

Water Quality Statement

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2006. The Pennsylvania DEP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) set by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Pennsylvania DEP, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of each substance was present in the water.

Water Quality Results

Turbidity – A Measure of the Clarity of the Water at the Reading Area Water Authority Treatment Facility							
Plant	Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measurement	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Reading Area Water Authority	Turbidity (NTU) ¹	2006	TT ²	N/A	0.097	Yes	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon Removal Measured at the Reading Area Water Authority Treatment Facility							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	TT	Range of Percent Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (% removal) *	2006	Meet EPA removal requirements	0 – 35	38 – 62	Yes	Naturally decaying vegetation	
Regulated Substances (Water at the Reading Area Water Authority Treatment Facility)							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2006	2	2	1.25	1.25	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) as Nitrogen	2006	10	10	4.36	2.83 – 4.36	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving Mt. Penn, Glen Alsace and Douglassville Treatment Facilities)							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2006	10	10	26	0.00 – 26	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium (ppb)	2006	50	50	2	ND – 2	Yes	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2006	2	2	0.325	0.00 – 0.325	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	2006	0.1	0.1	ND	ND	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) as Nitrogen	2006	10	10	6.3	0.79 – 6.3	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloromethylene (ppb)	2006	5	5	ND	ND	Yes	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2006	5	5	ND	ND	Yes	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	2006	7	7	ND	ND	Yes	Discharge from industrial factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2006	5	0	2	ND – 2.0	Yes	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	2006	200	200	1.6	ND – 1.6	Yes	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Bacterial Results (from the Distribution System)							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	
Total Coliforms (number of positive samples)	2006	1 positive sample during the month	Zero bacteria	1	Yes	Naturally present in the environment	
Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results Measured in the Douglassville Distribution System							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Samples	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2005	15	0	20	1	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2005	1.3	1.3	20	0.135	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Other Compounds (Measured in the Distribution System)							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG/MRDL	Results	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) ⁴	2006	4	N/A	0.74	0.32 – 0.74	Yes	Added as disinfectant to the treatment process
Haloacetic Acids ³ (HAA5) (ppb) ⁵	2006	60	N/A	9	ND – 24	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes ³ (ppb) ⁶	2006	80	N/A	14	1 – 40	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2006	15	0	5.25	ND – 5.25	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2006	5	0	0.08	ND – 0.84	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2006	30	0	1.94	ND – 1.94	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Non-Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities)							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source			
Radon (pCi/L)	2006	1243	510 – 1243	Naturally occurring in the environment			

¹ PAW purchases water from Reading Area Water Authority. All turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU in 100% of all samples taken for compliance on a monthly basis.

² TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement.

³ Range represents sampling at individual sample points.

⁴ MRDL (maximum residual disinfectant level) applies.

⁵ Based on a yearly running average.

⁶ Based on a yearly running average. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

How to Read This Table

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2006 or year prior. **MCL** shows the highest level of each substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (goal may be set lower than what is allowed). **Highest Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

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

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** Routine samples were collected monthly with the results from all locations averaged each month. The monthly averages were then used to calculate a running annual average computed each quarter. The result represents the highest running annual average computed quarterly for the year. The range represents the range of monthly average results reported for compliance during the entire year.
- **N/A:** Not applicable
- **ND:** Not detected
- **pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.
- **SS:** Single sample
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **%:** - means percent.
- **>:** - means greater than.
- **<:** - means less than.

Violations

We are required to test for contaminants on a regular basis. In 2006 the Douglassville system had high levels of arsenic in the sampling results, which were above the new MCL level. The wells supplying the water were immediately shut off and a treatment unit was constructed to treat the effected wells. In 2007 the wells were restarted with results below the MCL.

We are required to report test results within the first ten days following the end of a monitoring period. During November 2006, two monitoring results for Coliform, a Biological Pathogen, were not reported to the right DEP office within the required time period. Although the test result was reported late, the analysis indicated that no Coliform was detected in the samples. The Glen Alsace system received a reporting violation in April 2006, for failing to report Gross Alpha, a Radionuclide, to DEP by the required time. The results of the sample were below the MCL. A change in the reporting process was implemented to prevent a reoccurrence.

Other Violations

In July of 2006, Reading Area Water Authority received five violations for two sample locations having non-detectable chlorine levels in the distribution system, and corresponding Heterotrophic Plate Counts exceeding the limit. The Reading Authority also received a violation for not submitting the 2005 CCR to DEP by the July 1, 2006 due date.

The Mount Penn Borough Water Authority also received a violation for not submitting the 2005 CCR to DEP by July 1, 2006. Mount Penn received an additional violation for failure to monitor chlorine in the month of September.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Pennsylvania American Water's treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern and the processes are controlled to provide maximum protection against microbial and viral pathogens which could be naturally present in surface and groundwater. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

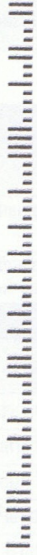
Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering your home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call the State DEP Radon Division Hotline at 800-237-2366 or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800) SOS-RADON.


 Pennsylvania
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Este informe contiene información
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alguien que lo entienda bien.

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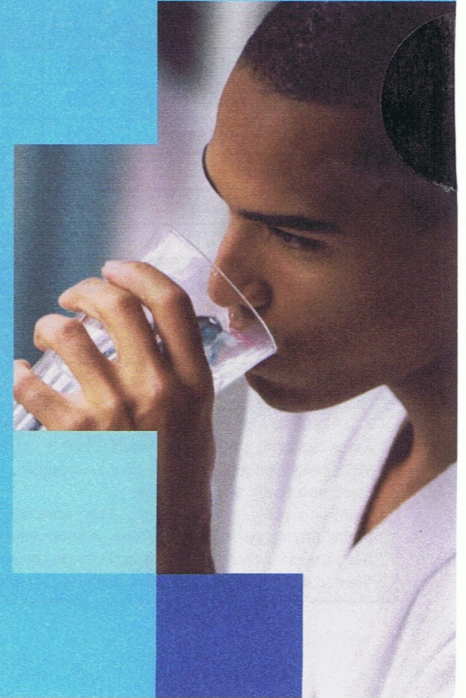
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 Pennsylvania
American Water®

2006 annual water quality report

Douglassville

PWS ID: PA3060023



 RWE Group

Management's Message to Customers

As a trusted leader in the industry, Pennsylvania American Water (PAW) places a strong emphasis on educating customers on the quality of our drinking water. With headquarters in Voorhees, NJ, American Water employs approximately 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide high quality water, wastewater and other related services to more than 17 million people in 29 states and Canada. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.com.

Please review this annual water quality report, which outlines information applicable to your local water system. You'll find that we provide water that meets or surpasses all federal and state water quality regulations. In fact, we often address regulations well before they go into effect.

Just as important, Pennsylvania American Water makes the necessary investments to maintain and upgrade its facilities, so that we can deliver quality water directly to your tap 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Because we invest our dollars responsibly, we provide our water at less than a penny a gallon—an exceptional value for the families we serve.

Our customers are our top priority, and we are committed to providing every customer with the highest quality drinking water and service possible now and in the years to come.

Our Customer Charter

We Are...

- dedicated to service excellence
- focused on personalized solutions
- committed to our customers' health and welfare

therefore...

We Will...

- partner with our customers
- treat them with dignity and respect
- enhance their quality of life
- earn their loyalty
- exceed their expectations



Our Mark of Excellence

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January through December 2006. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods of delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As regulations and drinking water standards change, it is our commitment to you to incorporate these changes system-wide in an expeditious and cost-effective manner, while maintaining our objective of providing quality drinking water at an affordable price.

To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the need of all our water users.

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



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Source Water Information

The water provided to Douglassville service area comes from groundwater sources located in the Brunswick Formation. These sources consist of five active wells located within Amity Township. An interconnection with Exeter Township allows Exeter, Mt. Penn and Reading water all to supplement the system. Reading Area Water Authority's water supply is Lake Ontelaunee, the water flows into the lake from Maiden Creek, Saucony Creek and Bailey Creek. Mount Penn Borough Municipal Authority's source of water is wells. The combined water supply is distributed for residential, commercial, and industrial use.

Protecting Your Water Source

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and PAW are assessing the drinking water sources for the Douglassville system. Final assessment of the watershed source data is currently under review by DEP and expected to be completed in 2007. A summary of the completed Source Water Assessments will be made available by DEP and may be viewed on their website at www.dep.state.pa.us as they are finalized. Additional information can also be obtained by calling the local office of the Pennsylvania DEP at (717) 772-4048. PAW encourages you to take an active part in protecting your water supply by participating in activities as they occur in your local area.

Other Water Quality Parameters of Interest

Is there lead in your water?

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

How hard is your water?

Hardness is a measure of the concentration of two minerals naturally present in water – calcium and magnesium. High hardness levels cause soap not to foam as easily as it would at lower levels. Hardness levels range from 236 ppm to 276 ppm, or 13 to 16 grains per gallon of water.

How much sodium is in your water?

The sodium level is between 7 and 19 ppm.

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

The pH levels range from 7.0 to 7.8, with a system average of 7.4. A pH of 7.0 is considered neutral, neither acidic nor basic.

Is there fluoride in your water?

PAW does not add fluoride to your water. Reading Area Water Authority does add Fluoride at about 1ppm.

How to Contact Us

Additional copies of this report can be obtained by calling our Customer Service Department at 800-565-7292. Electronic copies of this document can be obtained by logging on to our website www.pawc.com. Added information can be gathered by calling our Customer Service Department or by viewing the following information on the Internet:

Pennsylvania American Water

www.pawc.com

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

www.dep.state.pa.us/

United States Environmental Protection Agency

www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Protection

www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association

www.awwa.org

Share This Report

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