059.63-	12.7
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,232,969,887.92	4,023,036,911.42	209,932,976.50	5.2
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	143,550,230.36	73,768,759.94	69,781,470.42	94.6
	Total Net Plant	4,376,520,118.28	4,096,805,671.36	279,714,446.92	6.8
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,772,865.54	23,952,621.96	179,756.42-	.8-
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,772,865.54	23,952,621.96	179,756.42-	.8-
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	9,898,802.70	19,428,906.20	9,530,103.50-	49.1-
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	50,621,896.74	42,413,608.16	8,208,288.58	19.4
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	1,224,675.39	1,029,469.55	195,205.84	19.0
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	11,353,858.39-	5,750,371.94-	5,603,486.45-	97.4
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	28,338,136.02-	0.00	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	9,106,440.88	60,334,251.04	51,227,810.16-	84.9-
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	9,106,440.88	60,334,251.04	51,227,810.16-	84.9-
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	19,231,695.14-	31,996,115.02	51,227,810.16-	160.1-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	9,098,629.14	7,589,392.25	1,509,236.89	19.9
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	25,934,128.18	24,717,812.32	1,216,315.86	4.9
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	3,825,684.39	627,740.54	3,197,943.85	509.4
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	70,035,366.46	122,069,775.55	52,034,409.09-	42.6-
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	50,455.30	60,924.38	10,469.08-	17.2-
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 07/18/21
Time 13:47

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 5 Ending May 31, 2021

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	616,093.97	1,002,663.05	386,569.08-	38.6-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,668,724.70	1,055,795.91	612,928.79	58.1
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	809,945,091.58	748,438,115.56	61,506,976.02	8.2
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	2,375,372.21	1,427,917.28	947,454.93	66.4
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	156,455.08-	154,822.70-	1,632.38-	1.1
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	34,303,750.80	31,825,728.51	2,478,022.29	7.8
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,392,588.61	8,604,093.30	211,504.69-	2.5-
	Total Non-Current Assets	857,195,622.09	792,260,415.29	64,935,206.80	8.2
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,327,523,972.37	5,035,088,484.16	292,435,488.21	5.8
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	191,765,762.84-	184,758,453.10-	7,007,309.74-	3.8
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,741,789,771.73-	1,604,320,181.15-	137,469,590.58-	8.6
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	52,227,347.41-	53,756,013.52-	1,528,666.11	2.8-
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	0.00	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00-	100.0-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	32,559,738.36-	25,910,844.78-	6,648,893.58-	25.7
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,826,575,857.50-	1,633,986,039.45-	192,589,818.05-	11.8
	Total Equity Capital	2,018,451,620.34-	1,818,854,492.55-	199,597,127.79-	11.0
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,813,308,624.16-	1,815,686,226.92-	2,377,602.76	.1-
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,535,432.34	13,432,674.82	102,757.52	.8
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,799,773,191.82-	1,802,253,552.10-	2,480,360.28	.1-
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	40,000,000.00-	50,000,000.00	90,000,000.00-	180.0-
	Total Short-Term Debt	40,000,000.00-	50,000,000.00	90,000,000.00-	180.0-

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 07/18/21
Time 13:47

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 5 Ending May 31, 2021

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,858,224,812.16-	3,571,108,044.65-	287,116,767.51-	8.0
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,509,557.29-	61,451,114.09-	49,941,556.80	81.3-
AP	AP				
	Total AP	14,371,466.26-	19,726,713.85-	5,355,247.59	27.1-
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	7,064,938.51	20,648,924.06	13,583,985.55-	65.8-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	1,353,988.89-	708,791.62-	645,197.27-	91.0
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	3,023,486.36	2,703,885.09	319,601.27	11.8
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	25,198,751.75-	23,517,972.54-	1,680,779.21-	7.1
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	6,163,916.63-	5,690,988.88-	472,927.75-	8.3
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	48,509,255.95-	87,742,771.83-	39,233,515.88	44.7-
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	59,217,721.28-	51,990,898.76-	7,226,822.52-	13.9
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	347,548,127.11-	357,348,462.11-	9,800,335.00	2.7-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,131,967.78-	8,351,071.60-	219,103.82	2.6-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	584,343,029.06-	540,787,092.06-	43,555,937.00-	8.1
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	324,878,390.59-	303,676,776.59-	21,201,614.00-	7.0
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,804,491.95-	4,057,904.95-	253,413.00	6.2-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	212,562,544.51-	207,186,395.80-	5,376,148.71-	2.6
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	62,412,636.56	43,598,493.38	18,814,143.18	43.2
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,478,073,635.72-	1,429,800,108.49-	48,273,527.23-	3.4
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	57,283,731.46	53,562,440.81	3,721,290.65	6.9
	Total Total Liabilities	1,469,299,160.21-	1,463,980,439.51-	5,318,720.70-	.4
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,327,523,972.37-	5,035,088,484.16-	292,435,488.21-	5.8

Balance Sheet

GL292	Date 07/18/21 Time 13:50	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Balance Sheet For Period 6 Ending June 30, 2021	USD	Page 1	
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
ASSETS	Assets and Other Debits				
NET PLANT	Net Plant				
NETUTL PLANT	Net Utility Plant				
UTIL PLANT	Utility Plant				
PPE	PPE				
	Total PPE	5,472,161,888.71	5,129,675,418.45	342,486,470.26	6.7
UTIL PLT ACQ	UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ				
	Total UTIL PLT ACQ ADJ	1,031,824.88-	2,126,488.34-	1,094,663.46	51.5-
	Total Utility Plant	5,471,130,063.83	5,127,548,930.11	343,581,133.72	6.7
ACCUM DEPR	ACCUM DEPR				
	Total ACCUM DEPR	1,220,892,534.59-	1,076,455,171.90-	144,437,362.69-	13.4
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,250,237,529.24	4,051,093,758.21	199,143,771.03	4.9
CWIP	CWIP				
	Total CWIP	148,236,855.20	86,200,641.71	62,036,213.49	72.0
	Total Net Plant	4,398,474,384.44	4,137,294,399.92	261,179,984.52	6.3
OTHER PROP/I	Other Property and Investment				
OTHER PPE	OTHER PPE				
	Total OTHER PPE	23,727,185.84	23,936,040.14	208,854.30-	.9-
	Total Other Property and Inves	23,727,185.84	23,936,040.14	208,854.30-	.9-
CURRENT	Current and Accrued Assets				
CASH IN BANK	CASH IN BANK				
	Total CASH IN BANK	670,516.05	1,628,845.56	958,329.51-	58.8-
WORKING FUND	WORKING FUND				
	Total WORKING FUND	17,103.45	17,103.45	0.00	
CUST A/R	CUST A/R				
	Total CUST A/R	50,158,702.84	45,015,664.95	5,143,037.89	11.4
OTHER AR	OTHER AR				
	Total OTHER AR	1,353,103.46	1,307,127.66	45,975.80	3.5
RESERVE UN	RESERVE - UN				
	Total RESERVE - UN	11,233,507.26-	6,116,915.84-	5,116,591.42-	83.6
INTERCO	ALL INTERCOMPANY				
NONSYSINTCO	NON SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total AR AFFILIATES	28,338,136.02-	28,338,136.02-	0.00	
SYSTEMINT	ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE				
INTERCOMPANY	SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY				
	Total SYSTEM INTERCOMPANY	9,415,886.69	5,017,534.91	4,398,351.78	87.7
	Total ALL SYSTEM INTER&ZONE	9,415,886.69	5,017,534.91	4,398,351.78	87.7
	Total ALL INTERCOMPANY	18,922,249.33-	23,320,601.11-	4,398,351.78	18.9-
MATERIALS AN	MATERIALS AN				
	Total MATERIALS AN	10,597,435.97	7,664,436.90	2,932,999.07	38.3
UNBILLED REV	UNBILLED REV				
	Total UNBILLED REV	27,439,179.22	25,488,699.18	1,950,480.04	7.7
OTHER PREPAY	OTHER PREPAY				
	Total OTHER PREPAY	5,480,885.21	2,889,527.09	2,591,358.12	89.7
	Total Current and Accrued Asse	65,561,169.61	54,573,887.84	10,987,281.77	20.1
NON CURRENT	Non-Current Assets				
UNAMR DB EXP	UMAMORT DEBT EXP				
	Total UMAMORT DEBT EXP	38,149.12	40,732.92	2,583.80-	6.3-
RATE CASE	RATE CASE				

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 07/18/21
Time 13:50

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 6 Ending June 30, 2021

USD

Page 2

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	
Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total RATE CASE	590,636.88	961,070.96	370,434.08-	38.5-
PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY				
	Total PRELIMINARY	1,697,149.04	1,110,008.04	587,141.00	52.9
REG ASSETS	REG ASSETS				
	Total REG ASSETS	824,046,308.76	761,877,046.12	62,169,262.64	8.2
RWIP	RWIP				
	Total RWIP	2,207,713.91	1,692,246.48	515,467.43	30.5
OTH DEF DBTS	OTHER DEFER DBTS				
	Total OTHER DEFER DBTS	156,455.08-	84,466.14	240,921.22-	285.2-
GOODWILL	GOODWILL				
	Total GOODWILL	34,303,750.80	32,075,728.51	2,228,022.29	6.9
OPER LEASE	Net Operating Lease Right-of				
	Total Operating Lease right-of	8,370,731.53	8,586,694.84	215,963.31-	2.5-
	Total Non-Current Assets	871,097,984.96	806,427,994.01	64,669,990.95	8.0
	Total Assets and Other Debits	5,358,860,724.85	5,022,232,321.91	336,628,402.94	6.7
		=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABS/EQUITY	Liabilities and Equity Capital				
TOT CAPITAL	Total Capitalization				
COM STOCK EQ	Equity Capital				
COMMON STOCK	COMMON STOCK				
	Total COMMON STOCK	110,000.00-	110,000.00-	0.00	
CAPITAL SURP	CAPITAL SURP				
	Total CAPITAL SURP	182,727,129.93-	124,522,838.13-	58,204,291.80-	46.7
RE	Retained Earnings				
RE PY	RE PY				
	Total RE PY	1,741,789,771.73-	1,604,320,181.15-	137,469,590.58-	8.6
RE CY	RE CY				
	Total RE CY	73,025,039.79-	69,533,078.92-	3,491,960.87-	5.0
DIVIDEND COM	DIVIDENDS COMMON				
	Total DIVIDENDS COMMON	0.00	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00-	100.0-
EARN IN SUBS	EARNINGS IN SUBS				
	Total EARNINGS IN SUBS	33,008,225.68-	26,630,884.30-	6,377,341.38-	23.9
REACQ CAPSTK	REACQ CAP STOCK				
	Total REACQ CAP STOCK	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	
	Total Retained Earnings	1,847,822,037.20-	1,650,483,144.37-	197,338,892.83-	12.0
	Total Equity Capital	2,030,659,167.13-	1,775,115,982.50-	255,543,184.63-	14.4
LT DEBT	Long-Term Debt				
LTD	LTD				
	Total LTD	1,812,874,140.68-	1,815,218,515.83-	2,344,375.15	.1-
DEBT IS COST	Unamortized debt issue cost				
	Total Unamortized debt issue c	13,486,258.34	13,732,284.17	246,025.83-	1.8-
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,799,387,882.34-	1,801,486,231.66-	2,098,349.32	.1-
ST DEBT	Short-Term Debt				
LOANS PAYBLE	LOANS PAYABLE				
	Total LOANS PAYABLE	41,848,737.32-	15,000,000.00-	26,848,737.32-	179.0
	Total Short-Term Debt	41,848,737.32-	15,000,000.00-	26,848,737.32-	179.0

Balance Sheet

GL292 Date 07/18/21
Time 13:50

Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Balance Sheet
For Period 6 Ending June 30, 2021

USD

Page 3

Fiscal Year 2021

Consolidated

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.

Consolidated

Account Nbr	Description	Current Year	Previous Year	Change	Percent
	Total Total Capitalization	3,871,895,786.79-	3,591,602,214.16-	280,293,572.63-	7.8
TOT LIAB	Total Liabilities				
CURRENT LIAB	Current and Accrued Liabilit				
CURRENT PORT	CURRENT PORT				
	Total CURRENT PORT	11,480,413.51-	11,447,899.89-	32,513.62-	.3
AP	AP				
	Total AP	17,945,081.79-	24,344,606.69-	6,399,524.90	26.3-
TAX ACC FED	TAXES ACC FED				
	Total TAXES ACC FED	6,446,811.51	16,807,957.06	10,361,145.55-	61.6-
TAX ACC STE	TAXES ACC STATE				
	Total TAXES ACC STATE	498,073.33-	878,113.38	1,376,186.71-	156.7-
TAX ACC OTHR	TAXES ACC OTHER				
	Total TAXES ACC OTHER	322,207.00-	314,683.42-	7,523.58-	2.4
INTEREST ACC	INTEREST ACC				
	Total INTEREST ACC	21,747,082.86-	22,712,099.55-	965,016.69	4.2-
OTHR CURLIAB	OTHER CUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER CUR LIAB	5,500,993.83-	4,528,212.66-	972,781.17-	21.5
	Total Current and Accrued Liab	51,047,040.81-	45,661,431.77-	5,385,609.04-	11.8
DEF NC LIAB	Deferred and Non-Current and				
ADV FOR CNST	ADV FOR CONST				
	Total ADV FOR CONST	62,760,169.46-	53,401,081.39-	9,359,088.07-	17.5
REG LIAB	REG LIAB				
	Total REG LIAB	342,699,071.11-	353,576,552.11-	10,877,481.00	3.1-
NC OP LEASE	Non-Current Operating Lease				
	Total NON-Current Operating Le	8,123,140.64-	8,335,320.86-	212,180.22	2.5-
LT DEF FIT	LT DEF FIT				
	Total LT DEF FIT	595,643,314.06-	548,992,457.06-	46,650,857.00-	8.5
LT DEF SIT	LT DEF SIT				
	Total LT DEF SIT	331,402,893.59-	310,248,896.59-	21,153,997.00-	6.8
UNAMORT ITC	UNAMORT ITC				
	Total UNAMORT ITC	3,741,137.95-	3,994,550.95-	253,413.00	6.3-
CIAC	CIAC				
	Total CIAC	212,567,281.53-	207,287,784.07-	5,279,497.46-	2.5
OTHR NC LIAB	OTHER NCUR LIAB				
	Total OTHER NCUR LIAB	63,418,814.53	47,000,837.07	16,417,977.46	34.9
	Total Deferred and Non-Current	1,493,518,193.81-	1,438,835,805.96-	54,682,387.85-	3.8
CIAC ACC AMR	CIAC ACC AMORT				
	Total CIAC ACC AMORT	57,600,296.56	53,867,129.98	3,733,166.58	6.9
	Total Total Liabilities	1,486,964,938.06-	1,430,630,107.75-	56,334,830.31-	3.9
	Total Liabilities and Equity C	5,358,860,724.85-	5,022,232,321.91-	336,628,402.94-	6.7

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 13:57	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 4 Through 4 Ending April 30, 2020		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	36,679,409.82-	147,127,569.30-	33,878,342.52-	134,359,004.02-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,401,268.31-	9,731,503.76-	1,551,158.36-	6,063,214.75-
	Total OPREV	39,080,678.13-	156,859,073.06-	35,429,500.88-	140,422,218.77-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	525,666.07-	2,445,223.10-	568,031.40-	2,305,856.33-
	Total Revenue	39,606,344.20-	159,304,296.16-	35,997,532.28-	142,728,075.10-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	2,857,982.41	11,589,709.79	2,859,008.67	11,233,058.63
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,959,068.58	5,946,054.18	926,923.26	5,304,520.53
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	399,077.62	1,559,237.57	370,115.03	1,506,082.90
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	147,947.90	1,222,580.21	131,983.93	472,680.78
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	79,014.29	343,602.90	98,677.35	391,183.35
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	828,663.35	3,848,868.35	958,700.73	4,244,751.56
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	418,218.79	1,734,057.36	381,733.28	1,640,689.65
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	258,152.53	898,287.08	222,750.04	821,370.42
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	35,430.30	72,891.78	17,991.15	44,935.53
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	62,094.00	248,376.00	61,856.33	248,244.26
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	82,905.33	155,970.63	50,240.94	262,648.58
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,631,825.40	6,994,712.70	2,128,500.81	8,361,123.27
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	48,308.54	208,195.49	52,056.63	197,741.63
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,513,032.50	6,253,209.24	1,615,153.62	6,426,641.36
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	21,147.67	131,303.67	25,112.49	100,745.12
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	55,192.95	234,416.54	55,143.31	242,242.29
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	22,838.17	291,771.13	107,846.45	366,215.99

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 13:57	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 4 Through 4 Ending April 30, 2020		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	490,225.00	1,871,351.30	488,084.50	1,946,531.50
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	743,565.31-	2,497,190.41-	733,930.78-	2,618,487.66-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	623,914.49	1,228,566.50	131,555.46	560,132.34
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	243,190.85	1,082,094.69	260,807.64	939,223.46
	Total Operations & Maint	11,034,665.36	43,418,066.70	10,210,310.84	42,692,275.49
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,058,173.86	35,303,334.38	8,422,017.02	33,207,107.68
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	341,720.49-	1,350,347.63-	263,275.36-	1,057,220.99-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	1,045,366.53	4,386,164.24	978,756.74	4,287,234.88
	Total Utility Costs & Expenses	20,796,485.26	81,757,217.69	19,347,809.24	79,129,397.06
	Total Operating Income	18,809,858.94-	77,547,078.47-	16,649,723.04-	63,598,678.04-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,036,075.28	24,311,870.63	5,486,018.52	21,886,164.05
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	197.82-	509.95-	191.33-	428.56-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	227,700.27-	2,065,621.52-	747,962.88-	3,572,658.13-
	Total All Interest Expense	5,808,177.19	22,245,739.16	4,737,864.31	18,313,077.36
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	482,172.96-	74,577.00	547,818.34	644,164.34
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	8,656.64-	100,718.19-	0.00	209,268.71-
	Total Other Net	490,829.60-	26,141.19-	547,818.34	434,895.63
	Total Other Income Expenses	5,317,347.59	22,219,597.97	5,285,682.65	18,747,972.99
	Total Net Income Before Taxes	13,492,511.35-	55,327,480.50-	11,364,040.39-	44,850,705.05-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	235,122.61	88,266.96-	1,116,968.00-	3,719,433.00-
	Total Net Income	13,257,388.74-	55,415,747.46-	12,481,008.39-	48,570,138.05-
	Total Net Profit	13,257,388.74-	55,415,747.46-	12,481,008.39-	48,570,138.05-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:18	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 5 Through 5 Ending May 31, 2020		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	38,976,594.66-	186,104,163.96-	36,959,604.17-	171,318,608.19-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,463,980.78-	12,195,484.54-	1,687,270.00-	7,750,484.75-
	Total OPREV	41,440,575.44-	198,299,648.50-	38,646,874.17-	179,069,092.94-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	581,538.85-	3,026,761.95-	880,867.81-	3,186,724.14-
	Total Revenue	42,022,114.29-	201,326,410.45-	39,527,741.98-	182,255,817.08-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	2,647,753.94	14,237,463.73	2,944,846.46	14,177,905.09
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,492,813.50	7,438,867.68	1,319,318.14	6,623,838.67
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	357,368.57	1,916,606.14	382,824.07	1,888,906.97
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	419,758.57	1,642,338.78	129,803.52	602,484.30
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	57,702.54	401,305.44	118,075.11	509,258.46
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	906,332.85	4,755,201.20	850,985.15	5,095,736.71
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	385,964.27	2,120,021.63	469,822.95	2,110,512.60
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	261,245.62	1,159,532.70	176,018.11	997,388.53
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	8,666.67	81,558.45	0.00	44,935.53
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	75,888.00	324,264.00	61,856.33	310,100.59
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	7,932.31-	148,038.32	22,158.84	284,807.42
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,346,333.01	8,341,045.71	1,912,733.88	10,273,857.15
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	58,484.65	266,680.14	57,883.63	255,625.26
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,311,555.27	7,564,764.51	2,091,793.61	8,518,434.97
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	11,259.55	142,563.22	4,131.25	104,876.37
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	50,589.00	285,005.54	53,523.27	295,765.56
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	98,420.74	390,191.87	128,798.21	495,014.20

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:18	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 5 Through 5 Ending May 31, 2020		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	490,225.00	2,361,576.30	488,084.50	2,434,616.00
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	892,771.40-	3,389,961.81-	701,721.74-	3,320,209.40-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	398,725.71	1,627,292.21	124,606.12	684,738.46
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	237,851.53	1,319,946.22	285,404.63	1,224,628.09
Total Operations & Maint		9,716,235.28	53,134,301.98	10,920,946.04	53,613,221.53
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,067,194.55	44,370,528.93	8,432,039.05	41,639,146.73
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	351,816.07-	1,702,163.70-	378,158.09-	1,435,379.08-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	843,530.31	5,229,694.55	1,070,233.36	5,357,468.24
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		19,275,144.07	101,032,361.76	20,045,060.36	99,174,457.42
Total Operating Income		22,746,970.22-	100,294,048.69-	19,482,681.62-	83,081,359.66-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	5,850,976.65	30,162,847.28	5,474,211.60	27,360,375.65
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	98.95-	608.90-	108.07-	536.63-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	190,586.04-	2,256,207.56-	635,383.32-	4,208,041.45-
Total All Interest Expense		5,660,291.66	27,906,030.82	4,838,720.21	23,151,797.57
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	18,644.25	93,221.25	161,044.84	805,209.18
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	0.00	100,718.19-	4,209.20	205,059.51-
Total Other Net		18,644.25	7,496.94-	165,254.04	600,149.67
Total Other Income Expenses		5,678,935.91	27,898,533.88	5,003,974.25	23,751,947.24
Total Net Income Before Taxes		17,068,034.31-	72,395,514.81-	14,478,707.37-	59,329,412.42-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	297,430.21	209,163.25	1,564,229.00-	5,283,662.00-
Total Net Income		16,770,604.10-	72,186,351.56-	16,042,936.37-	64,613,074.42-
Total Net Profit		16,770,604.10-	72,186,351.56-	16,042,936.37-	64,613,074.42-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:19	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 6 Through 6 Ending June 30, 2020		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	42,029,111.08-	228,133,275.04-	40,037,958.00-	211,356,566.19-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,740,966.95-	14,936,451.49-	1,887,029.50-	9,637,514.25-
	Total OPREV	44,770,078.03-	243,069,726.53-	41,924,987.50-	220,994,080.44-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	597,980.28-	3,624,742.23-	632,763.80-	3,819,487.94-
	Total Revenue	45,368,058.31-	246,694,468.76-	42,557,751.30-	224,813,568.38-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	2,957,111.83	17,194,575.56	2,685,022.12	16,862,927.21
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,457,389.35	8,896,257.03	1,331,949.89	7,955,788.56
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	479,944.63	2,396,550.77	450,267.43	2,339,174.40
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	448,393.14	2,090,731.92	223,013.67	825,497.97
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	96,605.69	497,911.13	98,285.23	607,543.69
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	902,982.16	5,658,183.36	881,518.94	5,977,255.65
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	511,762.86	2,631,784.49	504,633.36	2,615,145.96
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	280,323.81	1,439,856.51	161,036.48	1,158,425.01
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	8,094.27	89,652.72	645.40	45,580.93
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	62,094.00	386,358.00	61,857.33	371,957.92
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	48,332.17-	99,706.15	3,546.56	288,353.98
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,551,528.04	9,892,573.75	1,908,202.38	12,182,059.53
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	67,672.82	334,352.96	53,527.96	309,153.22
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,428,413.07	8,993,177.58	1,709,906.68	10,228,341.65
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	23,360.32	165,923.54	2,766.00	107,642.37
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	54,606.23	339,611.77	51,969.53	347,735.09
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	38,127.38	428,319.25	91,247.38	586,261.58

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:19	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 6 Through 6 Ending June 30, 2020		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	490,223.00	2,851,799.30	243,132.00	2,677,748.00
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	787,390.72-	4,177,352.53-	859,646.78-	4,179,856.18-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	330,250.06-	1,297,042.15	274,774.46	959,512.92
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	2,713,074.29	4,033,020.51	551,736.80	1,776,364.89
Total Operations & Maint		12,405,733.94	65,540,035.92	10,429,392.82	64,042,614.35
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,084,290.13	53,454,819.06	8,436,039.45	50,075,186.18
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	331,624.66-	2,033,788.36-	3,614,444.64-	5,049,823.72-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	948,392.32	6,178,086.87	844,672.63	6,202,140.87
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		22,106,791.73	123,139,153.49	16,095,660.26	115,270,117.68
Total Operating Income		23,261,266.58-	123,555,315.27-	26,462,091.04-	109,543,450.70-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,870,955.13	37,033,802.41	5,730,478.45	33,090,854.10
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	95.67-	704.57-	106.73-	643.36-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	472,148.66-	2,728,356.22-	642,830.79-	4,850,872.24-
Total All Interest Expense		6,398,710.80	34,304,741.62	5,087,540.93	28,239,338.50
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	18,644.25	111,865.50	161,039.84	966,249.02
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	21,902.61	78,815.58-	29,500.00-	234,559.51-
Total Other Net		40,546.86	33,049.92	131,539.84	731,689.51
Total Other Income Expenses		6,439,257.66	34,337,791.54	5,219,080.77	28,971,028.01
Total Net Income Before Taxes		16,822,008.92-	89,217,523.73-	21,243,010.27-	80,572,422.69-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	324,904.00	534,067.25	160,677.00-	5,444,339.00-
Total Net Income		16,497,104.92-	88,683,456.48-	21,403,687.27-	86,016,761.69-
Total Net Profit		16,497,104.92-	88,683,456.48-	21,403,687.27-	86,016,761.69-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:22	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 7 Through 7 Ending July 31, 2020		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	46,972,963.92-	275,106,238.96-	42,246,507.03-	253,603,073.22-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	3,030,521.91-	17,966,973.40-	1,993,684.60-	11,631,198.85-
	Total OPREV	50,003,485.83-	293,073,212.36-	44,240,191.63-	265,234,272.07-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	571,904.41-	4,196,646.64-	541,606.97-	4,361,094.91-
	Total Revenue	50,575,390.24-	297,269,859.00-	44,781,798.60-	269,595,366.98-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	3,227,446.57	20,422,022.13	3,179,982.64	20,042,909.85
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	3,352,681.64	12,248,938.67	1,323,678.81	9,279,467.37
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	406,300.12	2,802,850.89	461,789.66	2,800,964.06
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	493,666.84	2,584,398.76	123,524.17	949,022.14
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	63,187.28	561,098.41	98,189.13	705,732.82
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	1,053,341.68	6,711,525.04	1,016,751.03	6,994,006.68
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	576,160.92	3,207,945.41	566,071.33	3,181,217.29
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	201,741.74	1,641,598.25	188,143.29	1,346,568.30
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	28,119.99	117,772.71	27,345.45	72,926.38
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	62,094.00	448,452.00	61,856.33	433,814.25
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	30,724.11	130,430.26	102,924.22	391,278.20
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,207,409.95	11,099,983.70	1,919,127.57	14,101,187.10
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	36,559.72	370,912.68	48,801.45	357,954.67
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,595,618.80	10,588,796.38	1,667,547.74	11,895,889.39
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	17,034.00	182,957.54	27,820.77	135,463.14
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	59,675.87	399,287.64	64,561.35	412,296.44
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	118,126.99	546,446.24	138,085.95	724,347.53

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:22	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 7 Through 7 Ending July 31, 2020		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	490,225.00	3,342,024.30	364,830.50	3,042,578.50
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	1,023,555.69-	5,200,908.22-	581,185.10-	4,761,041.28-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	348,932.75	1,645,974.90	160,584.07	1,120,096.99
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	265,306.61	4,298,327.12	414,598.56	2,190,963.45
Total Operations & Maint		12,610,798.89	78,150,834.81	11,375,028.92	75,417,643.27
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,183,124.04	62,637,943.10	8,304,293.18	58,379,479.36
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	344,007.65-	2,377,796.01-	333,031.44-	5,382,855.16-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	963,069.19	7,141,156.06	1,050,553.62	7,252,694.49
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		22,412,984.47	145,552,137.96	20,396,844.28	135,666,961.96
Total Operating Income		28,162,405.77-	151,717,721.04-	24,384,954.32-	133,928,405.02-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,373,421.35	43,407,223.76	5,746,162.37	38,837,016.47
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	105.60-	810.17-	101.05-	744.41-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	588,149.23-	3,316,505.45-	893,084.39-	5,743,956.63-
Total All Interest Expense		5,785,166.52	40,089,908.14	4,852,976.93	33,092,315.43
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	18,644.25	130,509.75	161,039.84	1,127,288.86
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	0.00	78,815.58-	16,182.99	218,376.52-
Total Other Net		18,644.25	51,694.17	177,222.83	908,912.34
Total Other Income Expenses		5,803,810.77	40,141,602.31	5,030,199.76	34,001,227.77
Total Net Income Before Taxes		22,358,595.00-	111,576,118.73-	19,354,754.56-	99,927,177.25-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	246,643.98	780,711.23	1,671,720.00-	7,116,059.00-
Total Net Income		22,111,951.02-	110,795,407.50-	21,026,474.56-	107,043,236.25-
Total Net Profit		22,111,951.02-	110,795,407.50-	21,026,474.56-	107,043,236.25-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:24	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 8 Through 8 Ending August 31, 2020		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	44,018,975.65-	319,125,214.61-	42,119,322.13-	295,722,395.35-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,905,982.21-	20,872,955.61-	1,903,701.12-	13,534,899.97-
	Total OPREV	46,924,957.86-	339,998,170.22-	44,023,023.25-	309,257,295.32-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	517,995.95-	4,714,642.59-	578,786.05-	4,939,880.96-
	Total Revenue	47,442,953.81-	344,712,812.81-	44,601,809.30-	314,197,176.28-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	2,753,850.70	23,175,872.83	2,869,233.30	22,912,143.15
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,786,596.13	14,035,534.80	1,292,941.44	10,572,408.81
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	398,194.25	3,201,045.14	460,976.64	3,261,940.70
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	562,917.26	3,147,316.02	150,685.18	1,099,707.32
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	79,556.37	640,654.78	82,773.36	788,506.18
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	1,012,519.31	7,724,044.35	1,028,461.31	8,022,467.99
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	573,890.43	3,781,835.84	554,106.98	3,735,324.27
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	156,495.77	1,798,094.02	197,574.76	1,544,143.06
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	13,301.93	131,074.64	40,856.42	113,782.80
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	62,206.00	510,658.00	74,845.00	508,659.25
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	41,959.75	172,390.01	41,042.44-	350,235.76
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,607,179.92	12,707,163.62	1,861,746.99	15,962,934.09
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	49,529.44	420,442.12	39,956.94	397,911.61
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,600,982.29	12,189,778.67	1,653,163.72	13,549,053.11
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	6,508.60	189,466.14	7,961.58	143,424.72
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	50,646.90	449,934.54	51,788.37	464,084.81
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	139,624.41	686,070.65	96,869.21	821,216.74

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:24	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 8 Through 8 Ending August 31, 2020		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	490,225.00	3,832,249.30	447,533.50	3,490,112.00
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	1,162,123.16-	6,363,031.38-	679,272.91-	5,440,314.19-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	550,265.12	2,196,240.02	208,253.95	1,328,350.94
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	533,559.78	4,831,886.90	414,723.51	2,605,686.96
Total Operations & Maint		11,307,886.20	89,458,721.01	10,814,136.81	86,231,780.08
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,172,263.80	71,810,206.90	8,308,392.00	66,687,871.36
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	344,007.61-	2,721,803.62-	333,031.49-	5,715,886.65-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	981,453.67	8,122,609.73	944,842.89	8,197,537.38
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		21,117,596.06	166,669,734.02	19,734,340.21	155,401,302.17
Total Operating Income		26,325,357.75-	178,043,078.79-	24,867,469.09-	158,795,874.11-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,383,068.01	49,790,291.77	5,767,834.71	44,604,851.18
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	102.32-	912.49-	2.10-	746.51-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	608,870.91-	3,925,376.36-	820,924.82-	6,564,881.45-
Total All Interest Expense		5,774,094.78	45,864,002.92	4,946,907.79	38,039,223.22
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	18,644.25	149,154.00	161,039.84	1,288,328.70
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	0.00	78,815.58-	0.00	218,376.52-
Total Other Net		18,644.25	70,338.42	161,039.84	1,069,952.18
Total Other Income Expenses		5,792,739.03	45,934,341.34	5,107,947.63	39,109,175.40
Total Net Income Before Taxes		20,532,618.72-	132,108,737.45-	19,759,521.46-	119,686,698.71-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	171,773.53	952,484.76	1,719,553.00-	8,835,612.00-
Total Net Income		20,360,845.19-	131,156,252.69-	21,479,074.46-	128,522,310.71-
Total Net Profit		20,360,845.19-	131,156,252.69-	21,479,074.46-	128,522,310.71-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:25	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 9 Through 9 Ending September 30, 2020		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	40,324,829.53-	359,450,044.14-	39,706,357.12-	335,428,752.47-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,801,439.85-	23,674,395.46-	1,861,818.86-	15,396,718.83-
	Total OPREV	43,126,269.38-	383,124,439.60-	41,568,175.98-	350,825,471.30-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	3,575,072.08	1,139,570.51-	564,693.66-	5,504,574.62-
	Total Revenue	39,551,197.30-	384,264,010.11-	42,132,869.64-	356,330,045.92-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	3,549,060.14	26,724,932.97	2,568,156.56	25,480,299.71
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,738,986.64	15,774,521.44	1,175,653.15	11,748,061.96
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	452,196.32	3,653,241.46	481,266.76	3,743,207.46
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	432,041.29	3,579,357.31	103,797.51	1,203,504.83
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	111,372.37	752,027.15	111,137.84	899,644.02
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	891,860.23	8,615,904.58	955,204.06	8,977,672.05
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	540,509.34	4,322,345.18	550,988.96	4,286,313.23
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	185,165.79	1,983,259.81	205,335.30	1,749,478.36
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	10,752.45	141,827.09	6,306.13	120,088.93
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	62,206.00	572,864.00	75,213.30	583,872.55
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	97,923.44	270,313.45	138,233.17	488,468.93
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,589,115.66	14,296,279.28	2,539,556.96	18,502,491.05
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	85,068.59	505,510.71	50,309.58	448,221.19
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,527,148.50	13,716,927.17	1,740,363.31	15,289,416.42
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	86,413.74	275,879.88	23,096.98	166,521.70
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	53,789.93	503,724.47	52,869.10	516,953.91
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	65,174.68	751,245.33	112,480.63	933,697.37

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:25	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 9 Through 9 Ending September 30, 2020		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	490,223.00	4,322,472.30	406,937.00	3,897,049.00
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	866,146.23-	7,229,177.61-	1,109,050.23-	6,549,364.42-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	112,164.02-	2,084,076.00	195,891.49	1,524,242.43
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	642,496.73	5,474,383.63	389,822.89	2,995,509.85
Total Operations & Maint		11,633,194.59	101,091,915.60	10,773,570.45	97,005,350.53
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,170,363.41	80,980,570.31	8,311,545.49	74,999,416.85
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	344,007.64-	3,065,811.26-	331,792.53-	6,047,679.18-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	1,303,923.26	9,426,532.99	890,529.78	9,088,067.16
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		21,763,473.62	188,433,207.64	19,643,853.19	175,045,155.36
Total Operating Income		17,787,723.68-	195,830,802.47-	22,489,016.45-	181,284,890.56-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,374,383.50	56,164,675.27	5,824,677.27	50,429,528.45
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	0.00	912.49-	250.43-	996.94-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	521,610.33-	4,446,986.69-	965,865.62-	7,530,747.07-
Total All Interest Expense		5,852,773.17	51,716,776.09	4,858,561.22	42,897,784.44
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	18,644.25	167,798.25	183,529.78	1,471,858.48
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	103,681.13-	182,496.71-	184,875.28-	403,251.80-
Total Other Net		85,036.88-	14,698.46-	1,345.50-	1,068,606.68
Total Other Income Expenses		5,767,736.29	51,702,077.63	4,857,215.72	43,966,391.12
Total Net Income Before Taxes		12,019,987.39-	144,128,724.84-	17,631,800.73-	137,318,499.44-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	474,026.00	1,426,510.76	4,827,447.00-	13,663,059.00-
Total Net Income		11,545,961.39-	142,702,214.08-	22,459,247.73-	150,981,558.44-
Total Net Profit		11,545,961.39-	142,702,214.08-	22,459,247.73-	150,981,558.44-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:27	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 10 Through 10 Ending October 31, 2020		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	41,025,787.47-	400,475,831.61-	41,846,940.98-	377,275,693.45-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,861,683.10-	26,536,078.56-	1,985,297.52-	17,382,016.35-
	Total OPREV	43,887,470.57-	427,011,910.17-	43,832,238.50-	394,657,709.80-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	514,763.15-	1,654,333.66-	569,302.09-	6,073,876.71-
	Total Revenue	44,402,233.72-	428,666,243.83-	44,401,540.59-	400,731,586.51-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	2,978,496.62	29,703,429.59	2,983,352.76	28,463,652.47
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,689,663.08	17,464,184.52	1,881,350.02	13,629,411.98
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	384,227.78	4,037,469.24	405,593.52	4,148,800.98
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	490,597.93	4,069,955.24	171,093.12	1,374,597.95
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	127,783.86	879,811.01	135,140.09	1,034,784.11
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	919,992.07	9,535,896.65	1,008,278.79	9,985,950.84
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	504,773.52	4,827,118.70	530,775.89	4,817,089.12
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	421,751.54	2,405,011.35	191,091.32	1,940,569.68
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	9,914.67	151,741.76	14,107.69	134,196.62
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	62,206.00	635,070.00	74,845.00	658,717.55
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	129,884.67	400,198.12	49,586.01	538,054.94
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,410,541.22	15,706,820.50	1,717,861.16	20,220,352.21
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	78,518.25	584,028.96	47,863.75	496,084.94
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,849,805.75	15,566,732.92	2,027,318.89	17,316,735.31
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	20,814.80	296,694.68	64,258.95	230,780.65
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	56,780.63	560,505.10	64,049.92	581,003.83
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	102,779.99	854,025.32	86,658.75	1,020,356.12

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:27	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 10 Through 10 Ending October 31, 2020		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	490,225.00	4,812,697.30	406,435.50	4,303,484.50
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	694,007.17-	7,923,184.78-	687,201.23-	7,236,565.65-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	750,694.18	2,834,770.18	271,923.12	1,796,165.55
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	295,876.49	5,770,260.12	510,423.57	3,505,933.42
Total Operations & Maint		12,081,320.88	113,173,236.48	11,954,806.59	108,960,157.12
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,274,057.84	90,254,628.15	8,383,340.61	83,382,757.46
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	346,696.06-	3,412,507.32-	334,718.39-	6,382,397.57-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	990,159.16	10,416,692.15	1,005,173.26	10,093,240.42
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		21,998,841.82	210,432,049.46	21,008,602.07	196,053,757.43
Total Operating Income		22,403,391.90-	218,234,194.37-	23,392,938.52-	204,677,829.08-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,369,831.06	62,534,506.33	7,040,748.65	57,470,277.10
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	207.28-	1,119.77-	0.00	996.94-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	579,275.08-	5,026,261.77-	936,624.17-	8,467,371.24-
Total All Interest Expense		5,790,348.70	57,507,124.79	6,104,124.48	49,001,908.92
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	18,644.25	186,442.50	163,539.84	1,635,398.32
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	15,500.00-	197,996.71-	63,025.48-	466,277.28-
Total Other Net		3,144.25	11,554.21-	100,514.36	1,169,121.04
Total Other Income Expenses		5,793,492.95	57,495,570.58	6,204,638.84	50,171,029.96
Total Net Income Before Taxes		16,609,898.95-	160,738,623.79-	17,188,299.68-	154,506,799.12-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	155,025.52	1,581,536.28	1,497,540.00-	15,160,599.00-
Total Net Income		16,454,873.43-	159,157,087.51-	18,685,839.68-	169,667,398.12-
Total Net Profit		16,454,873.43-	159,157,087.51-	18,685,839.68-	169,667,398.12-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:28	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 11 Through 11 Ending November 30, 2020		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	37,486,576.59-	437,962,408.20-	35,778,062.34-	413,053,755.79-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,777,504.32-	29,313,582.88-	1,710,892.59-	19,092,908.94-
	Total OPREV	40,264,080.91-	467,275,991.08-	37,488,954.93-	432,146,664.73-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	670,925.39-	2,325,259.05-	809,884.91-	6,883,761.62-
	Total Revenue	40,935,006.30-	469,601,250.13-	38,298,839.84-	439,030,426.35-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	3,043,506.08	32,746,935.67	2,858,781.06	31,322,433.53
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,759,724.62	19,223,909.14	1,926,906.11	15,556,318.09
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	360,481.09	4,397,950.33	398,884.98	4,547,685.96
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	521,284.39	4,591,239.63	157,323.22	1,531,921.17
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	70,876.59	950,687.60	74,940.40	1,109,724.51
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	810,684.44	10,346,581.09	855,769.43	10,841,720.27
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	454,930.75	5,282,049.45	385,940.96	5,203,030.08
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	136,488.06	2,541,499.41	207,989.06	2,148,558.74
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	8,666.67	160,408.43	408.00	134,604.62
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	62,206.00	697,276.00	74,845.00	733,562.55
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	124,491.16	524,689.28	142,901.60	680,956.54
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,409,436.54	17,116,257.04	1,726,259.26	21,946,611.47
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	29,307.74	613,336.70	41,314.70	537,399.64
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	2,102,132.48	17,668,865.40	1,493,519.05	18,810,254.36
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	2,160.00	298,854.68	2,322.98	233,103.63
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	52,233.54	612,738.64	88,756.36	669,760.19
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	91,696.91	945,722.23	91,827.43	1,112,183.55

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:28	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 11 Through 11 Ending November 30, 2020		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	490,225.00	5,302,922.30	406,435.50	4,709,920.00
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	852,676.48-	8,775,861.26-	752,297.61-	7,988,863.26-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	843,400.23	3,678,170.41	185,634.38	1,981,799.93
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	1,039,504.54	6,809,764.66	592,044.64	4,097,978.06
	Total Operations & Maint	12,560,760.35	125,733,996.83	10,960,506.51	119,920,663.63
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,275,058.55	99,529,686.70	8,390,029.99	91,772,787.45
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	356,791.71-	3,769,299.03-	333,848.91-	6,716,246.48-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	1,062,976.87	11,479,669.02	956,609.71	11,049,850.13
	Total Utility Costs & Expenses	22,542,004.06	232,974,053.52	19,973,297.30	216,027,054.73
	Total Operating Income	18,393,002.24-	236,627,196.61-	18,325,542.54-	223,003,371.62-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,493,251.36	69,027,757.69	5,402,453.47	62,872,730.57
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	3.24-	1,123.01-	1,732.03-	2,728.97-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	548,350.09-	5,574,611.86-	979,177.98-	9,446,549.22-
	Total All Interest Expense	5,944,898.03	63,452,022.82	4,421,543.46	53,423,452.38
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	18,644.25	205,086.75	163,539.84	1,798,938.16
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	62,320.00-	260,316.71-	2,002.90-	468,280.18-
	Total Other Net	43,675.75-	55,229.96-	161,536.94	1,330,657.98
	Total Other Income Expenses	5,901,222.28	63,396,792.86	4,583,080.40	54,754,110.36
	Total Net Income Before Taxes	12,491,779.96-	173,230,403.75-	13,742,462.14-	168,249,261.26-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	124,706.66	1,706,242.94	1,494,866.00-	16,655,465.00-
	Total Net Income	12,367,073.30-	171,524,160.81-	15,237,328.14-	184,904,726.26-
	Total Net Profit	12,367,073.30-	171,524,160.81-	15,237,328.14-	184,904,726.26-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:30	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 12 Through 12 Ending December 31, 2020		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	38,990,539.69-	476,952,947.89-	37,695,016.63-	450,748,772.42-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,615,353.04-	31,928,935.92-	2,105,166.13-	21,198,075.07-
	Total OPREV	41,605,892.73-	508,881,883.81-	39,800,182.76-	471,946,847.49-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	597,909.60-	2,923,168.65-	642,724.10-	7,526,485.72-
	Total Revenue	42,203,802.33-	511,805,052.46-	40,442,906.86-	479,473,333.21-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	3,715,200.12	36,462,135.79	3,429,650.81	34,752,084.34
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,717,449.34	20,941,358.48	4,196,299.00	19,752,617.09
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	410,881.21	4,808,831.54	396,327.30	4,944,013.26
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	436,912.02	5,028,151.65	219,125.67	1,751,046.84
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	95,560.95	1,046,248.55	78,958.73	1,188,683.24
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	810,302.42	11,156,883.51	851,914.96	11,693,635.23
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	439,715.93	5,721,765.38	475,289.46	5,678,319.54
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	274,037.01	2,815,536.42	262,635.70	2,411,194.44
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	9,498.78	169,907.21	1,128.28-	133,476.34
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	67,707.62	764,983.62	85,141.54	818,704.09
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	55,670.69	580,359.97	109,355.30	790,311.84
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	2,350,641.03	19,466,898.07	3,336,396.48	25,283,007.95
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	136,718.11	750,054.81	38,072.72	575,472.36
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	2,093,522.90	19,762,388.30	2,508,605.84	21,318,860.20
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	21,957.99	320,812.67	3,427.69	236,531.32
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	54,017.89	666,756.53	23,581.54	693,341.73
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	90,006.85	1,035,729.08	95,259.26	1,207,442.81

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:30	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 12 Through 12 Ending December 31, 2020		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2020			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	490,223.02	5,793,145.32	701,430.00	5,411,350.00
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	445,784.53-	9,221,645.79-	602,583.38-	8,591,446.64-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	856,905.41-	2,821,265.00	383,070.00	2,364,869.93
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	346,708.01	7,156,472.67	2,100,551.20	6,198,529.26
Total Operations & Maint		12,314,041.95	138,048,038.78	18,691,381.54	138,612,045.17
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,269,945.13	108,799,631.83	9,274,374.73	101,047,162.18
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	356,791.75-	4,126,090.78-	333,848.93-	7,050,095.41-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	1,161,285.90	12,640,954.92	990,313.94	12,040,164.07
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		22,388,481.23	255,362,534.75	28,622,221.28	244,649,276.01
Total Operating Income		19,815,321.10-	256,442,517.71-	11,820,685.58-	234,824,057.20-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,204,947.78	75,232,705.47	6,372,129.35	69,244,859.92
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	0.00	1,123.01-	.85-	2,729.82-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	626,353.02-	6,200,964.88-	858,386.18-	10,304,935.40-
Total All Interest Expense		5,578,594.76	69,030,617.58	5,513,742.32	58,937,194.70
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	18,644.25	223,731.00	163,539.84	1,962,478.00
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	141,242.68-	401,559.39-	44,883.57-	513,163.75-
Total Other Net		122,598.43-	177,828.39-	118,656.27	1,449,314.25
Total Other Income Expenses		5,455,996.33	68,852,789.19	5,632,398.59	60,386,508.95
Total Net Income Before Taxes		14,359,324.77-	187,589,728.52-	6,188,286.99-	174,437,548.25-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	1,586,105.00-	120,137.94	3,289,604.00-	19,945,069.00-
Total Net Income		15,945,429.77-	187,469,590.58-	9,477,890.99-	194,382,617.25-
Total Net Profit		15,945,429.77-	187,469,590.58-	9,477,890.99-	194,382,617.25-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:31	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 1 Through 1 Ending January 31, 2021		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	38,955,380.86-	38,955,380.86-	37,801,431.32-	37,801,431.32-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,921,706.72-	2,921,706.72-	2,304,638.35-	2,304,638.35-
	Total OPREV	41,877,087.58-	41,877,087.58-	40,106,069.67-	40,106,069.67-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	690,664.86-	690,664.86-	636,187.20-	636,187.20-
	Total Revenue	42,567,752.44-	42,567,752.44-	40,742,256.87-	40,742,256.87-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	3,083,937.07	3,083,937.07	3,297,002.39	3,297,002.39
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,600,628.35	1,600,628.35	1,321,487.58	1,321,487.58
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	362,576.42	362,576.42	375,331.80	375,331.80
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	488,955.59	488,955.59	296,905.89	296,905.89
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	101,058.20	101,058.20	72,732.09	72,732.09
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	991,415.87	991,415.87	1,148,708.51	1,148,708.51
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	418,690.36	418,690.36	448,520.88	448,520.88
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	178,497.12	178,497.12	234,207.17	234,207.17
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	8,481.25	8,481.25	0.00	0.00
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	64,681.00	64,681.00	62,094.00	62,094.00
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	2,941.50	2,941.50	17,422.82	17,422.82
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,629,436.39	1,629,436.39	1,464,114.83	1,464,114.83
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	40,582.06	40,582.06	62,421.14	62,421.14
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,489,895.52	1,489,895.52	1,396,852.60	1,396,852.60
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	2,211.84	2,211.84	20,432.38	20,432.38
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	67,892.22	67,892.22	66,732.90	66,732.90
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	64,172.01	64,172.01	88,256.41	88,256.41

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:31	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 1 Through 1 Ending January 31, 2021		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	538,402.00	538,402.00	489,701.00	489,701.00
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	836,386.72-	836,386.72-	476,511.17-	476,511.17-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	810,758.79	810,758.79	214,484.95	214,484.95
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	472,482.26	472,482.26	66,790.45	66,790.45
	Total Operations & Maint	11,581,309.10	11,581,309.10	10,667,688.62	10,667,688.62
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,490,270.43	9,490,270.43	8,794,019.53	8,794,019.53
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	336,631.96-	336,631.96-	336,209.06-	336,209.06-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	1,218,337.91	1,218,337.91	1,219,785.67	1,219,785.67
	Total Utility Costs & Expenses	21,953,285.48	21,953,285.48	20,345,284.76	20,345,284.76
	Total Operating Income	20,614,466.96-	20,614,466.96-	20,396,972.11-	20,396,972.11-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,069,366.42	6,069,366.42	5,860,289.26	5,860,289.26
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	314.10-	314.10-	206.33-	206.33-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	548,574.05-	548,574.05-	669,525.77-	669,525.77-
	Total All Interest Expense	5,520,478.27	5,520,478.27	5,190,557.16	5,190,557.16
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	95,417.00-	95,417.00-	185,583.32	185,583.32
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	18,500.00-	18,500.00-	126,218.59-	126,218.59-
	Total Other Net	113,917.00-	113,917.00-	59,364.73	59,364.73
	Total Other Income Expenses	5,406,561.27	5,406,561.27	5,249,921.89	5,249,921.89
	Total Net Income Before Taxes	15,207,905.69-	15,207,905.69-	15,147,050.22-	15,147,050.22-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	168,813.12	168,813.12	165,486.57-	165,486.57-
	Total Net Income	15,039,092.57-	15,039,092.57-	15,312,536.79-	15,312,536.79-
	Total Net Profit	15,039,092.57-	15,039,092.57-	15,312,536.79-	15,312,536.79-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:32	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 2 Through 2 Ending February 28, 2021		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	35,653,308.24-	74,608,689.10-	34,940,056.16-	72,741,487.48-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,779,247.01-	5,700,953.73-	2,465,705.99-	4,770,344.34-
	Total OPREV	38,432,555.25-	80,309,642.83-	37,405,762.15-	77,511,831.82-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	791,537.79-	1,482,202.65-	632,044.85-	1,268,232.05-
	Total Revenue	39,224,093.04-	81,791,845.48-	38,037,807.00-	78,780,063.87-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	2,988,392.55	6,072,329.62	2,655,422.17	5,952,424.56
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,561,292.51	3,161,920.86	1,306,464.31	2,627,951.89
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	362,249.77	724,826.19	364,037.48	739,369.28
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	416,380.77	905,336.36	319,132.39	616,038.28
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	61,773.81	162,832.01	72,320.71	145,052.80
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	913,100.36	1,904,516.23	976,665.78	2,125,374.29
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	392,193.62	810,883.98	425,845.93	874,366.81
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	181,861.39	360,358.51	204,427.24	438,634.41
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	8,481.25	16,962.50	207.00	207.00
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	64,681.00	129,362.00	62,094.00	124,188.00
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	115,880.88	118,822.38	29,419.33	46,842.15
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,526,006.00	3,155,442.39	1,483,661.59	2,947,776.42
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	50,493.43	91,075.49	48,367.98	110,789.12
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,792,316.68	3,282,212.20	1,762,947.92	3,159,800.52
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	84,191.75	86,403.59	19,818.51	40,250.89
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	62,849.61	130,741.83	54,872.32	121,605.22
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	102,973.99	167,146.00	123,640.44	211,896.85

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:32	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 2 Through 2 Ending February 28, 2021		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	538,402.00	1,076,804.00	489,701.00	979,402.00
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	586,601.74-	1,422,988.46-	616,685.56-	1,093,196.73-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	740,406.89	1,551,165.68	185,848.59	400,333.54
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	369,722.65	842,204.91	221,890.25	288,680.70
Total Operations & Maint		11,747,049.17	23,328,358.27	10,190,099.38	20,857,788.00
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,490,728.84	18,980,999.27	8,747,797.23	17,541,816.76
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	345,469.97-	682,101.93-	336,209.07-	672,418.13-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	1,032,386.40	2,250,724.31	1,099,165.65	2,318,951.32
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		21,924,694.44	43,877,979.92	19,700,853.19	40,046,137.95
Total Operating Income		17,299,398.60-	37,913,865.56-	18,336,953.81-	38,733,925.92-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,130,106.30	12,199,472.72	6,311,580.91	12,171,870.17
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	0.00	314.10-	104.43-	310.76-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	517,535.53-	1,066,109.58-	655,321.83-	1,324,847.60-
Total All Interest Expense		5,612,570.77	11,133,049.04	5,656,154.65	10,846,711.81
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	95,417.00-	190,834.00-	185,583.32	371,166.64
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	0.00	18,500.00-	34,157.04	92,061.55-
Total Other Net		95,417.00-	209,334.00-	219,740.36	279,105.09
Total Other Income Expenses		5,517,153.77	10,923,715.04	5,875,895.01	11,125,816.90
Total Net Income Before Taxes		11,782,244.83-	26,990,150.52-	12,461,058.80-	27,608,109.02-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	128,784.75	297,597.87	178,770.00-	344,256.57-
Total Net Income		11,653,460.08-	26,692,552.65-	12,639,828.80-	27,952,365.59-
Total Net Profit		11,653,460.08-	26,692,552.65-	12,639,828.80-	27,952,365.59-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:34	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 3 Through 3 Ending March 31, 2021		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	40,303,747.10-	114,912,436.20-	37,706,672.00-	110,448,159.48-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	3,312,929.97-	9,013,883.70-	2,559,891.11-	7,330,235.45-
	Total OPREV	43,616,677.07-	123,926,319.90-	40,266,563.11-	117,778,394.93-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	651,159.23-	2,133,361.88-	651,324.98-	1,919,557.03-
	Total Revenue	44,267,836.30-	126,059,681.78-	40,917,888.09-	119,697,951.96-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	3,083,134.15	9,155,463.77	2,779,302.82	8,731,727.38
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	2,336,568.31	5,498,489.17	1,359,033.71	3,986,985.60
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	418,433.75	1,143,259.94	420,790.67	1,160,159.95
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	691,281.89	1,596,618.25	458,594.03	1,074,632.31
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	85,189.45	248,021.46	119,535.81	264,588.61
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	720,619.83	2,625,136.06	894,830.71	3,020,205.00
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	416,069.09	1,226,953.07	441,471.76	1,315,838.57
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	153,777.62	514,136.13	201,500.14	640,134.55
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	8,481.25	25,443.75	37,254.48	37,461.48
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	64,681.00	194,043.00	62,094.00	186,282.00
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	28,020.84-	90,801.54	26,223.15	73,065.30
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,577,184.03	4,732,626.42	2,415,110.88	5,362,887.30
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	77,672.56	168,748.05	49,097.83	159,886.95
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,694,615.07	4,976,827.27	1,580,376.22	4,740,176.74
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	14,284.43	100,688.02	69,905.11	110,156.00
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	57,040.92	187,782.75	57,618.37	179,223.59
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	129,887.97	297,033.97	57,036.11	268,932.96

Income Statement

GL293	Date 06/09/21 Time 14:34	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 3 Through 3 Ending March 31, 2021		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	548,401.00	1,625,205.00	401,724.30	1,381,126.30
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	232,599.00-	1,655,587.46-	660,428.37-	1,753,625.10-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	882,099.68-	669,066.00	204,318.47	604,652.01
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	778,594.99	1,620,799.90	550,223.14	838,903.84
Total Operations & Maint		11,713,197.79	35,041,556.06	11,525,613.34	32,383,401.34
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,498,240.76	28,479,240.03	8,703,343.76	26,245,160.52
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	345,470.06-	1,027,571.99-	336,209.01-	1,008,627.14-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	1,214,901.37	3,465,625.68	1,021,846.39	3,340,797.71
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		22,080,869.86	65,958,849.78	20,914,594.48	60,960,732.43
Total Operating Income		22,186,966.44-	60,100,832.00-	20,003,293.61-	58,737,219.53-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,129,607.54	18,329,080.26	6,103,925.18	18,275,795.35
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	201.97-	516.07-	1.37-	312.13-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	506,828.10-	1,572,937.68-	513,073.65-	1,837,921.25-
Total All Interest Expense		5,622,577.47	16,755,626.51	5,590,850.16	16,437,561.97
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	856,242.46-	1,047,076.46-	185,583.32	556,749.96
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	56,130.05-	74,630.05-	0.00	92,061.55-
Total Other Net		912,372.51-	1,121,706.51-	185,583.32	464,688.41
Total Other Income Expenses		4,710,204.96	15,633,920.00	5,776,433.48	16,902,250.38
Total Net Income Before Taxes		17,476,761.48-	44,466,912.00-	14,226,860.13-	41,834,969.15-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	1,311,630.00-	1,014,032.13-	20,867.00	323,389.57-
Total Net Income		18,788,391.48-	45,480,944.13-	14,205,993.13-	42,158,358.72-
Total Net Profit		18,788,391.48-	45,480,944.13-	14,205,993.13-	42,158,358.72-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 07/18/21 Time 13:53	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 4 Through 4 Ending April 30, 2021		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	37,912,522.46-	152,824,958.66-	36,679,409.82-	147,127,569.30-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	2,863,905.07-	11,877,788.77-	2,401,268.31-	9,731,503.76-
	Total OPREV	40,776,427.53-	164,702,747.43-	39,080,678.13-	156,859,073.06-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	579,925.26-	2,713,287.14-	525,666.07-	2,445,223.10-
	Total Revenue	41,356,352.79-	167,416,034.57-	39,606,344.20-	159,304,296.16-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	2,995,240.36	12,150,704.13	2,857,982.41	11,589,709.79
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	2,023,181.67	7,521,670.84	1,959,068.58	5,946,054.18
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	377,552.88	1,520,812.82	399,077.62	1,559,237.57
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	680,514.77	2,277,133.02	147,947.90	1,222,580.21
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	84,754.53	332,775.99	79,014.29	343,602.90
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	773,761.21	3,398,897.27	828,663.35	3,848,868.35
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	444,096.73	1,671,049.80	418,218.79	1,734,057.36
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	210,059.74	724,195.87	258,152.53	898,287.08
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	8,481.25	33,925.00	35,430.30	72,891.78
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	64,681.00	258,724.00	62,094.00	248,376.00
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	104,820.46	195,622.00	82,905.33	155,970.63
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,601,421.43	6,334,047.85	1,631,825.40	6,994,712.70
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	74,617.63	243,365.68	48,308.54	208,195.49
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,520,199.61	6,497,026.88	1,513,032.50	6,253,209.24
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	14,212.96	114,900.98	21,147.67	131,303.67
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	54,188.92	241,971.67	55,192.95	234,416.54
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	91,529.00	388,562.97	22,838.17	291,771.13

Income Statement

GL293	Date 07/18/21 Time 13:53	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 4 Through 4 Ending April 30, 2021		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	538,401.00	2,163,606.00	490,225.00	1,871,351.30
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	1,078,629.14-	2,734,216.60-	743,565.31-	2,497,190.41-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	107,088.92	776,154.92	623,914.49	1,228,566.50
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	373,847.33	1,994,647.23	243,190.85	1,082,094.69
Total Operations & Maint		11,064,022.26	46,105,578.32	11,034,665.36	43,418,066.70
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,642,593.12	38,121,833.15	9,058,173.86	35,303,334.38
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	350,930.83-	1,378,502.82-	341,720.49-	1,350,347.63-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	783,483.30	4,249,108.98	1,045,366.53	4,386,164.24
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		21,139,167.85	87,098,017.63	20,796,485.26	81,757,217.69
Total Operating Income		20,217,184.94-	80,318,016.94-	18,809,858.94-	77,547,078.47-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,125,172.73	24,454,252.99	6,036,075.28	24,311,870.63
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	5.08-	521.15-	197.82-	509.95-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	536,351.04-	2,109,288.72-	227,700.27-	2,065,621.52-
Total All Interest Expense		5,588,816.61	22,344,443.12	5,808,177.19	22,245,739.16
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	650,338.28-	1,697,414.74-	482,172.96-	74,577.00
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	78,917.08-	153,547.13-	8,656.64-	100,718.19-
Total Other Net		729,255.36-	1,850,961.87-	490,829.60-	26,141.19-
Total Other Income Expenses		4,859,561.25	20,493,481.25	5,317,347.59	22,219,597.97
Total Net Income Before Taxes		15,357,623.69-	59,824,535.69-	13,492,511.35-	55,327,480.50-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	1,528,049.27	514,017.14	235,122.61	88,266.96-
Total Net Income		13,829,574.42-	59,310,518.55-	13,257,388.74-	55,415,747.46-
Total Net Profit		13,829,574.42-	59,310,518.55-	13,257,388.74-	55,415,747.46-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 07/18/21 Time 13:56	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 5 Through 5 Ending May 31, 2021		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	42,750,009.94-	195,574,968.60-	38,976,594.66-	186,104,163.96-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	3,028,779.24-	14,906,568.01-	2,463,980.78-	12,195,484.54-
	Total OPREV	45,778,789.18-	210,481,536.61-	41,440,575.44-	198,299,648.50-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	574,034.75-	3,287,321.89-	581,538.85-	3,026,761.95-
	Total Revenue	46,352,823.93-	213,768,858.50-	42,022,114.29-	201,326,410.45-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	2,953,045.07	15,103,749.20	2,647,753.94	14,237,463.73
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,909,036.83	9,430,707.67	1,492,813.50	7,438,867.68
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	376,861.56	1,897,674.38	357,368.57	1,916,606.14
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	606,810.35	2,883,943.37	419,758.57	1,642,338.78
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	240,311.59	573,087.58	57,702.54	401,305.44
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	706,584.79	4,105,482.06	906,332.85	4,755,201.20
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	435,838.56	2,106,888.36	385,964.27	2,120,021.63
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	162,699.33	886,895.20	261,245.62	1,159,532.70
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	8,481.25	42,406.25	8,666.67	81,558.45
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	56,150.31	314,874.31	75,888.00	324,264.00
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	50,262.83	245,884.83	7,932.31-	148,038.32
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,376,386.62	7,710,434.47	1,346,333.01	8,341,045.71
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	52,834.99	296,200.67	58,484.65	266,680.14
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,706,007.09	8,203,033.97	1,311,555.27	7,564,764.51
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	19,849.83	134,750.81	11,259.55	142,563.22
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	54,842.00	296,813.67	50,589.00	285,005.54
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	116,148.07	504,711.04	98,420.74	390,191.87

Income Statement

GL293	Date 07/18/21 Time 13:56	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 5 Through 5 Ending May 31, 2021		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	538,401.00	2,702,007.00	490,225.00	2,361,576.30
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	843,666.83-	3,577,883.43-	892,771.40-	3,389,961.81-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	46,908.63	823,063.55	398,725.71	1,627,292.21
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	444,063.65	2,438,710.88	237,851.53	1,319,946.22
Total Operations & Maint		11,017,857.52	57,123,435.84	9,716,235.28	53,134,301.98
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,643,803.55	47,765,636.70	9,067,194.55	44,370,528.93
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	350,930.82-	1,729,433.64-	351,816.07-	1,702,163.70-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	993,544.91	5,242,653.89	843,530.31	5,229,694.55
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		21,304,275.16	108,402,292.79	19,275,144.07	101,032,361.76
Total Operating Income		25,048,548.77-	105,366,565.71-	22,746,970.22-	100,294,048.69-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,107,487.87	30,561,740.86	5,850,976.65	30,162,847.28
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	4.62-	525.77-	98.95-	608.90-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	622,524.21-	2,731,812.93-	190,586.04-	2,256,207.56-
Total All Interest Expense		5,484,959.04	27,829,402.16	5,660,291.66	27,906,030.82
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	351,047.74-	2,048,462.48-	18,644.25	93,221.25
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	57,500.00-	211,047.13-	0.00	100,718.19-
Total Other Net		408,547.74-	2,259,509.61-	18,644.25	7,496.94-
Total Other Income Expenses		5,076,411.30	25,569,892.55	5,678,935.91	27,898,533.88
Total Net Income Before Taxes		19,972,137.47-	79,796,673.16-	17,068,034.31-	72,395,514.81-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	1,976,076.99	2,490,094.13	297,430.21	209,163.25
Total Net Income		17,996,060.48-	77,306,579.03-	16,770,604.10-	72,186,351.56-
Total Net Profit		17,996,060.48-	77,306,579.03-	16,770,604.10-	72,186,351.56-

Income Statement

GL293	Date 07/18/21 Time 13:59	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 6 Through 6 Ending June 30, 2021		USD	Page 1
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
NETPROFIT	Net Profit				
NETINCOME	Net Income				
NIBT	Net Income Before Taxes				
OPER INC	Operating Income				
TOTREV	Revenue				
OPREV	OPREV				
OPREV-WTR	OPREV-WTR				
	Total OPREV-WTR	44,898,142.40-	240,473,111.00-	42,029,111.08-	228,133,275.04-
OPREV-SWR	OPREV-SWR				
	Total OPREV-SWR	3,080,357.61-	17,986,925.62-	2,740,966.95-	14,936,451.49-
	Total OPREV	47,978,500.01-	258,460,036.62-	44,770,078.03-	243,069,726.53-
NON OPER REV	NON-OPER REV				
	Total NON-OPER REV	605,828.55-	3,893,150.44-	597,980.28-	3,624,742.23-
	Total Revenue	48,584,328.56-	262,353,187.06-	45,368,058.31-	246,694,468.76-
OPER EXP	Utility Costs & Expenses				
OM	Operations & Maint				
OM LABOR	OM LABOR				
	Total OM LABOR	3,228,351.52	18,332,100.72	2,957,111.83	17,194,575.56
OM EMP BEN	OM EMP BENEFITS				
	Total OM EMP BENEFITS	1,905,983.25	11,336,690.92	1,457,389.35	8,896,257.03
OM PRCH WTR	OM PURCH WATER				
	Total OM PURCH WATER	445,027.54	2,342,701.92	479,944.63	2,396,550.77
OM PRCH WW T	OM PURCH WW TRMT				
	Total OM PURCH WW TRMT	677,202.57	3,561,145.94	448,393.14	2,090,731.92
OM SLUDGE	OM SLUDGE				
	Total OM SLUDGE	80,000.22	653,087.80	96,605.69	497,911.13
OM PRCH PWR	OM PURCH POWER				
	Total OM PURCH POWER	802,287.62	4,907,769.68	902,982.16	5,658,183.36
OM CHEMICALS	OM CHEMICALS				
	Total OM CHEMICALS	561,412.00	2,668,300.36	511,762.86	2,631,784.49
OM SUPPLIES	OM SUPPLIES				
	Total OM SUPPLIES	169,533.76	1,056,428.96	280,323.81	1,439,856.51
OM OS ENG	OM OS ENGINEER				
	Total OM OS ENGINEER	13,320.97	55,727.22	8,094.27	89,652.72
OM OS ACCNT	OM OS ACCOUNTING				
	Total OM OS ACCOUNTING	64,681.00	379,555.31	62,094.00	386,358.00
OM OS LEGAL	OM OS LEGAL				
	Total OM OS LEGAL	17,383.61-	228,501.22	48,332.17-	99,706.15
OM MGMT FEES	OM MGMT FEES				
	Total OM MGMT FEES	1,553,014.76	9,263,449.23	1,551,528.04	9,892,573.75
OM OS LABTST	OM OS LAB TESTING				
	Total OM OS LAB TESTING	89,814.94	386,015.61	67,672.82	334,352.96
OM OS OTHER	OM OS OTHER				
	Total OM OS OTHER	1,780,280.10	9,983,314.07	1,428,413.07	8,993,177.58
OM OS CMPSVS	OM OS COMP SVS				
	Total OM OS COMP SVS	5,153.20	139,904.01	23,360.32	165,923.54
OM LEASES	OM LEASES				
	Total OM LEASES	56,425.87	353,239.54	54,606.23	339,611.77
OM TRANS	OM TRANSPORTATION				
	Total OM TRANSPORTATION	89,339.25	594,050.29	38,127.38	428,319.25

Income Statement

GL293	Date 07/18/21 Time 13:59	Company 15 - AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC. Income Statement For Period 6 Through 6 Ending June 30, 2021		USD	Page 2
		Fiscal Year 2021			
Consolidated		AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.		Consolidated	AQUACHART
Account Nbr	Description	Period Amount	Year To Date	Last Year Period	Last Year To Date
OM INSURANCE	OM INSURANCE				
	Total OM INSURANCE	538,403.00	3,240,410.00	490,223.00	2,851,799.30
OM OTHER	OM OTHER				
	Total OM OTHER	644,990.91-	4,222,874.34-	787,390.72-	4,177,352.53-
OM BAD DEBT	OM BAD DEBT				
	Total OM BAD DEBT	717,003.45	1,540,067.00	330,250.06-	1,297,042.15
NON OPER EXP	NON-OPER EXP				
	Total NON-OPER EXP	380,565.77	2,819,276.65	2,713,074.29	4,033,020.51
Total Operations & Maint		12,495,426.27	69,618,862.11	12,405,733.94	65,540,035.92
DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION				
	Total DEPRECIATION	9,652,073.71	57,417,710.41	9,084,290.13	53,454,819.06
AMORTIZATION	AMORTIZATION				
	Total AMORTIZATION	350,930.83-	2,080,364.47-	331,624.66-	2,033,788.36-
OTHER TAXES	OTHER TAXES				
	Total OTHER TAXES	1,775,665.50	7,018,319.39	948,392.32	6,178,086.87
Total Utility Costs & Expenses		23,572,234.65	131,974,527.44	22,106,791.73	123,139,153.49
Total Operating Income		25,012,093.91-	130,378,659.62-	23,261,266.58-	123,555,315.27-
OTHR INC EXP	Other Income Expenses				
ALL INT EXP	All Interest Expense				
INTEREST EXP	INTEREST EXP				
	Total INTEREST EXP	6,110,844.61	36,672,585.47	6,870,955.13	37,033,802.41
INTEREST INC	INTEREST INC				
	Total INTEREST INC	0.00	525.77-	95.67-	704.57-
AFUDC	AFUDC				
	Total AFUDC	839,122.00-	3,570,934.93-	472,148.66-	2,728,356.22-
Total All Interest Expense		5,271,722.61	33,101,124.77	6,398,710.80	34,304,741.62
OTHER NET	Other Net				
OTHER RETIRE	OTHER COMPONENTS OF NET PERIOD				
	Total Other Compoents of Net	409,692.16-	2,458,154.64-	18,644.25	111,865.50
ASSET SALE	ASSET SALE				
	Total ASSET SALE	47,452.24-	258,499.37-	21,902.61	78,815.58-
Total Other Net		457,144.40-	2,716,654.01-	40,546.86	33,049.92
Total Other Income Expenses		4,814,578.21	30,384,470.76	6,439,257.66	34,337,791.54
Total Net Income Before Taxes		20,197,515.70-	99,994,188.86-	16,822,008.92-	89,217,523.73-
INCOME TAXES	INCOME TAXES				
	Total INCOME TAXES	1,048,664.00-	1,441,430.13	324,904.00	534,067.25
Total Net Income		21,246,179.70-	98,552,758.73-	16,497,104.92-	88,683,456.48-
Total Net Profit		21,246,179.70-	98,552,758.73-	16,497,104.92-	88,683,456.48-

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

K. Other Data

- OD2. Supply a copy of internal and independent audit reports of the historic test year and prior calendar year, noting any exceptions and recommendations and disposition thereof.
- A. Please see the attached.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.

(a wholly owned subsidiary of Essential Utilities, Inc.)

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of and for the years ended

December 31, 2019 and 2018



Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (the "Company," a wholly-owned subsidiary of Essential Utilities, Inc. (formerly known as Aqua America, Inc.)) and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of income, of cash flows and common stockholder's equity for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP", written over a horizontal line.

April 14, 2020

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands of dollars)
December 31, 2019 and 2018

<u>Assets</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Liabilities and Equity</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,926,887	\$ 3,607,614	Common stockholder's equity:		
Construction work-in-progress	122,531	164,485	Common stock, \$100 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, 1,000 shares issued and outstanding	\$ 100	\$ 100
Utility plant acquisition adjustment, net	(2,659)	(6,733)	Capital in excess of par value	163,209	177,862
Net utility plant	4,046,759	3,765,366	Retained earnings	1,611,801	1,517,418
Investment in nonutility property, net of accumulated depreciation	24,182	2,136	Total common stockholder's equity	1,775,110	1,695,380
Current assets:			Long-term debt, excluding current portion	1,643,027	1,411,658
Cash and cash equivalents	644	799	Debt issuance expense, net of amortization	(13,578)	(13,338)
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,750 and \$4,402, in 2019 and 2018, respectively	36,474	35,508	Total long-term debt, excluding current portion, net of debt issuance costs	1,629,449	1,398,320
Accounts receivable-affiliates	4,074	13,196	Current liabilities:		
Unbilled revenues	22,287	18,448	Current portion of long-term debt	61,447	76,131
Materials and supplies	7,925	7,690	Loans payable	25,724	15,448
Income taxes receivable	-	234	Accounts payable	30,338	47,085
Prepayments and other current assets	1,365	1,289	Accounts payable-affiliates	6,804	6,061
Total current assets	72,769	77,164	Income taxes payable	576	-
Deferred charges and non-current assets:			Accrued interest	19,678	16,828
Debt issuance expense, net of accumulated amortization	105	117	Other current liabilities	6,674	5,382
Regulatory assets	742,664	663,538	Total current liabilities	151,241	166,935
Other deferred charges, net	72,739	69,189	Deferred credits and other non-current liabilities:		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	8,735	-	Customers' advances for construction	50,549	56,575
Goodwill	31,708	20,582	Deferred income taxes	826,273	739,371
Total deferred charges and non-current assets	855,951	753,426	Investment tax credits	4,121	4,375
	\$ 4,999,661	\$ 4,598,092	Regulatory liabilities	361,316	376,575
			Operating lease liabilities	8,522	-
			Accounts Payable-affiliates	28,338	-
			Other	10,911	8,456
			Total deferred credits and other non-current liabilities	1,290,030	1,185,352
			Contributions in aid of construction	153,831	152,105
				\$ 4,999,661	\$ 4,598,092

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Income
(In thousands of dollars)
Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Operating revenues	\$ 471,947	\$ 438,364
Operating expenses:		
Operating, maintenance and administrative expenses	132,414	124,640
Depreciation	97,750	90,342
Amortization	(3,888)	(618)
Taxes other than income taxes	12,040	11,635
Gain on sale of other assets	(513)	(567)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total operating expenses	237,803	225,432
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating income	234,144	212,932
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other expense:		
Interest on long-term debt	67,799	59,114
Other interest expense, net	1,443	1,304
Allowance for funds used during construction	(10,305)	(9,606)
Other net periodic benefit costs	1,962	(320)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	135	132
Other (income) expense, net	(1,328)	26
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total other expense	59,706	50,650
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income before income taxes	174,438	162,282
Provision for income taxes (benefit)	(19,945)	(19,132)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net income	<u>\$ 194,383</u>	<u>\$ 181,414</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands of dollars)
Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 194,383	\$ 181,414
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	93,997	89,856
Deferred income taxes and income tax credits	(17,718)	(17,216)
Provision for doubtful accounts	2,365	2,296
Stock based compensation	856	904
Gain on sale of other assets	(513)	(567)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(7,500)	(7,099)
Changes in current assets and current liabilities:		
Receivables, unbilled revenue, materials and supplies and prepayments	(7,481)	(5,984)
Income taxes receivable/payable and other accrued taxes	7,405	16,889
Affiliate receivable/payable	(5,834)	(17,706)
Payables and other accrued liabilities	(703)	2,224
Accrued interest	2,849	2,094
Other	5,740	241
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>267,846</u>	<u>247,346</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Construction expenditures	(336,759)	(320,144)
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(2,805)	(2,507)
Acquisitions of water and wastewater systems	(53,099)	(4,978)
Net proceeds on sale of other assets	582	702
Other	(955)	(1,135)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(393,036)</u>	<u>(328,062)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Customers' advances and contributions in aid of construction	2,007	773
Repayments of customers' advances	(2,931)	(2,677)
Net borrowings of loans payable	10,276	11,799
Proceeds from long-term debt	425,587	225,000
Debt issuance costs paid	(1,073)	(722)
Repayments of long-term debt	(208,831)	(73,899)
Dividends paid - common stock	(100,000)	(80,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>125,035</u>	<u>80,274</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(155)	(442)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	799	1,241
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 644</u>	<u>\$ 799</u>

Cash paid for interest on borrowings, net of amounts capitalized, was \$94,804 and \$81,699 in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Cash paid for income taxes was \$315 and \$348 in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Non-cash financing activity - Return of Capital Contribution to Parent was \$15,509 and \$9,951 in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

See Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies-Customers' Advances for Construction and Contributions in Aid of Construction, Note 10-Employee Stock and Incentive Plan and Note 12 - Affiliated Company Transactions for description of non-cash activities.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Capitalization
(In thousands of dollars)
December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Common stockholder's equity:		
Common stock at \$100 par value, authorized 1,000,000 shares, 1,000 shares issued and outstanding	\$ 100	\$ 100
Capital in excess of par value	163,209	177,862
Retained earnings	1,611,801	1,517,418
Total common stockholder's equity	<u>1,775,110</u>	<u>1,695,380</u>
Long-term debt:		
Long-term debt (substantially collateralized by utility plant):		
Interest Rate Range Maturity Date Range		
1.00% to 1.99% 2020 to 2039	10,734	11,180
2.00% to 2.99% 2024 to 2033	15,674	17,488
3.00% to 3.99% 2020 to 2056	537,877	415,573
4.00% to 4.99% 2020 to 2059	859,649	572,343
5.00% to 5.99% 2028 to 2043	131,813	272,078
6.00% to 6.99% 2027	20,000	20,000
7.00% to 7.99% 2025	15,000	15,000
9.00% to 9.99% 2021 to 2026	12,800	13,200
	<u>1,603,547</u>	<u>1,336,862</u>
Unsecured notes payable:		
Bank note at 2.48% due September 2019	-	50,000
Bank note at 3.50% due May 2020	50,000	50,000
Notes ranging from 5.64% to 5.95%, due 2020 through 2034	50,927	50,927
	<u>1,704,474</u>	<u>1,487,789</u>
Current portion of long-term debt	61,447	76,131
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	<u>1,643,027</u>	<u>1,411,658</u>
Less: debt issuance costs	13,578	13,338
Long-term debt, excluding current portion, net of debt issuance costs	<u>1,629,449</u>	<u>1,398,320</u>
Total capitalization	<u>\$ 3,404,559</u>	<u>\$ 3,093,700</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Statements of Consolidated Stockholder's Equity
(In thousands of dollars)
Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholder's Equity
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 100	\$ 112,068	\$ 1,416,004	\$ 1,528,172
Net income	-	-	181,414	181,414
Common stock dividends paid, \$80 per share	-	-	(80,000)	(80,000)
Stock based compensation	-	909	-	909
Acquisitions funded by Essential Utilities, Inc.	-	74,836	-	74,836
Return of capital contribution to Essential Utilities, Inc.	-	(9,951)	-	(9,951)
Balance at December 31, 2018	100	177,862	1,517,418	1,695,380
Net income	-	-	194,383	194,383
Common stock dividends paid, \$100 per share	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Stock based compensation	-	856	-	856
Return of capital contribution to Essential Utilities, Inc.	-	(15,509)	-	(15,509)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 163,209</u>	<u>\$ 1,611,801</u>	<u>\$ 1,775,110</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (“the Company”) is a regulated public utility which supplies water to residential, commercial and industrial customers. The Company’s customers are principally located in the suburban areas north and west of the City of Philadelphia and in 27 other counties in Pennsylvania. No single customer accounted for more than one percent of the Company’s operating revenues in 2019 or 2018. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Essential Utilities, Inc. (“the Parent”). On February 3, 2020, the Parent changed its name from Aqua America, Inc. to Essential Utilities, Inc. to align the name of the Parent with the anticipated business plan of the Parent following the pending Peoples Gas Acquisition, and to reflect the proposed combination of regulated water utilities and natural gas utilities that offer essential utility services to customers. The Company has wholly owned subsidiaries that are regulated public utilities which provide water and wastewater services to customers in Pennsylvania.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Basis of Presentation

The Company’s consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company has evaluated the period from December 31, 2019, the date of the financial statements, through April 14, 2020, the date the financial statements were available for issuance, for subsequent events and determined that no material subsequent events occurred that would affect the information presented in these financial statements or require additional disclosures.

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statement

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statement (Continued)

expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recognition of Revenues

The Company recognizes revenue as water and wastewater services are provided to our customers, which happens over time as the service is delivered and the performance obligation is satisfied. Operating revenues include amounts billed to customers on a cycle basis and unbilled amounts based on estimated usage from the date of the latest meter read to the end of the accounting period. The Company's actual results could differ from these estimates, which would result in operating revenues being adjusted in the period that the revision to our estimates is determined. Unbilled amounts are included in accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net on the consolidated balance sheet.

Generally, payment is due within 30 days once a bill is issued to a customer. Sales tax and other taxes we collect on behalf of government authorities, concurrent with our revenue-producing activities, are primarily excluded from revenue. The Company has determined that its revenue recognition is not materially different under the FASB's new accounting standard for revenue from contracts with customers. The Company's revenues are being reported identical in the consolidated statements of net income to how they were reported under the FASB's former accounting standard for revenue recognition. The following table presents our revenues disaggregated by major source and customer class:

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recognition of Revenues (Continued)

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2019		
	Water Revenues	Wastewater Revenues	Other Revenues
Residential	\$ 283,776	\$ 15,070	\$ -
Commercial	103,696	4,533	-
Fire protection	20,227	-	-
Industrial	18,994	1	-
Other water	24,055	-	-
Other wastewater	-	1,595	-
Other utility	-	-	7,526
Revenue Total-2019	<u>\$ 450,748</u>	<u>\$ 21,199</u>	<u>\$ 7,526</u>

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2018		
	Water Revenues	Wastewater Revenues	Other Revenues
Residential	\$ 255,540	\$ 9,843	\$ -
Commercial	92,880	3,175	-
Fire protection	19,309	-	-
Industrial	17,545	-	-
Other water	38,024	-	-
Other wastewater	-	2,047	-
Other utility	-	-	4,896
Revenue Total-2018	<u>\$ 423,298</u>	<u>\$ 15,065</u>	<u>\$ 4,896</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recognition of Revenues (Continued)

Revenues from Contracts with Customers – These revenues are composed of three main categories: water, wastewater, and other. Water revenues represent revenues earned for supplying customers with water service. Wastewater revenues represent revenues earned for treating wastewater and releasing it into the water supply. Other revenues are associated fees that relate to the regulated business but are not water and wastewater revenues. See description below for a discussion on the performance obligation for each of these revenue streams:

- **Tariff Revenues** – These revenues are categorized by customer class: residential, commercial, fire protection, industrial, and other water and other wastewater. The rates that generate these revenues are approved by the respective state utility commission, and revenues are billed cyclically and accrued for when unbilled. Other water and other wastewater revenues consist primarily of fines, penalties, surcharges, and availability lot fees. Our performance obligation for tariff revenues is to provide potable water or wastewater treatment service to customers. This performance obligation is satisfied over time as the services are rendered. The amounts that the Company has a right to invoice for tariff revenues reflect the right to consideration from the customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the value transferred to the customer for the performance completed to date.
- **Other Utility Revenues** – Other utility revenues represent revenues earned primarily from: antenna revenues, which represent fees received from telecommunication operators that have put cellular antennas on our water towers, operation and maintenance and billing contracts, which represent fees earned from municipalities for our operation of their water or wastewater treatment services or performing billing services, and fees earned from developers for accessing our water mains. The performance obligations vary for these revenues, but all are primarily recognized over time as the service is delivered.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Regulation

As a regulated public water and wastewater utility, the Company is subject to regulation by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (“PAPUC”), which has jurisdiction with respect to rates, service, accounting procedures, acquisitions and other matters. Regulated public utilities follow the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (“FASB”) accounting guidance for regulated operations, which provides for the recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities as allowed by regulators for costs or credits that are reflected in current rates or are considered probable of being included in future rates. Costs, for which the Company has received or expects to receive prospective rate recovery, are deferred as a regulatory asset and amortized over the period of rate recovery in accordance with the FASB’s accounting guidance for regulated operations. The regulatory assets or liabilities are then relieved as the cost or credit is reflected in Company’s rates charged for utility service. If, as a result of a change in circumstances, it is determined that the regulated operating companies no longer meets the criteria to apply regulatory accounting, the operating company would have to discontinue regulatory accounting and write-off the respective regulatory assets and liabilities. See Note – 5 *Regulatory Assets and Liabilities* for further information regarding the Company’s regulatory assets.

The Company makes significant judgments and estimates to record regulatory assets and liabilities. For each regulatory jurisdiction with regulated operations, the Company evaluates at the end of each reporting period, whether the regulatory assets and liabilities continue to meet the probable criteria for future recovery or refund. The evaluation considers factors such as regulatory orders or guidelines, in the same regulatory jurisdiction, of a specific matter or a similar matter, as provided to the Company in the past or to other regulated utilities. In addition, the evaluation may be impacted by changes in the regulatory environment and pending or new legislation that could impact the ability to recover costs through regulated rates. There may be multiple participants to rate or transactional regulatory proceedings who might offer different views on various aspects of such proceedings, and in these instances may challenge the prudence of our business policies and practices, seek cost disallowances or request other relief.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Utility Plant and Depreciation

Utility plant is stated at cost which includes contracted cost, direct labor and fringe benefits, materials, overheads, and for certain utility plant, an allowance for the cost of funds used during construction. Water systems acquired are recorded at estimated original cost when first devoted to utility service and the applicable depreciation is recorded in accumulated depreciation. Utility plant acquisition adjustment represents the difference between the estimated original cost, less applicable depreciation and the purchase price of utility plant assets acquired through business acquisitions. Acquisition adjustments are amortized over 20 years if recoverable in rate base.

Utility expenditures for maintenance and repairs, including major maintenance projects and minor renewals and betterments, are charged to operating expenses when incurred in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed by the PAPUC. The cost of new units of property and betterments are capitalized. Utility expenditures for water main cleaning and relining of pipes are deferred and recorded in net property, plant and equipment. As of December 31, 2019, \$0 costs have been incurred since the last rate proceeding and the Company expects to recover any costs in future rates.

The cost of software upgrades and enhancements are capitalized if they result in added functionality which enable the software to perform tasks it was

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Utility Plant and Depreciation (Continued)

previously incapable of performing. Certain information technology costs associated with major system installations, conversions and improvements, such as software training, data conversion and business process re-engineering costs, are deferred as a regulatory asset if the Company expects to recover these costs in future rates. If these costs are not deferred, then these costs are charged to operating expenses when incurred. As of December 31, 2019, \$0 costs have been incurred and deferred, since the last rate proceedings, as a regulatory asset, and the deferral is reported as a component of net property, plant and equipment.

When units of property are replaced, retired or abandoned, the recorded value thereof is credited to utility plant and such value, together with the net cost of removal, is charged to accumulated depreciation. To the extent the Company recovers cost of removal or other retirement costs through rates after the retirement costs are incurred, a regulatory asset is recorded.

The straight-line remaining life method is used to compute depreciation on utility plant. The straight-line method is used with respect to transportation and mechanical equipment, office equipment and laboratory equipment. Depreciation is recorded over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 14 to 94 years for utility plant and 5 to 64 years for both transportation and mechanical equipment and all non-utility plant, office equipment and laboratory equipment.

Long-lived assets of the Company, which consist primarily of utility plant in service and regulatory assets, are reviewed for impairment when changes in circumstances or events occur. There has been no change in circumstances or events that have occurred that require adjustments to the carrying values of these assets.

As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, property, plant and equipment additions purchased at the period end, but not yet paid for are \$27,829 and \$42,656, respectively.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

The allowance for funds used during construction (“AFUDC”) is a non-cash credit to income which represents the estimated cost of funds used to finance the construction of utility plant. AFUDC is applied to construction projects requiring more than one month to complete. No AFUDC is applied to projects funded by customer advances for construction or contributions in aid of construction. AFUDC includes the net cost of borrowed funds and a rate of return on other funds when used, and is recovered through water rates as the utility plant is depreciated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are not restricted for construction activity, to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded on the invoiced amounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company’s best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in our existing accounts receivable, and is determined based on historical write-off experience and the aging of account balances. The Company reviews the allowance for doubtful accounts quarterly. Account balances are written off against the allowance when it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. When utility customers request extended payment terms, credit is extended based on regulatory guidelines and collateral is not required.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred Charges

Deferred charges consist of preliminary survey costs, retirement work in progress expenses and other expenses.

Other expenses, for which the Company has received or expects to receive prospective rate recovery, are deferred and amortized over the period of rate recovery.

Funds Restricted for Construction Activity

The proceeds received from certain financings for construction and capital improvement of utility facilities are held in escrow until the designated expenditures are incurred. These amounts are reported as funds restricted for construction activity and are expected to be released over time as the capital projects are funded.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess cost over the fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired through acquisitions. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually, or more often if circumstances indicate a possible impairment may exist. When testing goodwill for impairment, the Company may assess qualitative factors, including macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, overall financial performance and entity specific events, to determine whether it's more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Alternatively, based on the assessment of the qualitative factors previously noted, the Company may perform a quantitative goodwill impairment test by determining the fair value of a reporting unit based on a discounted cash flow analysis. If the Company performs a quantitative test and determines that the reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount, the Company would record an impairment loss for the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Goodwill (Continued)

The Company tested the goodwill attributable for its reporting unit for impairment as of July 31, 2019, in conjunction with the timing of its annual strategic business plan and concluded that the reporting unit's estimated fair value exceeded its carrying amount, indicating that the Company's goodwill was not impaired.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for some income and expense items in different time periods for financial reporting than for tax reporting purposes. Deferred income taxes are provided on the temporary differences between the tax basis of the assets and liabilities and the amounts at which they are carried in the consolidated financial statements. The income tax effect of temporary differences not reflected currently in rates is recorded as deferred taxes with an offsetting regulatory asset or liability. These deferred income taxes are based on the enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such temporary differences are projected to reverse. Investment tax credits are deferred and amortized over the estimated useful lives of the related properties.

The Company's earnings are included with those of the Parent and affiliated companies for purposes of filing a consolidated Federal income tax return. The allocation of the Federal income tax to the Company is computed on a stand-alone basis.

Judgment is required in evaluating the Company's Federal and state tax positions. Despite management's belief that the Company's tax return positions are fully supportable, the Company establishes reserves when it believes that its tax positions are likely to be challenged and it may not fully prevail in these challenges. The Company's provision for income taxes includes interest, penalties and reserves for uncertain tax positions.

The tax accounting method permits the expensing of qualifying utility asset improvement costs that were previously being capitalized and depreciated for book and tax purposes ("the Repairs"). The Repairs accounting provides

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income Taxes (Continued)

flow-through treatment of qualifying income tax benefits, generating a reduction in income tax expense and reduces the amount of taxes currently payable in both 2019 and 2018. For qualifying capital expenditures made prior to 2012, the resulting deferred tax benefits generate a ten year amortization of the income tax benefits, which reduces future income tax expense, commenced in 2013. As a result of the May 2019 rate order, the amortization period was slightly shortened and now includes the tax benefit in established utility rates.

Customers' Advances for Construction

Water mains or, in some instances, cash advances to reimburse the Company its costs to construct water mains, are contributed to the Company by customers, real estate developers and builders in order to extend water service to their properties. The value of these contributions is recorded as Customers' Advances for Construction. The Company makes refunds on these advances over a specific period of time based on operating revenues related to the main or as new customers are connected to and take service from the main. After all refunds are made, any remaining balance is transferred to Contributions in Aid of Construction. Non-cash property, in the form of water mains, has been received, generally from developers as advances or contributions of \$8,314 in 2019 and \$7,517 in 2018.

Contributions in Aid of Construction

Contributions in aid of construction include direct non-refundable contributions and the portion of customers' advances for construction that have become non-refundable. The Company depreciates contributed property and amortizes contributions in aid of construction at the composite rate of the related property. Contributions in aid of construction are deducted from the Company's rate base for rate-making purposes, and therefore, no return is earned on contributed property. During 2019, \$7,833 of accumulated amortization associated with contributions in aid of construction was reclassified from net property, plant and equipment to contributions in aid of construction in order to net against the associated liability account. Non-cash property, in the form of water mains, has been received, generally from developers as contributions of \$167 in 2019 and \$526 in 2018.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Materials and Supplies

Materials and supplies are stated at cost under the first-in, first-out method.

Other Comprehensive Income (“OCI”)

For the periods presented, the Company does not have any OCI and therefore, comprehensive income equals net income. In addition, there is no accumulated comprehensive income.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Pronouncements to be adopted upon the effective date:

In December 2019, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance that simplifies the accounting for income taxes. The updated guidance removes certain exceptions to the general principles of accounting for income taxes to reduce the cost and complexity of its application, including the accounting for intraperiod tax allocation when there is a loss from continuing operations and income or a gain from other items, deferred tax liabilities for equity method investments when a foreign subsidiary becomes an equity method investment or when a foreign equity method investment becomes a subsidiary, and calculating income taxes in an interim period when a year-to-date loss exceeds the anticipated loss for the year. Additionally, the updated guidance clarifies and amends the existing guidance over accounting for franchise taxes and other taxes partially based on income, an entity’s tax basis of goodwill, separate entity financial statements, interim recognition of enactment of tax laws or rate changes, and improvements to the Codification for income taxes related to employee stock ownership plans and investments in qualified affordable housing projects accounted for using the equity method. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020 and interim periods within those fiscal years with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the updated guidance to determine the impact of adoption.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In August 2018, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance on accounting for cloud computing arrangements. The updated guidance requires entities that are customers in cloud computing arrangements to defer implementation costs if they would be capitalized by the entity in software licensing arrangements under the internal-use software guidance. The guidance may be applied retrospectively or prospectively to implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Upon adoption, we do not believe the new guidance will have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance, which modifies the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. The modifications in this update eliminates, amends, and adds disclosure requirements for fair value measurements, which is expected to reduce costs for preparers while providing more decision-useful information for financial statement users. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2019, with early adoption available. Upon adoption, we do not believe the new guidance will have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance on accounting for impairments of financial instruments, including trade receivables, which requires companies to estimate expected credit losses on trade receivables over their contractual life. Historically, companies reserve for expected credit losses by applying historical loss percentages to respective aging categories. Under the updated accounting guidance, companies will use a forward-looking methodology that incorporates lifetime expected credit losses, which will result in an allowance for expected credit losses for receivables that are either current or not yet due, which historically have not been reserved for. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption available. Upon adoption, we do not believe the new guidance will have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

Pronouncements adopted during the fiscal year:

In February 2016, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance on accounting for leases, which requires lessees to establish a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. For income statement purposes, leases will be classified as either operating or finance. Operating leases will result in straight-line expense while finance leases will result in a front-loaded expense pattern. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption available. On January 1, 2019, the Company adopted the updated guidance as required using the modified retrospective approach, which provides a method for recording existing leases at adoption and in comparative periods that approximates the results of a full retrospective approach. Further, we elected the package of practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance within the updated guidance, which among other things, allowed the Company to carry forward its historical lease classification. The Company also elected the practical expedient related to land easements, allowing the Company to carry forward its accounting treatment for land easements on existing agreements. Adoption of the new guidance resulted in the recording, on the Company's consolidated balance sheet, of a right-of-use asset and lease liability of \$9,134 as of January 1, 2019, and there was no cumulative impact adjustment to retained earnings for prior periods accounted for under the previous lease guidance.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

2. Utility Plant

Utility Plant is composed of the following:

	December 31,		Approximate range
	2019	2018	of remaining lives
Utility plant			
Mains and accessories	\$ 2,648,281	\$ 2,460,854	33 to 94 years
Services, hydrants, treatment plants and reservoirs	1,191,381	1,088,290	15 to 74 years
Operations structures and water tanks	164,203	152,517	14 to 59 years
Miscellaneous pumping and purification equipment	418,904	404,894	18 to 58 years
Meters, data processing, transportation and operating equipment	439,259	407,055	5 to 57 years
Land and other non-depreciable assets	96,744	53,974	-
Utility plant	4,958,772	4,567,584	
Utility construction work-in-progress	122,531	164,485	-
Net utility plant acquisition adjustment	(2,659)	(6,733)	3 to 19 years
Total utility plant	5,078,644	4,725,336	
Accumulated depreciation	(1,031,885)	(959,970)	
Utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 4,046,759	\$ 3,765,366	

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

3. Acquisitions

In December 2019, the Company acquired the wastewater utility system assets of Cheltenham Township, Pennsylvania, which serves 9,887 customers. The total cash purchase price for the utility system was \$50,104. The preliminary purchase price allocation for this acquisition consisted primarily of acquired property, plant and equipment of \$44,412 and goodwill of \$5,692. Additionally, during 2019, the Company acquired one water system. The total purchase price for the water system acquired was \$2,995 in cash. The operating revenues included in the consolidated financial statements during the period owned by the Company for the utility systems acquired in 2019 are \$236.

In September 2019, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire the wastewater utility system assets of the Delaware County Regional Water Quality Control Authority (“DELCORA”), which consist of approximately 16,000 customers, or the equivalent of 198,000 retail customers, in 42 municipalities in Southeastern Pennsylvania for \$276,500. The purchase price for the pending acquisition is subject to certain adjustments at closing, and is subject to regulatory approval, including the final determination of the fair value of the rate base acquired.

In November 2018, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire the wastewater utility system assets of East Norriton Township, Pennsylvania, which serves approximately 4,950 customers for \$21,000. The purchase price for this pending acquisition is subject to certain adjustments at closing, and is subject to regulatory approval, including the final determination of the fair value of the rate base acquired.

In July 2018, the Company acquired the wastewater utility assets of Limerick Township, Pennsylvania, which serves 5,497 customers. The total cash purchase price for the utility system was \$74,836 which was funded by the Parent. The purchase price allocation for this acquisition consisted primarily of acquired property, plant and equipment of \$64,759 and goodwill of \$10,790. Additionally, during 2018, the Company acquired one water and one wastewater system. The total purchase price for the systems acquired was \$4,978 in cash and \$5 funded by the Parent. The operating revenues included in the consolidated financial statements during the period owned by the Company for the utility systems acquired in 2018 are \$4,785 in 2019 and \$1,411 in 2018.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

3. Acquisitions (Continued)

In addition to the Company's pending acquisitions of DELCORA and East Norriton, the Company has entered into a purchase agreement to acquire the wastewater utility system assets of one municipality which serves approximately 2,100 customers for a total combined purchase price in cash for \$29,500. The purchase price for this pending acquisition is subject to certain adjustments at closing, and is subject to regulatory approvals, including the final determination of the fair value of the rate base acquired.

4. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is composed of the following:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Current:		
Federal	\$ (2,977)	\$ (1,806)
State	751	(111)
	<u>(2,226)</u>	<u>(1,917)</u>
Deferred:		
Federal	(9,275)	(10,785)
State	(8,444)	(6,430)
	<u>(17,719)</u>	<u>(17,215)</u>
Total tax expense	<u>\$ (19,945)</u>	<u>\$ (19,132)</u>

The statutory Federal tax rate is 21% for both 2019 and 2018 and the Pennsylvania Corporate Net Income tax rate is 9.99% for both years presented.

The primary components of the net deferred tax liability of \$830,395 at December 31, 2019 include basis differences in utility plant, partially offset by advances and contributions, and income taxes recoverable.

At December 31, 2019, the Company has a cumulative Federal net operating loss ("NOL") of \$33,740. The Company believes the Federal NOLs are more likely than not to be recovered and require no valuation allowance. The Company's Federal NOLs do not begin to expire until 2031.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

4. Income Taxes (Continued)

At December 31, 2019, the Company has a cumulative state NOL of \$483,979. The Company believes that the state NOLs are more likely than not to be recovered and require no valuation allowance. The state NOLs do not begin to expire until 2031.

As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, the reserve for uncertain tax position is \$18,358 and \$17,079, respectively, excluding accrued interest and penalties. The unrecognized tax benefits relate to the income tax accounting change to adopt the IRS temporary tangible property regulations, and the tax position is attributable to a temporary difference. As a result of the regulatory treatment afforded by the income tax accounting change and despite this position being a temporary difference, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, \$31,015 and \$26,990, respectively, of these tax benefits would have an impact on the Company's effective income tax rate in the event the Company does sustain all, or a portion, of its tax position. The Company does not expect a material change in this estimate in the next twelve months. The reserve for uncertain tax positions could increase or decrease for things such as the expiration of statutes of limitations, audit settlements, or tax examination activities. The Company has elected to recognize accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as income tax expense. The Company has not recognized any penalties and interest due to the available Net Operating Losses ("NOLs").

As of December 31, 2019, the Parent's federal income tax returns remain subject to examination by federal tax authorities for the 2016 through 2019 tax years.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

5. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Regulatory assets represent costs that are expected to be fully recovered from customers in future rates while regulatory liabilities represent amounts that are expected to be refunded to customers in future rates. Except for income taxes, regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities are excluded from the Company's rate base and do not earn a return. The components of regulatory assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Regulatory Assets	Regulatory Liabilities	Regulatory Assets	Regulatory Liabilities
Income taxes	\$ 720,729	\$ 282,759	\$ 644,853	\$ 305,290
Postretirement benefits -Pension	-	78,557		71,285
Postretirement benefits-OPEB	(433)	-	(177)	-
Utility plant retirement costs	7,873	-	6,743	-
Accrued vacation	319	-	315	-
Rate case filing expenses & other	14,176	-	11,804	-
	<u>\$ 742,664</u>	<u>\$ 361,316</u>	<u>\$ 663,538</u>	<u>\$ 376,575</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

5. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

Items giving rise to deferred state income taxes, as well as a portion of deferred Federal income taxes related to certain differences between tax and book depreciation expense are recognized in the rate setting process on a cash or flow-through basis and will be recovered as they reverse. Amounts include differences that arise between certain utility asset improvement costs capitalized for book and deducted as a repair expense for tax purposes. On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed the Tax Cuts and Job Act (“TCJA”) into law, which reduced the Federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%. Reductions in accumulated deferred income tax balances due to the reduction in the corporate income tax rate to 21% under the provisions of the TCJA will result in amounts previously collected from utility customers for these deferred taxes to be refundable to such customers, generally through reductions in future rates. The TCJA includes provisions that stipulate how these excess deferred taxes relating to certain accelerated tax depreciation benefits are to be passed back to customers. The Company has proposed in its currently pending rate case that excess deferred income taxes be returned to customers using the average rate assumption method (“ARAM”) over approximately 30 years. In 2019, the amortization of the excess deferred income taxes was incorporated into the Company’s cost of service by a rate order issued in May 2019.

The regulatory liability related to the catch-up component of the Company’s repair tax accounting change represents the tax benefits realized, which have not yet flowed-through as a reduction to income tax expense due to the ten-year amortization period which began in 2013. Beginning in 2013, the Company amortized \$38,000, annually, of its deferred income tax benefits, which reduced current income tax expense and increased the Company’s net income by \$16,274. In 2019, the amortization of this tax benefit was incorporated into the Company’s cost of service by a rate order issued in May 2019 and is no longer subject to the specific parameters from the 2012 rate order.

Postretirement benefits include pension and other postretirement benefits. The regulatory liability for postretirement benefits related to pension represents amounts recovered through rates and before the costs are incurred. The regulatory asset related to postretirement benefits other than pensions includes deferred expense in excess of amounts funded, which the Company believes will be recoverable in future years as funding of postretirement benefits is required.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

5. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

The regulatory asset for utility plant retirement costs, representing cost of removal, represents costs already incurred that are expected to be recovered in future rates over a five-year recovery period.

The regulatory asset for accrued vacation represents costs that would otherwise be charged to operations and maintenance expense for vacation that is earned by employees, which is recovered as a cost of service.

The regulatory asset related to rate case filing expenses represents the costs associated with filing for rate increases that are deferred and amortized over periods that range from one to three years. Other represents costs incurred by the Company for which it has received or expects to receive rate recovery.

6. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company maintains agreements with other water purveyors for the purchase of water to supplement its water supply, particularly during periods of peak demands. The agreements stipulate purchases of minimum quantities of water or charge a monthly commitment fee through the year 2026. The Company is committed to a total of \$24,078 in water purchase payments: \$3,972 in 2020, \$3,972 in 2021, \$3,971 in 2022, \$3,971 in 2023, \$3,912 in 2024 and \$4,280 thereafter. The Company purchased approximately \$4,944 and \$4,440 of water under these agreements during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company is routinely involved in condemnation procedures and legal matters during the ordinary course of business. Although the results of legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, there are no other pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or to which any of its properties is the subject that are material or are expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

7. Leases

The Company leases office facilities and other equipment for use in its operations, which are accounted for as operating leases. Leases with a term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet; rather, lease expense is recognized over the lease term. Our leases have remaining lives of 1 year to 33 years.

Some of the Company's leases can be extended on a month-to-month basis, which allow us to terminate the lease at any given month without penalty while others include options to extend the leases for up to 50 years. The renewal of a month-to-month lease is at our sole discretion.

The Company accounts for lease and non-lease components of lease arrangements separately. For calculating lease liabilities, we may deem lease terms to include options to extend or terminate the lease when it's reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. The Company's lease agreements do not contain significant residual value guarantees, restrictions or covenants.

Lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets are recorded based on the present value of the lease payments over the expected lease term, including leases with variable payments that are based on a market rate or an index. All other variable payments are expensed as incurred. Since the Company's lease agreements do not provide an implicit interest rate, the Company utilized the Parent's incremental borrowing rate to determine the discount rate used to present value the lease payments.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Components of lease expense were as follows:		
Operating lease cost	\$ 693	\$ 947

	Year Ended December 31,
	2019
Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:	
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:	
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 656

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

7. Leases (Continued)

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows:	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Operating leases:	
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 8,735
Other accrued liabilities	\$ 213
Operating lease liabilities	8,522
Total operating lease liabilities	<u>\$ 8,735</u>
	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Weighted average remaining lease term:	
Operating leases	27 years
Weighted average discount rate:	
Operating leases	4.22%

Maturities of operating lease liabilities and a reconciliation of the operating lease liabilities reported on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	<u>Operating Leases</u>
2020	\$ 559
2021	545
2022	536
2023	535
2024	525
Thereafter	11,445
Total operating lease payments	<u>\$ 14,145</u>
Total operating lease payments	\$ 14,145
Less operating lease liabilities	8,735
Present value adjustment	<u>\$ 5,410</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

8. Long-term Debt and Loans Payable

The consolidated Statements of Capitalization provide a summary of long-term debt as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The supplemental indentures with respect to certain issues of the First Mortgage Bonds restrict the ability of the Company to declare dividends, in cash or property, or repurchase or otherwise acquire the Company's stock. Approximately \$1,591,800 and \$1,497,417 of the Company's retained earnings were free of these restrictions as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Certain supplemental indentures also prohibit the Company from making loans to, or purchasing the stock of the Parent. Loan agreements for the Company contain restrictions on minimum net assets. As of December 31, 2019, there were restrictions on the Company's net assets of \$1,332,017 of their total net assets of \$1,775,110.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

8. Long-term Debt and Loans Payable (Continued)

Sinking fund payments are required for certain issues of long-term debt. The future sinking fund payments and debt maturities of the Company's long-term debt are as follows:

Interest Rate Range	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Thereafter
1.00% To 1.99%	\$ 1,017	\$ 978	\$ 957	\$ 835	\$ 764	\$ 6,183
2.00% To 2.99%	1,863	1,913	1,964	2,018	1,618	6,297
3.00% To 3.99%	52,490	2,526	2,470	1,836	1,530	527,025
4.00% To 4.99%	211	78	-	-	-	859,360
5.00% To 5.99%	5,466	5,461	-	10,000	10,000	151,814
6.00% To 6.99%	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
7.00% To 7.99%	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
9.00% To 9.99%	400	400	-	-	-	12,000
Total	<u>\$ 61,447</u>	<u>\$ 11,356</u>	<u>\$ 5,391</u>	<u>\$ 14,689</u>	<u>\$ 13,912</u>	<u>\$ 1,597,679</u>

In December 2019, the Company issued \$125,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which \$75,000 is due in 2052 and \$50,000 is due in 2053 with interest rates of 3.39% and 3.40%, respectively. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

In September 2019, the Company issued \$175,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which \$50,000 is due in 2054, \$75,000 is due in 2058 and \$50,000 is due in 2059 with interest rates of 4.09%, 4.13% and 4.14%, respectively. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

In May 2019, the Company issued \$125,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which \$75,000 is due in 2049, \$25,000 is due in 2054 and \$25,000 is due in 2059 with interest rates of 4.02%, 4.07% and 4.12%, respectively. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

8. Long-term Debt and Loans Payable (Continued)

In November 2018, the Company issued \$125,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which \$65,000 is due in 2047, \$30,000 is due in 2052 and \$30,000 is due in 2053 with interest rates of 4.44%, 4.49% and 4.51%, respectively. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

In June 2018, the Company issued \$100,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which \$25,000 is due in 2042, \$10,000 is due in 2045 and \$65,000 is due in 2048 with interest rates of 3.99%, 4.04% and 4.09%, respectively. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

In May 2018, the Company renewed its three-year \$50,000 unsecured loan due May 6, 2018. The interest rate is 3.50% and the maturity date is May 4, 2020.

In June 2019, the Company provided notice for the early redemption of \$58,000 of tax-exempt bonds at 5.00% that were originally maturing 2039.

In October 2019, the Company provided notice for the early redemption of \$62,165 of tax-exempt bonds at 5.00% that were originally maturing 2040 and \$12,520 of tax-exempt bonds at 4.75% that were originally maturing 2040.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

8. Long-term Debt and Loans Payable (Continued)

In May 2018, the Company provided notice for the early redemption of \$49,660 of tax-exempt bonds at 5.25% that were originally maturing between 2042 and 2043.

In November 2019, the Company renewed its \$100,000 364-day unsecured revolving credit facility with four banks. The funds borrowed under this agreement are classified as loans payable and are used to provide working capital. As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, funds borrowed under the Company's revolving credit agreement were \$25,724 and \$15,449, respectively. Interest under this facility is based, at the borrower's option, on the prime rate, an adjusted federal funds rate, an adjusted London Interbank Offered Rate corresponding to the interest period selected, an adjusted Euro-Rate corresponding to the interest period selected or at rates offered by the banks. This agreement restricts short-term borrowings of the Company. A renewal fee of 5.0 basis points was charged on the total commitment amount of the revolving credit agreement. The average cost of borrowing under this facility was 3.12% and 2.68%, and the average borrowing was \$21,871 and \$22,056 during 2019 and 2018, respectively. The maximum amount outstanding at the end of any one month was \$39,930 in 2019 and \$45,000 in 2018.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

9. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of current assets and liabilities that are considered financial instruments approximates their fair values as of the dates presented. The carrying amount of the Company's long-term debt as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is \$1,704,474 and \$1,487,789, respectively. The estimated fair value of the Company's long-term debt as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is \$1,843,047 and \$1,526,317, respectively. The fair value of long-term debt has been determined by discounting the future cash flows using current market interest rates for similar financial instruments of the same duration.

The Company's customers' advances for construction and related tax deposits have carrying values of \$50,549 and \$56,575 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Their relative fair values cannot be accurately estimated since future refund payments depend on several variables, including new customer connections, customer consumption levels and future rate increases. Portions of these non-interest bearing instruments are payable annually through 2029 and amounts not paid by the contract expiration dates become non-refundable. The fair value of these amounts would, however, be less than their carrying value due to the non-interest bearing feature.

10. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company participates in a noncontributory qualified defined benefit pension plan sponsored by the Parent covering non-union employees hired prior to April 1, 2003 and select union employees. The eligibility of union employees is determined by the collective bargaining agreements covering those employees. Benefits under the plan are based on the participant's years of service and the annual average of the applicable compensation during the five consecutive computation periods of the final 10 computation periods as an active participant yielding the highest such average. Pension cost of the Company is based on amounts contributed to the pension plan as approved by the Parent and incorporated in rates approved by the PAPUC. Information regarding accumulated and projected benefit obligations is not prepared at the subsidiary level.

In August 2014, the Parent announced changes to the way it will provide future retirement benefits to employees acquired through a prior acquisition. Effective January 1, 2015, the Parent will provide future retirement benefits for these employees through its deferred contribution plan. As a result, no further

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

10. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits (Continued)

service will be considered in future accruals in the qualified defined benefit pension plan after December 31, 2014.

The funding amount for the pension plan for Aqua America, Inc. Retirement Income Plan will be determined each year based on the recommendation of management and subject to approval by the Parent's Pension Committee. The funding amount will be an amount greater than or equal to the minimum required contribution and less than or equal to the maximum tax deductible contribution. The Company recorded pension funding and expense of \$6,320 and \$9,000 in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company participates in two postretirement benefit plans sponsored by the Parent that provide certain life insurance benefits for retired employees and certain health care benefits for retired employees and their dependents. Employees may become eligible for these benefits if they have completed at least fifteen years of service and retire from the Company after reaching age 55 while still working for the Company. Retirees and their dependents under age 65 are covered by a point-of-service managed care plan that requires co-payments or an HMO. Employees hired after April 1, 2003 are not eligible for benefits.

Employees who elect to retire prior to attaining age 65 are generally required to make contributions towards their medical coverage until attaining 65. Retirees and their dependents age 65 and over are required to purchase their own medical and drug coverage. The cost of this coverage is offset by Company contributions deposited in the plan's Premium Reimbursement Account. Costs of the Company are based on amounts contributed to the plans and incorporated in rates approved by the PAPUC.

The Company's funding policy is to contribute the lower of the other postretirement benefits cost or the maximum allowed by the Internal Revenue Code. The Company recorded costs for postretirement benefits other than pensions of \$1,952 and \$1,992 in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Company funded postretirement benefits other than pensions of \$0 in 2019 and \$1,516 in 2018. Information regarding accumulated and projected benefit obligations is not prepared at the subsidiary level.

The Parent has 401(k) savings plans, which are defined contribution plans and cover substantially all employees. The Company makes matching contributions that are based on a percentage of the employee's contribution,

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

10. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits (Continued)

subject to specific limitations, as well as certain other Company contributions. Participants may diversify their Company matching account balances into other investments offered under 401(k) savings plans. The Company's contributions, which are recorded as compensation expense were \$1,964 and \$1,780 for 2019 and 2018, respectively.

11. Employee Stock and Incentive Plan

The Company's employees participate in an Equity Compensation Plan sponsored by the Parent. Under the Aqua America, Inc. 2009 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan, as approved by the Parent's shareholders to replace the 2004 Equity Compensation Plan, stock options, stock units, stock awards, stock appreciation rights, dividend equivalents, and other stock-based awards may be granted to the Company's employees, non-employee directors and consultants and advisors. During 2019, the Parent granted stock options, which are based upon the common stock of the Parent. Options are exercisable in installments of 33% annually, starting one year from the date of the grant and expire 10 years from the date of the grant. The Parent determines the grant date fair value per stock option using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

The fair value of each stock option is amortized into compensation expense using the graded vesting method, which results in the recognition of compensation costs over the requisite service period for each separately vesting tranche of the stock options as though the stock options were, in substance, multiple stock option grants. The Company assumes that forfeitures will be minimal, and recognizes forfeitures as they occur, which results in a reduction in compensation expense. Compensation expense recognized by the Parent is allocated to its subsidiaries based on actual employee costs. Since the Company is not obligated to reimburse the Parent for stock-based compensation costs incurred, the Company records these liabilities resulting from compensation costs to paid-in capital.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company's stock-based compensation related to stock options resulted in the following: operations and maintenance expense of \$264 and lowered income tax expense by \$76. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company's stock-based compensation related to stock options resulted in the following: operations and maintenance expense of \$75 and lowered income tax expense by \$42

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

11. Employee Stock and Incentive Plan (Continued)

During 2019, the Parent granted performance share units (“PSU”). A PSU represents the right to receive a share of the Parent’s common stock if specified performance goals are met over the three year performance period specified in the grant, subject to exceptions through the respective vesting periods. The fair value of each PSU grant is amortized into compensation expense on a straight-line basis through the respective vesting period, which is generally three years. The Company assumes that forfeitures will be minimal, and recognizes forfeitures as they occur, which results in a reduction in compensation expense. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded stock-based compensation related to PSU’s as a component of operations and maintenance expense of \$401 and recorded an income tax benefit of \$116. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded stock-based compensation related to PSU’s as a component of operations and maintenance expense of \$713 and recorded an income tax benefit of \$206. Compensation expense recognized by the Parent is allocated to its subsidiaries based on actual employee costs.

During 2019 and 2018, the Parent granted restricted share units (“RSU”). A RSU represents the right to receive a share of the Parent’s common stock and are valued based on the fair market value of the Parent’s stock on the date of grant. RSUs are eligible to be earned at the end of a specified restriction period, generally three years, beginning on the date of grant. In some cases, the right to receive the shares is subject to specific performance goals established at the time the grant is made. The Company assumes that forfeitures will be minimal, and recognizes forfeitures as they occur, which results in a reduction in compensation expense. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded stock-based compensation related to awards of RSUs as a component of operations and maintenance expense of \$192 and recorded income tax benefit of \$55. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded stock-based compensation related to awards of RSUs as a component of operations and maintenance expense of \$115 and recorded income tax benefit of \$33. Compensation expense recognized by the Parent is allocated to its subsidiaries based on actual employee costs.

12. Water and Wastewater Rates

On June 7, 2012, the Company reached a settlement agreement in its rate filing with the PAPUC, which in addition to a water rate increase, provided for a reduction in current income tax expense as a result of the recognition of qualifying income tax benefits upon the Company changing its tax accounting

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

12. Water and Wastewater Rates (Continued)

method to permit the expensing of qualifying utility asset improvement costs that historically have been capitalized and depreciated for book and tax purposes. In December 2012, the Company implemented this change which provided for the flow-through of income tax benefits that resulted in a substantial reduction in income tax expense and greater net income and cash flow. This change allowed the Company to suspend its water Distribution System Improvement Charges (“DSIC”) in 2013 and lengthen the amount of time until the Company’s next rate case. Beginning on October 1, 2017, the Company initiated a water infrastructure rehabilitation surcharge for the capital invested since the last rate proceeding and in August 2018 filed for a base rate increase in water and wastewater rates for its customers. In May 2019, the Company received an order from the PAPUC, resulting in an increase of \$47,000 in annual revenues, and new rates went into effect on May 24, 2019. The rates in effect at the time of the filing also included \$29,493 in DSIC, which was 7.5% above prior base rates. Consequently, the aggregate base rates increased by \$76,493 since the last base rate increase and the DSIC was reset to zero. Revenues from this rate increase realized in the year of grant were approximately \$28,396.

The DSIC enables water and wastewater utilities in Pennsylvania to add a surcharge to customer bills to offset the additional depreciation and capital costs related to infrastructure system replacement and rehabilitation projects completed and placed into service between base rate filings. The Company is permitted to request adjustments to the DSIC quarterly to reflect subsequent capital expenditures and it is reset to zero when new base rates that reflect the costs of those additions become effective or when the Company’s earnings exceed a PAPUC benchmark. The maximum DSIC that can be in effect at any time is 7.5%. The Company’s fourth quarter DSIC rate was 0% and 7.5% in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The DSIC provided revenues of \$11,172 and \$26,173 in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The DSIC rate was set to zero May 24, 2019.

Superior’s fourth quarter DSIC rate was 0% and 2.75% in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The DSIC provided revenues of \$36 and 74 in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The DSIC rate was set to zero May 24, 2019.

In addition to its base rates and the DSIC, the Company has utilized a surcharge or credit on its bills to reflect certain changes in Pennsylvania State Taxes, called the State Tax Adjustment Surcharge (“STAS”) until such time as the tax changes are incorporated into base rates. The Company’s STAS surcharge rates remained at zero during 2019 and 2018.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In thousands of dollars)

13. Affiliated Company Transactions

The Company has service agreements with the Parent and subsidiaries of the Parent (“other affiliates”). The types of services rendered between these entities relate to general supervision and administrative functions, long-range planning, tax, accounting, financing, engineering, legal, data processing services and other specialized support. Expenditures recorded for these services from the Parent and other affiliates amounted to approximately \$36,318 and \$35,259 for 2019 and 2018, respectively. Of the \$36,318 recorded in 2019, \$30,947 have been recorded within operations and maintenance expense. The Company also provides various management, advisory, and other services for other affiliates and is reimbursed by these affiliates. The amounts billed out amounted to approximately \$864 and \$989 in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company participates in the Parent’s centralized treasury function whereby the Company transfers its cash to the Parent. Under this arrangement, available cash is used to fund accounts payable due from the Company, and to pay-down accounts payable-affiliate, or would be reflected as amounts due from the Parent and other affiliates to the Company.

The amounts owed to the Parent and other affiliates by the Company were \$35,142 and \$6,061 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Amounts owed to the Parent and other affiliates are reflected in the accompanying balance sheet.

Amounts due from the Parent and other affiliates to the Company amounted to \$4,074 and \$13,196 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Amounts due from the Parent and other affiliates are reflected in the accompanying balance sheet.

The Company returned noncash equity contributions to the Parent of \$15,509 and \$9,951 in 2019 and 2018, respectively and is reported on the Statement of Stockholder’s Equity as return of capital contributions. In 2019 and 2018, the return of these noncash equity contributions relate to the settlement of certain net intercompany receivables due from the Parent.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.

(a wholly owned subsidiary of Essential Utilities, Inc.)

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of and for the years ended

December 31, 2020 and 2019



Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (the "Company," a wholly-owned subsidiary of Essential Utilities, Inc. (formerly known as Aqua America, Inc.)) and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of income, of cash flows and common stockholder's equity for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP", written over a horizontal line.

April 30, 2021

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands of dollars)
December 31, 2020 and 2019

<u>Assets</u>	2020	2019	<u>Liabilities and Equity</u>	2020	2019
Utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 4,210,724	\$ 3,926,887	Common stockholder's equity:		
Construction work-in-progress	119,467	122,531	Common stock, \$100 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, 1,000 shares issued and outstanding	\$ 100	\$ 100
Utility plant acquisition adjustment, net	(1,575)	(2,659)	Capital in excess of par value	162,481	163,209
Net utility plant	4,328,616	4,046,759	Retained earnings	1,749,270	1,611,801
Investment in nonutility property, net of accumulated depreciation	23,913	24,182	Total common stockholder's equity	1,911,851	1,775,110
Current assets:			Long-term debt, excluding current portion	1,815,768	1,643,027
Cash and cash equivalents	781	644	Debt issuance expense, net of amortization	(13,763)	(13,578)
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$10,800 and \$4,750, in 2020 and 2019, respectively	40,976	36,474	Total long-term debt, excluding current portion, net of debt issuance costs	1,802,005	1,629,449
Accounts receivable-affiliates	75	4,074	Current liabilities:		
Unbilled revenues	25,178	22,287	Current portion of long-term debt	11,346	61,447
Materials and supplies	6,695	7,925	Loans payable	49,198	25,724
Prepayments and other current assets	10,007	1,684	Accounts payable	33,414	30,338
Total current assets	83,712	73,088	Accounts payable-affiliates	16,466	6,804
Deferred charges and non-current assets:			Income taxes payable	(235)	576
Debt issuance expense, net of accumulated amortization	121	105	Accrued interest	19,838	19,678
Regulatory assets	804,032	742,345	Other current liabilities	6,146	6,674
Other deferred charges, net	3,713	3,142	Total current liabilities	136,173	151,241
Operating lease right-of-use assets	8,556	8,735	Deferred credits and other non-current liabilities:		
Goodwill	34,304	31,708	Customers' advances for construction	55,059	50,549
Pension	77,799	69,597	Deferred income taxes	901,042	826,273
Total deferred charges and non-current assets	928,525	855,632	Investment tax credits	3,868	4,121
	\$ 5,364,766	\$ 4,999,661	Regulatory liabilities	347,776	361,316
			Operating lease liabilities	8,315	8,522
			Accounts Payable-affiliates	28,338	28,338
			Other	14,217	10,911
			Total deferred credits and other non-current liabilities	1,358,615	1,290,030
			Contributions in aid of construction	156,122	153,831
	\$ 5,364,766	\$ 4,999,661		\$ 5,364,766	\$ 4,999,661

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Income
(In thousands of dollars)
Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Operating revenues	\$ 508,882	\$ 471,947
Operating expenses:		
Operating, maintenance and administrative expenses	130,892	132,414
Depreciation	105,137	97,750
Amortization	(565)	(3,888)
Taxes other than income taxes	12,641	12,040
Gain on sale of other assets	(402)	(513)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total operating expenses	247,703	237,803
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating income	261,179	234,144
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other expense:		
Interest on long-term debt	74,097	67,799
Other interest expense, net	1,135	1,443
Allowance for funds used during construction	(6,201)	(10,305)
Other net periodic benefit costs	224	1,962
Amortization of debt issuance costs	101	135
Other expense (income), net	4,234	(1,328)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total other expense	73,590	59,706
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income before income taxes	187,589	174,438
Provision for income taxes (benefit)	120	(19,945)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net income	<u>\$ 187,469</u>	<u>\$ 194,383</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands of dollars)
Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 187,469	\$ 194,383
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows		
provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	104,673	93,997
Deferred income taxes and income tax credits	(15,800)	(17,719)
Provision for doubtful accounts	2,821	2,365
Stock based compensation	765	856
Gain on sale of other assets	(402)	(513)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(4,418)	(7,500)
Changes in current assets and current liabilities:		
Receivables, unbilled revenue, materials and supplies and prepayments	(17,169)	(7,481)
Income taxes receivable/payable and other accrued taxes	15,330	7,405
Affiliate receivable/payable	(38,493)	(5,834)
Payables and other accrued liabilities	(246)	(703)
Accrued interest	160	2,849
Other	(3,538)	5,741
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>231,152</u>	<u>267,846</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Construction expenditures	(321,927)	(336,759)
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(1,783)	(2,805)
Acquisitions of water and wastewater systems	(21,000)	(53,099)
Net proceeds on sale of other assets	572	582
Other	(862)	(955)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(345,000)</u>	<u>(393,036)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Customers' advances and contributions in aid of construction	1,636	2,007
Repayments of customers' advances	(2,857)	(2,931)
Net borrowings of loans payable	23,474	10,276
Proceeds from long-term debt	325,543	425,587
Debt issuance costs paid	(979)	(1,073)
Repayments of long-term debt	(202,832)	(208,831)
Capital contribution from Aqua America, Inc.	20,000	-
Dividends paid - common stock	(50,000)	(100,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>113,985</u>	<u>125,035</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>137</u>	<u>(155)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	644	799
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 781</u>	<u>\$ 644</u>

Cash paid for interest on borrowings, net of amounts capitalized, was \$107,955 and \$94,804 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Cash paid for income taxes was \$3,780 and \$315 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Non-cash financing activity - Return of Capital Contribution to Parent was \$51,437 and \$15,509 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

See Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies-Customers' Advances for Construction and Contributions in Aid of Construction, Note 11-Employee Stock and Incentive Plan and Note 13 - Affiliated Company Transactions for description of non-cash activities.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Capitalization
(In thousands of dollars)
December 31, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Common stockholder's equity:		
Common stock at \$100 par value, authorized 1,000,000 shares, 1,000 shares issued and outstanding	\$ 100	\$ 100
Capital in excess of par value	162,481	163,209
Retained earnings	1,749,270	1,611,801
Total common stockholder's equity	<u>1,911,851</u>	<u>1,775,110</u>
Long-term debt:		
Long-term debt (substantially collateralized by utility plant):		
Interest Rate Range Maturity Date Range		
1.00% to 1.99% 2020 to 2039	10,260	10,734
2.00% to 2.99% 2024 to 2058	163,811	15,674
3.00% to 3.99% 2021 to 2056	710,387	537,877
4.00% to 4.99% 2021 to 2059	847,917	859,649
5.00% to 5.99% 2028 to 2043	1,878	131,813
6.00% to 6.99% 2027	20,000	20,000
7.00% to 7.99% 2025	15,000	15,000
9.00% to 9.99% 2021 to 2026	12,400	12,800
	<u>1,781,653</u>	<u>1,603,547</u>
Unsecured notes payable:		
Bank note at 3.50% due May 2020	-	50,000
Notes ranging from 5.64% to 5.95%, due 2021 through 2034	45,461	50,927
	<u>1,827,114</u>	<u>1,704,474</u>
Current portion of long-term debt	11,346	61,447
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	<u>1,815,768</u>	<u>1,643,027</u>
Less: debt issuance costs	13,763	13,578
Long-term debt, excluding current portion, net of debt issuance costs	<u>1,802,005</u>	<u>1,629,449</u>
Total capitalization	<u>\$ 3,713,856</u>	<u>\$ 3,404,559</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Statements of Consolidated Stockholder's Equity
(In thousands of dollars)
Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholder's Equity
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 100	\$ 177,862	\$ 1,517,418	\$ 1,695,380
Net income	-	-	194,383	194,383
Common stock dividends paid, \$100 per share	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Stock based compensation	-	856	-	856
Return of capital contribution to Essential Utilities, Inc.	-	(15,509)	-	(15,509)
Balance at December 31, 2019	100	163,209	1,611,801	1,775,110
Net income	-	-	187,469	187,469
Common stock dividends paid, \$50 per share	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
Stock based compensation	-	765	-	765
Acquisitions funded by Essential Utilities, Inc.	-	29,944	-	29,944
Capital contribution from Essential Utilities, Inc., Inc.	-	20,000	-	20,000
Return of capital contribution to Essential Utilities, Inc.	-	(51,437)	-	(51,437)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ 162,481</u>	<u>\$ 1,749,270</u>	<u>\$ 1,911,851</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (“the Company”) is a regulated public utility which supplies water to residential, commercial and industrial customers. The Company’s customers are principally located in the suburban areas north and west of the City of Philadelphia and in 27 other counties in Pennsylvania. No single customer accounted for more than one percent of the Company’s operating revenues in 2020 or 2019. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Essential Utilities, Inc. (“the Parent”). On February 3, 2020, the Parent changed its name from Aqua America, Inc. to Essential Utilities, Inc. to align the with the business plan of the Parent following the March 16, 2020 completion of the Peoples Gas Acquisition, and to reflect the proposed combination of regulated water and wastewater utilities and natural gas utilities that offer essential utility services to customers. The Company has wholly owned subsidiaries that are regulated public utilities which provide water and wastewater services to customers in Pennsylvania.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The prior period amounts in the consolidated balance sheet for both the current portion of regulatory assets and the pension liability formerly presented as other deferred charges, net were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Basis of Presentation

The Company’s consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company has evaluated the period from December 31, 2020, the date of the financial statements, through April 30, 2021, the date the financial statements were available for issuance, for subsequent events and determined that no material subsequent events occurred that would affect the information presented in these financial statements or require additional disclosures.

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statement

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles accepted in the United States of America requires

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statement (Continued)

management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The current novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) pandemic has caused significant social and economic restrictions that have been imposed in the United States and abroad, which has resulted in significant volatility in the global economy and led to reduced economic activity in some industries. In the preparation of these financial statements and related disclosures, we have assessed the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on our estimates, assumptions, forecasts, and accounting policies. Because of the essential nature of our business, we do not believe the COVID-19 pandemic had a material impact on our estimates, assumptions and forecasts used in the preparation of our financial statements, except for the change in the allowance for doubtful accounts, although we continue to monitor this closely. As the COVID-19 situation is unprecedented and ever evolving, future events and effects related to the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be determined with precision, and actual results could significantly differ from our estimates or forecasts.

Recognition of Revenues

The Company recognizes revenue as water and wastewater services are provided to our customers, which happens over time as the service is delivered and the performance obligation is satisfied. Operating revenues include amounts billed to customers on a cycle basis and unbilled amounts based on estimated usage from the date of the latest meter read to the end of the accounting period. The Company’s actual results could differ from these estimates, which would result in operating revenues being adjusted in the period that the revision to our estimates is determined. Unbilled amounts are included in accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net on the consolidated balance sheet.

Generally, payment is due within 30 days once a bill is issued to a customer. Sales tax and other taxes we collect on behalf of government authorities, concurrent with our revenue-producing activities, are primarily

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recognition of Revenues (Continued)

excluded from revenue. The following table presents our revenues disaggregated by major source and customer class:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2020		
	Water Revenues	Wastewater Revenues	Other Revenues
Residential	\$ 318,190	\$ 22,579	\$ -
Commercial	102,714	7,863	-
Fire protection	21,463	-	-
Industrial	18,329	4	-
Other water	16,257	-	-
Other wastewater	-	1,483	-
Other utility	-	-	2,923
Revenue Total-2020	<u>\$ 476,953</u>	<u>\$ 31,929</u>	<u>\$ 2,923</u>

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2019		
	Water Revenues	Wastewater Revenues	Other Revenues
Residential	\$ 283,776	\$ 15,070	\$ -
Commercial	103,696	4,533	-
Fire protection	20,227	-	-
Industrial	18,994	1	-
Other water	24,055	-	-
Other wastewater	-	1,595	-
Other utility	-	-	7,526
Revenue Total-2019	<u>\$ 450,748</u>	<u>\$ 21,199</u>	<u>\$ 7,526</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recognition of Revenues (Continued)

Revenues from Contracts with Customers – These revenues are composed of three main categories: water, wastewater, and other. Water revenues represent revenues earned for supplying customers with water service. Wastewater revenues represent revenues earned for treating wastewater and releasing it into the water supply. Other revenues are associated fees that relate to the regulated business but are not water and wastewater revenues. See description below for a discussion on the performance obligation for each of these revenue streams:

- **Tariff Revenues** – These revenues are categorized by customer class: residential, commercial, fire protection, industrial, and other water and other wastewater. The rates that generate these revenues are approved by the respective state utility commission, and revenues are billed cyclically and accrued for when unbilled. Other water and other wastewater revenues consist primarily of fines, penalties, surcharges, and availability lot fees. Our performance obligation for tariff revenues is to provide potable water or wastewater treatment service to customers. This performance obligation is satisfied over time as the services are rendered. The amounts that the Company has a right to invoice for tariff revenues reflect the right to consideration from the customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the value transferred to the customer for the performance completed to date.
- **Other Utility Revenues** – Other utility revenues represent revenues earned primarily from: antenna revenues, which represent fees received from telecommunication operators that have put cellular antennas on our water towers, operation and maintenance and billing contracts, which represent fees earned from municipalities for our operation of their water or wastewater treatment services or performing billing services, and fees earned from developers for accessing our water mains. The performance obligations vary for these revenues, but all are primarily recognized over time as the service is delivered.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Regulation

As a regulated public water and wastewater utility, the Company is subject to regulation by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (“PAPUC”), which has jurisdiction with respect to rates, service, accounting procedures, acquisitions and other matters. Regulated public utilities follow the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (“FASB”) accounting guidance for regulated operations, which provides for the recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities as allowed by regulators for costs or credits that are reflected in current rates or are considered probable of being included in future rates. Costs, for which the Company has received or expects to receive prospective rate recovery, are deferred as a regulatory asset and amortized over the period of rate recovery in accordance with the FASB’s accounting guidance for regulated operations. The regulatory assets or liabilities are then relieved as the cost or credit is reflected in Company’s rates charged for utility service. If, as a result of a change in circumstances, it is determined that the regulated operating companies no longer meets the criteria to apply regulatory accounting, the operating company would have to discontinue regulatory accounting and write-off the respective regulatory assets and liabilities. See Note – 5 *Regulatory Assets and Liabilities* for further information regarding the Company’s regulatory assets.

The Company makes significant judgments and estimates to record regulatory assets and liabilities. For each regulatory jurisdiction with regulated operations, the Company evaluates at the end of each reporting period, whether the regulatory assets and liabilities continue to meet the probable criteria for future recovery or refund. The evaluation considers factors such as regulatory orders or guidelines, in the same regulatory jurisdiction, of a specific matter or a similar matter, as provided to the Company in the past or to other regulated utilities. In addition, the evaluation may be impacted by changes in the regulatory environment and pending or new legislation that could impact the ability to recover costs through regulated rates. There may be multiple participants to rate or transactional regulatory proceedings who might offer different views on various aspects of such proceedings, and in these instances may challenge the prudence of our business policies and practices, seek cost disallowances or request other relief.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Utility Plant and Depreciation

Utility plant is stated at cost which includes contracted cost, direct labor and fringe benefits, materials, overheads, and for certain utility plant, an allowance for the cost of funds used during construction. Water systems acquired are recorded at estimated original cost when first devoted to utility service and the applicable depreciation is recorded in accumulated depreciation. Utility plant acquisition adjustment represents the difference between the estimated original cost, less applicable depreciation and the purchase price of utility plant assets acquired through business acquisitions. Acquisition adjustments are amortized over 20 years if recoverable in rate base.

Utility expenditures for maintenance and repairs, including major maintenance projects and minor renewals and betterments, are charged to operating expenses when incurred in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed by the PAPUC. The cost of new units of property and betterments are capitalized. Utility expenditures for water main cleaning and relining of pipes are deferred and recorded in net property, plant and equipment. As of December 31, 2020, \$0 costs have been incurred since the last rate proceeding and the Company expects to recover any costs in future rates.

The cost of software upgrades and enhancements are capitalized if they result in added functionality which enable the software to perform tasks it was

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Utility Plant and Depreciation (Continued)

previously incapable of performing. Certain information technology costs associated with major system installations, conversions and improvements, such as software training, data conversion and business process re-engineering costs, are deferred as a regulatory asset if the Company expects to recover these costs in future rates. If these costs are not deferred, then these costs are charged to operating expenses when incurred. As of December 31, 2020, \$4,095 costs have been incurred and deferred, since the last rate proceedings, as a regulatory asset, and the deferral is reported as a component of net property, plant and equipment.

When units of property are replaced, retired or abandoned, the recorded value thereof is credited to utility plant and such value, together with the net cost of removal, is charged to accumulated depreciation. To the extent the Company recovers cost of removal or other retirement costs through rates after the retirement costs are incurred, a regulatory asset is recorded.

The straight-line remaining life method is used to compute depreciation on utility plant. The straight-line method is used with respect to transportation and mechanical equipment, office equipment and laboratory equipment. Depreciation is recorded over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 14 to 94 years for utility plant and 5 to 64 years for both transportation and mechanical equipment and all non-utility plant, office equipment and laboratory equipment.

Long-lived assets of the Company, which consist primarily of utility plant in service and regulatory assets, are reviewed for impairment when changes in circumstances or events occur. There has been no change in circumstances or events that have occurred that require adjustments to the carrying values of these assets.

As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, property, plant and equipment additions purchased at the period end, but not yet paid for are \$31,134 and \$27,829, respectively.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

The allowance for funds used during construction (“AFUDC”) is a non-cash credit to income which represents the estimated cost of funds used to finance the construction of utility plant. AFUDC is applied to construction projects requiring more than one month to complete. No AFUDC is applied to projects funded by customer advances for construction or contributions in aid of construction. AFUDC includes the net cost of borrowed funds and a rate of return on other funds when used, and is recovered through water rates as the utility plant is depreciated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are not restricted for construction activity, to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded on the invoiced amounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company’s best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in our existing accounts receivable, and is determined based on lifetime expected credit and the aging of account balances. The Company reviews the allowance for doubtful accounts quarterly. Account balances are written off against the allowance when it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. When utility customers request extended payment terms, credit is extended based on regulatory guidelines and collateral is not required.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred Charges

Deferred charges consist of preliminary survey costs, retirement work in progress expenses and other expenses.

Other expenses, for which the Company has received or expects to receive prospective rate recovery, are deferred and amortized over the period of rate recovery.

Funds Restricted for Construction Activity

The proceeds received from certain financings for construction and capital improvement of utility facilities are held in escrow until the designated expenditures are incurred. These amounts are reported as funds restricted for construction activity and are expected to be released over time as the capital projects are funded.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess cost over the fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired through acquisitions. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually, or more often if circumstances indicate a possible impairment may exist. When testing goodwill for impairment, the Company may assess qualitative factors, including macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, overall financial performance and entity specific events, to determine whether it's more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Alternatively, based on the assessment of the qualitative factors previously noted, the Company may perform a quantitative goodwill impairment test by determining the fair value of a reporting unit based on a discounted cash flow analysis. If the Company performs a quantitative test and determines that the reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount, the Company would record an impairment loss for the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Goodwill (Continued)

The Company tested the goodwill attributable for its reporting unit for impairment as of July 31, 2020, in conjunction with the timing of its annual strategic business plan and concluded that the reporting unit's estimated fair value exceeded its carrying amount, indicating that the Company's goodwill was not impaired.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for some income and expense items in different time periods for financial reporting than for tax reporting purposes. Deferred income taxes are provided on the temporary differences between the tax basis of the assets and liabilities and the amounts at which they are carried in the consolidated financial statements. The income tax effect of temporary differences not reflected currently in rates is recorded as deferred taxes with an offsetting regulatory asset or liability. These deferred income taxes are based on the enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such temporary differences are projected to reverse. Investment tax credits are deferred and amortized over the estimated useful lives of the related properties.

The Company's earnings are included with those of the Parent and affiliated companies for purposes of filing a consolidated Federal income tax return. The allocation of the Federal income tax to the Company is computed on a stand-alone basis. See Note 13 for additional information regarding the company and Parent company activity.

Judgment is required in evaluating the Company's Federal and state tax positions. Despite management's belief that the Company's tax return positions are fully supportable, the Company establishes reserves when it believes that its tax positions are likely to be challenged and it may not fully prevail in these challenges. The Company's provision for income taxes includes interest, penalties and reserves for uncertain tax positions.

The tax accounting method permits the expensing of qualifying utility asset improvement costs that were previously being capitalized and depreciated for book and tax purposes ("the Repairs"). The Repairs accounting provides

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income Taxes (Continued)

flow-through treatment of qualifying income tax benefits, generating a reduction in income tax expense and reduces the amount of taxes currently payable in both 2020 and 2019. For qualifying capital expenditures made prior to 2012 (“catch-up adjustment”), the resulting deferred tax benefits generate a ten year amortization of the income tax benefits, which reduces future income tax expense, commenced in 2013. As a result of the May 2019 rate order, the amortization period of the catch-up adjustment was slightly shortened and combined with the current tax benefits, are now included in the tax benefit in established utility rates charged to customers. Additionally, as a result of the settlement, the current benefit recognized by the Company is limited to within a range of tax benefit (“the Collar”), which is between \$155,865 and \$161,865. Amounts recognized above or below the Collar are required to be recorded as either a regulatory asset or liability, subject to disposition in the next base rate case.

Customers’ Advances for Construction

Water mains or, in some instances, cash advances to reimburse the Company its costs to construct water mains, are contributed to the Company by customers, real estate developers and builders in order to extend water service to their properties. The value of these contributions is recorded as Customers’ Advances for Construction. The Company makes refunds on these advances over a specific period of time based on operating revenues related to the main or as new customers are connected to and take service from the main. After all refunds are made, any remaining balance is transferred to Contributions in Aid of Construction. Non-cash property, in the form of water mains, has been received, generally from developers as advances or contributions of \$10,413 in 2020 and \$8,314 in 2019.

Contributions in Aid of Construction

Contributions in aid of construction include direct non-refundable contributions and the portion of customers’ advances for construction that have become non-refundable. The Company depreciates contributed property and amortizes contributions in aid of construction at the composite rate of the related property. Contributions in aid of construction are deducted from the Company’s rate base for rate-making purposes, and therefore, no return is earned on contributed property. During 2019, \$7,833 of accumulated amortization

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Contributions in Aid of Construction (Continued)

associated with contributions in aid of construction was reclassified from net property, plant and equipment to contributions in aid of construction in order to net against the associated liability account. Non-cash property, in the form of water mains, has been received, generally from developers as contributions of \$1,271 in 2020 and \$167 in 2019.

Materials and Supplies

Materials and supplies are stated at cost under the first-in, first-out method.

Other Comprehensive Income (“OCI”)

For the periods presented, the Company does not have any OCI and therefore, comprehensive income equals net income. In addition, there is no accumulated comprehensive income.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Pronouncements to be adopted upon the effective date:

In August 2020, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance on accounting for convertible instruments and contracts in an entity’s own equity. The updated guidance reduces the number of accounting models for convertible debt and convertible preferred stock instruments and makes certain disclosure amendments intended to improve the information provided to users. Additionally, the guidance also amends the derivative guidance for the “own stock” scope exception, which exempts qualifying instruments from being accounted for as derivatives if certain criteria are met. Further, the standard changes the way certain convertible instruments are treated when calculating earnings per share. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021 with early adoption permitted beginning in 2021. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the updated guidance to determine the impact of adoption.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In March 2020, the FASB issued accounting guidance that provides companies with optional guidance, including expedients and exceptions for applying generally accepted accounting principles to contracts and other transactions affected by reference rate reform, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The accounting guidance was effective upon issuance and generally can be applied to applicable contract modifications through December 31, 2022. The Company is evaluating the impact of this accounting guidance.

In December 2019, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance that simplifies the accounting for income taxes. The updated guidance removes certain exceptions to the general principles of accounting for income taxes to reduce the cost and complexity of its application, including the accounting for intraperiod tax allocation when there is a loss from continuing operations and income or a gain from other items, deferred tax liabilities for equity method investments when a foreign subsidiary becomes an equity method investment or when a foreign equity method investment becomes a subsidiary, and calculating income taxes in an interim period when a year-to-date loss exceeds the anticipated loss for the year. Additionally, the updated guidance clarifies and amends the existing guidance over accounting for franchise taxes and other taxes partially based on income, an entity's tax basis of goodwill, separate entity financial statements, interim recognition of enactment of tax laws or rate changes, and improvements to the Codification for income taxes related to employee stock ownership plans and investments in qualified affordable housing projects accounted for using the equity method. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020 and interim periods within those fiscal years with early adoption permitted. The Company has evaluated the requirements of the updated guidance and has determined the impact of adoption will not be material to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

Pronouncements adopted during the fiscal year:

In August 2018, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance on accounting for cloud computing arrangements. The updated guidance requires entities that are customers in cloud computing arrangements to defer implementation costs if they would be capitalized by the entity in software licensing arrangements under the internal-use software guidance. The guidance may be applied retrospectively or prospectively to implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 and interim periods within those fiscal years. On January 1, 2020, the Company adopted the new guidance prospectively, which did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance that modifies the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. The modifications in this update eliminates, amends, and adds disclosure requirements for fair value measurements, which is expected to reduce costs for preparers while providing more decision-useful information for financial statement users. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2019, with early adoption available. On January 1, 2020, the Company adopted the new guidance, which did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance on accounting for impairments of financial instruments, including trade receivables, which requires companies to estimate expected credit losses on trade receivables over their contractual life. Historically, companies reserve for expected credit losses by applying historical loss percentages to respective aging categories. Under the updated accounting guidance, companies will use a forward-looking methodology that incorporates lifetime expected credit losses, which will result in an allowance for expected credit losses for receivables that are either current or not yet due, which historically have not been reserved for. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption available. On January 1, 2020, the Company adopted the new guidance, which did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

2. Utility Plant

Utility Plant is composed of the following:

	December 31,		Approximate range
	2020	2019	of remaining lives
Utility plant			
Mains and accessories	\$ 2,814,412	\$ 2,648,281	32 to 94 years
Services, hydrants, treatment plants and reservoirs	1,375,598	1,191,381	15 to 74 years
Operations structures and water tanks	167,847	164,203	14 to 59 years
Miscellaneous pumping and purification equipment	457,529	418,904	18 to 58 years
Meters, data processing, transportation and operating equipment	461,458	439,259	5 to 57 years
Land and other non-depreciable assets	80,749	96,744	-
Utility plant	5,357,593	4,958,772	
Utility construction work-in-progress	119,467	122,531	-
Net utility plant acquisition adjustment	(1,575)	(2,659)	3 to 19 years
Total utility plant	5,475,485	5,078,644	
Accumulated depreciation	(1,146,869)	(1,031,885)	
Utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 4,328,616	\$ 4,046,759	

3. Acquisitions

In December 2020, the Company acquired the wastewater utility system assets of New Garden Township, Pennsylvania, which serves 1,965 customers. The total purchase price for the utility system which was funded by a capital contribution from the Parent was \$29,944. The preliminary purchase price allocation for this acquisition consisted primarily of acquired property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation totaling \$29,500. In June 2020, the Company acquired the wastewater utility system assets of East Norriton Township, Pennsylvania which serves 4,947 customers. The total purchase price for the utility system acquired was \$21,000 in cash. The preliminary purchase price allocation for this acquisition consisted primarily of acquired property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation totaling \$20,755.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

3. Acquisitions

In December 2019, the Company acquired the wastewater utility system assets of Cheltenham Township, Pennsylvania, which serves 9,887 customers. The total cash purchase price for the utility system was \$50,104. The preliminary purchase price allocation for this acquisition consisted primarily of acquired property, plant and equipment of \$44,412 and goodwill of \$5,692. Additionally, during 2019, the Company acquired one water system. The total purchase price for the water system acquired was \$2,995 in cash. The operating revenues included in the consolidated financial statements during the period owned by the Company for the utility systems acquired in 2019 are \$7,389 in 2020 and \$236 in 2019.

In September 2019, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire the wastewater utility system assets of the Delaware County Regional Water Quality Control Authority (“DELCORA”), which consist of approximately 16,000 customers, or the equivalent of 198,000 retail customers, in 42 municipalities in Southeastern Pennsylvania for \$276,500. In May 2020, Delaware County, Pennsylvania filed a lawsuit alleging that DELCORA does not have the legal authority to establish and fund a customer trust with the net proceeds of the transaction. In December 2020, the judge in the Delaware County Court lawsuit issued an order that (1) the County cannot interfere with the purchase agreement between DELCORA and the Company, (2) the County cannot terminate DELCORA prior to the closing of the transaction, and (3) that the establishment of the customer trust was valid. The administrative law judges in the regulatory approval process recommends that the Company’s application be denied. The Company provided exceptions to the recommended decisions which will be considered by the PAPUC in an anticipated future order. The purchase price for the pending acquisition is subject to certain adjustments at closing, and is subject to regulatory approval, including the final determination of the fair value of the rate base acquired.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

3. Acquisitions (Continued)

In addition to the Company's pending acquisition of DELCORA, the Company has entered into a purchase agreement to acquire the wastewater utility system assets of three municipalities which serve approximately 21,500 customers for a total combined purchase price in cash for \$125,400. The purchase price for these pending acquisitions is subject to certain adjustments at closing, and is subject to regulatory approvals, including the final determination of the fair value of the rate base acquired.

See Note 13 for additional information regarding the Company and Parent company activity.

4. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is composed of the following:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current:		
Federal	\$ 10,715	\$ (2,977)
State	5,205	751
	<u>15,920</u>	<u>(2,226)</u>
Deferred:		
Federal	(9,755)	(9,275)
State	(6,045)	(8,444)
	<u>(15,800)</u>	<u>(17,719)</u>
Total tax expense	<u>\$ 120</u>	<u>\$ (19,945)</u>

The statutory Federal tax rate is 21% for both 2020 and 2019 and the Pennsylvania Corporate Net Income tax rate is 9.99% for both years presented.

The primary components of the net deferred tax liability of \$904,910 at December 31, 2020 include basis differences in utility plant, partially offset by advances and contributions, and income taxes recoverable.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

4. Income Taxes (Continued)

At December 31, 2020, the Company has a cumulative Federal net operating loss (“NOL”) of \$23,073 without regard to unrecognized tax benefits. The Company believes the Federal NOLs are more likely than not to be recovered and require no valuation allowance. The Company’s Federal NOLs do not begin to expire until 2031.

At December 31, 2020, the Company has a cumulative state NOL of \$558,565 without regard to unrecognized tax benefits. The Company believes that the state NOLs are more likely than not to be recovered and require no valuation allowance. The state NOLs do not begin to expire until 2031.

As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, the reserve for uncertain tax position is \$17,593 and \$18,358, respectively, excluding accrued interest and penalties. The unrecognized tax benefits relate to the income tax accounting change to adopt the IRS temporary tangible property regulations, and the tax position is attributable to a temporary difference. As a result of the regulatory treatment afforded by the income tax accounting change and despite this position being a temporary difference, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, \$33,050 and \$31,015, respectively, of these tax benefits would have an impact on the Company’s effective income tax rate in the event the Company does sustain all, or a portion, of its tax position. The Company does not expect a material change in this estimate in the next twelve months. The reserve for uncertain tax positions could increase or decrease for things such as the expiration of statutes of limitations, audit settlements, or tax examination activities. The Company has elected to recognize accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as income tax expense. The Company has not recognized any penalties and interest due to the available Net Operating Losses (“NOLs”) of other members within its consolidated Federal filing group.

As of December 31, 2020, the Parent’s federal income tax returns remain subject to examination by federal tax authorities for the 2017 through 2020 tax years.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

5. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Regulatory assets represent costs that are expected to be fully recovered from customers in future rates while regulatory liabilities represent amounts that are expected to be refunded to customers in future rates. Except for income taxes, regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities are excluded from the Company's rate base and do not earn a return. As of December 31, 2020, the current portion of regulatory assets of \$456 and \$319, respectively, are included in prepayments and other current assets. The components of regulatory assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Regulatory Assets	Regulatory Liabilities	Regulatory Assets	Regulatory Liabilities
Income taxes	\$ 776,023	\$ 261,797	\$ 720,729	\$ 282,759
Postretirement benefits -Pension	-	85,979	-	78,557
Postretirement benefits-OPEB	(1,069)	-	(433)	-
Utility plant retirement costs	9,380	-	7,873	-
Accrued vacation	456	-	319	-
Rate case filing expenses & other	19,698	-	14,176	-
	<u>\$ 804,488</u>	<u>\$ 347,776</u>	<u>\$ 742,664</u>	<u>\$ 361,316</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

5. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

Items giving rise to deferred state income taxes, as well as a portion of deferred Federal income taxes related to certain differences between tax and book depreciation expense are recognized in the rate setting process on a cash or flow-through basis and will be recovered as they reverse. Amounts include differences that arise between certain utility asset improvement costs capitalized for book and deducted as a repair expense for tax purposes. On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Job Act (“TCJA”) was enacted, which reduced the Federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%. Reductions in accumulated deferred income tax balances due to the reduction in the corporate income tax rate to 21% under the provisions of the TCJA will result in amounts previously collected from utility customers for these deferred taxes to be refundable to such customers, generally through reductions in future rates. The TCJA includes provisions that stipulate how these excess deferred taxes relating to certain accelerated tax depreciation benefits are to be passed back to customers. In 2019, the amortization of the excess deferred income taxes was incorporated into the Company’s cost of service by a rate order issued in May 2019.

The regulatory liability related to the catch-up component of the Company’s repair tax accounting change represents the tax benefits realized, which have not yet flowed-through as a reduction to income tax expense due to the ten-year amortization period which began in 2013. Beginning in 2013, the Company amortized \$38,000, annually, of its deferred income tax benefits, which reduced current income tax expense and increased the Company’s net income by \$13,848. In 2019, the amortization of this tax benefit was incorporated into the Company’s cost of service by a rate order issued in May 2019 and is no longer subject to the specific parameters from the 2012 rate order.

Postretirement benefits include pension and other postretirement benefits. The regulatory liability for postretirement benefits related to pension represents amounts recovered through rates and before the costs are incurred. The regulatory asset related to postretirement benefits other than pensions includes deferred expense in excess of amounts funded, which the Company believes will be recoverable in future years as funding of postretirement benefits is required.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

5. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

The regulatory asset for utility plant retirement costs, representing cost of removal, represents costs already incurred that are expected to be recovered in future rates over a five-year recovery period.

The regulatory asset for accrued vacation represents costs that would otherwise be charged to operations and maintenance expense for vacation that is earned by employees, which is recovered as a cost of service.

The regulatory asset related to rate case filing expenses represents the costs associated with filing for rate increases that are deferred and amortized over periods that range from one to three years. Other represents costs incurred by the Company for which it has received or expects to receive rate recovery.

6. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company maintains agreements with other water purveyors for the purchase of water to supplement its water supply, particularly during periods of peak demands. The agreements stipulate purchases of minimum quantities of water or charge a monthly commitment fee through the year 2026. The Company is committed to a total of \$20,607 in water purchase payments: \$4,072 in 2021, \$4,072 in 2022, \$4,072 in 2023, \$4,011 in 2024, \$3,777 in 2025 and \$603 thereafter. The Company purchased approximately \$4,808 and \$4,944 of water under these agreements during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Company is routinely involved in condemnation procedures and legal matters during the ordinary course of business. Although the results of legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, there are no other pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or to which any of its properties is the subject that are material or are expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

7. Leases

The Company leases office facilities and other equipment for use in its operations, which are accounted for as operating leases. Leases with a term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet; rather, lease expense is recognized over the lease term. Our leases have remaining lives of 1 year to 32 years.

Some of the Company's leases can be extended on a month-to-month basis, which allow us to terminate the lease at any given month without penalty while others include options to extend the leases for up to 50 years. The renewal of a month-to-month lease is at our sole discretion.

The Company accounts for lease and non-lease components of lease arrangements separately. For calculating lease liabilities, we may deem lease terms to include options to extend or terminate the lease when it's reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. The Company's lease agreements do not contain significant residual value guarantees, restrictions or covenants.

Lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets are recorded based on the present value of the lease payments over the expected lease term, including leases with variable payments that are based on a market rate or an index. All other variable payments are expensed as incurred. Since the Company's lease agreements do not provide an implicit interest rate, the Company utilized the Parent's incremental borrowing rate to determine the discount rate used to present value the lease payments.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Components of lease expense were as follows:		
Operating lease cost	\$ 661	\$ 693

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:		
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 628	\$ 656

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

7. Leases (Continued)

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Operating leases:		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 8,556	\$ 8,735
Other accrued liabilities	\$ 241	\$ 213
Operating lease liabilities	8,315	8,522
Total operating lease liabilities	<u>\$ 8,556</u>	<u>\$ 8,735</u>

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Weighted average remaining lease term:		
Operating leases	26 years	27 years
Weighted average discount rate:		
Operating leases	4.22%	4.22%

	<u>Operating Leases</u>
2021	\$ 579
2022	536
2023	535
2024	525
2025	525
Thereafter	10,920
Total operating lease payments	<u>\$ 13,620</u>
Total operating lease payments	\$ 13,620
Less operating lease liabilities	8,556
Present value adjustment	<u>\$ 5,064</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

8. Long-term Debt and Loans Payable

The consolidated Statements of Capitalization provide a summary of long-term debt as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. The supplemental indentures with respect to certain issues of the First Mortgage Bonds restrict the ability of the Company to declare dividends, in cash or property, or repurchase or otherwise acquire the Company's stock. Approximately \$1,729,269 and \$1,591,800 of the Company's retained earnings were free of these restrictions as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Certain supplemental indentures also prohibit the Company from making loans to, or purchasing the stock of the Parent. Loan agreements for the Company contain restrictions on minimum net assets. As of December 31, 2020, there were restrictions on the Company's net assets of \$1,439,502 of their total net assets of \$1,911,851.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

8. Long-term Debt and Loans Payable (Continued)

Sinking fund payments are required for certain issues of long-term debt. The future sinking fund payments and debt maturities of the Company's long-term debt are as follows:

Interest Rate Range	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Thereafter
1.00% To 1.99%	\$ 968	\$ 947	\$ 826	\$ 755	\$ 766	\$ 5,998
2.00% To 2.99%	1,913	1,965	2,017	1,619	1,426	154,871
3.00% To 3.99%	2,526	2,470	1,836	1,530	598	701,427
4.00% To 4.99%	78	-	-	-	-	847,839
5.00% To 5.99%	5,461	-	10,000	10,000	-	21,878
6.00% To 6.99%	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
7.00% To 7.99%	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
9.00% To 9.99%	400	-	-	-	-	12,000
Total	<u>\$ 11,346</u>	<u>\$ 5,382</u>	<u>\$ 14,679</u>	<u>\$ 13,904</u>	<u>\$ 17,790</u>	<u>\$ 1,764,013</u>

In May 2020, the Company issued \$175,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which \$75,000 is due in 2051, \$50,000 is due in 2055 and \$50,000 is due in 2056 with interest rates of 3.49%, 3.54% and 3.55%, respectively. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

In November 2020, the Company issued \$150,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which \$50,000 is due in 2053, \$50,000 is due in 2057 and \$50,000 is due in 2058 with interest rates of 2.85%, 2.89% and 2.90%, respectively. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

8. Long-term Debt and Loans Payable (Continued)

In December 2019, the Company issued \$125,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which \$75,000 is due in 2052 and \$50,000 is due in 2053 with interest rates of 3.39% and 3.40%, respectively. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

In September 2019, the Company issued \$175,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which \$50,000 is due in 2054, \$75,000 is due in 2058 and \$50,000 is due in 2059 with interest rates of 4.09%, 4.13% and 4.14%, respectively. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

In May 2019, the Company issued \$125,000 of first mortgage bonds, of which \$75,000 is due in 2049, \$25,000 is due in 2054 and \$25,000 is due in 2059 with interest rates of 4.02%, 4.07% and 4.12%, respectively. The proceeds from these bonds were used to repay existing indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

In September 2020, the Company provided notice for the early redemption of \$25,910 of tax exempt bonds at 5.00% that were originally maturing 2033, \$19,270 of tax-exempt bonds at 5.00% that were originally maturing in 2034, \$15,000 of tax-exempt bonds at 4.50% that were originally maturing in 2042 and \$81,205 of tax-exempt bonds at 5.00% that were originally maturing in 2043.

In June 2019, the Company provided notice for the early redemption of \$58,000 of tax-exempt bonds at 5.00% that were originally maturing 2039.

In October 2019, the Company provided notice for the early redemption of \$62,165 of tax-exempt bonds at 5.00% that were originally maturing 2040 and \$12,520 of tax-exempt bonds at 4.75% that were originally maturing 2040.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

8. Long-term Debt and Loans Payable (Continued)

In November 2020, the Company renewed its \$100,000 364-day unsecured revolving credit facility with four banks. The funds borrowed under this agreement are classified as loans payable and are used to provide working capital. As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, funds borrowed under the Company's revolving credit agreement were \$49,198 and \$25,724, respectively. Interest under this facility is based, at the borrower's option, on the prime rate, an adjusted federal funds rate, an adjusted London Interbank Offered Rate corresponding to the interest period selected, an adjusted Euro-Rate corresponding to the interest period selected or at rates offered by the banks. This agreement restricts short-term borrowings of the Company. A renewal fee of 5.0 basis points was charged on the total commitment amount of the revolving credit agreement. The average cost of borrowing under this facility was 1.12% and 3.12%, and the average borrowing was \$37,166 and \$21,871 during 2020 and 2019, respectively. The maximum amount outstanding at the end of any one month was \$54,669 in 2020 and \$39,930 in 2019.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

9. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of current assets and liabilities that are considered financial instruments approximates their fair values as of the dates presented. The carrying amount of the Company's long-term debt as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is \$1,827,114 and \$1,704,474 respectively. The estimated fair value of the Company's long-term debt as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is \$2,193,824 and \$1,843,047, respectively. The fair value of long-term debt has been determined by discounting the future cash flows using current market interest rates for similar financial instruments of the same duration.

The Company's customers' advances for construction and related tax deposits have carrying values of \$55,059 and \$50,549 at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Their relative fair values cannot be accurately estimated since future refund payments depend on several variables, including new customer connections, customer consumption levels and future rate increases. Portions of these non-interest bearing instruments are payable annually through 2030 and amounts not paid by the contract expiration dates become non-refundable. The fair value of these amounts would, however, be less than their carrying value due to the non-interest bearing feature.

10. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company participates in a noncontributory qualified defined benefit pension plan sponsored by the Parent covering non-union employees hired prior to April 1, 2003 and select union employees. The eligibility of union employees is determined by the collective bargaining agreements covering those employees. Benefits under the plan are based on the participant's years of service and the annual average of the applicable compensation during the five consecutive computation periods of the final 10 computation periods as an active participant yielding the highest such average. Pension cost of the Company is based on amounts contributed to the pension plan as approved by the Parent and incorporated in rates approved by the PAPUC. Information regarding accumulated and projected benefit obligations is not prepared at the subsidiary level.

In August 2014, the Parent announced changes to the way it will provide future retirement benefits to employees acquired through a prior acquisition. Effective January 1, 2015, the Parent will provide future retirement benefits for these employees through its deferred contribution plan. As a result, no further

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

10. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits (Continued)

service will be considered in future accruals in the qualified defined benefit pension plan after December 31, 2014.

The funding amount for the pension plan for Essential Utilities, Inc. Retirement Income Plan will be determined each year based on the recommendation of management and subject to approval by the Parent's Pension Committee. The funding amount will be an amount greater than or equal to the minimum required contribution and less than or equal to the maximum tax deductible contribution. The Company recorded pension funding and expense of \$9,780 and \$6,320 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Company participates in two postretirement benefit plans sponsored by the Parent that provide certain life insurance benefits for retired employees and certain health care benefits for retired employees and their dependents. Employees may become eligible for these benefits if they have completed at least fifteen years of service and retire from the Company after reaching age 55 while still working for the Company. Retirees and their dependents under age 65 are covered by a point-of-service managed care plan that requires co-payments or an HMO. Employees hired after April 1, 2003 are not eligible for benefits.

Employees who elect to retire prior to attaining age 65 are generally required to make contributions towards their medical coverage until attaining 65. Retirees and their dependents age 65 and over are required to purchase their own medical and drug coverage. The cost of this coverage is offset by Company contributions deposited in the plan's Premium Reimbursement Account. Costs of the Company are based on amounts contributed to the plans and incorporated in rates approved by the PAPUC.

The Company's funding policy is to contribute the lower of the other postretirement benefits cost or the maximum allowed by the Internal Revenue Code. The Company recorded costs for postretirement benefits other than pensions of \$1,924 and \$1,952 in 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Company funded postretirement benefits other than pensions of \$253 in 2020 and \$0 in 2019. Information regarding accumulated and projected benefit obligations is not prepared at the subsidiary level.

The Parent has 401(k) savings plans, which are defined contribution plans and cover substantially all employees. The Company makes matching contributions that are based on a percentage of the employee's contribution,

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

10. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits (Continued)

subject to specific limitations, as well as certain other Company contributions. Participants may diversify their Company matching account balances into other investments offered under 401(k) savings plans. The Company's contributions, which are recorded as compensation expense were \$2,136 and \$1,964 for 2020 and 2019, respectively.

11. Employee Stock and Incentive Plan

The Company's employees participate in an Equity Compensation Plan sponsored by the Parent. Under the Essential Utilities, Inc. 2009 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan, as approved by the Parent's shareholders to replace the 2004 Equity Compensation Plan, stock options, stock units, stock awards, stock appreciation rights, dividend equivalents, and other stock-based awards may be granted to the Company's employees, non-employee directors and consultants and advisors. During 2019, the Parent granted stock options, which are based upon the common stock of the Parent. Options are exercisable in installments of 33% annually, starting one year from the date of the grant and expire 10 years from the date of the grant. The Parent determines the grant date fair value per stock option using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

The fair value of each stock option is amortized into compensation expense using the graded vesting method, which results in the recognition of compensation costs over the requisite service period for each separately vesting tranche of the stock options as though the stock options were, in substance, multiple stock option grants. The Company assumes that forfeitures will be minimal, and recognizes forfeitures as they occur, which results in a reduction in compensation expense. Compensation expense recognized by the Parent is allocated to its subsidiaries based on actual employee costs. Since the Company is not obligated to reimburse the Parent for stock-based compensation costs incurred, the Company records these liabilities resulting from compensation costs to paid-in capital.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company's stock-based compensation related to stock options resulted in the following: operations and maintenance expense of \$141 and lowered income tax expense by \$41. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's stock-based compensation related to stock options resulted in the following: operations and maintenance expense of \$264 and lowered income tax expense by \$76

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

11. Employee Stock and Incentive Plan (Continued)

During 2020, the Parent granted performance share units (“PSU”). A PSU represents the right to receive a share of the Parent’s common stock if specified performance goals are met over the three year performance period specified in the grant, subject to exceptions through the respective vesting periods. The fair value of each PSU grant is amortized into compensation expense on a straight-line basis through the respective vesting period, which is generally three years. The Company assumes that forfeitures will be minimal, and recognizes forfeitures as they occur, which results in a reduction in compensation expense. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recorded stock-based compensation related to PSU’s as a component of operations and maintenance expense of \$358 and recorded an income tax benefit of \$104. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded stock-based compensation related to PSU’s as a component of operations and maintenance expense of \$401 and recorded an income tax benefit of \$116. Compensation expense recognized by the Parent is allocated to its subsidiaries based on actual employee costs.

During 2020 and 2019, the Parent granted restricted share units (“RSU”). A RSU represents the right to receive a share of the Parent’s common stock and are valued based on the fair market value of the Parent’s stock on the date of grant. RSUs are eligible to be earned at the end of a specified restriction period, generally three years, beginning on the date of grant. In some cases, the right to receive the shares is subject to specific performance goals established at the time the grant is made. The Company assumes that forfeitures will be minimal, and recognizes forfeitures as they occur, which results in a reduction in compensation expense. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recorded stock-based compensation related to awards of RSUs as a component of operations and maintenance expense of \$265 and recorded income tax benefit of \$77. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded stock-based compensation related to awards of RSUs as a component of operations and maintenance expense of \$192 and recorded income tax benefit of \$55. Compensation expense recognized by the Parent is allocated to its subsidiaries based on actual employee costs.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

12. Water and Wastewater Rates

On October 1, 2017, the Company initiated a water infrastructure rehabilitation surcharge for the capital invested since the last rate proceeding and in August 2018 filed for a base rate increase in water and wastewater rates for its customers. In May 2019, the Company received an order from the PAPUC, resulting in an increase of \$47,000 in annual revenues, and new rates went into effect on May 24, 2019. The rates in effect at the time of the filing also included \$29,493 in Distribution System Improvement Charges (“DSIC”), which was 7.5% above prior base rates. Consequently, the aggregate base rates increased by \$76,493 since the last base rate increase and the DSIC was reset to zero. Revenues from this rate increase realized in the year of grant were approximately \$28,396.

The DSIC enables water and wastewater utilities in Pennsylvania to add a surcharge to customer bills to offset the additional depreciation and capital costs related to infrastructure system replacement and rehabilitation projects completed and placed into service between base rate filings. The Company is permitted to request adjustments to the DSIC quarterly to reflect subsequent capital expenditures and it is reset to zero when new base rates that reflect the costs of those additions become effective or when the Company’s earnings exceed a PAPUC benchmark. The maximum DSIC that can be in effect at any time is 7.5% for water and 5.0% for wastewater. The Company’s fourth quarter DSIC rate was 1.92% for water and 1.30% for wastewater in 2020 and 0% in 2019. The DSIC provided revenues of \$3,817 and \$11,172 in 2020 and 2019, respectively. The DSIC rate was set to zero May 24, 2019.

Superior Water Company, Inc.’s fourth quarter DSIC rate was 0% in 2019. The DSIC provided revenues of \$36 in 2019. The DSIC rate was set to zero May 24, 2019. Superior Water Company, Inc. merged with Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. on May 23, 2019.

In addition to its base rates and the DSIC, the Company has utilized a surcharge or credit on its bills to reflect certain changes in Pennsylvania State Taxes, called the State Tax Adjustment Surcharge (“STAS”) until such time as the

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

12. Water and Wastewater Rates (Continued)

tax changes are incorporated into base rates. The Company's STAS surcharge rates remained at zero during 2020 and 2019.

13. Affiliated Company Transactions

The Company has service agreements with the Parent and subsidiaries of the Parent ("other affiliates"). The types of services rendered between these entities relate to general supervision and administrative functions, long-range planning, tax, accounting, financing, engineering, legal, data processing services and other specialized support. Expenditures recorded for these services from the Parent and other affiliates amounted to approximately \$35,633 and \$36,318 for 2020 and 2019, respectively. Of the \$35,633 and \$36,318 recorded in 2020 and 2019, respectively, \$24,910 and \$30,947 have been recorded within operations and maintenance expense and the remainder was recorded to capital. The Company also provides various management, advisory, and other services for other affiliates and is reimbursed by these affiliates. The amounts billed out amounted to approximately \$588 and \$864 in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Additionally, the Parent may fund acquisitions on behalf of the Company and would be included in the accounts payable-affiliates account.

The Company participates in the Parent's centralized treasury function whereby the Company transfers its cash to the Parent. Under this arrangement, available cash is used to fund accounts payable due from the Company, and to pay-down accounts payable-affiliate, or would be reflected as amounts due from the Parent and other affiliates to the Company. The reduction of the accounts payable-affiliates will also be settled through the collection of cash on behalf of the Company and capital contributions. In addition, the Parent made a cash contribution of \$20,000 to the Company which is disclosed in the Statement of Stockholder's Equity.

The amounts owed to the Parent and other affiliates by the Company were \$44,804 and \$35,142 at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Amounts owed to the Parent and other affiliates are reflected in the accompanying balance sheet.

Amounts due from the Parent and other affiliates to the Company amounted to \$75 and \$4,074 at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Amounts due from the Parent and other affiliates are reflected in the accompanying balance sheet.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

13. Affiliated Company Transactions (Continued)

The Company returned noncash equity contributions to the Parent of \$51,437 and \$15,509 in 2020 and 2019, respectively and is reported on the Statements of Consolidated Stockholder's Equity as return of capital contributions.

In 2020 and 2019, the return of these noncash equity contributions related to the settlement of certain net intercompany receivables due from the Parent.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

K. Other Data

OD3. Provide all monthly or quarterly, or both, budget variance reports to management, or the board of directors, or both, submitted during the past year. Please provide the most recent detailed budget variance report which the company compiled, and update as additional reports are issued.

A. Please see the attached.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – JUNE 30, 2020
(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Aqua PA (000 OMITTED)							
	<u>VARIANCES (UNFAVORABLE) FAVORABLE</u>						
	<u>CURRENT</u> <u>YEAR</u>	<u>PRIOR</u> <u>YEAR</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>PRIOR</u> <u>YEAR</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Quarter:</u>							
Operating revenues	\$126,996	\$118,082	\$127,964	\$8,914	7.5%	(\$968)	(0.8%)
Cost & expenses:							
Operations and maintenance	33,157	31,560	32,211	(1,597)	(5.1%)	(946)	(2.9%)
Depreciation	26,295	24,447	26,385	(1,848)	(7.6%)	90	0.3%
Amortization	(111)	(3,413)	(107)	(3,302)	(96.7%)	4	3.7%
Taxes other than income	2,837	2,894	2,974	57	2.0%	137	4.6%
Total costs & expenses	<u>62,178</u>	<u>55,488</u>	<u>61,463</u>	<u>(6,690)</u>	<u>(12.1%)</u>	<u>(715)</u>	<u>(1.2%)</u>
Operating income	64,818	62,594	66,501	2,224	3.6%	(1,683)	(2.5%)
Interest expense	18,758	16,690	18,526	(2,068)	(12.4%)	(232)	(1.3%)
AFUDC	(890)	(2,026)	(1,143)	(1,136)	(56.1%)	(253)	(22.1%)
Gains on sales of properties	13	(26)	(60)	(39)	(150.0%)	(73)	(121.7%)
Other net periodic benefit costs	<u>(445)</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>1,315</u>	<u>151.1%</u>	<u>1,001</u>	<u>180.0%</u>
Income before taxes	47,382	47,086	48,622	296	0.6%	(1,240)	(2.6%)
Provision for income taxes	857	<u>(2,842)</u>	848	<u>(3,699)</u>	<u>(130.2%)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(1.1%)</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 46,525</u>	<u>\$ 49,928</u>	<u>\$ 47,774</u>	<u>\$ (3,403)</u>	<u>(6.8%)</u>	<u>\$ (1,249)</u>	<u>(2.6%)</u>
Sendout (million gallons)	<u>10,387</u>	<u>10,542</u>	<u>10,712</u>	<u>(155)</u>	<u>(1.5%)</u>	<u>(325)</u>	<u>(3.0%)</u>
<u>Year-to-date:</u>							
Operating revenues	\$ 246,694	\$224,813	\$ 241,818	\$21,881	9.7%	\$4,876	2.0%
Cost & expenses:							
Operations and maintenance	65,540	64,043	65,303	(1,497)	(2.3%)	(237)	(0.4%)
Depreciation	51,643	48,557	52,007	(3,086)	(6.4%)	364	0.7%
Amortization	(222)	(3,532)	(213)	(3,310)	(93.7%)	9	4.2%
Taxes other than income	6,178	6,202	6,464	24	0.4%	286	4.4%
Total costs & expenses	<u>123,139</u>	<u>115,270</u>	<u>123,561</u>	<u>(7,869)</u>	<u>(6.8%)</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
Operating income	123,555	109,543	118,257	14,012	12.8%	5,298	4.5%
Interest expense	37,033	33,090	36,856	(3,943)	(11.9%)	(177)	(0.5%)
AFUDC	(2,728)	(4,851)	(3,125)	(2,123)	(43.8%)	(397)	(12.7%)
Gains on sales of properties	(79)	(235)	(120)	(156)	(66.4%)	(41)	(34.2%)
Other net periodic benefit costs	<u>112</u>	<u>966</u>	<u>1,113</u>	<u>854</u>	<u>88.4%</u>	<u>1,001</u>	<u>89.9%</u>
Income before taxes	89,217	80,573	83,533	8,644	10.7%	5,684	6.8%
Provision for income taxes	534	<u>(5,444)</u>	1,458	<u>(5,978)</u>	<u>(109.8%)</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>63.4%</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 88,683</u>	<u>\$ 86,017</u>	<u>\$ 82,075</u>	<u>\$ 2,666</u>	<u>3.1%</u>	<u>\$ 6,608</u>	<u>8.1%</u>
Sendout (million gallons)	<u>20,092</u>	<u>20,627</u>	<u>20,746</u>	<u>(535)</u>	<u>(2.6%)</u>	<u>(654)</u>	<u>(3.2%)</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – JUNE 30, 2020
(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Net income for the second quarter was \$46,525, a decrease of \$1,249 or 2.6% compared to budget and a decrease of \$3,403 or 6.8% compared to prior year. The unfavorable second quarter net income variance to budget is primarily due to a decrease in wastewater utility revenue and higher operating and maintenance expenses. The unfavorable variance to prior year is primarily due to an increase in operating and maintenance expenses, decrease in the amortization credit for the Utility Plant Acquisition Adjustment (UPAA) , increase in depreciation expense, increase in interest expense on long term debt and higher income taxes, offset partially by increase in water and wastewater utility revenue. Year-to-date net income was \$88,623, an increase of \$6,608 or 8.1% compared to budget and an increase of \$2,666 or 3.1% compared to prior year.

Operating revenues for the second quarter were \$126,996, a decrease of \$968 or 0.8% compared to budget and an increase of \$8,914 or 7.5 % compared to prior year. Water utility revenue was favorable by \$167 compared to budget. Water utility revenue was favorable by \$6,809 compared to prior year primarily due to the rate increase effective 5/24/2019. Wastewater revenue was unfavorable by \$1,208 compared to budget due to less revenue for East Norriton than anticipated and revenue for the New Garden acquisition which has not settled. Wastewater revenue was favorable by \$2,481 over prior year due to the rate increase effective 5/24/2019 and the acquisition of the sewer system assets of Cheltenham Township on 12/19/2020. Non-Utility Revenue was favorable by \$73 compared to budget and unfavorable by \$376 compared to prior year. Year-to-date operating revenues were \$246,694, an increase of \$4,876 or 2.0% compared to budget and an increase of \$21,881 or 9.7% compared to prior year.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – JUNE 30, 2020
(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Operating and maintenance expenses for the second quarter were \$946 or 2.9% over budget and \$1,597 or 5.1% higher than prior year. The unfavorable variance to budget is primarily due to higher than anticipated operating and maintenance expenses due to an increase in non-utility expense totaling \$2,500 for charitable contributions and \$1,128 increase to retirement service costs, partially offset by decreases in labor totaling \$597, outside services-maintenance totaling \$708 and other expense-operations totaling \$643. The unfavorable variance to prior year is primarily due to higher operating and maintenance expenses for non-utility expense totaling \$2,096 for charitable contributions, \$1,233 increase to retirement service costs, and \$531 for purchased wastewater expense, offset partially by lower outside services-maintenance totaling \$583 and lower management fees totaling \$1,420. Year-to-date operating expenses were \$237 or 0.4% higher than budget and \$1,497 or 2.3% higher than prior year.

Depreciation expense for the second quarter was \$90 or 0.3% under budget and \$1,848 or 7.6% higher than prior year. The favorable variance to budget is due to less depreciation expensed than anticipated for various new acquisitions. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to additional assets placed in service during 2019 and 2020. Year-to-date depreciation expense was \$364 or 0.7% under budget and \$3,086 or 6.4% higher than prior year.

Amortization expense for the second quarter was \$4 or 3.7% favorable compared to budget and \$3,302 or 96.7% unfavorable compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to the credit adjustment to UPAA amortization totaling \$3,385 in June 2019 due to the rate case settlement. Year-to-date amortization expense was \$9 or 4.2% under budget and \$3,310 or 93.7% higher than prior year.

Taxes other than income for the second quarter were favorable by \$137 or 4.6% compared to budget and favorable by \$57 or 2.0% compared to prior year. The favorable variance to budget and prior year is due to the timing of payroll taxes and lower assessments. Year-to-date taxes other than income were favorable \$24 or 0.4% and favorable \$286 or 4.4% compared to prior year.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – JUNE 30, 2020
(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Interest expense for the second quarter was unfavorable by \$232 or 1.3% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$2,068 or 12.4% compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to additional interest expense on long-term debt totaling \$2,297 due to the issuance of new debt, \$125M on 5/31/2019, \$175M on 9/26/2019, \$125M on 12/20/2019 and \$175M On 5/1/2020. Year-to-date interest expense was unfavorable by \$177 or 0.5% compared to budget and unfavorable \$3,943 or 11.9% compared to prior year.

AFUDC - Allowance for Funds Used During Construction for the second quarter was unfavorable by \$253 or 22.1% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$1,136 or 56.2% compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance compared to budget and prior year is due to less open CWIP funded by equity versus debt. Year-to-date AFUDC was unfavorable \$397 or 12.7% and unfavorable \$2,123 or 43.8% compared to prior year.

Provision for income taxes for the second quarter was unfavorable by \$9 or 1.1% compared to budget and unfavorable \$3,699 or 130.2% compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance compared to prior year is due to a decrease in the 2020 Tax Repair adjustment and greater pre-tax income. The Tax Repair adjustment is \$155.9M in 2020 versus \$216.3M in 2019. Year-to-date income taxes were favorable \$924 or 63.4% and unfavorable \$5,978 or 109.8% compared to prior year.

Aqua PA
(000 OMITTED)

	<u>VARIANCES (UNFAVORABLE) FAVORABLE</u>						
	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>PRIOR</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>PRIOR</u>		<u>BUDGET</u>	
	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>YEAR</u>		<u>YEAR</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>
<u>Quarter:</u>							
Operating revenues	\$137,570	\$131,517	\$143,140	\$6,053	4.6%	(\$5,570)	(3.9%)
Cost & expenses:							
Operations and maintenance	35,552	32,963	32,932	(2,589)	(7.9%)	(2,620)	(8.0%)
Depreciation	26,605	24,035	26,709	(2,570)	(10.7%)	104	0.4%
Amortization	(111)	(109)	(106)	2	1.8%	5	4.7%
Taxes other than income	3,248	2,886	3,122	(362)	(12.5%)	(126)	(4.0%)
Total costs & expenses	65,294	59,775	62,657	(5,519)	(9.2%)	(2,637)	(4.2%)
Operating income	72,276	71,742	80,483	534	0.7%	(8,207)	(10.2%)
Interest expense	19,131	17,339	18,446	(1,792)	(10.3%)	(685)	(3.7%)
AFUDC	(1,719)	(2,680)	(1,005)	(961)	(35.9%)	714	71.0%
Gains on sales of properties	(103)	(168)	(60)	(65)	(38.7%)	43	71.7%
Gain on sale of utility system	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Other net periodic benefit costs	56	506	557	450	88.9%	501	89.9%
Income before taxes	54,911	56,745	62,545	(1,834)	(3.2%)	(7,634)	(12.2%)
Provision for income taxes	892	(8,219)	1,091	(9,111)	(110.9%)	199	18.2%
Net income	<u>\$ 54,019</u>	<u>\$ 64,964</u>	<u>\$ 61,454</u>	<u>\$ (10,945)</u>	<u>(16.8%)</u>	<u>\$ (7,435)</u>	<u>(12.1%)</u>
Sendout (million gallons)	<u>11,506</u>	<u>11,318</u>	<u>11,387</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>1.7%</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>1.0%</u>
<u>Year-to-date:</u>							
Operating revenues	\$ 384,264	\$356,330	\$ 384,958	\$27,934	7.8%	(\$694)	(0.2%)
Cost & expenses:							
Operations and maintenance	101,092	97,006	98,235	(4,086)	(4.2%)	(2,857)	(2.9%)
Depreciation	78,248	72,592	78,716	(5,656)	(7.8%)	468	0.6%
Amortization	(333)	(3,641)	(319)	(3,308)	(90.9%)	14	4.4%
Taxes other than income	9,426	9,088	9,586	(338)	(3.7%)	160	1.7%
Total costs & expenses	188,433	175,045	186,218	(13,388)	(7.6%)	(2,215)	(1.2%)
Operating income	195,831	181,285	198,740	14,546	8.0%	(2,909)	(1.5%)
Interest expense	56,164	50,429	55,302	(5,735)	(11.4%)	(862)	(1.6%)
AFUDC	(4,447)	(7,531)	(4,130)	(3,084)	(41.0%)	317	7.7%
Gains on sales of properties	(182)	(403)	(180)	(221)	(54.8%)	2	1.1%
Gain on sale of utility system	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Other net periodic benefit costs	168	1,472	1,670	1,304	88.6%	1,502	89.9%
Income before taxes	144,128	137,318	146,078	6,810	5.0%	(1,950)	(1.3%)
Provision for income taxes	1,426	(13,663)	2,549	(15,089)	(110.4%)	1,123	44.1%
Net income	<u>\$ 142,702</u>	<u>\$ 150,981</u>	<u>\$ 143,529</u>	<u>\$ (8,279)</u>	<u>(5.5%)</u>	<u>\$ (827)</u>	<u>(0.6%)</u>
Sendout (million gallons)	<u>31,598</u>	<u>31,945</u>	<u>32,133</u>	<u>(347)</u>	<u>(1.1%)</u>	<u>(535)</u>	<u>(1.7%)</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Net income for the third quarter was \$54,019, a decrease of \$7,435 or 12.1% compared to budget and a decrease of \$10,945 or 16.8% compared to prior year. The unfavorable third quarter net income variance to budget is primarily due to a decrease in wastewater utility revenue, a decrease in non-utility revenue and higher operating and maintenance expenses. The unfavorable variance to prior year is primarily due to a decrease in non-utility revenue, an increase in operating and maintenance expenses, increase in depreciation expense, increase in interest expense on long-term debt and higher income taxes, offset partially by increases in water and wastewater utility revenue. Year-to-date net income was \$142,702, a decrease of \$827 or 0.6% compared to budget and a decrease of \$8,279 or 5.5% compared to prior year.

Operating revenues for the third quarter were \$137,570, a decrease of \$5,570 or 3.9% compared to budget and an increase of \$6,053 or 4.6 % compared to prior year. Water utility revenue was unfavorable by \$222 compared to budget primarily due to consumption. Water utility revenue was favorable by \$7,245 compared to prior year primarily due to an increase in consumption and DSIC revenue. Wastewater revenue was unfavorable by \$1,120 compared to budget due to less revenue for East Norriton than anticipated and revenue for the New Garden acquisition which has not settled. Wastewater revenue was favorable by \$2,979 over prior year due to the acquisitions of the sewer system assets of Cheltenham Township on 12/19/2020 and East Norriton Sewer on 6/19/2020. Non-Utility Revenue was unfavorable by \$4,167 compared to budget and unfavorable by \$4,170 compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance from budget and prior year is due to the rate credits provided to Aqua Pennsylvania customers in September 2020 which totaled \$4,080. Year-to-date operating revenues were \$384,264, a decrease of \$694 or 0.2% compared to budget and an increase of \$27,934 or 7.8% compared to prior year.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
(In "000" unless otherwise stated)

Operating and maintenance expenses for the third quarter were \$2,620 or 8.0% over budget and \$2,589 or 7.9% higher than prior year. The unfavorable variance to budget is primarily due to higher than anticipated operating and maintenance expenses due to an increase in retirement service costs totaling \$3,046, partially offset by a decrease in outside services-maintenance totaling \$595. The unfavorable variance to prior year is primarily due to higher operating and maintenance expenses due to an increase in retirement service costs totaling \$2,939 and an increase in purchased wastewater treatment expense totaling \$1,111, offset by lower management fees totaling \$1,916. Year-to-date operating expenses were \$2,857 or 2.9% higher than budget and \$4,086 or 4.2% higher than prior year.

Depreciation expense for the third quarter was \$104 or 0.4% under budget and \$2,570 or 10.7% higher than prior year. The favorable variance to budget is due to less depreciation expensed than anticipated for various new acquisitions. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to additional assets placed in service during 2019 and 2020. Year-to-date depreciation expense was \$468 or 0.6% under budget and \$5,656 or 7.8% higher than prior year.

Amortization expense for the third quarter was \$5 or 4.7% favorable compared to budget and \$2 or 1.8% favorable compared to prior year. Year-to-date amortization expense was \$14 or 4.4% under budget and \$3,308 or 90.9% higher than prior year.

Taxes other than income for the third quarter were unfavorable by \$126 or 4.0% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$362 or 12.5% compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance to budget and prior year is due primarily to the final 2019 PURTA payment made in September 2020 which totaled \$185. Year-to-date taxes other than income were favorable \$160 or 1.7% and unfavorable \$338 or 3.7% compared to prior year.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Interest expense for the third quarter was unfavorable by \$685 or 3.7% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$1,792 or 10.3% compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance to budget is due to additional interest expense on long-term debt totaling \$775 due to the \$175M of new debt issued on 5/1/2020 was higher than the budgeted amount of \$100M. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to additional interest expense on long-term debt totaling \$1,876 due to the issuance of new debt, \$175M on 9/26/2019, \$125M on 12/20/2019 and \$175M on 5/1/2020. Year-to-date interest expense was unfavorable by \$862 or 1.6% compared to budget and unfavorable \$5,735 or 11.4% compared to prior year.

AFUDC - Allowance for Funds Used During Construction for the third quarter was favorable by \$714 or 71.0% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$961 or 35.9% compared to prior year. The favorable variance to budget is due to more open CWIP funded by equity vs. debt than budgeted. The unfavorable variance compared to prior year is due to less open CWIP qualifying for AFUDC. Year-to-date AFUDC was favorable \$317 or 7.7% and unfavorable \$3,084 or 41.0% compared to prior year.

Provision for income taxes for the third quarter was favorable by \$199 or 18.2% compared to budget and unfavorable \$9,111 or 110.9% compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance compared to prior year is due to a decrease in the 2020 Tax Repair adjustment. The Tax Repair adjustment is \$155.9M in 2020 versus \$216.3M in 2019. Year-to-date income taxes were favorable \$1,123 or 44.1% and unfavorable \$15,089 or 110.4% compared to prior year.

Aqua PA
(000 OMITTED)

	<u>VARIANCES (UNFAVORABLE) FAVORABLE</u>						
	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>PRIOR</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>PRIOR</u>		<u>BUDGET</u>	
<u>Quarter:</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>YEAR</u>		<u>YEAR</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>
Operating revenues	\$127,541	\$123,143	\$133,651	\$4,398	3.6%	(\$6,110)	(4.6%)
Cost & expenses:							
Operations and maintenance	36,956	41,606	35,364	4,650	11.2%	(1,592)	(4.5%)
Depreciation	26,889	25,158	27,028	(1,731)	(6.9%)	139	0.5%
Amortization	(131)	(112)	(106)	19	17.0%	25	23.6%
Taxes other than income	3,215	2,952	2,985	(263)	(8.9%)	(230)	(7.7%)
Total costs & expenses	<u>66,929</u>	<u>69,604</u>	<u>65,271</u>	<u>2,675</u>	<u>3.8%</u>	<u>(1,658)</u>	<u>(2.5%)</u>
Operating income	60,612	53,539	68,380	7,073	13.2%	(7,768)	(11.4%)
Interest expense	19,068	18,813	18,852	(255)	(1.4%)	(216)	(1.1%)
AFUDC	(1,754)	(2,774)	(726)	(1,020)	(36.8%)	1,028	141.6%
Gains on sales of properties	(220)	(110)	(60)	110	100.0%	160	266.7%
Other net periodic benefit costs	56	490	557	434	88.6%	501	89.9%
Income before taxes	43,462	37,120	49,757	6,342	17.1%	(6,295)	(12.7%)
Provision for income taxes	(1,306)	(6,282)	868	(4,976)	(79.2%)	2,174	250.5%
Net income	<u>\$ 44,768</u>	<u>\$ 43,402</u>	<u>\$ 48,889</u>	<u>\$ 1,366</u>	<u>3.1%</u>	<u>\$ (4,121)</u>	<u>(8.4%)</u>
Sendout (million gallons)	<u>10,085</u>	<u>10,129</u>	<u>10,342</u>	<u>(44)</u>	<u>(0.4%)</u>	<u>(257)</u>	<u>(2.5%)</u>
<u>Year-to-date:</u>							
Operating revenues	\$ 511,805	\$479,473	\$ 518,609	\$32,332	6.7%	(\$6,804)	(1.3%)
Cost & expenses:							
Operations and maintenance	138,048	138,612	133,599	564	0.4%	(4,449)	(3.3%)
Depreciation	105,137	97,750	105,744	(7,387)	(7.6%)	607	0.6%
Amortization	(464)	(3,753)	(425)	(3,289)	(87.6%)	39	9.2%
Taxes other than income	12,641	12,040	12,571	(601)	(5.0%)	(70)	(0.6%)
Total costs & expenses	<u>255,362</u>	<u>244,649</u>	<u>251,489</u>	<u>(10,713)</u>	<u>(4.4%)</u>	<u>(3,873)</u>	<u>(1.5%)</u>
Operating income	256,443	234,824	267,120	21,619	9.2%	(10,677)	(4.0%)
Interest expense	75,232	69,242	74,154	(5,990)	(8.7%)	(1,078)	(1.5%)
AFUDC	(6,201)	(10,305)	(4,856)	(4,104)	(39.8%)	1,345	27.7%
Gains on sales of properties	(402)	(513)	(240)	(111)	(21.6%)	162	67.5%
Other net periodic benefit costs	224	1,962	2,227	1,738	88.6%	2,003	89.9%
Income before taxes	187,590	174,438	195,835	13,152	7.5%	(8,245)	(4.2%)
Provision for income taxes	120	(19,945)	3,417	(20,065)	(100.6%)	3,297	96.5%
Net income	<u>\$ 187,470</u>	<u>\$ 194,383</u>	<u>\$ 192,418</u>	<u>\$ (6,913)</u>	<u>(3.6%)</u>	<u>\$ (4,948)</u>	<u>(2.6%)</u>
Sendout (million gallons)	<u>41,683</u>	<u>42,074</u>	<u>42,475</u>	<u>(391)</u>	<u>(0.9%)</u>	<u>(792)</u>	<u>(1.9%)</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – December 31, 2020
(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Net income for the fourth quarter was \$44,768, a decrease of \$4,121 or 8.4% compared to budget and an increase of \$1,366 or 3.1% compared to prior year. The unfavorable fourth quarter net income variance to budget is primarily due to a decrease in water and wastewater utility revenue and higher operating and maintenance expenses, offset partially by lower income taxes and higher AFUDC credit. The favorable variance to prior year is primarily due to increase in water and wastewater utility revenue and lower operating and maintenance expenses, offset partially by increase in depreciation expense, lower AFUDC credit and higher income taxes. Year-to-date net income was \$187,470, a decrease of \$4,948 or 2.6% compared to budget and a decrease of \$6,913 or 3.6% compared to prior year.

Operating revenues for the fourth quarter were \$127,541, a decrease of \$6,110 or 4.6% compared to budget and an increase of \$4,398 or 3.6 % compared to prior year. Water utility revenue was unfavorable by \$4,593 compared to budget primarily due to consumption. Water utility revenue was favorable by \$2,183 compared to prior year primarily due to DSIC revenue which totaled \$2,163. Wastewater revenue was unfavorable by \$1,465 compared to budget due to less revenue for East Norriton than anticipated and less revenue for the New Garden acquisition which settled on 12/21/2020. Wastewater revenue was favorable by \$2,453 over prior year due to the acquisitions of the sewer system assets of Cheltenham Township on 12/19/2020, East Norriton Sewer on 6/19/2020 and New Garden Sewer on 12/21/2020. Non-Utility Revenue was unfavorable by \$53 compared to budget and unfavorable by \$238 compared to prior year. Year-to-date operating revenues were \$511,805, a decrease of \$6,804 or 1.3% compared to budget and an increase of \$32,332 or 6.7% compared to prior year.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – December 31, 2020
(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Operating and maintenance expenses for the fourth quarter were \$1,592 or 4.5% over budget and \$4,650 or 11.2% lower than prior year. The unfavorable variance to budget is primarily due to higher than anticipated operating and maintenance expenses due to an increase in retirement service costs totaling \$1,424, purchased wastewater treatment expense totaling \$489, management fees totaling \$859 and outside services maintenance expense totaling \$619, partially offset by a decrease in other expense-operations totaling \$427 and non-utility expense totaling \$955. The favorable variance to prior year is primarily due to lower operating and maintenance expenses due to a decrease in retirement service costs totaling \$2,882, decrease in management fees totaling \$1,610 and non-utility expense totaling \$1,521, offset partially by an increase in purchased wastewater treatment expense totaling \$901. Year-to-date operating expenses were \$4,449 or 3.3% higher than budget and \$564 or 0.4% lower than prior year.

Depreciation expense for the fourth quarter was \$139 or 0.5% under budget and \$1,731 or 6.9% higher than prior year. The favorable variance to budget is due to less depreciation expensed than anticipated for various new acquisitions. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to additional assets placed in service during 2019 and 2020. Year-to-date depreciation expense was \$607 or 0.6% under budget and \$7,387 or 7.6% higher than prior year.

Amortization expense for the fourth quarter was \$25 or 23.6% favorable compared to budget and \$19 or 17.0% favorable compared to prior year. Year-to-date amortization expense was \$39 or 9.2% under budget and \$3,289 or 87.6% higher than prior year.

Taxes other than income for the fourth quarter were unfavorable by \$230 or 7.7% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$263 or 8.9% compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance to budget is due primarily to increases in PURTA and property taxes. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to increases in PURTA and higher utility assessments. Year-to-date taxes other than income were unfavorable \$70 or 0.6% and unfavorable \$601 or 5.0% compared to prior year.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – December 31, 2020
(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Interest expense for the fourth quarter was unfavorable by \$216 or 1.1% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$255 or 1.4% compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance to budget is due to timing and size of debt issuances. \$175M issued in May versus \$100M budgeted and \$150M issued in November versus \$175M budgeted. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to additional interest expense on long-term debt totaling \$274 due to the issuance of new debt, \$125M in 12/2019, \$175M in 5/2020 and \$150M in 11/2020. Year-to-date interest expense was unfavorable by \$1,078 or 1.5% compared to budget and unfavorable \$5,990 or 8.7% compared to prior year.

AFUDC - Allowance for Funds Used During Construction for the fourth quarter was favorable by \$1,028 or 141.6% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$1,020 or 36.8% compared to prior year. The favorable variance to budget is due to more open CWIP funded by equity vs. debt than budgeted. The unfavorable variance compared to prior year is due to less open CWIP qualifying for AFUDC. Year-to-date AFUDC was favorable \$1,345 or 27.7% and unfavorable \$4,104 or 39.8% compared to prior year.

Provision for income taxes for the fourth quarter was favorable by \$2,174 or 250.5% compared to budget and unfavorable \$4,976 or 79.2% compared to prior year. The favorable variance from budget is due to lower pre-tax income than anticipated. The unfavorable variance compared to prior year is due to a decrease in the 2020 Tax Repair adjustment and higher pre-tax income. The Tax Repair adjustment is \$155.9M in 2020 versus \$216.3M in 2019. Year-to-date income taxes were favorable \$3,297 or 96.5% and unfavorable \$20,065 or 110.6% compared to prior year.

Aqua PA
(000 OMITTED)

	<u>VARIANCES (UNFAVORABLE) FAVORABLE</u>						
	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>PRIOR</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>PRIOR</u>		<u>BUDGET</u>	
<u>Year-to-date:</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>YEAR</u>		<u>YEAR</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 126,060	\$119,698	\$ 123,431	\$6,362	5.3%	\$2,629	2.1%
Cost & expenses:							
Operations and maintenance	35,041	32,383	34,760	(2,658)	(8.2%)	(281)	(0.8%)
Depreciation	27,547	25,348	27,660	(2,199)	(8.7%)	113	0.4%
Amortization	(95)	(111)	(111)	(16)	(14.4%)	(16)	(14.4%)
Taxes other than income	3,466	3,341	3,561	(125)	(3.7%)	95	2.7%
Total costs & expenses	<u>65,959</u>	<u>60,961</u>	<u>65,870</u>	<u>(4,998)</u>	<u>(8.2%)</u>	<u>(89)</u>	<u>(0.1%)</u>
Operating income	60,101	58,737	57,561	1,364	2.3%	2,540	4.4%
Interest expense	18,329	18,275	18,447	(54)	(0.3%)	118	0.6%
AFUDC	(1,573)	(1,838)	(736)	(265)	(14.4%)	837	113.7%
Gains on sales of properties	(75)	(92)	(60)	(17)	(18.5%)	15	25.0%
Other net periodic benefit costs	<u>(1,047)</u>	<u>557</u>	<u>(286)</u>	<u>1,604</u>	<u>288.0%</u>	<u>761</u>	<u>266.1%</u>
Income before taxes	44,467	41,835	40,196	2,632	6.3%	4,271	10.6%
Provision for income taxes	<u>(1,014)</u>	<u>(323)</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>213.9%</u>	<u>2,184</u>	<u>186.7%</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 45,481</u>	<u>\$ 42,158</u>	<u>\$ 39,026</u>	<u>\$ 3,323</u>	<u>7.9%</u>	<u>\$ 6,455</u>	<u>16.5%</u>
Sendout (million gallons)	<u>9,800</u>	<u>9,705</u>	<u>9,929</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>1.0%</u>	<u>(129)</u>	<u>(1.3%)</u>

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – MARCH 31, 2021

(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Net income for the first quarter was \$45,481, an increase of \$6,455 or 16.5% compared to budget and an increase of \$3,323 or 7.9% compared to prior year. The favorable first quarter net income variance to budget is primarily due to an increase in water utility revenue, higher AFUDC credit, lower net periodic benefit costs and lower income taxes. The favorable variance to prior year is primarily due to an increase in water utility revenue and lower net periodic benefit costs, partially offset by an increase in operating and maintenance expenses and depreciation expense.

Operating revenues for the first quarter were \$126,060, an increase of \$2,629 or 2.1% compared to budget and an increase of \$6,362 or 5.3 % compared to prior year. Water utility revenue was favorable by \$2,098 due primarily to the increase in consumption. Water utility revenue was favorable by \$3,632 compared to prior year primarily due to DSIC revenue which totaled \$3,632. Wastewater revenue was favorable by \$13 compared to budget and favorable by \$1,684 over prior year due to the acquisition of the wastewater assets of East Norriton Township in 6/2020 and New Garden Township in 12/2020. Non-Utility Revenue was favorable by \$516 compared to budget and favorable by \$214 compared to prior year due to higher value-added deposits.

Operating and maintenance expenses for the first quarter were \$281 or .8% over budget and \$2,658 or 8.2% higher than prior year. The unfavorable variance to budget is primarily due to higher than anticipated operating and maintenance expenses for non-operating expense-acquisitions totaling \$791 and retirement service costs totaling \$680, offset partially by favorable variance for power totaling \$409 and outside services-other totaling \$388. The unfavorable variance to prior year is primarily due to higher operating and maintenance expenses for retirement service costs totaling \$1,604, purchased wastewater treatment totaling \$522, outside services-maintenance totaling \$613 and non-operating expense -acquisitions totaling \$501.

Depreciation expense for the first quarter was \$113 or 0.4% under budget and \$2,199 or 8.7% higher than prior year. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to additional assets placed in service during 2020.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC. – MARCH 31, 2021
(In"000" unless otherwise stated)

Taxes other than income for the first quarter were favorable by \$95 or 2.7% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$125 or 3.7% compared to prior year. The favorable variance to budget is due to the timing of payroll taxes. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to the increase in property taxes and higher assessments.

Interest expense for the first quarter was favorable by \$118 or 0.6% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$54 or .3% compared to prior year. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to additional interest expense on long-term debt totaling \$220 due to the issuance of new debt, \$75M in 5/2020 and \$150M in 11/2020, offset partially by less interest on short-term debt totaling \$142.

AFUDC - Allowance for Funds Used During Construction for the first quarter was favorable by \$837 or 113.7% compared to budget and unfavorable by \$265 or 14.4% compared to prior year. The favorable variance compared to budget is due to higher open CWIP than budgeted was used to calculate ADUDC. The unfavorable variance to prior year is due to less open CWIP funded by debt than prior year.

Provision for income taxes for the first quarter was favorable by \$2,184 or 186.7% compared to budget and favorable \$691 or 213.9% compared to prior year. The favorable variance to budget is due to a year end SUD adjustment booked in March 2021 to correct FIN48 payable totaling \$2,591,040. The unfavorable variance compared to prior year is due to higher pre-tax income than prior year.

ed Level Range **	----- MONTH TO DATE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	----- VARIANCE -----		
	ACTUAL 2020	BUDGET 2020	ACTUAL 2019	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET AMOUNT PERCENT	CURRENT ACTUAL vs PRIOR YEAR AMOUNT PERCENT
REVENUE					
Utility Revenue-Water	36,679,409.82	36,163,126.00	33,878,342.52	516,283.82 1.43 %	2,801,067.30 8.27 %
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,401,268.31	2,696,292.00	1,551,158.36	(295,023.69) (10.94)%	850,109.95 54.81 %
Non-Utility Revenue	525,666.07	640,116.00	568,031.40	(114,449.93) (17.88)%	(42,365.33) (7.46)%
TOTAL REVENUE	39,606,344.20	39,499,534.00	35,997,532.28	106,810.20 0.27 %	3,608,811.92 10.03 %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE					
Labor	2,857,982.41	3,159,507.00	2,859,008.67	301,524.59 9.54 %	1,026.26 0.04 %
Employee Benefits	1,959,068.58	1,260,552.00	926,923.26	(698,516.58) (55.41)	(1,032,145.32) (111.35)
Purchased Water	399,077.62	377,330.00	370,115.03	(21,747.62) (5.76)	(28,962.59) (7.83)
Purchased WW Treatment	147,947.90	304,519.00	131,983.93	156,571.10 51.42	(15,963.97) (12.10)
Sludge	79,014.29	131,200.00	98,677.35	52,185.71 39.78	19,663.06 19.93
Power	828,663.35	938,932.00	958,700.73	110,268.65 11.74	130,037.38 13.56
Chemicals	418,218.79	455,198.00	381,733.28	36,979.21 8.12	(36,485.51) (9.56)
Management Fees - Corp	1,631,825.40	1,620,418.00	2,128,500.81	(11,407.40) (0.70)	496,675.41 23.34
Management Fees - Region					
Management Fees - States					
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	420,722.13	488,944.00	480,686.96	68,221.87 13.95	59,964.83 12.48
Cust Operations-Direct	318,235.35	322,375.00	309,127.58	4,139.65 1.28	(9,107.77) (2.95)
Cust Operations-Non ACO					
Outside Services - Engineering	35,430.30	29,722.00	17,991.15	(5,708.30) (19.21)	(17,439.15) (96.93)
Outside Services - Accounting	62,094.00	62,094.00	61,856.33		(237.67) (0.38)
Outside Services - Legal	82,905.33	31,932.00	50,240.94	(50,973.33) (159.63)	(32,664.39) (65.02)
Outside Services - Labtest	48,308.54	76,017.00	52,056.63	27,708.46 36.45	3,748.09 7.20
Outside Services - IT	21,147.67	21,085.00	25,112.49	(62.67) (0.30)	3,964.82 15.79
Outside Services - Operations	242,848.68	165,241.00	172,233.74	(77,607.68) (46.97)	(70,614.94) (41.00)
Outside Services - Maintenance	300,321.96	519,682.00	433,814.14	219,360.04 42.21	133,492.18 30.77
Outside Services - Other	230,904.38	231,732.00	219,291.20	827.62 0.36	(11,613.18) (5.30)
Leases	55,192.95	65,729.00	55,143.31	10,536.05 16.03	(49.64) (0.09)
Supplies	258,152.53	208,011.00	222,750.04	(50,141.53) (24.11)	(35,402.49) (15.89)
Transportation	22,838.17	112,858.00	107,846.45	90,019.83 79.76	85,008.28 78.82
Insurance	490,225.00	491,067.00	488,084.50	842.00 0.17	(2,140.50) (0.44)
Bad Debt Expense	623,914.49	211,069.00	131,555.46	(412,845.49) (195.60)	(492,359.03) (374.26)
Other Expense	155,484.91	399,793.00	293,337.30	244,308.09 61.11 %	137,852.39 46.99 %
Capital OH Credit	(899,050.22)	(1,058,211.00)	(1,027,268.08)	(159,160.78) 15.04 %	(128,217.86) 12.48 %
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	243,190.85	47,760.00	260,807.64	(195,430.85) (409.19)	17,616.79 6.76
Total Operations & Maintenance	11,034,665.36	10,674,556.00	10,210,310.84	(360,109.36) (3.37)%	(824,354.52) (8.07)%
Amortization	(37,031.32)	(35,434.00)	(39,669.27)	1,597.32 (4.51)%	(2,637.95) 6.65 %
Depreciation	8,753,484.69	8,794,938.00	8,198,410.93	41,453.31 0.47 %	(555,073.76) (6.77)%
Taxes Other	1,045,366.53	988,552.00	978,756.74	(56,814.53) (5.75)%	(66,609.79) (6.81)%
Federal Taxes	197,590.63	206,078.00	(619,002.00)	8,487.37 4.12	(816,592.63) 131.92
State Taxes	37,531.98	24,733.00	(497,966.00)	(12,798.98) (51.75)	(535,497.98) 107.54
Operating Income	18,574,736.33	18,846,111.00	17,766,691.04	(271,374.67) (1.44)%	808,045.29 4.55 %
Gain on Sale of Assets	(8,656.64)	(20,000.00)		(11,343.36) 56.72 %	8,656.64
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	(482,172.96)	185,583.00	547,818.34	667,755.96 359.82 %	1,029,991.30 188.02 %
Equity earnings in JV					
Minority Interest of Subs					
AFUDC	(227,700.27)	(459,165.00)	(747,962.88)	(231,464.73) 50.41	(520,262.61) 69.56


```
VIS15-PAM          AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
06/09/21          Variance Income Statement
15:01             April 30, 2020
** Consolidated Level Range **          -----
*Co
```

	----- MONTH TO DATE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	-----
	ACTUAL BUDGET ACTUAL CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET CURRENT ACTUAL vs PRIOR YEAR	2020 2020 2019 AMOUNT PERCENT AMOUNT PERCENT	2020 2020 2019 AMOUNT PERCENT AMOUNT PERCENT	
REVENUE				
Utility Revenue-Water	38,976,594.66	39,849,660.00	36,959,604.17	(873,065.34) (2.19)% 2,016,990.49 5.46 %
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,463,980.78	2,905,375.00	1,687,270.00	(441,394.22) (15.19)% 776,710.78 46.03 %
Non-Utility Revenue	581,538.85	528,004.00	880,867.81	53,534.85 10.14 % (299,328.96) (33.98)%
TOTAL REVENUE	42,022,114.29	43,283,039.00	39,527,741.98	(1,260,924.71) (2.91)% 2,494,372.31 6.31 %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE				
Labor	2,647,753.94	2,713,397.00	2,944,846.46	65,643.06 2.42 % 297,092.52 10.09 %
Employee Benefits	1,492,813.50	1,242,734.00	1,319,318.14	(250,079.50) (20.12) (173,495.36) (13.15)
Purchased Water	357,368.57	381,253.00	382,824.07	23,884.43 6.27 25,455.50 6.65
Purchased WW Treatment	419,758.57	319,851.00	129,803.52	(99,907.57) (31.24) (289,955.05) (223.38)
Sludge	57,702.54	136,780.00	118,075.11	79,077.46 57.81 60,372.57 51.13
Power	906,332.85	899,026.00	850,985.15	(7,306.85) (0.81) (55,347.70) (6.50)
Chemicals	385,964.27	498,677.00	469,822.95	112,712.73 22.60 83,858.68 17.85
Management Fees - Corp	1,346,333.01	1,392,757.00	1,912,733.88	46,423.99 3.33 566,400.87 29.61
Management Fees - Region				
Management Fees - States				
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	422,458.25	474,979.00	465,139.97	52,520.75 11.06 42,681.72 9.18
Cust Operations-Direct	256,673.47	322,375.00	330,289.78	65,701.53 20.38 73,616.31 22.29
Cust Operations-Non ACO				
Outside Services - Engineering	8,666.67	37,829.00		29,162.33 77.09 (8,666.67)
Outside Services - Accounting	75,888.00	62,094.00	61,856.33	(13,794.00) (22.22) (14,031.67) (22.68)
Outside Services - Legal	(7,932.31)	50,866.00	22,158.84	58,798.31 115.60 30,091.15 135.80
Outside Services - Labtest	58,484.65	75,839.00	57,883.63	17,354.35 22.88 (601.02) (1.04)
Outside Services - IT	11,259.55	19,149.00	4,131.25	7,889.45 41.20 (7,128.30) (172.55)
Outside Services - Operations	213,684.39	208,786.00	237,527.16	(4,898.39) (2.35) 23,842.77 10.04
Outside Services - Maintenance	312,095.04	578,531.00	594,002.86	266,435.96 46.05 281,907.82 47.46
Outside Services - Other	106,644.12	222,164.00	464,833.84	115,519.88 52.00 358,189.72 77.06
Leases	50,589.00	52,463.00	53,523.27	1,874.00 3.57 2,934.27 5.48
Supplies	261,245.62	200,299.00	176,018.11	(60,946.62) (30.43) (85,227.51) (48.42)
Transportation	98,420.74	122,452.00	128,798.21	24,031.26 19.63 30,377.47 23.59
Insurance	490,225.00	491,067.00	488,084.50	842.00 0.17 (2,140.50) (0.44)
Bad Debt Expense	398,725.71	231,888.00	124,606.12	(166,837.71) (71.95) (274,119.59) (219.99)
Other Expense	271,062.22	440,641.00	292,828.84	169,578.78 38.49 % 21,766.62 7.43 %
Capital OH Credit	(1,163,833.62)	(1,163,901.00)	(994,550.58)	(67.38) 0.01 % 169,283.04 (17.02)%
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	237,851.53	293,825.00	285,404.63	55,973.47 19.05 47,553.10 16.66
Total Operations & Maintenance	9,716,235.28	10,305,821.00	10,920,946.04	589,585.72 5.72 % 1,204,710.76 11.03 %
Amortization	(47,126.90)	(35,434.00)	(39,669.30)	11,692.90 (33.00)% 7,457.60 (18.80)%
Depreciation	8,762,505.38	8,794,938.00	8,093,550.26	32,432.62 0.37 % (668,955.12) (8.27)%
Taxes Other	843,530.31	985,662.00	1,070,233.36	142,131.69 14.42 % 226,703.05 21.18 %
Federal Taxes	249,952.24	266,800.00	(792,300.00)	16,847.76 6.32 (1,042,252.24) 131.55
State Taxes	47,477.97	32,021.00	(771,929.00)	(15,456.97) (48.27) (819,406.97) 106.15
Operating Income	22,449,540.01	22,933,231.00	21,046,910.62	(483,690.99) (2.11)% 1,402,629.39 6.66 %
Gain on Sale of Assets		(20,000.00)	4,209.20	(20,000.00) 100.00 % 4,209.20 100.00 %
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	18,644.25	185,583.00	161,044.84	166,938.75 89.95 % 142,400.59 88.42 %
Equity earnings in JV				
Minority Interest of Subs				
AFUDC	(190,586.04)	(338,087.00)	(635,383.32)	(147,500.96) 43.63 (444,797.28) 70.01

```

VIS15-PAM                                AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
06/09/21                                Variance Income Statement
15:04                                    May 31, 2020
** Consolidated Level Range **          -----
*Co

```

	MONTH TO DATE		VARIANCE		VARIANCE	
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CURRENT ACTUAL vs	PRIOR YEAR
	2020	2020	2019	AMOUNT PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
REVENUE						
Utility Revenue-Water	38,976,594.66	39,849,660.00	36,959,604.17	(873,065.34)	2,016,990.49	5.46 %
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,463,980.78	2,905,375.00	1,687,270.00	(441,394.22)	776,710.78	46.03 %
Non-Utility Revenue	581,538.85	528,004.00	880,867.81	53,534.85	(299,328.96)	(33.98) %
TOTAL REVENUE	42,022,114.29	43,283,039.00	39,527,741.98	(1,260,924.71)	2,494,372.31	6.31 %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE						
Labor	2,647,753.94	2,713,397.00	2,944,846.46	65,643.06	297,092.52	10.09 %
Employee Benefits	1,492,813.50	1,242,734.00	1,319,318.14	(250,079.50)	(173,495.36)	(13.15)
Purchased Water	357,368.57	381,253.00	382,824.07	23,884.43	25,455.50	6.65
Purchased WW Treatment	419,758.57	319,851.00	129,803.52	(99,907.57)	(289,955.05)	(223.38)
Sludge	57,702.54	136,780.00	118,075.11	79,077.46	60,372.57	51.13
Power	906,332.85	899,026.00	850,985.15	(7,306.85)	(55,347.70)	(6.50)
Chemicals	385,964.27	498,677.00	469,822.95	112,712.73	83,858.68	17.85
Management Fees - Corp	1,346,333.01	1,392,757.00	1,912,733.88	46,423.99	566,400.87	29.61
Management Fees - Region						
Management Fees - States						
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	422,458.25	474,979.00	465,139.97	52,520.75	42,681.72	9.18
Cust Operations-Direct	256,673.47	322,375.00	330,289.78	65,701.53	73,616.31	22.29
Cust Operations-Non ACO						
Outside Services - Engineering	8,666.67	37,829.00		29,162.33	(8,666.67)	
Outside Services - Accounting	75,888.00	62,094.00	61,856.33	(13,794.00)	(14,031.67)	(22.68)
Outside Services - Legal	(7,932.31)	50,866.00	22,158.84	58,798.31	30,091.15	135.80
Outside Services - Labtest	58,484.65	75,839.00	57,883.63	17,354.35	(601.02)	(1.04)
Outside Services - IT	11,259.55	19,149.00	4,131.25	7,889.45	(7,128.30)	(172.55)
Outside Services - Operations	213,684.39	208,786.00	237,527.16	(4,898.39)	23,842.77	10.04
Outside Services - Maintenance	312,095.04	578,531.00	594,002.86	266,435.96	281,907.82	47.46
Outside Services - Other	106,644.12	222,164.00	464,833.84	115,519.88	358,189.72	77.06
Leases	50,589.00	52,463.00	53,523.27	1,874.00	2,934.27	5.48
Supplies	261,245.62	200,299.00	176,018.11	(60,946.62)	(85,227.51)	(48.42)
Transportation	98,420.74	122,452.00	128,798.21	24,031.26	30,377.47	23.59
Insurance	490,225.00	491,067.00	488,084.50	842.00	(2,140.50)	(0.44)
Bad Debt Expense	398,725.71	231,888.00	124,606.12	(166,837.71)	(274,119.59)	(219.99)
Other Expense	271,062.22	440,641.00	292,828.84	169,578.78	21,766.62	7.43 %
Capital OH Credit	(1,163,833.62)	(1,163,901.00)	(994,550.58)	(67.38)	169,283.04	(17.02) %
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	237,851.53	293,825.00	285,404.63	55,973.47	47,553.10	16.66
Total Operations & Maintenance	9,716,235.28	10,305,821.00	10,920,946.04	589,585.72	1,204,710.76	11.03 %
Amortization	(47,126.90)	(35,434.00)	(39,669.30)	11,692.90	7,457.60	(18.80) %
Depreciation	8,762,505.38	8,794,938.00	8,093,550.26	32,432.62	(668,955.12)	(8.27) %
Taxes Other	843,530.31	985,662.00	1,070,233.36	142,131.69	226,703.05	21.18 %
Federal Taxes	249,952.24	266,800.00	(792,300.00)	16,847.76	(1,042,252.24)	131.55
State Taxes	47,477.97	32,021.00	(771,929.00)	(15,456.97)	(819,406.97)	106.15
Operating Income	22,449,540.01	22,933,231.00	21,046,910.62	(483,690.99)	1,402,629.39	6.66 %
Gain on Sale of Assets		(20,000.00)	4,209.20	(20,000.00)	4,209.20	100.00 %
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	18,644.25	185,583.00	161,044.84	166,938.75	142,400.59	88.42 %
Equity earnings in JV						
Minority Interest of Subs						
AFUDC	(190,586.04)	(338,087.00)	(635,383.32)	(147,500.96)	(444,797.28)	70.01

```
VIS15-PAM          AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
06/09/21          Variance Income Statement
15:06             May 31, 2020
** Consolidated Level Range **          -----
*Co
```

	----- MONTH TO DATE -----		----- VARIANCE -----		----- VARIANCE -----	
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CURRENT ACTUAL vs	PRIOR YEAR
	2020	2020	2019	AMOUNT PERCENT	AMOUNT PERCENT	PERCENT
REVENUE						
Utility Revenue-Water	46,972,963.92	47,069,654.00	42,246,507.03	(96,690.08)	(0.21)%	4,726,456.89 11.19 %
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	3,030,521.91	3,404,196.00	1,993,684.60	(373,674.09)	(10.98)%	1,036,837.31 52.01 %
Non-Utility Revenue	571,904.41	515,608.00	541,606.97	56,296.41	10.92 %	30,297.44 5.59 %
TOTAL REVENUE	50,575,390.24	50,989,458.00	44,781,798.60	(414,067.76)	(0.81)%	5,793,591.64 12.94 %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE						
Labor	3,227,446.57	3,424,719.00	3,179,982.64	197,272.43	5.76 %	(47,463.93) (1.49)%
Employee Benefits	3,352,681.64	1,259,922.00	1,323,678.81	(2,092,759.64)	(166.10)	(2,029,002.83) (153.29)
Purchased Water	406,300.12	404,544.00	461,789.66	(1,756.12)	(0.43)	55,489.54 12.02
Purchased WW Treatment	493,666.84	319,881.00	123,524.17	(173,785.84)	(54.33)	(370,142.67) (299.65)
Sludge	63,187.28	135,386.00	98,189.13	72,198.72	53.33	35,001.85 35.65
Power	1,053,341.68	979,728.00	1,016,751.03	(73,613.68)	(7.51)	(36,590.65) (3.60)
Chemicals	576,160.92	535,105.00	566,071.33	(41,055.92)	(7.67)	(10,089.59) (1.78)
Management Fees - Corp	1,207,409.95	1,545,942.00	1,919,127.57	338,532.05	21.90	711,717.62 37.09
Management Fees - Region						
Management Fees - States						
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	449,501.66	500,647.00	480,498.73	51,145.34	10.22	30,997.07 6.45
Cust Operations-Direct	331,626.33	319,465.00	244,278.90	(12,161.33)	(3.81)	(87,347.43) (35.76)
Cust Operations-Non ACO						
Outside Services - Engineering	28,119.99	15,414.00	27,345.45	(12,705.99)	(82.43)	(774.54) (2.83)
Outside Services - Accounting	62,094.00	62,094.00	61,856.33			(237.67) (0.38)
Outside Services - Legal	30,724.11	42,684.00	102,924.22	11,959.89	28.02	72,200.11 70.15
Outside Services - Labtest	36,559.72	74,217.00	48,801.45	37,657.28	50.74	12,241.73 25.09
Outside Services - IT	17,034.00	20,383.00	27,820.77	3,349.00	16.43	10,786.77 38.77
Outside Services - Operations	159,075.74	156,225.00	164,431.07	(2,850.74)	(1.83)	5,355.33 3.26
Outside Services - Maintenance	466,084.32	737,822.00	533,727.31	271,737.68	36.83	67,642.99 12.67
Outside Services - Other	189,330.75	193,202.00	244,611.73	3,871.25	2.00	55,280.98 22.60
Leases	59,675.87	53,474.00	64,561.35	(6,201.87)	(11.60)	4,885.48 7.57
Supplies	201,741.74	216,075.00	188,143.29	14,333.26	6.63	(13,598.45) (7.23)
Transportation	118,126.99	168,495.00	138,085.95	50,338.01	29.89	19,958.96 14.45
Insurance	490,225.00	491,067.00	364,830.50	842.00	0.17	(125,394.50) (34.37)
Bad Debt Expense	348,932.75	280,187.00	160,584.07	(68,745.75)	(24.54)	(188,348.68) (117.29)
Other Expense	324,036.91	422,975.00	368,226.91	98,938.09	23.39 %	44,190.00 12.00 %
Capital OH Credit	(1,347,592.60)	(1,093,128.00)	(949,412.01)	254,464.60	(23.28)%	398,180.59 (41.94)%
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	265,306.61	269,685.00	414,598.56	4,378.39	1.62	149,291.95 36.01
Total Operations & Maintenance	12,610,798.89	11,536,210.00	11,375,028.92	(1,074,588.89)	(9.32)%	(1,235,769.97) (10.86)%
Amortization	(37,031.25)	(35,434.00)	(36,671.79)	1,597.25	(4.51)%	359.46 (0.98)%
Depreciation	8,876,147.64	8,902,927.00	8,007,933.53	26,779.36	0.30 %	(868,214.11) (10.84)%
Taxes Other	963,069.19	992,414.00	1,050,553.62	29,344.81	2.96 %	87,484.43 8.33 %
Federal Taxes	289,432.13	368,768.00	(1,089,206.00)	79,335.87	21.51	(1,378,638.13) 126.57
State Taxes	(42,788.15)	44,259.00	(582,514.00)	87,047.15	196.68	(539,725.85) 92.66
Operating Income	27,915,761.79	29,180,314.00	26,056,674.32	(1,264,552.21)	(4.33)%	1,859,087.47 7.14 %
Gain on Sale of Assets		(20,000.00)	16,182.99	(20,000.00)	100.00 %	16,182.99 100.00 %
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	18,644.25	185,583.00	161,039.84	166,938.75	89.95 %	142,395.59 88.42 %
Equity earnings in JV						
Minority Interest of Subs						
AFUDC	(588,149.23)	(381,225.00)	(893,084.39)	206,924.23	(54.28)	(304,935.16) 34.14

```

VIS15-PAM                AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
06/09/21                 Variance Income Statement
15:07                    July 31, 2020
** Consolidated Level Range **          -----
*Co

```

	----- MONTH TO DATE -----		----- VARIANCE -----		----- VARIANCE -----	
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CURRENT ACTUAL vs	PRIOR YEAR
	2020	2020	2019	AMOUNT PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
REVENUE						
Utility Revenue-Water	44,018,975.65	43,243,143.00	42,119,322.13	775,832.65 1.79 %	1,899,653.52	4.51 %
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,905,982.21	3,265,546.00	1,903,701.12	(359,563.79) (11.01)%	1,002,281.09	52.65%
Non-Utility Revenue	517,995.95	634,820.00	578,786.05	(116,824.05) (18.40)%	(60,790.10)	(10.50)%
TOTAL REVENUE	47,442,953.81	47,143,509.00	44,601,809.30	299,444.81 0.64 %	2,841,144.51	6.37 %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE						
Labor	2,753,850.70	2,508,610.00	2,869,233.30	(245,240.70) (9.78)%	115,382.60	4.02 %
Employee Benefits	1,786,596.13	1,221,666.00	1,292,941.44	(564,930.13) (46.24)	(493,654.69)	(38.18)
Purchased Water	398,194.25	401,389.00	460,976.64	3,194.75 0.80	62,782.39	13.62
Purchased WW Treatment	562,917.26	319,881.00	150,685.18	(243,036.26) (75.98)	(412,232.08)	(273.57)
Sludge	79,556.37	135,909.00	82,773.36	56,352.63 41.46	3,216.99	3.89
Power	1,012,519.31	883,242.00	1,028,461.31	(129,277.31) (14.64)	15,942.00	1.55
Chemicals	573,890.43	613,400.00	554,106.98	39,509.57 6.44	(19,783.45)	(3.57)
Management Fees - Corp	1,607,179.92	1,811,282.00	1,861,746.99	204,102.08 11.27	254,567.07	13.67
Management Fees - Region						
Management Fees - States						
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	408,536.26	475,619.00	473,694.36	67,082.74 14.10	65,158.10	13.76
Cust Operations-Direct	350,290.30	319,465.00	326,661.63	(30,825.30) (9.65)	(23,628.67)	(7.23)
Cust Operations-Non ACO						
Outside Services - Engineering	13,301.93	11,397.00	40,856.42	(1,904.93) (16.71)	27,554.49	67.44
Outside Services - Accounting	62,206.00	62,094.00	74,845.00	(112.00) (0.18)	12,639.00	16.89
Outside Services - Legal	41,959.75	73,723.00	(41,042.44)	31,763.25 43.09	(83,002.19)	202.24
Outside Services - Labtest	49,529.44	79,211.00	39,956.94	29,681.56 37.47	(9,572.50)	(23.96)
Outside Services - IT	6,508.60	8,443.00	7,961.58	1,934.40 22.91	1,452.98	18.25
Outside Services - Operations	166,985.86	157,533.00	232,836.02	(9,452.86) (6.00)	65,850.16	28.28
Outside Services - Maintenance	467,269.86	706,039.00	426,240.37	238,769.14 33.82	(41,029.49)	(9.63)
Outside Services - Other	207,900.01	233,962.00	193,731.34	26,061.99 11.14	(14,168.67)	(7.31)
Leases	50,646.90	49,863.00	51,788.37	(783.90) (1.57)	1,141.47	2.20
Supplies	156,495.77	205,007.00	197,574.76	48,511.23 23.66	41,078.99	20.79
Transportation	139,624.41	121,004.00	96,869.21	(18,620.41) (15.39)	(42,755.20)	(44.14)
Insurance	490,225.00	491,067.00	447,533.50	842.00 0.17	(42,691.50)	(9.54)
Bad Debt Expense	550,265.12	259,025.00	208,253.95	(291,240.12) (112.44)	(342,011.17)	(164.23)
Other Expense	242,435.05	382,480.00	284,239.90	140,044.95 36.62 %	41,804.85	14.71 %
Capital OH Credit	(1,404,558.21)	(1,407,321.00)	(963,512.81)	(2,762.79) 0.20 %	441,045.40	(45.78)%
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	533,559.78	376,733.00	414,723.51	(156,826.78) (41.63)	(118,836.27)	(28.65)%
Total Operations & Maintenance	11,307,886.20	10,500,723.00	10,814,136.81	(807,163.20) (7.69)%	(493,749.39)	(4.57)%
Amortization	(37,031.21)	(35,434.00)	(36,671.84)	1,597.21 (4.51)%	359.37	(0.98)%
Depreciation	8,865,287.40	8,902,927.00	8,012,032.35	37,639.60 0.42 %	(853,255.05)	(10.65)%
Taxes Other	981,453.67	1,154,225.00	944,842.89	172,771.33 14.97 %	(36,610.78)	(3.88)%
Federal Taxes	230,296.84	321,419.00	(1,117,886.00)	91,122.16 28.35	(1,348,182.84)	120.60
State Taxes	(58,523.31)	38,577.00	(601,667.00)	97,100.31 251.71	(543,143.69)	90.27
Operating Income	26,153,584.22	26,261,072.00	26,587,022.09	(107,487.78) (0.41)%	(433,437.87)	(1.63)%
Gain on Sale of Assets		(20,000.00)		(20,000.00) 100.00 %		
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	18,644.25	185,583.00	161,039.84	166,938.75 89.95 %	142,395.59	88.42 %
Equity earnings in JV						
Minority Interest of Subs						
AFUDC	(608,870.91)	(337,135.00)	(820,924.82)	271,735.91 (80.60)	(212,053.91)	25.83


```
VIS15-PAM                AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
06/09/21                Variance Income Statement
15:09                   August 31, 2020
** Consolidated Level Range **      -----
*Co
```

	MONTH TO DATE		VARIANCE		VARIANCE	
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CURRENT ACTUAL vs	PRIOR YEAR
	2020	2020	2019	AMOUNT PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
REVENUE						
Utility Revenue-Water	40,324,829.53	41,226,244.00	39,706,357.12	(901,414.47)	618,472.41	1.56 %
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,801,439.85	3,188,350.00	1,861,818.86	(386,910.15)	939,620.99	50.47 %
Non-Utility Revenue	(3,575,072.08)	591,997.00	564,693.66	(4,167,069.08)	(4,139,765.74)	(733.10) %
TOTAL REVENUE	39,551,197.30	45,006,591.00	42,132,869.64	(5,455,393.70)	(2,581,672.34)	(6.13) %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE						
Labor	3,549,060.14	3,155,383.00	2,568,156.56	(393,677.14)	(980,903.58)	(38.20) %
Employee Benefits	1,738,986.64	1,272,715.00	1,175,653.15	(466,271.64)	(563,333.49)	(47.92)
Purchased Water	452,196.32	479,203.00	481,266.76	27,006.68	29,070.44	6.04
Purchased WW Treatment	432,041.29	319,881.00	103,797.51	(112,160.29)	(328,243.78)	(316.24)
Sludge	111,372.37	126,114.00	111,137.84	14,741.63	(234.53)	(0.21)
Power	891,860.23	899,741.00	955,204.06	7,880.77	63,343.83	6.63
Chemicals	540,509.34	530,134.00	550,988.96	(10,375.34)	10,479.62	1.90
Management Fees - Corp	1,589,115.66	1,357,957.00	2,539,556.96	(231,158.66)	950,441.30	37.43
Management Fees - Region						
Management Fees - States						
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	448,713.30	491,782.00	445,749.11	43,068.70	(2,964.19)	(0.67)
Cust Operations-Direct	287,713.85	319,465.00	281,339.29	31,751.15	(6,374.56)	(2.27)
Cust Operations-Non ACO						
Outside Services - Engineering	10,752.45	20,935.00	6,306.13	10,182.55	(4,446.32)	(70.51)
Outside Services - Accounting	62,206.00	62,094.00	75,213.30	(112.00)	13,007.30	17.29
Outside Services - Legal	97,923.44	66,483.00	138,233.17	(31,440.44)	40,309.73	29.16
Outside Services - Labtest	85,068.59	83,960.00	50,309.58	(1,108.59)	(34,759.01)	(69.09)
Outside Services - IT	86,413.74	9,747.00	23,096.98	(76,666.74)	(63,316.76)	(274.13)
Outside Services - Operations	136,826.50	143,488.00	144,271.51	6,661.50	7,445.01	5.16
Outside Services - Maintenance	448,313.70	533,300.00	662,829.95	84,986.30	214,516.25	32.36
Outside Services - Other	205,581.15	265,356.00	206,173.45	59,774.85	592.30	0.29
Leases	53,789.93	49,978.00	52,869.10	(3,811.93)	(920.83)	(1.74)
Supplies	185,165.79	213,572.00	205,335.30	28,406.21	20,169.51	9.82
Transportation	65,174.68	112,274.00	112,480.63	47,099.32	47,305.95	42.06
Insurance	490,223.00	491,067.00	406,937.00	844.00	(83,286.00)	(20.47)
Bad Debt Expense	(112,164.02)	247,822.00	195,891.49	359,986.02	308,055.51	157.26
Other Expense	138,270.41	385,958.00	235,227.65	247,687.59	96,957.24	41.22 %
Capital OH Credit	(1,004,416.64)	(1,068,552.00)	(1,344,277.88)	(64,135.36)	(339,861.24)	25.28 %
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	642,496.73	326,019.00	389,822.89	(316,477.73)	(252,673.84)	(64.82)
Total Operations & Maintenance	11,633,194.59	10,895,876.00	10,773,570.45	(737,318.59)	(859,624.14)	(7.98) %
Amortization	(37,031.24)	(35,434.00)	(35,432.88)	1,597.24	1,598.36	(4.51) %
Depreciation	8,863,387.01	8,902,927.00	8,015,185.84	39,539.99	(848,201.17)	(10.58) %
Taxes Other	1,303,923.26	975,717.00	890,529.78	(328,206.26)	(413,393.48)	(46.42) %
Federal Taxes	357,308.00	284,032.00	(3,765,186.00)	(73,276.00)	(4,122,494.00)	109.49
State Taxes	116,718.00	34,089.00	(1,062,261.00)	(82,629.00)	(1,178,979.00)	110.99
Operating Income	17,313,697.68	23,949,384.00	27,316,463.45	(6,635,686.32)	(10,002,765.77)	(36.62) %
Gain on Sale of Assets	(103,681.13)	(20,000.00)	(184,875.28)	83,681.13	(81,194.15)	43.92 %
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	18,644.25	185,583.00	183,529.78	166,938.75	164,885.53	89.84 %
Equity earnings in JV						
Minority Interest of Subs						
AFUDC	(521,610.33)	(287,334.00)	(965,865.62)	234,276.33	(444,255.29)	46.00

```

VIS15-PAM                                AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
06/09/21                                Variance Income Statement
15:10                                    September 30, 2020
** Consolidated Level Range **          -----
*Co

```

	MONTH TO DATE		VARIANCE		VARIANCE	
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CURRENT ACTUAL vs	PRIOR YEAR
	2020	2020	2019	AMOUNT PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
REVENUE						
Utility Revenue-Water	41,025,787.47	43,416,132.00	41,846,940.98	(2,390,344.53)	(821,153.51)	(1.96)%
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,861,683.10	3,265,546.00	1,985,297.52	(403,862.90)	876,385.58	44.14%
Non-Utility Revenue	514,763.15	556,031.00	569,302.09	(41,267.85)	(54,538.94)	(9.58)%
TOTAL REVENUE	44,402,233.72	47,237,709.00	44,401,540.59	(2,835,475.28)	693.13	
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE						
Labor	2,978,496.62	3,156,074.00	2,983,352.76	177,577.38	4,856.14	0.16 %
Employee Benefits	1,689,663.08	1,301,632.00	1,881,350.02	(388,031.08)	191,686.94	10.19
Purchased Water	384,227.78	399,866.00	405,593.52	15,638.22	21,365.74	5.27
Purchased WW Treatment	490,597.93	319,927.00	171,093.12	(170,670.93)	(319,504.81)	(186.74)
Sludge	127,783.86	139,805.00	135,140.09	12,021.14	7,356.23	5.44
Power	919,992.07	786,756.00	1,008,278.79	(133,236.07)	88,286.72	8.76
Chemicals	504,773.52	529,911.00	530,775.89	25,137.48	26,002.37	4.90
Management Fees - Corp	1,410,541.22	1,522,722.00	1,717,861.16	112,180.78	307,319.94	17.89
Management Fees - Region						
Management Fees - States						
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	451,228.61	513,643.00	486,388.92	62,414.39	35,160.31	7.23
Cust Operations-Direct	326,789.66	326,883.00	306,131.28	93.34	(20,658.38)	(6.75)
Cust Operations-Non ACO						
Outside Services - Engineering	9,914.67	33,656.00	14,107.69	23,741.33	4,193.02	29.72
Outside Services - Accounting	62,206.00	62,094.00	74,845.00	(112.00)	12,639.00	16.89
Outside Services - Legal	129,884.67	70,502.00	49,586.01	(59,382.67)	(80,298.66)	(161.94)
Outside Services - Labtest	78,518.25	98,175.00	47,863.75	19,656.75	(30,654.50)	(64.05)
Outside Services - IT	20,814.80	20,383.00	64,258.95	(431.80)	43,444.15	67.61
Outside Services - Operations	209,551.74	177,258.00	231,979.40	(32,293.74)	22,427.66	9.67
Outside Services - Maintenance	661,824.48	724,410.00	764,523.71	62,585.52	102,699.23	13.43
Outside Services - Other	200,411.26	252,074.00	238,295.58	51,662.74	37,884.32	15.90
Leases	56,780.63	55,894.00	64,049.92	(886.63)	7,269.29	11.35
Supplies	421,751.54	192,042.00	191,091.32	(229,709.54)	(230,660.22)	(120.71)
Transportation	102,779.99	126,939.00	86,658.75	24,159.01	(16,121.24)	(18.60)
Insurance	490,225.00	491,067.00	406,435.50	842.00	(83,789.50)	(20.62)
Bad Debt Expense	750,694.18	259,907.00	271,923.12	(490,787.18)	(478,771.06)	(176.07)
Other Expense	321,242.08	407,862.00	338,611.85	86,619.92	17,369.77	5.13 %
Capital OH Credit	(1,015,249.25)	(1,104,941.00)	(1,025,813.08)	(89,691.75)	(10,563.83)	1.03 %
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	295,876.49	293,649.00	510,423.57	(2,227.49)	214,547.08	42.03
Total Operations & Maintenance	12,081,320.88	11,158,190.00	11,954,806.59	(923,130.88)	(126,514.29)	(1.06)%
Amortization	(36,764.60)	(35,434.00)	(37,900.73)	1,330.60	(1,136.13)	3.00 %
Depreciation	8,964,126.38	9,009,337.00	8,086,522.95	45,210.62	(877,603.43)	(10.85)%
Taxes Other	990,159.16	990,568.00	1,005,173.26	408.84	15,014.10	1.49
Federal Taxes	196,701.47	312,554.00	(973,220.00)	115,852.53	(1,169,921.47)	120.21
State Taxes	(41,675.95)	37,513.00	(524,320.00)	79,188.95	(482,644.05)	92.05
Operating Income	22,248,366.38	25,764,981.00	24,890,478.52	(3,516,614.62)	(2,642,112.14)	(10.62)%
Gain on Sale of Assets	(15,500.00)	(20,000.00)	(63,025.48)	(4,500.00)	(47,525.48)	75.41 %
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	18,644.25	185,583.00	163,539.84	166,938.75	144,895.59	88.60 %
Equity earnings in JV						
Minority Interest of Subs						
AFUDC	(579,275.08)	(249,588.00)	(936,624.17)	329,687.08	(357,349.09)	38.15

```
VIS15-PAM          AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
06/09/21          Variance Income Statement
15:12             October 31, 2020
** Consolidated Level Range **          -----
*Co
```

	----- MONTH TO DATE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	
	ACTUAL BUDGET ACTUAL CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET CURRENT ACTUAL vs PRIOR YEAR	2020 2020 2019 AMOUNT PERCENT AMOUNT PERCENT	2020 2020 2019 AMOUNT PERCENT AMOUNT PERCENT	
REVENUE				
Utility Revenue-Water	37,486,576.59	38,288,405.00	35,778,062.34	(801,828.41) (2.09)% 1,708,514.25 4.78 %
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,777,504.32	3,188,350.00	1,710,892.59	(410,845.68) (12.89)% 1,066,611.73 62.34 %
Non-Utility Revenue	670,925.39	760,804.00	809,884.91	(89,878.61) (11.81)% (138,959.52) (17.16)%
TOTAL REVENUE	40,935,006.30	42,237,559.00	38,298,839.84	(1,302,552.70) (3.08)% 2,636,166.46 6.88 %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE				
Labor	3,043,506.08	2,994,725.00	2,858,781.06	(48,781.08) (1.63)% (184,725.02) (6.46)%
Employee Benefits	1,759,724.62	1,242,088.00	1,926,906.11	(517,636.62) (41.68) 167,181.49 8.68
Purchased Water	360,481.09	394,727.00	398,884.98	34,245.91 8.68 38,403.89 9.63
Purchased WW Treatment	521,284.39	319,881.00	157,323.22	(201,403.39) (62.96) (363,961.17) (231.35)
Sludge	70,876.59	122,485.00	74,940.40	51,608.41 42.13 4,063.81 5.42
Power	810,684.44	936,383.00	855,769.43	125,698.56 13.42 45,084.99 5.27
Chemicals	454,930.75	473,224.00	385,940.96	18,293.25 3.87 (68,989.79) (17.88)
Management Fees - Corp	1,409,436.54	1,320,633.00	1,726,259.26	(88,803.54) (6.72) 316,822.72 18.35
Management Fees - Region				
Management Fees - States				
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	482,628.56	473,305.00	473,859.10	(9,323.56) (1.97) (8,769.46) (1.85)
Cust Operations-Direct	318,629.47	326,883.00	302,987.53	8,253.53 2.53 (15,641.94) (5.16)
Cust Operations-Non ACO				
Outside Services - Engineering	8,666.67	4,329.00	408.00	(4,337.67) (100.20) (8,258.67) (2,024.18)
Outside Services - Accounting	62,206.00	62,094.00	74,845.00	(112.00) (0.18) 12,639.00 16.89
Outside Services - Legal	124,491.16	63,510.00	142,901.60	(60,981.16) (96.02) 18,410.44 12.88
Outside Services - Labtest	29,307.74	75,435.00	41,314.70	46,127.26 61.15 12,006.96 29.06
Outside Services - IT	2,160.00	10,379.00	2,322.98	8,219.00 79.19 162.98 7.02
Outside Services - Operations	226,926.05	201,943.00	218,324.48	(24,983.05) (12.37) (8,601.57) (3.94)
Outside Services - Maintenance	856,106.84	509,579.00	309,551.64	(346,527.84) (68.00) (546,555.20) (176.56)
Outside Services - Other	217,841.56	196,483.00	188,796.30	(21,358.56) (10.87) (29,045.26) (15.38)
Leases	52,233.54	50,230.00	88,756.36	(2,003.54) (3.99) 36,522.82 41.15
Supplies	136,488.06	200,999.00	207,989.06	64,510.94 32.10 71,501.00 34.38
Transportation	91,696.91	114,443.00	91,827.43	22,746.09 19.88 130.52 0.14
Insurance	490,225.00	491,067.00	406,435.50	842.00 0.17 (83,789.50) (20.62)
Bad Debt Expense	843,400.23	232,822.00	185,634.38	(610,578.23) (262.25) (657,765.85) (354.33)
Other Expense	184,365.72	359,742.00	216,404.26	175,376.28 48.75 % 32,038.54 14.81 %
Capital OH Credit	(1,037,042.20)	(1,084,555.00)	(968,701.87)	(47,512.80) 4.38 % 68,340.33 (7.06)%
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	1,039,504.54	261,980.00	592,044.64	(777,524.54) (296.79) (447,459.90) (75.58)
Total Operations & Maintenance	12,560,760.35	10,354,814.00	10,960,506.51	(2,205,946.35) (21.30)% (1,600,253.84) (14.60)%
Amortization	(46,860.25)	(35,434.00)	(37,031.25)	11,426.25 (32.25)% 9,829.00 (26.54)%
Depreciation	8,965,127.09	9,009,337.00	8,093,212.33	44,209.91 0.49 % (871,914.76) (10.77)%
Taxes Other	1,062,976.87	1,000,050.00	956,609.71	(62,926.87) (6.29)% (106,367.16) (11.12)%
Federal Taxes	153,207.57	238,456.00	(840,180.00)	85,248.43 35.75 (993,387.57) 118.24
State Taxes	(28,500.91)	28,619.00	(654,686.00)	57,119.91 199.59 (626,185.09) 95.65
Operating Income	18,268,295.58	21,641,717.00	19,820,408.54	(3,373,421.42) (15.59)% (1,552,112.96) (7.83)%
Gain on Sale of Assets	(62,320.00)	(20,000.00)	(2,002.90)	42,320.00 (211.60)% 60,317.10 (3,011.49)%
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	18,644.25	185,583.00	163,539.84	166,938.75 89.95 % 144,895.59 88.60 %
Equity earnings in JV				
Minority Interest of Subs				
AFUDC	(548,350.09)	(208,984.00)	(979,177.98)	339,366.09 (162.39) (430,827.89) 44.00

```
VIS15-PAM          AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
06/09/21          Variance Income Statement
15:14             November 30, 2020
** Consolidated Level Range **          -----
*Co
```

	----- MONTH TO DATE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	-----
	ACTUAL BUDGET ACTUAL CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET CURRENT ACTUAL vs PRIOR YEAR	2020 2020 2019 AMOUNT PERCENT AMOUNT PERCENT	2020 2020 2019 AMOUNT PERCENT AMOUNT PERCENT	
REVENUE				
Utility Revenue-Water	38,990,539.69	40,390,921.00	37,695,016.63	(1,400,381.31) (3.47)% 1,295,523.06 3.44%
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,615,353.04	3,265,546.00	2,105,166.13	(650,192.96) (19.91)% 510,186.91 24.24%
Non-Utility Revenue	597,909.60	519,466.00	642,724.10	78,443.60 15.10 % (44,814.50) (6.97)%
TOTAL REVENUE	42,203,802.33	44,175,933.00	40,442,906.86	(1,972,130.67) (4.46)% 1,760,895.47 4.35 %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE				
Labor	3,715,200.12	3,659,963.00	3,429,650.81	(55,237.12) (1.51)% (285,549.31) (8.33)%
Employee Benefits	1,717,449.34	1,296,885.00	4,196,299.00	(420,564.34) (32.43) 2,478,849.66 59.07
Purchased Water	410,881.21	444,924.00	396,327.30	34,042.79 7.65 (14,553.91) (3.67)
Purchased WW Treatment	436,912.02	319,881.00	219,125.67	(117,031.02) (36.59) (217,786.35) (99.39)
Sludge	95,560.95	140,496.00	78,958.73	44,935.05 31.98 (16,602.22) (21.03)
Power	810,302.42	1,094,334.00	851,914.96	284,031.58 25.96 41,612.54 4.89
Chemicals	439,715.93	525,059.00	475,289.46	85,343.07 16.25 35,573.53 7.49
Management Fees - Corp	2,350,641.03	1,468,590.00	3,336,396.48	(882,051.03) (60.06) 985,755.45 29.55
Management Fees - Region				
Management Fees - States				
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	522,062.92	500,523.00	472,155.14	(21,539.92) (4.30) (49,907.78) (10.57)
Cust Operations-Direct	347,171.66	326,883.00	295,784.76	(20,288.66) (6.21) (51,386.90) (17.37)
Cust Operations-Non ACO				
Outside Services - Engineering	9,498.78	37,995.00	(1,128.28)	28,496.22 75.00 (10,627.06) 941.88
Outside Services - Accounting	67,707.62	62,094.00	85,141.54	(5,613.62) (9.04) 17,433.92 20.48
Outside Services - Legal	55,670.69	80,262.00	109,355.30	24,591.31 30.64 53,684.61 49.09
Outside Services - Labtest	136,718.11	78,827.00	38,072.72	(57,891.11) (73.44) (98,645.39) (259.10)
Outside Services - IT	21,957.99	69,141.00	3,427.69	47,183.01 68.24 (18,530.30) (540.61)
Outside Services - Operations	260,760.25	223,846.00	221,774.71	(36,914.25) (16.49) (38,985.54) (17.58)
Outside Services - Maintenance	809,778.25	475,222.00	1,179,723.47	(334,556.25) (70.40) 369,945.22 31.36
Outside Services - Other	153,749.82	269,013.00	339,167.76	115,263.18 42.85 185,417.94 54.67
Leases	54,017.89	58,634.00	23,581.54	4,616.11 7.87 (30,436.35) (129.07)
Supplies	274,037.01	258,176.00	262,635.70	(15,861.01) (6.14) (11,401.31) (4.34)
Transportation	90,006.85	129,056.00	95,259.26	39,049.15 30.26 5,252.41 5.51
Insurance	490,223.02	491,067.00	701,430.00	843.98 0.17 211,206.98 30.11
Bad Debt Expense	(856,905.41)	244,460.00	383,070.00	1,101,365.41 450.53 1,239,975.41 323.69
Other Expense	342,305.37	506,894.00	253,306.60	164,588.63 32.47 % (88,998.77) (35.14)%
Capital OH Credit	(788,089.90)	(992,912.00)	(855,889.98)	(204,822.10) 20.63 % (67,800.08) 7.92 %
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	346,708.01	2,081,044.00	2,100,551.20	1,734,335.99 83.34 1,753,843.19 83.49
Total Operations & Maintenance	12,314,041.95	13,850,357.00	18,691,381.54	1,536,315.05 11.09 % 6,377,339.59 34.12 %
Amortization	(46,860.29)	(35,434.00)	(37,031.27)	11,426.29 (32.25)% 9,829.02 (26.54)%
Depreciation	8,960,013.67	9,009,337.00	8,977,557.07	49,323.33 0.55 % 17,543.40 0.20 %
Taxes Other	1,161,285.90	994,498.00	990,313.94	(166,787.90) (16.77)% (170,971.96) (17.26)%
Federal Taxes	(1,006,793.00)	223,972.00	(1,094,689.00)	1,230,765.00 549.52 (87,896.00) 8.03
State Taxes	(579,312.00)	26,881.00	(2,194,915.00)	606,193.00 2,255.10 (1,615,603.00) 73.61
Operating Income	21,401,426.10	20,106,322.00	15,110,289.58	1,295,104.10 6.44 % 6,291,136.52 41.64 %
Gain on Sale of Assets	(141,242.68)	(20,000.00)	(44,883.57)	121,242.68 (606.21)% 96,359.11 (214.69)%
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	18,644.25	185,583.00	163,539.84	166,938.75 89.95 % 144,895.59 88.60 %
Equity earnings in JV				
Minority Interest of Subs				
AFUDC	(626,353.02)	(266,398.00)	(858,386.18)	359,955.02 (135.12) (232,033.16) 27.03

	MONTH TO DATE		VARIANCE		VARIANCE	
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CURRENT ACTUAL vs	PRIOR YEAR
	2020	2020	2019	AMOUNT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Income Before Debt Interest	22,150,377.55	20,207,137.00	15,850,019.49	1,943,240.55	9.62 %	39.75 %
Debt Interest-Associated COS						
Debt Interest-Short Term Debt	37,068.21	60,833.00	87,798.58	23,764.79	39.07	57.78
Debt Interest-Long Term Debt	6,119,691.86	5,959,559.00	6,233,109.60	(160,132.86)	(2.69)	1.82
Debt Interest-Customer Deposit						
Interest Income		10.00	(0.85)	10.00	100.00	100.00
Other Interest Expense						
Amort-Debt Issuance Costs	48,187.71	57,240.00	51,221.17	9,052.29	15.82	5.92
Debt Expense	6,204,947.78	6,077,642.00	6,372,128.50	(127,305.78)	(2.10)%	2.62 %
Dividends						
Net Income	15,945,429.77	14,129,495.00	9,477,890.99	1,815,934.77	12.85 %	68.24 %
Preferred Dividends						
Net Income Avail for Common	15,945,429.77	14,129,495.00	9,477,890.99	1,815,934.77	12.85 %	68.24 %
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

ed Level Range **	MONTH TO DATE		VARIANCE		VARIANCE		
	ACTUAL 2021	BUDGET 2021	ACTUAL 2020	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET AMOUNT PERCENT	CURRENT ACTUAL vs AMOUNT PERCENT	PRIOR YEAR PERCENT	
REVENUE							
Utility Revenue-Water	38,955,380.86	38,646,170.00	37,801,431.32	309,210.86	0.80 %	1,153,949.54	3.05 %
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,921,706.72	2,969,882.00	2,304,638.35	(48,175.28)	(1.62) %	617,068.37	26.78 %
Non-Utility Revenue	690,664.86	570,030.00	636,187.20	120,634.86	21.16 %	54,477.66	8.56 %
TOTAL REVENUE	42,567,752.44	42,186,082.00	40,742,256.87	381,670.44	0.91 %	1,825,495.57	4.48 %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE							
Labor	3,083,937.07	3,198,629.00	3,297,002.39	114,691.93	3.59 %	213,065.32	6.46 %
Employee Benefits	1,600,628.35	1,575,563.00	1,321,487.58	(25,065.35)	(1.59)	(279,140.77)	(21.12)
Purchased Water	362,576.42	400,208.00	375,331.80	37,631.58	9.40	12,755.38	3.40
Purchased WW Treatment	488,955.59	498,611.00	296,905.89	9,655.41	1.94	(192,049.70)	(64.68)
Sludge	101,058.20	110,257.00	72,732.09	9,198.80	8.34	(28,326.11)	(38.95)
Power	991,415.87	1,113,615.00	1,148,708.51	122,199.13	10.97	157,292.64	13.69
Chemicals	418,690.36	470,098.00	448,520.88	51,407.64	10.94	29,830.52	6.65
Management Fees - Corp	1,629,436.39	1,995,375.00	1,464,114.83	365,938.61	18.34	(165,321.56)	(11.29)
Management Fees - Region							
Management Fees - States							
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	450,707.93	491,405.00	461,098.52	40,697.07	8.28	10,390.59	2.25
Cust Operations-Direct	289,768.47	322,823.00	290,220.43	33,054.53	10.24	451.96	0.16
Cust Operations-Non ACO							
Outside Services - Engineering	8,481.25	33,296.00		24,814.75	74.53	(8,481.25)	
Outside Services - Accounting	64,681.00	64,681.00	62,094.00			(2,587.00)	(4.17)
Outside Services - Legal	2,941.50	38,824.00	17,422.82	35,882.50	92.42	14,481.32	83.12
Outside Services - Labtest	40,582.06	69,234.00	62,421.14	28,651.94	41.38	21,839.08	34.99
Outside Services - IT	2,211.84	19,992.00	20,432.38	17,780.16	88.94	18,220.54	89.18
Outside Services - Operations	278,006.32	133,063.00	115,760.21	(144,943.32)	(108.93)	(162,246.11)	(140.16)
Outside Services - Maintenance	289,627.57	395,111.00	301,139.11	105,483.43	26.70	11,511.54	3.82
Outside Services - Other	181,785.23	308,681.00	228,634.33	126,895.77	41.11	46,849.10	20.49
Leases	67,892.22	60,556.00	66,732.90	(7,336.22)	(12.12)	(1,159.32)	(1.74)
Supplies	178,497.12	224,693.00	234,207.17	46,195.88	20.56	55,710.05	23.79
Transportation	64,172.01	86,303.00	88,256.41	22,130.99	25.64	24,084.40	27.29
Insurance	538,402.00	538,401.00	489,701.00	(1.00)		(48,701.00)	(9.95)
Bad Debt Expense	810,758.79	228,548.00	214,484.95	(582,210.79)	(254.74)	(596,273.84)	(278.00)
Other Expense	257,529.25	257,707.00	323,632.29	177.75	0.07 %	66,103.04	20.43 %
Capital OH Credit	(1,093,915.97)	(1,254,836.00)	(800,143.46)	(160,920.03)	12.82 %	293,772.51	(36.72) %
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	472,482.26	198,762.00	66,790.45	(273,720.26)	(137.71)	(405,691.81)	(607.41)
Total Operations & Maintenance	11,581,309.10	11,579,600.00	10,667,688.62	(1,709.10)	(0.02) %	(913,620.48)	(8.56) %
Amortization	(25,716.06)	(37,032.00)	(37,031.27)	(11,315.94)	30.56 %	(11,315.21)	30.56 %
Depreciation	9,179,354.53	9,220,131.00	8,494,841.74	40,776.47	0.44 %	(684,512.79)	(8.06) %
Taxes Other	1,218,337.91	1,244,755.00	1,219,785.67	26,417.09	2.12 %	1,447.76	0.12 %
Federal Taxes	197,561.35	332,410.00	180,349.87	134,848.65	40.57	(17,211.48)	(9.54)
State Taxes	(28,748.23)	85,918.00	(345,836.44)	114,666.23	133.46	(317,088.21)	91.69
Operating Income	20,445,653.84	19,760,300.00	20,562,458.68	685,353.84	3.47 %	(116,804.84)	(0.57) %
Gain on Sale of Assets	(18,500.00)	(20,000.00)	(126,218.59)	(1,500.00)	7.50 %	(107,718.59)	85.34 %
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	(95,417.00)	(95,417.00)	185,583.32			281,000.32	151.42 %
Equity earnings in JV							
Minority Interest of Subs							
AFUDC	(548,574.05)	(234,808.00)	(669,525.77)	313,766.05	(133.63)	(120,951.72)	18.07

```
VIS15-PAM          AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.  
06/09/21          Variance Income Statement  
15:30             January 31, 2021  
** Consolidated Level Range **      -----  
*Co
```

	----- MONTH TO DATE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	-----
	ACTUAL BUDGET ACTUAL CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET CURRENT ACTUAL vs PRIOR YEAR	2021 2021 2020 AMOUNT PERCENT AMOUNT PERCENT		
REVENUE				
Utility Revenue-Water	35,653,308.24	36,137,879.00	34,940,056.16	(484,570.76) (1.34)% 713,252.08 2.04%
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,779,247.01	2,874,000.00	2,465,705.99	(94,752.99) (3.30)% 313,541.02 12.72%
Non-Utility Revenue	791,537.79	525,451.00	632,044.85	266,086.79 50.64 % 159,492.94 25.23%
TOTAL REVENUE	39,224,093.04	39,537,330.00	38,037,807.00	(313,236.96) (0.79)% 1,186,286.04 3.12 %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE				
Labor	2,988,392.55	2,831,545.00	2,655,422.17	(156,847.55) (5.54)% (332,970.38) (12.54)%
Employee Benefits	1,561,292.51	1,617,435.00	1,306,464.31	56,142.49 3.47 (254,828.20) (19.51)
Purchased Water	362,249.77	402,883.00	364,037.48	40,633.23 10.09 1,787.71 0.49
Purchased WW Treatment	416,380.77	499,007.00	319,132.39	82,626.23 16.56 (97,248.38) (30.47)
Sludge	61,773.81	131,441.00	72,320.71	69,667.19 53.00 10,546.90 14.58
Power	913,100.36	969,602.00	976,665.78	56,501.64 5.83 63,565.42 6.51
Chemicals	392,193.62	451,011.00	425,845.93	58,817.38 13.04 33,652.31 7.90
Management Fees - Corp	1,526,006.00	1,485,026.00	1,483,661.59	(40,980.00) (2.76) (42,344.41) (2.85)
Management Fees - Region				
Management Fees - States				
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	425,459.81	462,877.00	458,050.19	37,417.19 8.08 32,590.38 7.12
Cust Operations-Direct	277,705.34	322,823.00	283,838.01	45,117.66 13.98 6,132.67 2.16
Cust Operations-Non ACO				
Outside Services - Engineering	8,481.25	12,158.00	207.00	3,676.75 30.24 (8,274.25) (3,997.22)
Outside Services - Accounting	64,681.00	64,681.00	62,094.00	(2,587.00) (4.17)
Outside Services - Legal	115,880.88	38,501.00	29,419.33	(77,379.88) (200.98) (86,461.55) (293.89)
Outside Services - Labtest	50,493.43	89,991.00	48,367.98	39,497.57 43.89 (2,125.45) (4.39)
Outside Services - IT	84,191.75	70,791.00	19,818.51	(13,400.75) (18.93) (64,373.24) (324.81)
Outside Services - Operations	286,238.77	256,673.00	157,814.14	(29,565.77) (11.52) (128,424.63) (81.38)
Outside Services - Maintenance	746,018.07	432,287.00	391,933.74	(313,731.07) (72.58) (354,084.33) (90.34)
Outside Services - Other	56,894.69	234,110.00	471,311.84	177,215.31 75.70 414,417.15 87.93
Leases	62,849.61	56,710.00	54,872.32	(6,139.61) (10.83) (7,977.29) (14.54)
Supplies	181,861.39	194,357.00	204,427.24	12,495.61 6.43 22,565.85 11.04
Transportation	102,973.99	93,771.00	123,640.44	(9,202.99) (9.81) 20,666.45 16.72
Insurance	538,402.00	538,401.00	489,701.00	(1.00) (48,701.00) (9.95)
Bad Debt Expense	740,406.89	213,626.00	185,848.59	(526,780.89) (246.59) (554,558.30) (298.39)
Other Expense	255,495.72	215,676.00	356,878.05	(39,819.72) (18.46)% 101,382.33 28.41 %
Capital OH Credit	(842,097.46)	(958,609.00)	(973,563.61)	(116,511.54) 12.15 % (131,466.15) 13.50 %
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	369,722.65	277,337.00	221,890.25	(92,385.65) (33.31) (147,832.40) (66.62)
Total Operations & Maintenance	11,747,049.17	11,004,111.00	10,190,099.38	(742,938.17) (6.75)% (1,556,949.79) (15.28)%
Amortization	(34,554.07)	(37,032.00)	(37,031.28)	(2,477.93) 6.69 % (2,477.21) 6.69 %
Depreciation	9,179,812.94	9,220,131.00	8,448,619.44	40,318.06 0.44 % (731,193.50) (8.66)%
Taxes Other	1,032,386.40	1,073,917.00	1,099,165.65	41,530.60 3.87 % 66,779.25 6.08 %
Federal Taxes	151,758.44	288,502.00	154,600.00	136,743.56 47.40 2,841.56 1.84
State Taxes	(22,973.69)	74,569.00	(333,370.00)	97,542.69 130.81 (310,396.31) 93.11
Operating Income	17,170,613.85	17,913,132.00	18,515,723.81	(742,518.15) (4.15)% (1,345,109.96) (7.27)%
Gain on Sale of Assets		(20,000.00)	34,157.04	(20,000.00) 100.00 % 34,157.04 100.00 %
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	(95,417.00)	(95,417.00)	185,583.32	281,000.32 151.42 %
Equity earnings in JV				
Minority Interest of Subs				
AFUDC	(517,535.53)	(228,107.00)	(655,321.83)	289,428.53 (126.88) (137,786.30) 21.03

	MONTH TO DATE		VARIANCE		VARIANCE	
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CURRENT ACTUAL vs	PRIOR YEAR
	2021	2021	2020	AMOUNT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Income Before Debt Interest	17,783,566.38	18,256,656.00	18,951,305.28	(473,089.62)	(2.59)%	(1,167,738.90)(6.16)%
Debt Interest-Associated COS						
Debt Interest-Short Term Debt	40,572.48	56,250.00	76,957.52	15,677.52	27.87	36,385.0447.28
Debt Interest-Long Term Debt	6,046,278.59	6,037,951.00	6,183,285.71	(8,327.59)	(0.14)	137,007.122.22
Debt Interest-Customer Deposit						
Interest Income		10.00	(104.43)	10.00	100.00	(104.43)100.00
Other Interest Expense			79.38			79.38100.00
Amort-Debt Issuance Costs	43,255.23	48,436.00	51,258.30	5,180.77	10.70	8,003.0715.61
Debt Expense	6,130,106.30	6,142,647.00	6,311,476.48	12,540.70	0.20 %	181,370.182.87 %
Dividends						
Net Income	11,653,460.08	12,114,009.00	12,639,828.80	(460,548.92)	(3.80)%	(986,368.72)(7.80)%
Preferred Dividends						
Net Income Avail for Common	11,653,460.08	12,114,009.00	12,639,828.80	(460,548.92)	(3.80)%	(986,368.72)(7.80)%

	----- MONTH TO DATE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	----- VARIANCE -----	
	ACTUAL BUDGET ACTUAL CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET CURRENT ACTUAL vs PRIOR YEAR	2021 2021 2020 AMOUNT PERCENT AMOUNT PERCENT		
REVENUE				
Utility Revenue-Water	40,303,747.10	38,030,283.00	37,706,672.00	2,273,464.10 5.98 % 2,597,075.10 6.89 %
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	3,312,929.97	3,157,377.00	2,559,891.11	155,552.97 4.93 % 753,038.86 29.42 %
Non-Utility Revenue	651,159.23	520,322.00	651,324.98	130,837.23 25.15 % (165.75) (0.03) %
TOTAL REVENUE	44,267,836.30	41,707,982.00	40,917,888.09	2,559,854.30 6.14 % 3,349,948.21 8.19 %
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE				
Labor	3,083,134.15	3,165,654.00	2,779,302.82	82,519.85 2.61 % (303,831.33) (10.93) %
Employee Benefits	2,336,568.31	1,624,506.00	1,359,033.71	(712,062.31) (43.83) (977,534.60) (71.93) %
Purchased Water	418,433.75	475,386.00	420,790.67	56,952.25 11.98 2,356.92 0.56
Purchased WW Treatment	691,281.89	562,961.00	458,594.03	(128,320.89) (22.79) (232,687.86) (50.74) %
Sludge	85,189.45	135,536.00	119,535.81	50,346.55 37.15 34,346.36 28.73
Power	720,619.83	951,384.00	894,830.71	230,764.17 24.26 174,210.88 19.47
Chemicals	416,069.09	457,630.00	441,471.76	41,560.91 9.08 25,402.67 5.75
Management Fees - Corp	1,577,184.03	1,621,378.00	2,415,110.88	44,193.97 2.73 837,926.85 34.70
Management Fees - Region				
Management Fees - States				
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	449,188.52	510,975.00	462,817.42	61,786.48 12.09 13,628.90 2.95
Cust Operations-Direct	299,982.29	322,823.00	275,685.39	22,840.71 7.08 (24,296.90) (8.81) %
Cust Operations-Non ACO				
Outside Services - Engineering	8,481.25	11,472.00	37,254.48	2,990.75 26.07 28,773.23 77.23
Outside Services - Accounting	64,681.00	64,681.00	62,094.00	(2,587.00) (4.17) %
Outside Services - Legal	(28,020.84)	39,266.00	26,223.15	67,286.84 171.36 54,243.99 206.86
Outside Services - Labtest	77,672.56	76,757.00	49,097.83	(915.56) (1.19) (28,574.73) (58.20) %
Outside Services - IT	14,284.43	9,750.00	69,905.11	(4,534.43) (46.51) 55,620.68 79.57
Outside Services - Operations	94,765.73	166,645.00	264,098.82	71,879.27 43.13 169,333.09 64.12
Outside Services - Maintenance	648,286.36	718,565.00	378,169.44	70,278.64 9.78 (270,116.92) (71.43) %
Outside Services - Other	202,392.17	286,649.00	199,605.15	84,256.83 29.39 (2,787.02) (1.40) %
Leases	57,040.92	57,377.00	57,618.37	336.08 0.59 577.45 1.00
Supplies	153,777.62	203,392.00	201,500.14	49,614.38 24.39 47,722.52 23.68
Transportation	129,887.97	89,643.00	57,036.11	(40,244.97) (44.90) (72,851.86) (127.73) %
Insurance	548,401.00	538,401.00	401,724.30	(10,000.00) (1.86) (146,676.70) (36.51) %
Bad Debt Expense	(882,099.68)	226,892.00	204,318.47	1,108,991.68 488.78 1,086,418.15 531.73
Other Expense	669,181.13	524,873.00	566,383.28	(144,308.13) (27.49) % (102,797.85) (18.15) %
Capital OH Credit	(901,780.13)	(1,019,940.00)	(1,226,811.65)	(118,159.87) 11.59 % (325,031.52) 26.49 %
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	778,594.99	354,006.00	550,223.14	(424,588.99) (119.94) (228,371.85) (41.51) %
Total Operations & Maintenance	11,713,197.79	12,176,662.00	11,525,613.34	463,464.21 3.81 % (187,584.45) (1.63) %
Amortization	(34,554.16)	(37,032.00)	(37,031.22)	(2,477.84) 6.69 % (2,477.06) 6.69 %
Depreciation	9,187,324.86	9,220,131.00	8,404,165.97	32,806.14 0.36 % (783,158.89) (9.32) %
Taxes Other	1,214,901.37	1,242,554.00	1,021,846.39	27,652.63 2.23 % (193,054.98) (18.89) %
Federal Taxes	879,759.00	308,539.00	(354,797.00)	(571,220.00) (185.14) (1,234,556.00) 347.96
State Taxes	(2,191,389.00)	79,748.00	375,664.00	2,271,137.00 2,847.89 2,567,053.00 683.34
Operating Income	23,498,596.44	18,717,380.00	19,982,426.61	4,781,216.44 25.54 % 3,516,169.83 17.60 %
Gain on Sale of Assets	(56,130.05)	(20,000.00)		36,130.05 (180.65) % 56,130.05
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	(856,242.46)	(95,417.00)	185,583.32	760,825.46 (797.37) % 1,041,825.78 561.38 %
Equity earnings in JV				
Minority Interest of Subs				
AFUDC	(506,828.10)	(273,033.00)	(513,073.65)	233,795.10 (85.63) (6,245.55) 1.22

```
VIS15-PAM                AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
06/09/21                Variance Income Statement
15:35                   March 31, 2021
** Consolidated Level Range **          -----
*Co
```

VIS15-PAM
07/18/21
14:07
** Consolidated Level Range **
*Co

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Variance Income Statement
April 30, 2021

	MONTH TO DATE			VARIANCE		
	ACTUAL 2021	BUDGET 2021	ACTUAL 2020	CURRENT AMOUNT	ACTUAL vs BUDGET PERCENT	CUR
REVENUE						
Utility Revenue-Water	37,912,522.46	38,228,312.00	36,679,409.82	(315,789.54)	(0.83)%	1,2
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	2,863,905.07	2,939,742.00	2,401,268.31	(75,836.93)	(2.58)%	4
Non-Utility Revenue	579,925.26	551,757.00	525,666.07	28,168.26	5.11 %	
TOTAL REVENUE	41,356,352.79	41,719,811.00	39,606,344.20	(363,458.21)	(0.87)%	1,7
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE						
Labor	2,995,240.36	3,089,639.00	2,857,982.41	94,398.64	3.06 %	(1
Employee Benefits	2,023,181.67	1,612,226.00	1,959,068.58	(410,955.67)	(25.49)	(
Purchased Water	377,552.88	410,948.00	399,077.62	33,395.12	8.13	
Purchased WW Treatment	680,514.77	560,601.00	147,947.90	(119,913.77)	(21.39)	(5
Sludge	84,754.53	125,022.00	79,014.29	40,267.47	32.21	
Power	773,761.21	824,321.00	828,663.35	50,559.79	6.13	
Chemicals	444,096.73	445,303.00	418,218.79	1,206.27	0.27	(
Management Fees - Corp	1,601,421.43	1,540,732.00	1,631,825.40	(60,689.43)	(3.94)	
Management Fees - Region						
Management Fees - States						
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	435,202.64	485,081.00	420,722.13	49,878.36	10.28	(
Cust Operations-Direct	330,650.55	324,126.00	318,235.35	(6,524.55)	(2.01)	(
Cust Operations-Non ACO						
Outside Services - Engineering	8,481.25	24,406.00	35,430.30	15,924.75	65.25	
Outside Services - Accounting	64,681.00	64,681.00	62,094.00			
Outside Services - Legal	104,820.46	38,501.00	82,905.33	(66,319.46)	(172.25)	(
Outside Services - Labtest	74,617.63	102,019.00	48,308.54	27,401.37	26.86	(
Outside Services - IT	14,212.96	44,992.00	21,147.67	30,779.04	68.41	
Outside Services - Operations	179,713.98	222,774.00	242,848.68	43,060.02	19.33	
Outside Services - Maintenance	384,643.23	644,495.00	300,321.96	259,851.77	40.32	(
Outside Services - Other	189,989.21	272,494.00	230,904.38	82,504.79	30.28	
Leases	54,188.92	63,137.00	55,192.95	8,948.08	14.17	
Supplies	210,059.74	228,740.00	258,152.53	18,680.26	8.17	
Transportation	91,529.00	89,918.00	22,838.17	(1,611.00)	(1.79)	(
Insurance	538,401.00	538,401.00	490,225.00			(
Bad Debt Expense	107,088.92	227,221.00	623,914.49	120,132.08	52.87	5
Other Expense	(193,756.12)	160,265.00	155,484.91	354,021.12	220.90 %	3
Capital OH Credit	(884,873.02)	(1,059,324.00)	(899,050.22)	(174,450.98)	16.47 %	(
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	373,847.33	237,438.00	243,190.85	(136,409.33)	(57.45)	(1
Total Operations & Maintenance	11,064,022.26	11,318,157.00	11,034,665.36	254,134.74	2.25 %	(
Amortization	(34,365.73)	(37,032.00)	(37,031.32)	(2,666.27)	7.20 %	
Depreciation	9,326,028.02	9,373,600.00	8,753,484.69	47,571.98	0.51 %	(5
Taxes Other	783,483.30	1,023,069.00	1,045,366.53	239,585.70	23.42 %	2
Federal Taxes	1,045,478.22	331,244.00	197,590.63	(714,234.22)	(215.62)	(8
State Taxes	482,571.05	85,616.00	37,531.98	(396,955.05)	(463.65)	(4
Operating Income	18,689,135.67	19,625,157.00	18,574,736.33	(936,021.33)	(4.77)%	1
Gain on Sale of Assets	(78,917.08)	(20,000.00)	(8,656.64)	58,917.08	(294.59)%	
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	(650,338.28)	(95,417.00)	(482,172.96)	554,921.28	(581.58)%	1
Equity earnings in JV						
Minority Interest of Subs						
AFUDC	(536,351.04)	(317,779.00)	(227,700.27)	218,572.04	(68.78)	3

VIS15-PAM
07/18/21
14:07
** Consolidated Level Range **
*Co

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Variance Income Statement
April 30, 2021

	MONTH TO DATE			VARIANCE		
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT	ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CUR
	2021	2021	2020	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
Income Before Debt Interest	19,954,742.07	20,058,353.00	19,293,266.20	(103,610.93)	(0.52)%	6
Debt Interest-Associated COS						
Debt Interest-Short Term Debt	37,803.45	56,250.00	59,250.14	18,446.55	32.79	
Debt Interest-Long Term Debt	6,044,114.04	6,042,305.00	5,928,278.08	(1,809.04)	(0.03)	(1
Debt Interest-Customer Deposit						
Interest Income	(5.08)	10.00	(197.82)	15.08	150.80	
Other Interest Expense						
Amort-Debt Issuance Costs	43,255.24	49,110.00	48,547.06	5,854.76	11.92	
Debt Expense	6,125,167.65	6,147,675.00	6,035,877.46	22,507.35	0.37 %	(
Dividends						
Net Income	13,829,574.42	13,910,678.00	13,257,388.74	(81,103.58)	(0.58)%	5
Preferred Dividends						
Net Income Avail for Common	13,829,574.42	13,910,678.00	13,257,388.74	(81,103.58)	(0.58)%	5

VIS15-PAM
07/18/21
14:09
** Consolidated Level Range **
*Co

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Variance Income Statement
May 31, 2021

	----- MONTH TO DATE -----		----- VARIANCE -----	
	ACTUAL 2021	BUDGET 2021	ACTUAL 2020	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET AMOUNT PERCENT
REVENUE				
Utility Revenue-Water	42,750,009.94	42,341,905.00	38,976,594.66	408,104.94 0.96 %
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	3,028,779.24	9,581,177.00	2,463,980.78	(6,552,397.76) (68.39)%
Non-Utility Revenue	574,034.75	552,570.00	581,538.85	21,464.75 3.89 %
TOTAL REVENUE	46,352,823.93	52,475,652.00	42,022,114.29	(6,122,828.07) (11.67)%
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE				
Labor	2,953,045.07	3,914,727.00	2,647,753.94	961,681.93 24.57 %
Employee Benefits	1,909,036.83	2,178,723.00	1,492,813.50	269,686.17 12.38
Purchased Water	376,861.56	422,057.00	357,368.57	45,195.44 10.71
Purchased WW Treatment	606,810.35	1,504,837.00	419,758.57	898,026.65 59.68
Sludge	240,311.59	137,443.00	57,702.54	(102,868.59) (74.85)
Power	706,584.79	991,685.00	906,332.85	285,100.21 28.75
Chemicals	435,838.56	598,974.00	385,964.27	163,135.44 27.24
Management Fees - Corp	1,376,386.62	1,479,481.00	1,346,333.01	103,094.38 6.97
Management Fees - Region				
Management Fees - States		60,000.00		60,000.00 100.00
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	424,228.85	484,115.00	422,458.25	59,886.15 12.37
Cust Operations-Direct	338,317.03	324,126.00	256,673.47	(14,191.03) (4.38)
Cust Operations-Non ACO				
Outside Services - Engineering	8,481.25	32,063.00	8,666.67	23,581.75 73.55
Outside Services - Accounting	56,150.31	64,681.00	75,888.00	8,530.69 13.19
Outside Services - Legal	50,262.83	57,667.00	(7,932.31)	7,404.17 12.84
Outside Services - Labtest	52,834.99	67,557.00	58,484.65	14,722.01 21.79
Outside Services - IT	19,849.83	17,220.00	11,259.55	(2,629.83) (15.27)
Outside Services - Operations	330,295.38	284,425.00	213,684.39	(45,870.38) (16.13)
Outside Services - Maintenance	381,725.07	836,123.00	312,095.04	454,397.93 54.35
Outside Services - Other	231,440.76	349,117.00	106,644.12	117,676.24 33.71
Leases	54,842.00	51,612.00	50,589.00	(3,230.00) (6.26)
Supplies	162,699.33	237,581.00	261,245.62	74,881.67 31.52
Transportation	116,148.07	101,342.00	98,420.74	(14,806.07) (14.61)
Insurance	538,401.00	538,401.00	490,225.00	
Bad Debt Expense	46,908.63	319,885.00	398,725.71	272,976.37 85.34
Other Expense	135,260.49	310,959.00	271,062.22	175,698.51 56.50 %
Capital OH Credit	(978,927.32)	(1,176,959.00)	(1,163,833.62)	(198,031.68) 16.83 %
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	444,063.65	311,596.00	237,851.53	(132,467.65) (42.51)
Total Operations & Maintenance	11,017,857.52	14,499,438.00	9,716,235.28	3,481,580.48 24.01 %
Amortization	(34,365.72)	(37,032.00)	(47,126.90)	(2,666.28) 7.20 %
Depreciation	9,327,238.45	10,060,854.00	8,762,505.38	733,615.55 7.29 %
Taxes Other	993,544.91	1,186,117.00	843,530.31	192,572.09 16.24 %
Federal Taxes	1,344,909.53	835,682.00	249,952.24	(509,227.53) (60.94)
State Taxes	631,167.46	323,123.00	47,477.97	(308,044.46) (95.33)
Operating Income	23,072,471.78	25,607,470.00	22,449,540.01	(2,534,998.22) (9.90)%
Gain on Sale of Assets	(57,500.00)	(20,000.00)		37,500.00 (187.50)%
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	(351,047.74)	(95,417.00)	18,644.25	255,630.74 (267.91)%
Equity earnings in JV				
Minority Interest of Subs				
AFUDC	(622,524.21)	(362,384.00)	(190,586.04)	260,140.21 (71.79)

VIS15-PAM
07/18/21
14:09

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Variance Income Statement
May 31, 2021

** Consolidated Level Range **

*Co

	MONTH TO DATE		VARIANCE		
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CUR
	2021	2021	2020	AMOUNT PERCENT	
Income Before Debt Interest	24,103,543.73	26,085,271.00	22,621,481.80	(1,981,727.27)	(7.60)%
Debt Interest-Associated COS					
Debt Interest-Short Term Debt	21,205.91	56,250.00	10,688.89	35,044.09	62.30
Debt Interest-Long Term Debt	6,043,026.72	6,044,477.00	5,793,707.78	1,450.28	0.02
Debt Interest-Customer Deposit					
Interest Income	(4.62)	10.00	(98.95)	14.62	146.20
Other Interest Expense					
Amort-Debt Issuance Costs	43,255.24	49,110.00	46,579.98	5,854.76	11.92
Debt Expense	6,107,483.25	6,149,847.00	5,850,877.70	42,363.75	0.69 %
Dividends					
Net Income	17,996,060.48	19,935,424.00	16,770,604.10	(1,939,363.52)	(9.73)%
Preferred Dividends					
Net Income Avail for Common	17,996,060.48	19,935,424.00	16,770,604.10	(1,939,363.52)	(9.73)%

VIS15-PAM
07/18/21
14:11
** Consolidated Level Range **
*Co

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Variance Income Statement
June 30, 2021

	MONTH TO DATE		VARIANCE		
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CUR
	2021	2021	2020	AMOUNT PERCENT	
REVENUE					
Utility Revenue-Water	44,898,142.40	42,429,559.00	42,029,111.08	2,468,583.40 5.82 %	2,8
Utility Revenue-Waste Water	3,080,357.61	9,657,491.00	2,740,966.95	(6,577,133.39) (68.10)%	3
Non-Utility Revenue	605,828.55	561,043.00	597,980.28	44,785.55 7.98 %	
TOTAL REVENUE	48,584,328.56	52,648,093.00	45,368,058.31	(4,063,764.44) (7.72)%	3,2
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE					
Labor	3,228,351.52	4,217,670.00	2,957,111.83	989,318.48 23.46 %	(2
Employee Benefits	1,905,983.25	2,194,029.00	1,457,389.35	288,045.75 13.13	(4
Purchased Water	445,027.54	515,117.00	479,944.63	70,089.46 13.61	
Purchased WW Treatment	677,202.57	1,516,695.00	448,393.14	839,492.43 55.35	(2
Sludge	80,000.22	124,357.00	96,605.69	44,356.78 35.67	
Power	802,287.62	1,039,782.00	902,982.16	237,494.38 22.84	1
Chemicals	561,412.00	635,051.00	511,762.86	73,639.00 11.60	(
Management Fees - Corp	1,553,014.76	1,705,388.00	1,551,528.04	152,373.24 8.94	
Management Fees - Region					
Management Fees - States		60,000.00		60,000.00 100.00	
Cust Operations-ACO alloc	468,962.14	496,645.00	437,615.22	27,682.86 5.57	(
Cust Operations-Direct	299,056.21	324,126.00	248,262.22	25,069.79 7.74	(
Cust Operations-Non ACO					
Outside Services - Engineering	13,320.97	31,389.00	8,094.27	18,068.03 57.56	
Outside Services - Accounting	64,681.00	64,681.00	62,094.00		
Outside Services - Legal	(17,383.61)	57,683.00	(48,332.17)	75,066.61 130.14	(
Outside Services - Labtest	89,814.94	76,581.00	67,672.82	(13,233.94) (17.28)	(
Outside Services - IT	5,153.20	16,792.00	23,360.32	11,638.80 69.31	
Outside Services - Operations	205,633.16	264,357.00	147,128.63	58,723.84 22.21	(
Outside Services - Maintenance	550,171.84	916,302.00	429,039.66	366,130.16 39.96	(1
Outside Services - Other	256,456.75	357,463.00	166,367.34	101,006.25 28.26	(
Leases	56,425.87	50,677.00	54,606.23	(5,748.87) (11.34)	
Supplies	169,533.76	221,910.00	280,323.81	52,376.24 23.60	1
Transportation	89,339.25	103,455.00	38,127.38	14,115.75 13.64	(
Insurance	538,403.00	538,401.00	490,223.00	(2.00)	(
Bad Debt Expense	717,003.45	323,895.00	(330,250.06)	(393,108.45) (121.37)	(1,0
Other Expense	154,746.20	282,505.00	196,418.34	127,758.80 45.22 %	
Capital OH Credit	(799,737.11)	(1,062,631.00)	(983,809.06)	(262,893.89) 24.74 %	(1
Other Non-Util Oper Exp	380,565.77	391,781.00	2,713,074.29	11,215.23 2.86	2,3
Total Operations & Maintenance	12,495,426.27	15,464,101.00	12,405,733.94	2,968,674.73 19.20 %	(
Amortization	(34,365.73)	(37,032.00)	(26,935.49)	(2,666.27) 7.20 %	
Depreciation	9,335,508.61	10,060,854.00	8,779,600.96	725,345.39 7.21 %	(5
Taxes Other	1,775,665.50	1,181,764.00	948,392.32	(593,901.50) (50.26)%	(8
Federal Taxes	(665,607.00)	818,607.00	312,243.00	1,484,214.00 181.31	9
State Taxes	(383,057.00)	318,709.00	12,661.00	701,766.00 220.19	3
Operating Income	26,060,757.91	24,841,090.00	22,936,362.58	1,219,667.91 4.91 %	3,1
Gain on Sale of Assets	(47,452.24)	(20,000.00)	21,902.61	27,452.24 (137.26)%	
OTH NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COSTS	(409,692.16)	(95,417.00)	18,644.25	314,275.16 (329.37)%	4
Equity earnings in JV					
Minority Interest of Subs					
AFUDC	(839,122.00)	(406,890.00)	(472,148.66)	432,232.00 (106.23)	3

VIS15-PAM
07/18/21
14:11
** Consolidated Level Range **
*Co

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA INC.
Variance Income Statement
June 30, 2021

	MONTH TO DATE		VARIANCE		
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CURRENT ACTUAL vs BUDGET	CUR
	2021	2021	2020	AMOUNT PERCENT	
Income Before Debt Interest	27,357,024.31	25,363,397.00	23,367,964.38	1,993,627.31 7.86 %	3,9
Debt Interest-Associated COS					
Debt Interest-Short Term Debt	25,628.77	56,250.00	4,250.00	30,621.23 54.44	(
Debt Interest-Long Term Debt	6,041,960.60	6,044,317.00	6,819,254.85	2,356.40 0.04	7
Debt Interest-Customer Deposit					
Interest Income		10.00	(95.67)	10.00 100.00	
Other Interest Expense					
Amort-Debt Issuance Costs	43,255.24	49,110.00	47,450.28	5,854.76 11.92	
Debt Expense	6,110,844.61	6,149,687.00	6,870,859.46	38,842.39 0.63 %	7
Dividends					
Net Income	21,246,179.70	19,213,710.00	16,497,104.92	2,032,469.70 10.58 %	4,7
Preferred Dividends					
Net Income Avail for Common	21,246,179.70	19,213,710.00	16,497,104.92	2,032,469.70 10.58 %	4,7

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

K. Other Data

- OD4. Provide a copy of the company's most recent operating and capital budgets.
- A. Please refer to the Company's response to RR8 for the most recent operating budget and the Company's response to RR26 for the most recent capital budget.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

K. Other Data

OD5. Provide a schedule that shows the percentage of unaccounted for water for the test year and 2 prior years. Describe how this amount was determined and explain any steps taken to reduce unaccounted for water. Provide a similar analysis of infiltration for wastewater utilities.

A. Unaccounted for water:

Aqua PA utilizes the metered ratio method for determining unaccounted-for water (non-revenue water). This is the most conservative method in that there is no estimate for flushing, company use or water used for fires. The metered ratio calculation for 2018, 2019 and historic test year and its concomitant unaccounted-for water factor are listed below.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>4/1/2020-3/31/2021</u>
Metered Sales (gallons)	33,895,053,288	34,393,049,086	33,477,325,218
Send-Out (gallons)	42,761,893,535	42,052,489,254	41,802,160,981
Metered Ratio	79.26%	81.79%	80.91%
Unaccounted for Water Ratio	20.74%	18.21%	19.09%

Aqua PA has a dedicated Water Conservation Group which operates three vehicles that are fully equipped with state-of-the-art acoustic leak detection equipment. There are three field operators dedicated to the controlling of unaccounted for water. They perform valve by valve surveys on stream crossings, limestone areas, and transmission mains and assist maintenance crews on main breaks to mitigate water loss. Send-out accuracy is controlled by the quarterly calibrating of send-out master meters at treatment plants. These devices are also used to observe any abnormal flows during off peak hours. In addition, the company's SCADA system facilitates the identification of potential problem areas.

Infiltration for wastewater (000 gallons):

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total Plant Flow	1,787,138	1,831,443	1,729,849
Estimated Customer Flow	1,554,810	1,593,355	1,504,969
Estimated I&I	232,328	238,088	224,880

Data is for facilities for which PADEP Chapter 94 Municipal Waste Load Management Reports are required and prepared. Facilities for which Chapter 94 Reports are not prepared have not been included in the above data.

With respect to Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) reduction efforts, the Company has conducted manhole inspections on all known and accessible manholes throughout all of their wastewater systems. This field work involved utilizing a GPS unit to document asset locations and inspecting the manholes for I&I and structural concerns. With this field information, the Company was able to develop a Geographical Information System (GIS) database and system map to document investigation and rehabilitation/replacement measures.

The Company also monitors the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and are in constant contact with operations staff regarding wet weather induced peak flows at each of the systems. Based upon these reviews and this dialogue, several of the wastewater systems warranted further I&I investigation. Due to the size of the larger systems, the Company purchased and is currently systematically deploying 12 portable wastewater flow meters to further pinpoint the I&I in these systems and to develop sub-basins.

Based upon system knowledge, results of the manhole inspections, and flow metering, additional investigation measures are being selected including but not limited to closed circuit mainline inspections, which are being coded via the NASSCO Pipeline Assessment and Certification Program (PACP) system. To date, the Company has essentially completed all of their NE and Western wastewater systems and a significant portion of the larger SE systems. Additional investigation is currently being planned.

Based upon these investigations, rehabilitation / replacement work is being prioritized to address the most critical deficiencies and a further reduction in I&I.

AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
2021 RATE CASE
FILING REQUIREMENTS

K. Other Data

OD6. Provide a corporate history (include the dates of original incorporation, subsequent mergers, or acquisitions, or both). Indicate all counties and cities and other governmental subdivisions to which service is provided, including service areas outside the state, and the total population in the area served.

A. Please see the attached for the Company's history of the acquisitions and mergers, leading to approximately 474,500 customers served.

Please refer to Original Tariff Water-PA P.U.C. No. 3 as filed for Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. for the counties, cities and other governmental subdivisions to which water service is provided.

Please refer to Original Tariff Sewer-PA P.U.C. No. 3 as filed for Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc. for the counties, cities and other governmental subdivisions to which wastewater service is provided.

	Name of Acquisition	Name of Acquiring Company	Date Acquired	Date Merged with Acquiring Company	Date Renamed or Merged	County/City or other Governmental Subdivision of Acquired Company	Description
Water	Bristol Water Authority	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	12/6/1996	1/1/1997		Bucks County	Acquired
Water	Peddler's View Water Company	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	9/12/1997	9/24/1997		Bucks County	Acquired
Wastewater	Peddler's View Wastewater Company	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	9/12/1997	9/24/1997		Bucks County	Acquired
Water	West Chester Municipal Authority	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	1/23/1998	1/23/1998		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Brandywine Hospital Water Assets	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	3/12/1998	4/29/1998		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Flying Hills Water Company	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	6/18/1998	6/25/1998		Berks County	Acquired
Water	Brandywine Reit Water Company	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	10/16/1998	11/11/1998		Berks County	Acquired
Water	Consumers Pennsylvania Water Company	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	3/11/1999			Lawrence County	Acquired
Water	Plumsock Homeowners Association	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	6/17/1999	6/17/1999		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Perkiomen II	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	9/15/1999	9/22/1997		Montgomery County	Acquired
Water	Springton Court Trailer Park	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	10/13/1999	10/13/1999		Chester County	Acquired
Water	East Marlborough Township	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	10/15/1999	10/29/1999		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Bensalem Township	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	10/15/1999	12/3/1999		Bucks County	Acquired
Wastewater	Chesterdale Wastewater	Little Washington Wastewater Company	11/17/1999	11/17/1999		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Whitehorse Village Inc.	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	2/1/2000	8/17/2000		Delaware County	Acquired
Water	Fulmor Heights Home Ownership Association	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	3/31/2000	5/12/2000		Montgomery County	Acquired
Wastewater	Twin Hills Wastewater	Little Washington Wastewater Company	4/13/2000	4/13/2000		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Chatwood Water Company	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	8/21/2000	8/17/2000		Chester County	Acquired
Wastewater	Plumsock Wastewater	Little Washington Wastewater Company	10/13/2000	10/13/2000		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Orchard Ave, Elizabeth Manor & Circle Ave	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	11/28/2000	11/28/2000		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Waymart, Fawn Lake Forest, Northeastern, Woodlock Springs & Western Water Companies	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	12/20/2000			Pike, Mercer, & Wayne Counties	Acquired
Water	Springton Court	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	3/1/2001	3/1/2001		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Dresher Woods Condominium	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	4/1/2001	4/1/2001		Montgomery County	Acquired
Wastewater	Media Borough	Little Washington Wastewater Company	4/1/2001	4/1/2001		Delaware County	Acquired
Water	Geigertown Water Company	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	5/25/2001	6/22/2001		Berks County	Acquired
Water	Icedale-Deer Run	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	7/1/2001	7/1/2001		Berks County	Acquired
Water	Chalfont Borough	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	11/1/2001	11/1/2001		Bucks County	Acquired
Water	Paupack Water Company	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	11/1/2001	11/1/2001		Pike County	Acquired
Water	PA State Correctional Institute (SCI Forest)	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	1/1/2002	1/1/2002		Forest County	Acquired
Water	Waymart, Fawn Lake Forest, Northeastern, Woodlock Springs & Western Water Companies	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company			1/1/2002		Merged/Name Changed
Water	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company			1/1/2002		Merged/Name Changed
Water	Consumers Pennsylvania Water Company	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company			1/1/2002		Merged/Name Changed
Water	Citizens Water Company of Wapwallopen	Philadelphia Suburban Water Company	2/2/2002	2/2/2002		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	White Haven Municipal Authority	Consumers Pennsylvania Water Company	3/1/2002	3/1/2002		Luzerne and Carbon Counties	Acquired
Wastewater	White Haven Municipal Authority	Little Washington Wastewater Company	3/1/2002	3/1/2002		Luzerne and Carbon Counties	Acquired
Water	Schickshinny Lake Property Owner's Association	Consumers Pennsylvania Water Company	5/1/2002	5/1/2002		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	National Utilities, Inc.	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	6/1/2002	6/1/2002		Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Susquehanna Wyoming Counties	Acquired
Wastewater	Rivercrest Wastewater	Little Washington Wastewater Company	6/28/2002	6/28/2002		Wyoming County	Acquired
Water	Rolling Green Water Company	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	7/1/2002	7/1/2002		Snyder County	Acquired
Water	Monroe Manor Water Company	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	8/1/2002	8/1/2002		Snyder County	Acquired
Water	The Ariana Corporation	Consumers Pennsylvania Water Company	8/1/2002	8/1/2002		Northampton County	Acquired
Wastewater	Bridlewood Wastewater System	Little Washington Wastewater Company	10/16/2002	10/16/2002		Chester County	Acquired
Water	White Rock Water Systems	Consumers Pennsylvania Water Company	11/1/2002	11/1/2002		Cumberland County	Acquired
Water	Deer Lake West Brunswick (D.L.W.B.)	Consumers Pennsylvania Water Company	11/1/2002	11/1/2002		Schuylkill County	Acquired
Water	State Correctional Institution at Waymart (SCI)	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	12/1/2002	12/1/2002		Wayne County	Acquired
Water	Jefferson Heights	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	8/1/2003	8/1/2003		Lackawanna County	Acquired
Water	Maple Crest Water Company	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	8/1/2003	8/1/2003		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Sunrise Estates and Windsor Farm	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	8/1/2003	8/1/2003		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Cedar Lane Water Association, Inc.	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	10/1/2003	10/1/2003		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Pine Beach Water Supply	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	11/1/2003	11/1/2003		Wayne County	Acquired
Water	Pinecrest Lake	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	12/1/2003	12/1/2003		Monroe County	Acquired
Water	Charlestown Meadows	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	12/1/2003	12/1/2003		Chester County	Approval from Commission to serve
Water	Pennsylvania Suburban Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.			1/16/2004		Name Changed
Water	Canal Acres	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	2/1/2004	2/1/2004		Lackawanna Township	Acquired
Water	Tafton Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	3/1/2004	3/1/2004		Pike County	Acquired
Water	Applewood Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	3/1/2004	3/1/2004		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Meribah Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	3/1/2004	3/1/2004		Juniata County	Acquired
Water	Marienville Water Supply Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	3/1/2004	3/1/2004		Forest County	Acquired
Water	Barrett Water Company, Inc.	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	4/1/2004	4/1/2004		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Hex Acres Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	4/1/2004	4/1/2004		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Tambur Waterworks	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	4/1/2004	4/1/2004		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Eagle Rock Community Association, Inc.	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	6/1/2004	6/1/2004		Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties	Acquired
Wastewater	Eagle Rock Community Association, Inc.	Little Washington Wastewater Company	6/1/2004	6/1/2004		Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties	Acquired
Water	Eagle Rock Utility Corporation	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	6/1/2004	6/1/2004		Schuylkill County	Acquired
Water	Fieldcrest Water Association, Inc.	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	7/1/2004	7/1/2004		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Thornhurst Country Club Estates Property Owners Assoc.	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	8/1/2004	8/1/2004		Lackawanna County	Acquired

	Name of Acquisition	Name of Acquiring Company	Date Acquired	Date Merged with Acquiring Company	Date Renamed or Merged	County/City or other Governmental Subdivision of Acquired Company	Description
Wastewater	Thornhurst Country Club Estates Property Owners Assoc.	Little Washington Wastewater Company	8/1/2004	8/1/2004		Lackawanna County	Acquired
Water	Christian Springs Water Company, Inc.	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	8/1/2004	8/1/2004		Northampton County	Acquired
Water	Links of Gettysburg	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	9/1/2004	9/1/2004		Adams County	Acquired
Water	Pennsview Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	10/1/2004	10/1/2004		Snyder County	Acquired
Wastewater	Links of Gettysburg	Little Washington Wastewater Company	12/1/2004	12/1/2004		Adams County	Acquired
Water	Stanton Water System	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	2/1/2005	2/1/2005		Lackawanna County	Acquired
Water	Laurel Lakes	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	7/1/2005	7/1/2005		Luzerne County	Acquired
Wastewater	Laurel Lakes	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	7/1/2005	7/1/2005		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Bear Creek Township	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	7/1/2005	7/1/2005		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Penn Lake Park Borough	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	7/1/2005	7/1/2005		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Saint Johns	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	7/1/2005	7/1/2005		Luzerne County	Acquired
Wastewater	Deerfield Knoll Home Owners Association	Little Washington Wastewater Company	6/1/2005	6/1/2005		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Meadowcrest Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	8/1/2005	8/1/2005		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Garbush Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	10/19/2005	10/19/2005		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Oakland Beach Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	12/30/2005	12/30/2005		Crawford County	Acquired
Water	C S Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	1/21/2006	1/21/2006		Pike County	Acquired
Wastewater	C S Wastewater Company	Little Washington Wastewater Company	1/21/2006	1/21/2006		Pike County	Acquired
Water	Greenbriar Estates Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	9/28/2006	9/28/2006		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Floral Estates Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	10/31/2006	10/31/2006		Lackawanna County	Acquired
Water	Country Club Gardens Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	11/30/2006	11/30/2006		Lehigh County	Acquired
Water	Garden Hills Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	2/28/2007	2/28/2007		Wayne County	Acquired
Wastewater	The Greens at Penn Oaks	Little Washington Wastewater Company	6/29/2007	6/29/2007		Chester County	Acquired
Wastewater	Newlin Greens	Little Washington Wastewater Company	8/9/2007	8/9/2007		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Lakeside Acres Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	12/19/2007	12/19/2007		Crawford County	Acquired
Water	Honesdale Consolidated Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	9/30/2008	9/30/2008		Wayne County	Acquired
Wastewater	New Daleville Wastewater System	Little Washington Wastewater Company	10/30/2008	10/30/2008		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Emlenton Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	12/30/2008	12/30/2008		Venango County	Acquired
Water	Gouldsboro Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	1/5/2009	1/5/2009		Wayne County	Acquired
Water	Washington Park Water System	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	3/31/2009	3/31/2009		Wyoming County	Acquired
Wastewater	Washington Park Sanitary Company	Little Washington Wastewater Company	3/31/2009	3/31/2009		Wyoming County	Acquired
Water	Sleepy Hollow Water System	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	3/31/2009	3/31/2009		Luzerne County	Acquired
Water	Clarendon Water Company	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	4/30/2009	4/30/2009		Warren County	Acquired
Water	Kratzerville Municipal Authority	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	5/29/2009	5/29/2009		Snyder County	Acquired
Water	Cove Village Association	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	8/5/2009	8/5/2009		Schuylkill County	Acquired
Wastewater	Cove Village Association	Little Washington Wastewater Company	8/5/2009	8/5/2009		Schuylkill County	Acquired
Water	Athens Township Authority	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	12/23/2009	12/23/2009		Bradford County	Acquired
Water	Stony Creek Wastewater System	Little Washington Wastewater Company	4/30/2010	4/30/2010		Montgomery County	Acquired
Water	Paupack Lake Estates	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	9/22/2010	9/22/2010		Wayne County	Acquired
Water	Sand Springs Water Company, Inc.	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	11/1/2011	11/1/2011		Luzerne County	Acquired
Wastewater	Realen Valley Forge Greenes Associates (Village at Valley Forge)	Little Washington Wastewater Company	3/31/2012	3/31/2012		Montgomery County	Acquired
Water	Mifflin Township Water Authority	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	4/2/2012	4/2/2012		Columbia County	Acquired
Water	Total Environmental Solutions, Inc. (TESI) - Beech Mountain	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	5/4/2012	5/4/2012		Luzerne County	Acquired
Wastewater	Total Environmental Solutions, Inc. (TESI) - Beech Mountain	Little Washington Wastewater Company	5/4/2012	5/4/2012		Luzerne County	Acquired
Wastewater	Kidder Township Wastewater System	Little Washington Wastewater Company	10/1/2012	10/1/2012		Carbon County	Acquired
Water	C&N Dining LLC (Yalick Farms)	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	12/21/2012	12/21/2012		Luzerne County	Acquired
Wastewater	Sage Hill Development, L.P. Wastewater System	Little Washington Wastewater Company	12/21/2012	12/21/2012		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Total Environmental Solutions, Inc. (TESI) - Treasure Lake C	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	3/1/2013	3/1/2013		Clearfield County	Acquired
Wastewater	Total Environmental Solutions, Inc. (TESI) - Treasure Lake C	Little Washington Wastewater Company	3/1/2013	3/1/2013		Clearfield County	Acquired
Water	BCWSA/Concord Park Community	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	3/30/2013	3/30/2013		Bucks County	Acquired
Water	Bristol Township Water System of Newportville-Ferguson Area	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	8/1/2013	8/1/2013		Bucks County	Acquired
Wastewater	Little Washington Wastewater Company	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.			1/1/2014		Name Changed
Wastewater	Penn Township Wastewater System	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	3/29/2014	3/29/2014		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Mt. Jewett Borough Water System	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	5/6/2015	5/6/2015		McKean County	Acquired
Water	Factoryville Bunker Hill Water Company, Inc.	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	8/12/2015	8/12/2015		Wyoming County	Acquired
Wastewater	Bunker Hill Sewer Company, Inc.	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	8/12/2015	8/12/2015		Wyoming County	Acquired
Water	Robin Hood Lakes Water Company, Inc.	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	10/15/2015	10/15/2015		Monroe County	Acquired
Water	Superior Water Company, Inc.	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	1/1/2016			Berks, Chester and Montgomery Counties	Acquired
Wastewater	Honeycroft Village, L.P.	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	11/1/2016	11/1/2016		Chester County	Acquired
Water	East Cameron Township Municipal Authority	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	12/20/2016	12/20/2016		Northumberland County	Acquired
Wastewater	Emlenton Area Municipal Authority	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	12/30/2016	12/30/2016		Venango and Clarion Counties	Acquired
Wastewater	Township of Tobyhanna	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	7/1/2017	7/1/2017		Monroe County	Acquired
Wastewater	Avon Grove School District	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	9/8/2017	9/8/2017		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Sun Valley Lake Village Water System	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	1/30/2018	1/30/2018		Monroe County	Acquired
Wastewater	Limerick Township	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	7/26/2018	7/26/2018		Montgomery County	Acquired
Wastewater	East Bradford Township	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	12/13/2018	12/13/2018		Chester County	Acquired
Water	Borough of Phoenixville	Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.	12/5/2019	12/5/2019		Montgomery and Chester Counties	Acquired
Wastewater	Cheltenham Township	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	12/20/2019	12/20/2019		Montgomery County	Acquired
Wastewater	East Norriton Township	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	6/20/2020	6/20/2020		Montgomery County	Acquired
Wastewater	New Garden Township	Aqua Pennsylvania Wastewater, Inc.	12/22/2020	12/22/2020		Chester County	Acquired