2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #: 1150109 ATGLEN BOROUGH

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bryan Umble, Public Works Manager at 610.593.6854. We want you to be informed about your water supply. Please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month, exception September when it is the second Monday of the month. The meetings start at 7 pm at Borough Hall, 120 West Main Street, Atglen, PA.

SOURCES OF WATER:

Well #1 - Church Road, West Sadsbury Township – Ground water
Well #3 - Church Road, West Sadsbury Township – Ground water
Well #4 - Stauffer Drive, West Sadsbury Township – Ground water
Emergency Interconnection with PA American Coatesville

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

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

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

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	0.54	0.50 – 0.54	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium	2	2	0.13	0.13 – 0.13	ppm	2024	N	Run off from fertilizer use
Nitrate	10	10	5.26	3.04 – 5.26	ppm	2025	N	Run off from fertilizer use
HAA5	60	n/a	2.75	0 – 2.75	ppb	11-12-24	N	By-product of disinfection
TTHM	80	n/a	4.1	1.4 – 4.1	ppb	11-18-25	N	By-product of Chlorination
Combined Radium	5	0	1.0	0.3 – 1.0	pCi/L	2021	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	1.16	0.8 – 1.16	pCi/L	2021	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Emitters	50*	0	4.88	4.88	pCi/L	2015	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Endothall	100	100	20.0	20.0 – 20.0	ppb	2020	N	Run off from herbicide use
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	200	0	50	50 – 50	ppt	2020	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Dichloroacetic Acid	Not regulated	Not regulated	1.76	0 – 1.76	ppb	2025	N	By-product of chlorination
Chloroform (THM)	Not regulated	Not regulated	2.6	1.4 – 2.6	ppb	2025	N	By-product of chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (THM)	Not regulated	Not regulated	1.5	0 – 1.5	ppb	2025	N	By-product of chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (THM)	Not regulated	Not regulated	1.7	0-1.7	ppb	2024	N	By-product of chlorination
Nickel	Not regulated	Not regulated	3.0	3.0-3.0	ppb	2024	N	Run off from fertilizer use
Dibromoacetic	Not regulated	Not regulated	1.03	0-1.03	ppb	2024	N	Byproduct of chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual								
Entry Point	**Contaminant**	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
100	Chlorine	0.40	0.50	0.50 – 1.2	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
101	Chlorine	0.43	0.50	0.50 – 0.90	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	2.0	ppb	0 - out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.253	ppm	0 – out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Date: 06-22-2026

Microbial					
Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest # or % of Positive Samples**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: • More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: • 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or *E. coli*	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Additional Chemical Contaminants (PA American – Coatesville)								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Fluoride	2	2	0.9	0.4 - 0.9	ppm	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (PA American – Coatesville)					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC 2024	25 - 45%	32 – 53.9%	0	N	Naturally decaying vegetation

Turbidity (PA American – Coatesville)						
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidity	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU	NA	0.16	3-15-25	N	Soil runoff

FLUORIDE:

Atglen Borough does not fluoridate our water.

Our emergency source from PA American Water Company is fluoridated. For a copy of PA American Water Company's 2025 Annual Water Supply Report visit: http://www.amwater.com/ccr/coatesville.pdf

Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL than the EPA allowable level for fluoride to better protect human health.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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

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

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Atglen Borough is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead