

Pennsylvania Public |
 Utility Commission |
 v. | Docket Nos.:
 Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. | R-2024-3047822 (Water)
 | R-2024-3047824 (Wastewater)
 In-Person Public Input |
Hearing
 Pages 242 - 359

Curtis Hall Arboretum
 1250 West Church Road
 Wyncote, PA

August 5, 2024
 Commencing at 1:04 p.m.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Docket No. R-2024-3047824, R-2024-3047822

Hearing Date: August 5, 2024

<u>NUMBER</u>		<u>FOR IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>IN EVIDENCE</u>
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Classification Summary

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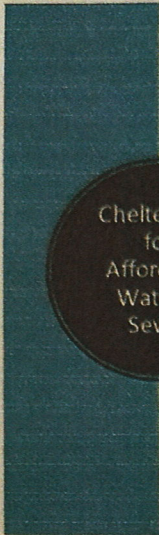
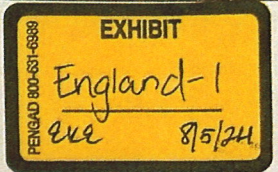
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England Exhibit 1



Stop the Aqua Fee Increase

Dear Cheltenham Township Board of Commissioners,

We, the 380 undersigned Cheltenham residents (as of June 26), call upon this body to submit a formal complaint with the PA Public Utilities Commission immediately concerning the proposed outrageous rate increases proposed for Cheltenham.

Aqua Pennsylvania is requesting the PA Public Utilities Commissions (PUC) approve a massive rate increase for water and sewer for Cheltenham, Township, and surrounding communities. These increases represent an undue burden on Cheltenham businesses and homeowners and are a direct result of the Township selling the sewer system to Aqua in 2019. If approved, this would be the 2nd rate increase in five years. We call upon Cheltenham Commissions to support residents and tell the PUC to not approve the proposed increases.

Background: Aqua filed a request for an increase in the already high rates on May 23rd, 2024, with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission – PUC. This increase if granted would mean an increase of 50% for sewer and 25% for water. In 2022, the PUC granted an increase of 65% for sewer fees.

The Township sold the Cheltenham sewer system to Aqua in 2019 for 50 million dollars. From the proceeds, \$29 million was to pay off existing sewer debt. This was done with the understanding the community would see some increase, but not the increases we have experienced or had proposed.

If this fee increase is approved, Cheltenham residents will see their fees for water and sewer double from where they were before the sewer sale.

We, the undersigned, call upon our elected Commissioners to publicly call on the PUC to reject the outrageous fee increases proposed by Aqua.

The undersigned seeks the following:

- The Township will file a formal complaint calling on the PUC to not approve the fee increase due to its size and how the funds are spent by Aqua.
- The request of the PUC to hold at least one public hearing here in Cheltenham to facilitate the maximum number of taxpayers the opportunity to participate in the process and express their concerns.
- The request and expectation of the community is for a formal filing as soon as is feasible but no later than July 15th as this process is moving forward.
- A community meeting to answer questions about the sale and Aqua's fee increases and what the Township intends to do to stop the increases.

We appreciate your consideration, action, and prompt response to this request from the taxpayers of Cheltenham.

Please forward your response to cheltenhamforaffordablewater@gmail.com.

Signed:

Bill England
Dianne Oswald
Katrina Clouser
Amy Torcoletti
Gerry Austin
Jeffrey Plaut
Ellen Friedman
Lindette Hassan
James Cohen
Karen McGoran
Maxine Scherz
Cindy Appelbaum
Michael Shechtman

Levi Kender
Joanne DiFerdinando
Randi Martin
Marie LoPrete
Neil Wernick
Patty Poporad
Judith Harvey
John Wynn
Laura Pillsbury
Ellen Einhorn
Sharon Marzocco
Vanessa Galati
Kristin Smith

Smith Tom
Tegan McEnerney
Dorothy Mascione
Andrea McGady
Graciela Steel
Denise Swan
Keira Spring
Judy Bond
Julia Ramsey
Leslie Corey
Carrie Gonzales
Jim Casey
Marc Supsic

Phil Reilly
Lauren Ladd
Wendy Gallo
Julia Nean
David Toub, MD, MBA, FACOG
Isaac Toub
Randy Leib
Debbie Bernstein
Roslyn Aglow
Evan Shea
Andrea Woodard
Kathleen Darwin
Lara Trainor
Jessica Tucker
Tori Sidenstricker
James Duncan
Adam J Shellhorse
JOAnn DAlessandro
David Palan
Noah Goodman
Anna DiCarlo
Anne Goodman
Cynthia Goodman
Kelly Holohan
Aleksey Bedenko
Jessica Way
Deborah Cohen
EMILY GREENBERG
Sandra Berliner
Victor Goldberg
Katherine Genuardi
David Cunane
Karl Hungus
Karl Hungus
Melissa Monserrat
Deborah Nicolais
Lisa Angelettie
Ash Mendelson

Dennis Bieryla
William Conwell
Kelly Batiancila
Brandi Bruch
Jon Yates
Aida Flores
Rosemary Thompson
Tamika Scott
Joe Colangelo
Suzanne Dorman
Donna Bullard
Jennifer Tinsley
David Tinsley
Cheryl Madden
Kathleen Crocker
Laura Colangelo
Bridget DiFebbo
Jordhanna White
Joseph Bell
Anthony Annunziata
Alima grier
Anita Margerum
Marlon McCord
Mary Langford
Tracy Brown
Kevin Smith
Ross Wexler
Christina Baker
Amy Fried
Jaimy Woodyard
Christina Chen
Kelly Durand
Brooke Freezman
Lynn Geller
Josh O'Neill
Susan Sommovilla
Ricky Ly
Lisa Stead

Betsy Taing
Michael Boonie
Lauren Pembroke
Gerri Richmond
Phil Rich
Victor Kessler
Eve Moss
Elaine Spangler
Eshwar Segobind
Marlene Cohen
Kofi Gbomita
Bonni Kraus
Alana Preziosi
Brian Bullers
Dean Clarke
Paula Wolf
Joy Woods Jones
Emma H
Brooke Welsh
James Rice
Don Garlotta
Shannon Santiago
William Moos
John Lehr
Michael Koziel
Andrea Saksek
Sharlie Prouty
Lynn Harvey
Marcy Nadel
Kay Villani
Lauren Rumig
Allen Richmond
Kyle Venit
Hannah Venit
Erika Rikhiram
Joanne Babamaian
Mpanda Castelo
Dave Mozeleski

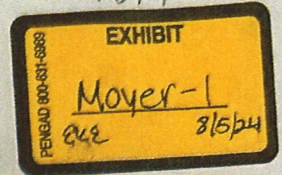
Wilkerson Tamiko	Barbara Handler	Kevin Gleeson
Jaclyn Corbett	paula bove	Neil Greenberg
Matt Morvin	Ira Bond	Abby Joy
Terry Jann	Moazzam Hossain	Ed Skros
William Pillsbury	Rusty Shackelford	Joseph Hill
Stephanie Hartman	Sandra West	Colleen Boyle
Kelly Ann Coughlin	Lynn Wang	Gail Fox
Heather Nieves-Ramos	Laura Harmon	Clare Ransom
Eddie Ramos	Hope Yursa	Virginia Beyer
Brigitte Potgieter	Whitney Brooks	Vivica Olson
Nicole Mooney	Cody Kazaoka	Debbie E
Lee Lai	Joy Marie	Trisha Merritt
Winifred Gbomita	Virginia D	Marylou Layton-Eccles
Rebecca Strouse	Mark Schaffer	Edward Provost
Kathleen Fitzgerald-Camp	Bernice Baah	Kim Tran
Donna Bernini-Martin	SONIKA AGARWAL	Luz Bahena
Chiamaka Onwuemeka	Daniel Brewer	sean sackett
Shari Johnson	Mark Rebelo Jr.	Scott Crocker
Judy Roberts-Ford	Marcus Jackson	Chris Jackson
Tanyka Blair	Michelle Ravitch	Cheryl Sumitra
Sharee Huggins	Carrie Toledo	Elizabeth Karras
Nancy Lee	Michelle Gregorio	Deidre McFarlane
Katie Hunzinger	Jacqueline Allen	Autumn Robinson
Marcella Miller-Greaves	Carol McGee	Elpitha Tsingelis Fishman
Marshall Fleisher	Danielle Schwartz	Bridget St John
Andrea Miller	Romeo Toledo	Quynh Nguyen
Beth Logan	Pin Lu	Monica Gocial
Rina Joshi	Jennifer Lawler	M Brame
Liz Barton	David Barskey	Andrew Floyd
hank unger	James Dooley	Robert Marraro
Nitin Varughese	Roy dodge	Bella M
Vanessa Wookey	Gail Post	Ariella Sandberg
Ernest Brown	Ryan Forney	Nora Fitzgerald
Tyra Baah	Caroline Annunziata	MARNIE BARNHART
Troy Holland	Jeff Miller	Brian Leslie
Alexis Greaves	mary louise callanan	Zach Weithoner
Patrick Blair	Renee Hicks	Nadia Haque
Anne Eckert	John Smith	Danielle Spigner

Raquel Sinai
Melia SchmUk
Lisa Kelly
Geoffrey Stryker
Amanda Newton
Lisa Desphy
Robin Albergotti
Damitia Gardner
Catherine Fisher
Daisy Reyes
Angela Jones
Dewayne Wheeler
Leslie Williams
Jon Inwood
Chikwere Amachi
Toni Moore
Dexter Moore
Christi Yackey
Klaus Leggett
Erin Palmer
Andrew Joslyn
Sayward Moon
Shelby Lenhart
Yuriy Yakovlev
Linda Prandi
Heather Isaac
T H
Janki Shah
Hassan Paria
Gail Morrison-Hall
Cassandra Henderson
Kathleen Lamb
Mike Deegan
Morgan Deegan
Eric Smith
Lauren Harrington
Jeffrey Braden
Kathleen Fogel

Josh Fore
Diana Fore
Shelley Goodman
Elaine Sammons
Dalton Brown
Lori Spindler
Patricia Bretheim
Ralphie Beam
April Graves
Andrea Hope
Charles Oswald
Anna Byrne
stephanie williams
Regina Oswald
Henry Song
Barbara Woods
Deneeka Cole
Jamal Davis
Laura Young
Irene Craig
Lorie Slass
Shahnaz Duymun
GERALDINE C. MITCHELL
Marie Hirschbuhl
Michael Walker Jr
Devin Dixon
Yeimy Tuncer
J. Kramer
Kathleen Sharkey
Ratiba Belkoniene
Debontina Adamson-White
Sixiang Wang
Sammantha Collier
J S
Daniel Olson
Jack MacDonald-Hilton
Guilherme Dienstmann
Magdalena Ramos

Maria Beury
Hannah DiGangi
Muhammed Dumbuya
Robert Hoyle
Emily Stine
Courtney Comar
Jennifer Boyd
Gerard Pham
Elizabeth Bieryla
Alycia Kinchloe
Jamie Levin
Drew Loeslein
Rachel King
Mercedes Villar
Phylicia Epps
Ross Whiting
Denise Patrick Pattern
Andre Berthier
Andryn Rosen
Don Rossen
Labrina Jackson
Richard Goldberg
Tim Gaudreau
Greta Bunin
Shira Badanes
Jo Glading
Andrew Gak
Donna Hunt
Chris Deephouse
Daniel Wasserman
Terrance Cowang
Alex Sluzas

Mayer Exhibit 1



**Public Protection Classification
(PPC™)
Summary Report**

New Hanover TS

PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared by

**Insurance Services Office, Inc.
1000 Bishops Gate Blvd., Ste. 300
P.O. Box 5404
Mt. Laurel, New Jersey 08054-5404
1-800-444-4554**

Report Created March 2017

Effective July 1, 2017

PPC is a registered trademark of Insurance Services Office, Inc.

Background Information

Introduction

ISO collects and evaluates information from communities in the United States on their structure fire suppression capabilities. The data is analyzed using our Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS) and then a Public Protection Classification (PPC™) grade is assigned to the community. The surveys are conducted whenever it appears that there is a possibility of a PPC change. As such, the PPC program provides important, up-to-date information about fire protection services throughout the country.

The FSRS recognizes fire protection features only as they relate to suppression of first alarm structure fires. In many communities, fire suppression may be only a small part of the fire department's overall responsibility. ISO recognizes the dynamic and comprehensive duties of a community's fire service, and understands the complex decisions a community must make in planning and delivering emergency services. However, in developing a community's PPC grade, only features related to reducing property losses from structural fires are evaluated. Multiple alarms, simultaneous incidents and life safety are not considered in this evaluation. The PPC program evaluates the fire protection for small to average size buildings. Specific properties with a Needed Fire Flow in excess of 3,500 gpm are evaluated separately and assigned an individual PPC grade.

A community's investment in fire mitigation is a proven and reliable predictor of future fire losses. Statistical data on insurance losses bears out the relationship between excellent fire protection – as measured by the PPC program – and low fire losses. So, insurance companies use PPC information for marketing, underwriting, and to help establish fair premiums for homeowners and commercial fire insurance. In general, the price of fire insurance in a community with a good PPC grade is substantially lower than in a community with a poor PPC grade, assuming all other factors are equal.

ISO is an independent company that serves insurance companies, communities, fire departments, insurance regulators, and others by providing information about risk. ISO's expert staff collects information about municipal fire suppression efforts in communities throughout the United States. In each of those communities, ISO analyzes the relevant data and assigns a PPC grade – a number from 1 to 10. Class 1 represents an exemplary fire suppression program, and Class 10 indicates that the area's fire suppression program does not meet ISO's minimum criteria.

ISO's PPC program evaluates communities according to a uniform set of criteria, incorporating nationally recognized standards developed by the National Fire Protection Association and the American Water Works Association. A community's PPC grade depends on:

- **Needed Fire Flows**, which are representative building locations used to determine the theoretical amount of water necessary for fire suppression purposes.
- **Emergency Communications**, including emergency reporting, telecommunicators, and dispatching systems.
- **Fire Department**, including equipment, staffing, training, geographic distribution of fire companies, operational considerations, and community risk reduction.
- **Water Supply**, including inspection and flow testing of hydrants, alternative water supply operations, and a careful evaluation of the amount of available water compared with the amount needed to suppress fires up to 3,500 gpm.

Data Collection and Analysis

ISO has evaluated and classified over 46,000 fire protection areas across the United States using its FSRS. A combination of meetings between trained ISO field representatives and the dispatch center coordinator, community fire official, and water superintendent is used in conjunction with a comprehensive questionnaire to collect the data necessary to determine the PPC grade. In order for a community to obtain a grade better than a Class 9, three elements of fire suppression features are reviewed. These three elements are Emergency Communications, Fire Department, and Water Supply.

A review of the **Emergency Communications** accounts for 10% of the total classification. This section is weighted at **10 points**, as follows:

- Emergency Reporting 3 points
- Telecommunicators 4 points
- Dispatch Circuits 3 points

A review of the **Fire Department** accounts for 50% of the total classification. ISO focuses on a fire department's first alarm response and initial attack to minimize potential loss. The fire department section is weighted at **50 points**, as follows:

- Engine Companies 6 points
- Reserve Pumpers 0.5 points
- Pump Capacity 3 points
- Ladder/Service Companies 4 points
- Reserve Ladder/Service Trucks 0.5 points
- Deployment Analysis 10 points
- Company Personnel 15 points
- Training 9 points
- Operational considerations 2 points
- Community Risk Reduction 5.5 points (in addition to the 50 points above)

A review of the **Water Supply** system accounts for 40% of the total classification. ISO reviews the water supply a community uses to determine the adequacy for fire suppression purposes. The water supply system is weighted at **40 points**, as follows:

- Credit for Supply System 30 points
- Hydrant Size, Type & Installation 3 points
- Inspection & Flow Testing of Hydrants 7 points

There is one additional factor considered in calculating the final score – **Divergence**.

Even the best fire department will be less than fully effective if it has an inadequate water supply. Similarly, even a superior water supply will be less than fully effective if the fire department lacks the equipment or personnel to use the water. The FSRS score is subject to modification by a divergence factor, which recognizes disparity between the effectiveness of the fire department and the water supply.

The Divergence factor mathematically reduces the score based upon the relative difference between the fire department and water supply scores. The factor is introduced in the final equation.

PPC Grade

The PPC grade assigned to the community will depend on the community's score on a 100-point scale:

PPC	Points
1	90.00 or more
2	80.00 to 89.99
3	70.00 to 79.99
4	60.00 to 69.99
5	50.00 to 59.99
6	40.00 to 49.99
7	30.00 to 39.99
8	20.00 to 29.99
9	10.00 to 19.99
10	0.00 to 9.99

The classification numbers are interpreted as follows:

- Class 1 through (and including) Class 8 represents a fire suppression system that includes an FSRS creditable dispatch center, fire department, and water supply.
- Class 8B is a special classification that recognizes a superior level of fire protection in otherwise Class 9 areas. It is designed to represent a fire protection delivery system that is superior except for a lack of a water supply system capable of the minimum FSRS fire flow criteria of 250 gpm for 2 hours.
- Class 9 is a fire suppression system that includes a creditable dispatch center, fire department but no FSRS creditable water supply.
- Class 10 does not meet minimum FSRS criteria for recognition, including areas that are beyond five road miles of a recognized fire station.

Item 730 – Operational Considerations (2 points)

Item 730 "Credit for Operational Considerations (COC)" evaluates fire department standard operating procedures and incident management systems for emergency operations involving structure fires.

Operational Considerations	Earned Credit	Credit Available
Standard Operating Procedures The department should have established SOPs for fire department general emergency operations	50	50
Incident Management Systems The department should use an established incident management system (IMS)	50	50
Operational Considerations total:	100	100

Item 730 "Credit for Operational Considerations (COC)" = 2.00 points

Water Supply

Forty percent of a community's overall score is based on the adequacy of the water supply system. The ISO field representative evaluated:

- the capability of the water distribution system to meet the Needed Fire Flows at selected locations up to 3,500 gpm.
- size, type and installation of fire hydrants.
- inspection and flow testing of fire hydrants.

	Earned Credit	Credit Available
616. Credit for Supply System	10.24	30
621. Credit for Hydrants	3.00	3
631. Credit for Inspection and Flow Testing	5.60	7
Item 640. Credit for Water Supply:	18.84	40

Item 616 – Credit for Supply System (30 points)

The first item reviewed is Item 616 "Credit for Supply System (CSS)". This item reviews the rate of flow that can be credited at each of the Needed Fire Flow test locations considering the supply works capacity, the main capacity and the hydrant distribution. The lowest flow rate of these items is credited for each representative location. A water system capable of delivering 250 gpm or more for a period of two hours plus consumption at the maximum daily rate at the fire location is considered minimum in the ISO review.

Where there are 2 or more systems or services distributing water at the same location, credit is given on the basis of the joint protection provided by all systems and services available.

The supply works capacity is calculated for each representative Needed Fire Flow test location, considering a variety of water supply sources. These include public water supplies, emergency supplies (usually accessed from neighboring water systems), suction supplies (usually evidenced by dry hydrant installations near a river, lake or other body of water), and supplies developed by a fire department using large diameter hose or vehicles to shuttle water from a source of supply to a fire site. The result is expressed in gallons per minute (gpm).

The normal ability of the distribution system to deliver Needed Fire Flows at the selected building locations is reviewed. The results of a flow test at a representative test location will indicate the ability of the water mains (or fire department in the case of fire department supplies) to carry water to that location.

The hydrant distribution is reviewed within 1,000 feet of representative test locations measured as hose can be laid by apparatus.

For maximum credit, the Needed Fire Flows should be available at each location in the district. Needed Fire Flows of 2,500 gpm or less should be available for 2 hours; and Needed Fire Flows of 3,000 and 3,500 gpm should be obtainable for 3 hours.

Item 616 "Credit for Supply System (CSS)" = 10.24 points

Item 621 – Credit for Hydrants (3 points)

The second item reviewed is Item 621 "Credit for Hydrants (CH)". This item reviews the number of fire hydrants of each type compared with the total number of hydrants.

There are a total of 1000 hydrants in the graded area.

620. Hydrants, - Size, Type and Installation	Number of Hydrants
A. With a 6 -inch or larger branch and a pumper outlet with or without 2½ - inch outlets	1000
B. With a 6 -inch or larger branch and no pumper outlet but two or more 2½ -inch outlets, or with a small foot valve, or with a small barrel	0
C/D. With only a 2½ -inch outlet or with less than a 6 -inch branch	0
E/F. Flush Type, Cistem, or Suction Point	0

Item 621 "Credit for Hydrants (CH)" = 3.00 points

Item 630 – Credit for Inspection and Flow Testing (7 points)

The third item reviewed is Item 630 "Credit for Inspection and Flow Testing (CIT)". This item reviews the fire hydrant inspection frequency, and the completeness of the inspections. Inspection of hydrants should be in accordance with AWWA M-17, *Installation, Field Testing and Maintenance of Fire Hydrants*.

Frequency of Inspection (FI): Average interval between the 3 most recent inspections.

Frequency	Points
1 year	30
2 years	20
3 years	10
4 years	5
5 years or more	No Credit

Note: The points for inspection frequency are reduced by 10 points if the inspections are incomplete or do not include a flushing program. An additional reduction of 10 points are made if hydrants are not subjected to full system pressure during inspections. If the inspection of cisterns or suction points does not include actual drafting with a pumper, or back-flushing for dry hydrants, 20 points are deducted.

Total points for Inspections = 3.20 points

Frequency of Fire Flow Testing (FF): Average interval between the 3 most recent inspections.

Frequency	Points
5 years	40
6 years	30
7 years	20
8 years	10
9 years	5
10 years or more	No Credit

Total points for Fire Flow Testing = 2.40 points

Item 631 "Credit for Inspection and Fire Flow Testing (CIT)" = 5.60 points

Divergence = -1.48

The Divergence factor mathematically reduces the score based upon the relative difference between the fire department and water supply scores. The factor is introduced in the final equation.

Community Risk Reduction

	Earned Credit	Credit Available
1025. Credit for Fire Prevention and Code Enforcement (CPCE)	0.77	2.2
1033. Credit for Public Fire Safety Education (CFSE)	1.10	2.2
1044. Credit for Fire Investigation Programs (CIP)	0.55	1.1
Item 1050. Credit for Community Risk Reduction	2.42	5.50

Summary of PPC Review

for

New Hanover TS

FSRS Item	Earned Credit	Credit Available
Emergency Communications		
414. Credit for Emergency Reporting	2.25	3
422. Credit for Telecommunicators	2.98	4
432. Credit for Dispatch Circuits	3.00	3
440. Credit for Emergency Communications	8.23	10
Fire Department		
513. Credit for Engine Companies	6.00	6
523. Credit for Reserve Pumpers	0.00	0.5
532. Credit for Pumper Capacity	3.00	3
549. Credit for Ladder Service	4.00	4
553. Credit for Reserve Ladder and Service Trucks	0.21	0.5
561. Credit for Deployment Analysis	4.32	10
571. Credit for Company Personnel	4.17	15
581. Credit for Training	3.55	9
730. Credit for Operational Considerations	2.00	2
590. Credit for Fire Department	27.25	50
Water Supply		
616. Credit for Supply System	10.24	30
621. Credit for Hydrants	3.00	3
631. Credit for Inspection and Flow Testing	5.60	7
640. Credit for Water Supply	18.84	40
Divergence	-1.48	--
1050. Community Risk Reduction	2.42	5.50
Total Credit	55.26	105.5

Final Community Classification = 05/10

INSURANCE SERVICES OFFICE, INC.
HYDRANT FLOW DATA SUMMARY

City New Hanover Ts

County Montgomery

PENNSYLVIA

State NIA (37)

Witnessed by: Insurance Services Office

Date: Dec 30, 2016

TEST NO.	TYPE DIST.*	TEST LOCATION	SERVICE	FLOW - GPM $Q = (29.83(C(d^2)p^{0.5}))$			PRESSURE PSI		FLOW - AT 20 PSI		REMARKS***	MODEL TYPE	
				INDIVIDUAL HYDRANTS			TOTAL	STATIC	RESID.	NEEDED**			AVAIL.
1		Swamp Pike w/of Charlotte St.	Aqua PA Philadelphia Suburban Division, Main	1150	0	0	1150	136	12	2500	1100		
2		Faust Rd. & Washington Dr.	Aqua PA Philadelphia Suburban Division, Main	940	0	0	940	82	13	2250	900		
3		Swamp Pike & Romig Rd	Aqua PA Philadelphia Suburban Division, Main	640	0	0	640	127	31	2250	750		
4		Charlotte Rd. n/of Buchert Rd.	Aqua PA Philadelphia Suburban Division, Main	1690	0	0	1690	120	60	750	2200		
HW 1			Fire Department Supply	0	0	0	650	0	0	3000	650		CTR
HW 2			Fire Department Supply	0	0	0	700	0	0	2250	700		CTR
HW 3			Fire Department Supply	0	0	0	650	0	0	2250	650		CTR
HW 4			Fire Department Supply	0	0	0	650	0	0	3500	650		CTR
HW 5			Fire Department Supply	0	0	0	650	0	0	2000	650		CTR
HW 6			Fire Department Supply	0	0	0	450	0	0	500	450		CTR

THE ABOVE LISTED NEEDED FIRE FLOWS ARE FOR PROPERTY INSURANCE PREMIUM CALCULATIONS ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED TO PREDICT THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF WATER REQUIRED FOR A LARGE SCALE FIRE CONDITION.

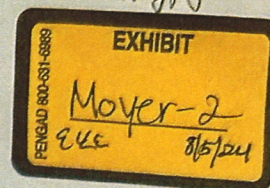
THE AVAILABLE FLOWS ONLY INDICATE THE CONDITIONS THAT EXISTED AT THE TIME AND AT THE LOCATION WHERE TESTS WERE WITNESSED.

*Comm = Commercial; Res = Residential.

**Needed is the rate of flow for a specific duration for a full credit condition. Needed Fire Flows greater than 3,500 gpm are not considered in determining the classification of the city when using the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule.

*** (A)-Limited by available hydrants to gpm shown. Available facilities limit flow to gpm shown plus consumption for the needed duration of (B)-2 hours, (C)-3 hours or (D)-4 hours.

Mayer Exhibit 2



**Public Protection Classification
(PPC®)**

Summary Report

New Hanover TS

PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared by

**Insurance Services Office, Inc.
1000 Bishops Gate Blvd., Ste. 300
P.O. Box 5404
Mt. Laurel, New Jersey 08054-5404
1-800-444-4554**

**Report Created March 2024
Effective July 1, 2024**

Background Information

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The FSRS recognizes fire protection features only as they relate to suppression of first alarm structure fires. In many communities, fire suppression may be only a small part of the fire department's overall responsibility. ISO recognizes the dynamic and comprehensive duties of a community's fire service, and understands the complex decisions a community must make in planning and delivering emergency services. However, in developing a community's PPC grade, only features related to reducing property losses from structural fires are evaluated. Multiple alarms, simultaneous incidents and life safety are not considered in this evaluation. The PPC program evaluates the fire protection for small to average size buildings. Specific properties with a Needed Fire Flow in excess of 3,500 gpm are evaluated separately and assigned an individual PPC grade.

A community's investment in fire mitigation is a proven and reliable predictor of future fire losses. Statistical data on insurance losses bears out the relationship between excellent fire protection – as measured by the PPC program – and low fire losses. So, insurance companies use PPC information for marketing, underwriting, and to help establish fair premiums for homeowners and commercial fire insurance. In general, the price of fire insurance in a community with a good PPC grade is substantially lower than in a community with a poor PPC grade, assuming all other factors are equal.

ISO is an independent company that serves insurance companies, communities, fire departments, insurance regulators, and others by providing information about risk. ISO's expert staff collects information about municipal fire suppression efforts in communities throughout the United States. In each of those communities, ISO analyzes the relevant data and assigns a PPC grade – a number from 1 to 10. Class 1 represents an exemplary fire suppression program, and Class 10 indicates that the area's fire suppression program does not meet ISO's minimum criteria.

ISO's PPC program evaluates communities according to a uniform set of criteria, incorporating nationally recognized standards developed by the National Fire Protection Association and the American Water Works Association. A community's PPC grade depends on:

- **Needed Fire Flows**, which are representative building locations used to determine the theoretical amount of water necessary for fire suppression purposes.
- **Emergency Communications**, including emergency reporting, telecommunicators, and dispatching systems.
- **Fire Department**, including equipment, staffing, training, geographic distribution of fire companies, operational considerations, and community risk reduction.
- **Water Supply**, including inspection and flow testing of hydrants, alternative water supply operations, and a careful evaluation of the amount of available water compared with the amount needed to suppress fires up to 3,500 gpm.

Data Collection and Analysis

ISO has evaluated and classified over 39,000 fire protection areas across the United States using its FSRs. A combination of meetings between trained ISO field representatives and the dispatch center coordinator, community fire official, and water superintendent is used in conjunction with a comprehensive questionnaire to collect the data necessary to determine the PPC grade. In order for a community to obtain a grade better than a Class 9, three elements of fire suppression features are reviewed. These three elements are Emergency Communications, Fire Department, and Water Supply.

A review of the **Emergency Communications** accounts for 10% of the total classification. This section is weighted at **10 points**, as follows:

- Emergency Reporting 3 points
- Telecommunicators 4 points
- Dispatch Circuits 3 points

A review of the **Fire Department** accounts for 50% of the total classification. ISO focuses on a fire department's first alarm response and initial attack to minimize potential loss. The fire department section is weighted at **50 points**, as follows:

- Engine Companies 6 points
- Reserve Pumpers 0.5 points
- Pump Capacity 3 points
- Ladder/Service Companies 4 points
- Reserve Ladder/Service Trucks 0.5 points
- Deployment Analysis 10 points
- Company Personnel 15 points
- Training 9 points
- Operational considerations 2 points
- Community Risk Reduction 5.5 points (in addition to the 50 points above)

A review of the **Water Supply** system accounts for 40% of the total classification. ISO reviews the water supply a community uses to determine the adequacy for fire suppression purposes. The water supply system is weighted at **40 points**, as follows:

- Credit for Supply System 30 points
- Hydrant Size, Type & Installation 3 points
- Inspection & Flow Testing of Hydrants 7 points

Item 730 – Operational Considerations (2 points)

Item 730 "Credit for Operational Considerations (COC)" evaluates fire department standard operating procedures and incident management systems for emergency operations involving structure fires.

Operational Considerations	Earned Credit	Credit Available
Standard Operating Procedures The department should have established SOPs for fire department general emergency operations	50	50
Incident Management Systems The department should use an established incident management system (IMS)	50	50
Operational Considerations total:	100	100

Item 730 "Credit for Operational Considerations (COC)" = 2.00 points

Water Supply

Forty percent of a community's overall score is based on the adequacy of the water supply system. The ISO field representative evaluated:

- the capability of the water distribution system to meet the Needed Fire Flows at selected locations up to 3,500 gpm.
- size, type and installation of fire hydrants.
- inspection and flow testing of fire hydrants.

	Earned Credit	Credit Available
616. Credit for Supply System	12.34	30
621. Credit for Hydrants	3.00	3
631. Credit for Inspection and Flow Testing	3.20	7
Item 640. Credit for Water Supply:	18.54	40

Item 616 – Credit for Supply System (30 points)

The first item reviewed is Item 616 "Credit for Supply System (CSS)". This item reviews the rate of flow that can be credited at each of the Needed Fire Flow test locations considering the supply works capacity, the main capacity and the hydrant distribution. The lowest flow rate of these items is credited for each representative location. A water system capable of delivering 250 gpm or more for a period of two hours plus consumption at the maximum daily rate at the fire location is considered minimum in the ISO review.

Where there are 2 or more systems or services distributing water at the same location, credit is given on the basis of the joint protection provided by all systems and services available.

The supply works capacity is calculated for each representative Needed Fire Flow test location, considering a variety of water supply sources. These include public water supplies, emergency supplies (usually accessed from neighboring water systems), suction supplies (usually evidenced by dry hydrant installations near a river, lake or other body of water), and supplies developed by a fire department using large diameter hose or vehicles to shuttle water from a source of supply to a fire site. The result is expressed in gallons per minute (gpm).

The normal ability of the distribution system to deliver Needed Fire Flows at the selected building locations is reviewed. The results of a flow test at a representative test location will indicate the ability of the water mains (or fire department in the case of fire department supplies) to carry water to that location.

The hydrant distribution is reviewed within 1,000 feet of representative test locations measured as hose can be laid by apparatus.

For maximum credit, the Needed Fire Flows should be available at each location in the district. Needed Fire Flows of 2,500 gpm or less should be available for 2 hours; and Needed Fire Flows of 3,000 and 3,500 gpm should be obtainable for 3 hours.

Item 616 "Credit for Supply System (CSS)" = 12.34 points

Item 621 – Credit for Hydrants (3 points)

The second item reviewed is Item 621 "Credit for Hydrants (CH)". This item reviews the number of fire hydrants of each type compared with the total number of hydrants.

There are a total of 102 hydrants in the graded area.

620. Hydrants, - Size, Type and Installation	Number of Hydrants
A. With a 6 -inch or larger branch and a pumper outlet with or without 2½ - inch outlets	102
B. With a 6 -inch or larger branch and no pumper outlet but two or more 2½ -inch outlets, or with a small foot valve, or with a small barrel	0
C/D. With only a 2½ -inch outlet or with less than a 6 -inch branch	0
E/F. Flush Type, Cistern, or Suction Point	0

Item 621 "Credit for Hydrants (CH)" = 3.00 points

Item 630 – Credit for Inspection and Flow Testing (7 points)

The third item reviewed is Item 630 "Credit for Inspection and Flow Testing (CIT)". This item reviews the fire hydrant inspection frequency, and the completeness of the inspections. Inspection of hydrants should be in accordance with AWWA M-17, *Installation, Field Testing and Maintenance of Fire Hydrants*.

Frequency of Inspection (FI): Average interval between the 3 most recent inspections.

Frequency	Points
1 year	30
2 years	20
3 years	10
4 years	5
5 years or more	No Credit

Note: The points for inspection frequency are reduced by 10 points if the inspections are incomplete or do not include a flushing program. An additional reduction of 10 points are made if hydrants are not subjected to full system pressure during inspections. If the inspection of cisterns or suction points does not include actual drafting with a pumper, or back-flushing for dry hydrants, 20 points are deducted.

Total points for Inspections = 3.20 points

Frequency of Fire Flow Testing (FF): Average interval between the 3 most recent inspections.

Frequency	Points
5 years	40
6 years	30
7 years	20
8 years	10
9 years	5
10 years or more	No Credit

Total points for Fire Flow Testing = 0.00 points

Item 631 "Credit for Inspection and Fire Flow Testing (CIT)" = 3.20 points

Divergence = -3.70

The Divergence factor mathematically reduces the score based upon the relative difference between the fire department and water supply scores. The factor is introduced in the final equation.

Community Risk Reduction

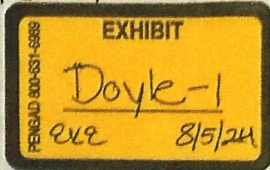
	Earned Credit	Credit Available
1025. Credit for Fire Prevention and Code Enforcement (CPCE)	1.68	2.2
1033. Credit for Public Fire Safety Education (CFSE)	1.21	2.2
1044. Credit for Fire Investigation Programs (CIP)	0.81	1.1
Item 1050. Credit for Community Risk Reduction	3.70	5.50

Summary of PPC Review
for
New Hanover TS

FSRS Item	Earned Credit	Credit Available
Emergency Communications		
414. Credit for Emergency Reporting	3.00	3
422. Credit for Telecommunicators	3.97	4
432. Credit for Dispatch Circuits	3.00	3
440. Credit for Emergency Communications	9.97	10
Fire Department		
513. Credit for Engine Companies	6.00	6
523. Credit for Reserve Pumpers	0.02	0.5
532. Credit for Pumper Capacity	3.00	3
549. Credit for Ladder Service	4.00	4
553. Credit for Reserve Ladder and Service Trucks	0.00	0.5
561. Credit for Deployment Analysis	4.98	10
571. Credit for Company Personnel	8.59	15
581. Credit for Training	3.83	9
730. Credit for Operational Considerations	2.00	2
590. Credit for Fire Department	32.42	50
Water Supply		
616. Credit for Supply System	12.34	30
621. Credit for Hydrants	3.00	3
631. Credit for Inspection and Flow Testing	3.20	7
640. Credit for Water Supply	18.54	40
Divergence	-3.70	-
1050. Community Risk Reduction	3.70	5.50
Total Credit	60.93	105.5

Final Community Classification = 04/10

Doyle-1

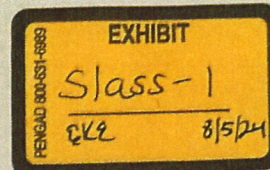


DOYLESTOWN TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
 2023 WATER COST COMPARISON
 (Costs are Quarterly usage of 15,000 gallons)

Rank	Water System	Minimum Base Charge	Rate per 1,000 gallons	Average bill @ (15,000 gallons)
1	PA American Water (Private)	\$ 52.50	\$16.10	\$ 294.00
2	Aqua PA (Essential Utilities Co.) (Private)	\$ 61.53	\$13.05 - \$15.45	\$ 288.49
3	Buckingham Township District 2	\$ 122.06	\$8.51	\$ 249.76
4	Schwenksville Boro Water & Sewer Dept.	\$ 30.31	\$8.00	\$ 150.31
5	Bucks Water Water & Sewer Authority	\$ 75.00	\$4.70	\$ 145.50
6	Upper Southampton Municipal Authority	\$ 39.01	\$8.67	\$ 130.05
7	Perkasie Boro Regional Authority	\$ 62.50	\$4.10 - \$4.50	\$ 127.00
8	Buckingham Township District 1	\$ 45.00	\$5.15	\$ 122.25
9	The Newtown Artesian Water Company (Private)	\$ 22.71	\$6.64	\$ 122.24
10	Plumstead Township	\$ 99.29	\$1.35 - \$2.70	\$ 119.54
11	Telford Borough Authority	\$ 42.00	\$5.10	\$ 118.50
12	Warminster Municipal Authority	\$ 32.00	\$5.61	\$ 116.15
13	Doylestown Twp. Municipal Authority	\$ 20.00	\$5.85	\$ 107.75
14	Horsham Water & Sewer Authority	\$ 21.30	\$5.52	\$ 104.10
15	North Penn Water Authority	\$ 13.68	\$5.51	\$ 96.33
16	Milford Township Water Authority	\$ 42.18	\$5.29	\$ 95.08
17	Warwick Water & Sewer Authority	\$ 27.72	\$4.17	\$ 90.27
18	Boro of Doylestown Water Dept.	\$ 28.75	\$4.29	\$ 80.23
19	Hilltown Township Municipal Authority	\$ 23.00	\$3.72	\$ 78.80
20	North Wales Water Authority	\$ 13.80	\$3.96	\$ 73.20

Note: The information contained in this comparison report was obtained from each of the Municipality's website and/or phone calls.

Slack Exhibit 1



Essential
UTILITIES

Essential Declares 6% Dividend Increase

July 31, 2024

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—(BUSINESS WIRE)—Jul. 31, 2024— The board of directors of Essential Utilities Inc. (NYSE: WTRG) today declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.3255 per share, payable September 3, 2024, to all shareholders of record on August 12, 2024.

The September 2024 dividend payment of \$0.3255 per share represents a \$0.0184, or 6.0% increase over the September 2023 dividend payment of \$0.3071 per share. Essential Utilities has paid consecutive quarterly cash dividends for 79 years and has increased the dividend 34 times in the last 33 years.

About Essential

Essential Utilities, Inc. (NYSE: WTRG) delivers safe, clean, reliable services that improve quality of life for individuals, families, and entire communities. With a focus on water, wastewater and natural gas, Essential is committed to sustainable growth, operational excellence, a superior customer experience, and premier employer status. We are advocates for the communities we serve and are dedicated stewards of natural lands, protecting more than 7,600 acres of forests and other habitats throughout our footprint.

Operating as the Aqua and Peoples brands, Essential serves approximately 5.5 million people across nine states. Essential is one of the most significant publicly traded water, wastewater service and natural gas providers in the U.S. Learn more at

WTRGF

View source version on

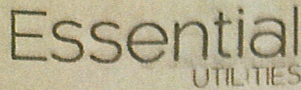
Media Contact:

David Krall
Vice President, Public Affairs
Media Hotline: 1.877.325.3477

Investor Contact:

Brian Dingerdissen
Vice President, IR and Treasurer
O: 610.645.1191

Source: Essential Utilities Inc.



Essential Utilities Reports Financial Results for Q1 2024

May 2, 2024

Earnings per share of \$0.97 for Q1 2024 vs. \$0.72 for Q1 2023
Closes sale of non-core energy projects

BRYN MAWR, Pa. (BUSINESS WIRE)—May 2, 2024— Essential Utilities Inc. (NYSE: WTRG) today reported results for the first quarter ended March 31, 2024. Essential's net income of \$265.8 million or \$0.97 per share for the first quarter of 2024 compared favorably to \$191.4 million or \$0.72 per share reported for the first quarter of 2023.

"Although our gas footprint experienced warmer than normal winter weather in Q1 2024, we remain focused on and expect to post strong results for the year," said Essential Utilities Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Christopher Franklin. "In Q1 2024, the company completed the \$165 million sale of its three non-utility microgrid and district energy projects in Pittsburgh. The proceeds were used to finance Essential's capital expenditures in place of external funding from equity and debt issuances."

First Quarter 2024 Operating Results

Essential reported net income of \$265.8 million and earnings per share of \$0.97 for the first quarter of 2024, which includes a one-time gain of \$91.2 million, net of transaction-related expenses, or \$66.0 million after-tax for the \$165 million sale of the three energy projects, compared to net income of \$191.4 million and earnings per share of \$0.72 for the same period in 2023. Comparing this quarter's earnings to those of Q1 2023, increased revenues from regulatory recoveries, regulated water segment customer growth, higher regulated natural gas segment and water segment volumes, and other items, which includes the gain on sale, were offset by a slight increase in expenses.

Revenues for the quarter were \$612.1 million compared to \$726.5 million in the first quarter of 2023, a decrease of 15.7%. Lower purchased gas costs and other items were the primary contributors to the decrease in revenues for the quarter, which were offset by additional revenues from regulatory recoveries, customer growth from the regulated water segment, and higher regulated natural gas segment and water segment volumes. Non-weather-impacted commercial and industrial customers' gas volumes increased compared to Q1 2023, while warmer weather significantly impacted residential volumes, resulting in a shortfall relative to normal usage, similar to the impact of unusually warm weather in Q1 2023. Operations and maintenance expenses decreased to \$136.9 million for the first quarter of 2024 compared to \$138.0 million in the first quarter of 2023.

Essential's regulated water segment reported revenues for the quarter of \$279.9 million, an increase of 4.7% compared to \$267.3 million in the first quarter of 2023. Rates and surcharges and customer growth were the largest contributors to the increase in revenues for the period. Operations and maintenance expenses for Essential's regulated water segment increased to \$90.7 million for the first quarter of 2024 compared to \$82.8 million in the first quarter of 2023, driven partially by favorable impacts last year.

Essential's regulated natural gas segment reported revenues for the quarter of \$324.3 million, compared to \$441.3 million in the first quarter of 2023. Due mainly to lower commodity prices, purchased gas costs were \$125.5 million for the quarter as compared to \$241.9 million for the same quarter in 2023. As a result, the recovery of lower purchased gas costs was the largest driver in the decrease of revenues. Operations and maintenance expenses for Essential's regulated natural gas segment decreased to \$45.9 million for the first quarter of 2024 compared to \$57.2 million in the first quarter of 2023, impacted positively by the sale of the energy projects and the West Virginia utility assets.

Dividend

As previously announced on February 21, 2024, Essential's board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.3071 per share of common stock. This dividend will be payable on June 1, 2024, to shareholders of record on May 10, 2024. The company has paid a consecutive quarterly cash dividend for more than 79 years.

Financing

As of March 31, 2024, Essential's weighted average cost of fixed-rate long-term debt was 3.99%, and the company had \$1,073.2 million available on its credit lines.

Rate Activity

As of May 1, 2024, the company's regulated water segment received rate awards or infrastructure surcharges in Illinois, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania of \$13.7 million, and its regulated natural gas segment received infrastructure surcharges in Kentucky and Pennsylvania of \$1.0 million. The company currently has base rate cases or infrastructure surcharges pending in Illinois, New Jersey, Texas, and Virginia for its regulated water segment, which combined would add an estimated \$43.2 million in incremental annual revenues, and a base rate case pending in Pennsylvania for its regulated natural gas segment for an estimated \$156.0 million in incremental annual revenues.

Capital Expenditures

Essential invested approximately \$253.0 million in the first three months of 2024 to improve its regulated water and natural gas infrastructure systems and to enhance customer service across its operations. The company continues to be a leader in the country at replacing miles of aged underground utility pipe and is committed to maintaining elevated levels of infrastructure investment. The company is on track to invest between \$1.3 to \$1.4 billion in needed infrastructure investments in 2024. From 2024 through 2028, the company plans to invest approximately \$7.2 billion to improve water and natural gas systems and better serve customers through improved information technology. Essential's investments during this five-year period include

addressing PFAS with at least \$450 million in capital projects, replacing and expanding its water and wastewater utility infrastructure, and replacing and upgrading its natural gas utility infrastructure, with the latter leading to significant reductions in methane emissions that occur in aged gas pipes. The company is a leader in remediating PFAS and will comply with the recently finalized EPA rule. The capital investments made to rehabilitate and expand the infrastructure of the communities' Essential serves are critical to its mission of safely and reliably delivering Earth's most essential resources.

Water Utility Growth by Acquisition

Essential's continued growth by acquisition allows the company to provide safe and reliable water and wastewater service to an even larger customer base than it could from organic customer growth alone.

The company has six signed purchase agreements for additional wastewater systems in Pennsylvania and Illinois that are pending closing and are expected to serve over 215,000 customers or equivalent dwelling units and total approximately \$385 million in purchase price. The company's \$276.5 million agreement to acquire the Delaware County Regional Water Quality Control Authority (DELCO), a Pennsylvania sewer authority that serves approximately 198,000 equivalent dwelling units in the Philadelphia suburbs, is included among these signed purchase agreements.

The pipeline of potential water and wastewater municipal acquisitions the company is actively pursuing represents approximately 400,000 total customers.

2024 Financial and Growth Guidance

Essential updates its guidance from previously announced:

- In February, we provided guidance for 2024 net income per diluted common share to be \$1.96 to \$2.00. Due to the first quarter 2024 results, we anticipate exceeding this 2024 guidance as a result of the gain on sale of the energy plant assets, despite the warmer-than-normal weather that resulted in lower regulated natural gas operating revenues
- In 2024, regulated infrastructure investments will be approximately \$1.3 to \$1.4 billion
- Through 2028, we will make regulated infrastructure investments of approximately \$7.2 billion, weighted towards the regulated water segment
- Through 2028, the regulated water segment rate base will grow at a compounded annual growth rate of approximately 8%
- Through 2028, the regulated natural gas segment rate base will grow at a compounded annual growth rate of approximately 10%
- Through 2028, the regulated utility rate base will grow at a compounded annual growth rate of over 8%
- The regulated water customer base (or equivalent dwelling units) of the business will grow at an average annual growth rate of between 2 and 3% from acquisitions and organic customer growth
- The regulated natural gas customer base of the business will be stable for 2024
- In 2024, approximately \$250 million in equity is expected to be raised using an ATM equity program

Sustainability Guidance and Commitments

- Reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 60% by 2035 from the company's 2019 baseline
- Multiyear plan to ensure that finished water does not exceed the EPA regulation published recently for PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA contaminants

Essential reaffirms its commitment to substantially reduce Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 2035. The company plans to achieve these reductions through extensive gas pipeline replacement, the purchase of renewable energy, accelerated methane leak detection and repair, and various other planned initiatives. In addition, Essential reaffirms its commitment to providing finished water that will meet the EPA regulation regarding PFAS published in April.

Guidance Assumptions

Essential Utilities does not guarantee future results of any kind. Guidance is subject to risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, those factors outlined in the "Forward Looking Statements" of this release and the "Risk Factors" section of the company's annual and quarterly reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The earnings per share, infrastructure investment and rate base guidance includes the signed municipal water and wastewater acquisitions for which the company has entered into signed purchase agreements as of the date the guidance was announced but does not include DELCO or other potential municipal acquisitions from the company's list of acquisition opportunities that currently represents over 400,000 customer equivalents. The average annual regulated water segment growth guidance reflects the company's proven acquisition track record of adding nearly 129,000 customers or equivalent dwelling units and over \$500 million in rate base since 2015, its current backlog of approximately \$385 million of signed pending acquisitions with over 215,000 equivalent customers, and the current acquisition landscape.

The company's guidance includes the expectation that the company will continue to issue equity and debt on an as needed basis to support acquisitions and capital investment plans.

First Quarter 2024 Earnings Call Information

Date: May 3, 2024

Time: 11 a.m. EDT (please dial in by 10:45 a.m.)

Webcast and slide presentation link:

Replay Dial-in #: 866.583.1035 (U.S.) & International callers can find their dial in

Confirmation code: 4938576

The company's conference call with financial analysts will take place on Friday, May 3, 2024, at 11 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time. The call and presentation will be webcast live so interested parties may listen over the internet by logging on to [redacted] and following the link for [redacted]. The conference call will be archived in the Investor Relations section of the company's website for 90 days following the call. Additionally, the call will be recorded and made available for replay at 2 p.m. on May 3, 2024, for 10 business days following the call. To access the audio replay in the U.S., dial 866.583.1035 (pass code 4938576). International callers can find their dial in number [redacted] (pass code 4938576).

About Essential

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Operating as the Aqua and Peoples brands, Essential serves approximately 5.5 million people across nine states. Essential is one of the most significant publicly traded water, wastewater service and natural gas providers in the U.S. Learn more at [redacted]

Forward-Looking Statements

This release contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which generally include words such as "believes," "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "estimates," and similar expressions. The Company can give no assurance that any actual or future results or events discussed in these statements will be achieved. Any forward-looking statements represent its views only as of today and should not be relied upon as representing its views as of any subsequent date. Readers are cautioned that such forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause the company's actual results to differ materially from the statements contained in this release. Such forward-looking statements include, among others: the guidance range of net income per diluted common share; the anticipated amount of capital investment in 2024 through 2028; the rate base growth of company through 2028; the reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 60% by 2035 from the company's 2019 baseline; the annual average capital investment per year; the rate base growth from its organic capital investment program through 2028; its plan to raise approximately \$250 million in equity through the At-The-Market equity program; the Company's water utility customer base growth at an average annual long term growth rate of between 2-3% for acquisitions and organic customer growth; the stability of the Company's regulated natural gas customer base in 2024; the Company's water utility compounded growth rate of 8%; and, the Company's gas utility compounded growth rate of 10%. There are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements including: disruptions in the global economy; potential disruptions in the supply chain for raw and finished materials; the continuation of the company's growth-through-acquisition program; general economic business conditions; the company's ability to raise additional equity, including on an as needed basis; housing and customer growth trends; unfavorable weather conditions; the success of certain cost-containment initiatives; changes in regulations or regulatory treatment; the company's ability to successfully close municipally owned systems presently under agreement and successfully complete other acquisitions and dispositions; and other factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, which are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. For more information regarding risks and uncertainties associated with Essential's business, please refer to Essential's annual, quarterly, and other SEC filings. Essential is not under any obligation - and expressly disclaims any such obligation - to update or alter its forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

WTRGF

Essential Utilities, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Selected Operating Data
(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Quarter Ended	
	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Operating revenues	\$ 612,069	\$ 726,450
Operations and maintenance expense	\$ 136,900	\$ 137,994
Net income	\$ 265,772	\$ 191,434
Basic net income per common share	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.72
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.72

Basic average common shares outstanding 273,377 264,192

Diluted average common shares outstanding 273,738 264,751

Essential Utilities, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Operations
(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

Quarter Ended

March 31,

2024 2023

Operating revenues \$ 612,069 \$ 726,450

Cost & expenses:

Operations and maintenance 136,900 137,994

Purchased gas 129,675 256,315

Depreciation 88,716 82,923

Amortization 1,088 871

Taxes other than income taxes 25,024 22,878

Total 381,403 500,981

Operating income 230,666 225,469

Other expense (income):

Interest expense 73,273 72,668

Interest income (989) (819)

Allowance for funds used during construction (4,681) (5,688)

Gain on sale of other assets (91,625) (249)

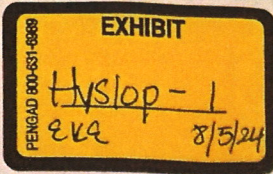
Other (442) (240)

Income before income taxes 255,130 159,797

Provision for income taxes (benefit) (10,642) (31,637)

Net income \$ 265,772 \$ 191,434

Net income per common share:



Hyslop Exhibit 1

3/29/13

Robert Hyslop, Page 1 of 7

The following are submitted as my public comments for the Cheltenham Township Official Act 537 Sewage Plan Update:

1. INTERIM PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION

I studied enough real estate law to learn that private property is protected from damage crossing the property line, whether above ground or below ground. So, I am deeply troubled that the township sanitary sewer system, which is designed to take wastewater and sewage from the home downhill by gravity, can be so overwhelmed to overflow uphill through several feet of elevation, and discharge into any homes, without the township satisfying damage claims, and even worse not preventing future overflows. This first occurred in my home on 6/22/1989, almost 24 years ago. If Act 537 is a real solution to sewer overflows, and if sewer overflows are finally solved by the projected 2019 date, what acceptable remedy does the township offer to residents reporting sewer overflows in the interim, lasting 30 years?

2. PENALIZE OVERFLOW DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY

Page 7 (of 45) of the August 2012 CAP (contained in the Act 537 plan, Appendices file page 36) notes that wastewater in Cheltenham Township from dry weather sanitary sewer overflows are "usually contained within a basement or on a property", rather than draining to a watercourse. Does the township find it acceptable to use private basements or any private property for the township sanitary sewer to overflow, anytime it is under capacity? In that event, what measures will the township provide to such homeowners to restore such homes to their original condition? Since cleaning up after sewage is not quite the same as no sewage at all, what punitive measures will the township impose on itself to compensate the property owner, in a gesture of good faith, and as a financial disincentive, until such overflows into private property are corrected?

3. EXCEEDING 100% SYSTEM CAPACITY

Act 537 Official Sewage Facilities Plan Update page 21 (ARRO file page 34) shows that wet weather flows are between 64% and 78% higher than dry weather flows (328% vs. 200% maximum capacity, and 89% vs. 50% minimum capacity, respectively) for sanitary sewer Interceptor A between manholes MH A-154 to MH A-1. Ideally, they should be the same, with zero infiltration and zero inflow. So, there is a long way yet to go, even if any of the sewer infiltration and inflow reductions have outpaced the additional sewer connections, true? Furthermore, the maximum flows range between 200% of current capacity in dry weather and 328% of current capacity in wet weather. Since the township sewer cannot be effective when loaded to 328% of its capacity, or even to 200% of its capacity, this clearly documents that current flows are severely exceeding capacity in both dry weather and in wet weather conditions. Therefore, no sanitary sewer connections (EDUs) should be added until both dry weather and wet weather flows are demonstrated to be well within current capacity. Otherwise, does Cheltenham Township condone the damage to private property due to sewer system overflows without taking financial and punitive responsibility for its undersized sewer system?

4. RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFERRED SEWER MAINTENANCE

Several years following my 1996 complaint to DEP of repeated sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) into my home that had been reported to the township without correction, Cheltenham finally inspected their sewer lines in my neighborhood, finding a) "considerable evidence of leaking joints and mineral deposits which indicate previous leaking joints", b) an average of "about 2

gallons of joint sealing grout to seal a joint", c) "the main interceptor from Springhouse Lane to Boston Market was one-quarter filled with mud and sediment" (230 S. Easton Rd., directly behind my property), and d) "one of the manholes was 90% blocked". This was documented at 5/9/2000 Public Works (page 18). Since the township chose to defer sewer maintenance until this level of deterioration and reduced sewer capacity had caused multiple and severe sanitary sewer overflows into my home, why were my repeated requests for damages from the township for unhealthy sanitary sewer overflows denied? How will Act 537 prevent such violations to private property in the future? Will damage settlement to the private property owner be required of the township?

5. ACCEPTABLE PREVENTIVE MEASURES

If it takes decades to repair the sanitary sewer system, which it already has, then Cheltenham must take preventive measures to contain the overflow of the township-owned and township-maintained sewer system or pay for the damages caused by that overflow in the interim. If this means installing a backflow valve to prevent sewage from entering into a relatively few number of homes while the system is repaired, then the township must either repair the system before the next overflow or add acceptable prevention valves. Our first sewer overflow from the township system occurred on 6/22/1989. Per Act 537, relining and replacement of only a portion of the 106-mile sewer in phases 1A through 4 are not scheduled for completion until 2019, 30 years after our first of 26 reported sewer system overflows. How long should the homeowner be subjected to overflows of the township sanitary sewer system before preventive action is taken by the township?

6. NO ADDITIONS WHILE EXCEEDING CAPACITY

Cheltenham Township website demographics state that there are 14,897 housing units. Since my 1/16/2013 (Public Works) question to identify as a baseline the number of current connected EDUs in Cheltenham remains unanswered, using 14,897 it seems that 3,880 additional EDUs would be a 26% increase in sewer connections. Also, 3,082 additional EDUs projected for higher flows from Abington would require an additional 21% increase on the current sewer capacity. How can the township overload a sewer system with even more development (EDUs), while the current system still overflows into homes, and into commercial buildings, and onto private yards, and into waterways? Fix the current system capacity first. It is unacceptable to increase the number of sewage inputs without first repairing the underlying infrastructure.

7. HOW MUCH DEVELOPMENT

Township Manager David Kraynik stated, in his 12/20/1996 letter to the PA-DEP Water Management Regional Manager Joseph Feola, that the township was "98% developed" and that "the likelihood of any significant development is remote". If so, why did Cheltenham Township request and successfully obtain approximately 600 more EDU sewer connections ("on a case-by-case basis") between 1997 and 2010 (Township Manager David Kraynik 9/7/2010 PowerPoint presentation to the Commissioners at Public Works, page 8)? How many more would there have been if there had been no restriction of an EDU moratorium? Furthermore, why is Cheltenham Township now requesting an additional 3,880 new EDU connections (a 647% increase of the 600 EDUs already added over a 14-year period), if the township was previously already 98% developed, 600 EDUs ago? Which information is correct?

8. DEP WILL HAVE NO REGULATION AFTER EDU RELEASE

Since the engineering justification for those 600 new EDU sewer connections proved to be faulty, demonstrated as SSOs continued to occur through 2011, arguably in greater frequency and severity and in more neighborhoods, I implore the DEP not to allow any number of EDU connections in bulk, especially not 3,880. Instead, Cheltenham should only be allowed a portion of the measured wet-weather flow reduction (well under 50%). This should only be based on wet-weather reduction, and only after reduced flow is first verified with accurate measurement. This is the only way that the sanitary sewer capacity actually improves at all, rather than deteriorate further, before any additional connections are permitted to aggravate an overloaded system, as has been happening for decades. DEP must retain regulatory authority.

9. CONSEQUENCES OF FAULTY ENGINEERING

In the 9/7/2010 PowerPoint presentation to the Commissioners at Public Works, Township Manager David Krainik stated (page 27) that between 2007 and 2008, average sewer flows decreased by an amount equivalent to more than 2,000 EDUs (over 500,000 gallons per day). However, page 3 (of 45) of the August 2012 CAP notes that the rainfall decreased by 6 inches during those same years, from 2007 to 2008, explaining that the decreased sewer flows were due to less infiltration from far less rain rather than simply sewer repairs. Furthermore, the same page notes that rainfall then increased by 13 inches the next year, from 2008 to 2009, with a 73% increase in average sewer flow (866,000 more gallons per day, equivalent to 3,464 more EDUs). This increased flow was despite the projected infiltration and inflow relief from sewer repairs in 2009, including the completion of phase V cleaning, televising, and sealing 190,000 linear feet of sewer pipe at \$1,048,100. Therefore, the apparent 2008 reduction was a false one, while the 2009 increase from more rain had very real consequences to private property, to neighborhoods, and to streams. Why did the township still claim credit in 2010 for an artificial reduction of over 2,000 EDUs for 2008, but not offer to return a future credit of 3,464 EDUs for 2009, both based on measured changes in sewer flow rates? The two years should have resulted in a net loss of EDUs, not an offset, and certainly not only submitting credit for a gain. Where are such automatic corrections in Act 537?

10. ADJUSTMENTS FOR MISCALCULATIONS

I pay sewer taxes for sewage removal, not delivery. What measures in the Act 537 plan will prevent the township from delivering sewage to any private property in the future? What consequences to protect private property are immediately activated upon miscalculations in reduction measurement, system design, repair, or insufficient maintenance?

11. EFFECTIVENESS OF REPORTING PRIVATE PROPERTY DAMAGE

The first document of Appendix R (Connection Management Plan) contains a chart and a flawed justification for 569 more EDUs dated 9/28/2011, just days after residents overwhelmed the 9/14/2011 Public Works meeting with testimony about flooding and a history of sanitary sewer overflows in the township culminating in the 9/8/2011 disaster. By 2011, wasn't the township already aware of the faulty calculation from reduced 2008 rainfall, and the increased flows from 2009 rainfall, yielding a net negative effect in system capacity despite repairs? This 9/28/2011 EDU request apparently ignores the damages to private property that same month from the existing deteriorated condition of the sanitary sewer. Why would Cheltenham Township pursue any further sewer connections (EDUs) before correcting the existing severe capacity

problem? Manholes were still discharging sewage into streets, onto and into private property, and into waterways. Sewage was still pouring into homes and businesses, uphill, against the gravity design. Does this 9/28/2011 EDU request to DEP represent all of the SSO reports by all residents to the township sewer inspector, both preceding and following 9/8/2011, across multiple Cheltenham neighborhoods? Otherwise, is filtering residents' SSO reports and public testimony from the DEP and perhaps even from the Commissioners a way to discourage future resident SSO reporting, compounding the discrepancy between reported and actual SSO magnitude? What part of Act 537 Plan prevents such future behavior?

12. UNDER-REPORTING

Between 1996 and 2011 inclusive, I had personally reported at least 25 documented storms causing sanitary sewer overflows on Harrison Avenue, either through street manholes, yard manholes, into basements, or potentially all. Have each of these reported SSOs also been reported by the township to DEP? If not, does that not convey a deliberate attempt at under-reporting sanitary sewer overflows, allowing underestimation of the problem magnitude, delaying the system repair, and further overloading the sanitary sewer system by requesting and accepting and connecting even more EDUs? Even if all have been reported by the township (they have not, according to my observations), I urge DEP to consider from the evidence that very few residents will recognize the seriousness of SSOs, and will understand the cause of SSOs even in their home, and will report all SSOs to the township, and will be persistent enough to document each and track each through DEP reporting. This effect must be factored into the actual reports which are received by DEP. The past reported SSOs must be extrapolated to the current system measures of under-capacity, and used to project from future reporting to estimate actual future sewer conditions. However, even a single SSO, especially into a home or business, is too many and must be stopped immediately. Elevation within hundreds of township manholes and thousands of township laterals offer a massive underground volume to contain the sanitary sewer "sanitarily" within a buffer. Once a single manhole lid or a single basement elevation is exceeded, there is property damage.

13. TOWNSHIP CONSISTENCY

In the 9/7/2010 PowerPoint presentation to the Commissioners at Public Works, Township Manager David Kraynik stated that the township "sanitary sewer system periodically experiences sanitary sewer overflows", and that "about 8-10 properties are periodically affected" (page 4). There were considerably more than 10 property owners documenting SSOs to the township via letters and faxes and e-mails, in dozens of public meetings, even in several newspaper articles, since 1996. Does the township now acknowledge that these statements were gross under-reporting of the problems reported since 1989 and documented since 1996, both in frequency and in number of properties affected? Was this description even consistent with the damages from massive sewer overflows only one year later (9/8/2011) or even earlier that same year in April 2010 (in Elkins Park)? How will such under-reporting be prevented in the future, especially with 3,880 EDUs in hand?

14. PRIVATE PROPERTY DAMAGES

I took preventive action myself after 5 SSOs in 1996 alone, all reported to Cheltenham Township, and then to DEP. I did not need a grinder pump on my sewer lateral, which was offered to other residents at greater township expense (but only after the massive public outcry

on 9/14/2011, not when severe SSOs had occurred in those same neighborhoods during April 2010). I did not need an Overflow Resistance System, which was also offered to other residents at much greater township expense (but only after the massive public outcry on 9/14/2011, not when severe SSOs had occurred in that same neighborhood in 2005). I only needed sewer backflow and gate valves at a fraction of the cost to prevent SSOs into my private property.

Township Manager David Kraynik stated in his 12/20/1996 letter to the PA-DEP Water Management Regional Manager Joseph Feola, that the township offered a backflow valve to me "in a gesture of cooperation and good faith". In fact, the township offer was completely unacceptable because a) it included a plastic valve on a cast-iron lateral. No information was provided on manufacturer, warranty, or maintenance, as requested, b) Installation by a professional sewer contractor was not provided, c) The homeowner was responsible for valve maintenance without any description of adequate maintenance as requested, d) Access to the valve for proper cleanout via manhole was not offered due to additional cost, despite maintenance being mandated as a homeowner responsibility, then passed on to all future homeowners of my property, and e) The homeowner was required to waive township liability for future sanitary sewer overflows, rather than only for past sewer overflows. As I recall, my research on liability discovered that one of the 8 listed exceptions to the township sovereign immunity defense was for sanitary sewers. Was the gesture of cooperation and good faith by the township "offer" merely an attempt to entice the homeowner to waive future township liability for its sewer system (a valuable real estate right), rather than to accept responsibility only for past damages? Why were my repeated requests for relief of these five unacceptable conditions denied? Have all of these unreasonable conditions been removed from the township's current "free" backflow valve offer? What measures are in place to assure that future township responsibility is accepted for damages to private property from sanitary sewer overflows?

15. MISTRUST OF THE TOWNSHIP

I certainly do not want to repeat the past, at least not past mistakes. However, the suffering that has already occurred can be used as an opportunity to correct mistakes, rather than to repeat or even magnify those mistakes through denial. But the mistakes must be acknowledged, not rewarded. In order to put into perspective my frustration with warning the township formally since 1996 about severe sewage overflows into some Harrison Avenue homes (5 overflows documented in 1996 alone, following multiple phone calls by multiple neighbors to the township plumbing inspector since 1989), then persistently pursuing township sewer improvements despite no damage settlement, I relate to the Township Manager, to the Township Engineer, and to the 4 newest Commissioners, all of whom were not serving at the time, this major accomplishment (despite much township resistance and delay). This example shows why there has been ongoing resident mistrust of township officials, both on sanitary sewers and on flooding matters. This is now an opportunity to accept responsibility for past township behavior.

Upon completion of the Carroll Engineering June 2004 Glenside / Laverock Area Infiltration and Inflow Investigation report, I was not successful in getting Township Manager David Kraynik to even address the results of the report during at least 4 Public Works meetings over one year after its release (8/10/2004, 10/12/2004, 4/12/2005, and 5/10/2005). This report had already been funded and completed, the results were intended to show measured system improvement in inflow and infiltration from the 1998 baseline report, therefore quantifying taxpayer sewage

treatment cost reduction, yet it was not even being discussed, not even when requested by a resident at risk, someone whose neighborhood was at risk, or simply by a taxpayer. So, I obtained a copy of the Carroll engineering report myself and personally read the executive summary to the Commissioners and into the public record at the 9/13/2005 Public Works meeting 15 months after the report had been issued to the township. The township's own Waverly Road Leaf Composting Facility (WLCF) was identified as contributing over half of the inflow from CH4 (23,000 linear feet of 8" diameter gravity sewer in Laverock area), an area where inflow was measured to be two times worse than the other areas studied surrounding the Harrison Avenue SSOs reported since 1996. The 5 acres of rainfall from the WLCF draining into the sanitary sewer, was measured at a rate of 100,000 gallons per inch of rainfall. Our rare 10-inch storms would empty over one million gallons of stormwater into the sanitary sewer. This had been resulting not only in ongoing SSOs into homes and streets and waterways, but also adding significant taxpayer cost for ongoing sewage treatment of rainwater in the sanitary sewer. During the delay in addressing the results of the completed engineering report, 6 or 7 more SSOs occurred and were reported on Harrison Avenue alone (the seventh occurred 10/8/2005 before engineering bids to address the WLCF, with 2 more SSOs in 2006).

Why should a resident have to pursue completed analyses 5 times in public meetings over 15 months to get appropriate township action? For what expertise and services are we paying high taxes? Finally, in 2007, the direct connection of the township leaf composting facility's stormwater into the sanitary sewer was removed, eliminating 5 acres of rainfall draining into the sewer. The Spring 2007 Cheltenham Update even boasted of a Stormwater Best Management Practices award to the township for removing the leaf composting facility stormwater connections to the sanitary sewer (page 4), failing to mention that it was only after repeated attempts by a single resident, who was persistent enough to read their own engineering report summary into the public record. Why accept an award for what was resisted, and delayed, and might have still remained undone?

Even worse, the September 1988 Cheltenham Township Infiltration / Inflow Study by SMC Martin Inc. had warned, decades earlier, a) that the sanitary sewers downstream of the leaf composting facility were already hydraulically loaded to or near capacity, b) that inflow and infiltration can contribute to surcharging in the sewer system, c) that this condition could result in fines from the DER (later named the DEP) and potential damage to private property, and d) that by instituting recommended inflow and infiltration reduction programs, the township would realize a positive cost benefit in 5 years. When was the WLCF first connected to the sanitary sewer system? Late 1980s, wasn't it? Was this 1988 study used, or intended to be used for the WLCF connection decision? This report was dated (mere coincidence?) less than a year before my first sewer overflow, into my home (after almost 6 years since the home was purchased without a single SSO), on 6/22/1989, which was perhaps preventable by addressing the very recent 1988 report. Since the township chose to add this massive 5-acre stormwater connection without first verifying adequate sanitary sewer capacity, why were my repeated requests for damages from the township for unhealthy sanitary sewer overflows into my home denied? What consequences in Act 537 will prevent such violations to private property in the future?

16. NEW EDUs vs. EXISTING EDUs

Why are the new sewer connections (EDUs) more important to the township leadership than the existing sewer connections, already meeting code, with property owners already paying high township taxes? How can you punish a single private property with sewage while not accepting township responsibility for damages, and still add a single sewer connection, let alone hundreds or even thousands?

17. INCENTIVIZE EDU REMOVALS

Can EDUs be sold back by residents to the township, for the same price charged by the township, to incentivize simultaneous removal of connections to accommodate growth, rather than simply adding more sewer connections?

18. ACCEPTING TOWNSHIP RESPONSIBILITY

If Cheltenham Township is free to request and distribute EDUs in any quantity, Commissioners must be willing to accept the responsibility for any misjudgments or miscalculations which negatively impact private property.

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