2024 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

Borden Tri-County Regional Water District
PWS ID: IN5210002

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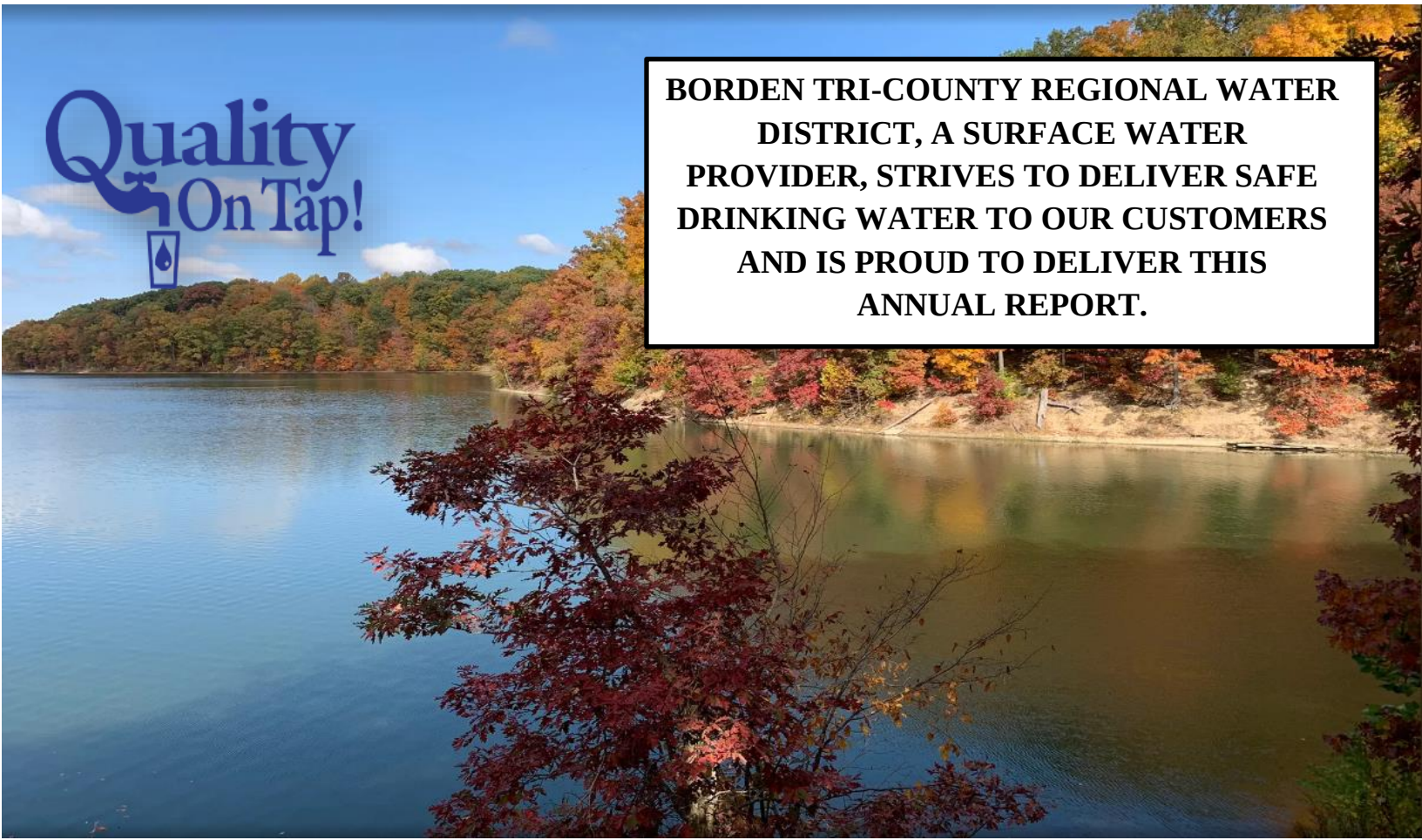

THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) WANTS YOU TO KNOW:

- Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 (1-800-426-4791).
- 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
    - Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may naturally occur or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
    - Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
    - Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's potential health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.
- To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.
- Source Water Info: BTC Water is surface water.
- We purchase 75% of our water from Indiana American Water, Inc. IN5210005, which relies on ground water from 19 wells located in two well fields in Jeffersonville. The water pumped from both well fields is treated at the Southern Indiana Operations and Treatment Center. BTC makes 25% of our water that comes from the Packwood Lake Reservoir, located at 1791 W. Water St. Borden, Indiana 47106.
- For more information about your drinking water, please contact Daryl Naville, Manager, by email at dnaville@bordentc.com, or call 812-967-2226 or by writing to the address: PO Box 40, Borden, IN 47106. You are welcome to attend our monthly Board Meeting on the third Tuesday of every month at 7:30 P.M. at the BTC Water Office located at 1791 West Water Street Borden, Indiana 47106.

INFORMATION ON RADON AND LEAD:

- Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some ground waters. It may pose a health risk when the gas in the drinking water is released from water into the air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes or clothes. Radon gas is released into homes and ground water from soil. BTC's water was tested for radon during 2003. The level detected was 150 pCi/L (picocuries per liter - a measure of radiation). EPA is planning to regulate radon at a level of 300 pCi/L to 4,000 pCi/L. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer; however, the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested for radon contact your Indiana Radon Hotline at (800) 272-9723, or the National Radon Hotline at (800) 767-7236.
- 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. BTC Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or online at http:/www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

OTHER INFORMATION:

- Cryptosporidiosis
  - "Crypto" is a disease that causes mild to severe diarrhea. It comes from a microscopic parasite, Cryptosporidium, that can live in the intestine of humans and animals and be passed in the stool of an infected person or animal. The parasite is protected by an outer shell, an oocyst, that allows it to survive outside the body for long periods of time. This makes it very resistant to the type of disinfectant we use to clean the water. BTC Water is now able to attack Cryptosporidium by utilizing a UV Disinfection system. During the past two decades, Crypto has become recognized as one of the most common causes of waterborne disease (recreational water and drinking water) in humans in the United States. The parasite is found in every region of the United States and throughout the world.
  - There are currently no accurate ways for detecting Crypto in the water supply at the very low levels that cause sickness. Therefore, EPA does not require testing for the Crypto parasite unless concentrations in the water before treatment exceed 10 oocysts per liter.
  - Symptoms of a Crypto infection include nausea, diarrhea, and stomach cramps. Most healthy people can recover from the disease within a few weeks. However, some immuno-compromised people (such as those with AIDS, undergoing chemotherapy or recent organ transplant recipients) are at a greater risk of developing a severe, life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised people should contact their doctor to learn about appropriate precautions to prevent infection.

- Nitrate
  - Nitrate levels in drinking water above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.
- Turbidity
  - Turbidity is the measure of cloudiness of the water and has no health effects. However, too much turbidity can interfere with the disinfection process, making it easier for bacteria to grow. High turbidity may therefore indicate the presence of bacteria or other disease-causing organisms, such as viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms like nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and headaches.
- PFAS
  - Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard (e.g., GORE-TEX), and waterproofing. They are also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and electronics production. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they persist in the environment. Two well-known PFAS chemicals are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). These were phased out of production in the United States and replaced by hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (commonly known as GenX), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and others. The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field.
- Substance Health Limits
  - Not All Substances in the Water Have Official Health Limits. In this report, we share the data for all the substances we monitor as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The law doesn't specify a limit for every potential substance that could be found in the water, so the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is constantly studying new potential pollutants (they call them unregulated contaminants) to determine what their effects are on our health, and at what levels, to determine where to set limits for them.

YOUR ROLE IN WATER QUALITY:

- Check Your Home or Business' Plumbing for Lead and Copper
  - We work hard to provide high quality water when it arrives on your property. Once the water we provide passes through the meter on your property, however, it is exposed to a whole new environment in your home that we have no control over. But you do. Some of the things that can change the water quality on your property include your plumbing and pipe material, how long you go without running the water, and whether or how you connect outdoor hoses to your home's water supply. 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. BTC Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the

responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available online at http:/www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. You can also visit Borden Tri County Regional Water Districts Lead and Copper Service Line Inventory that we have made available online at https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/bordentricountyin. This can also be accessed through Borden Tri County Regional Water Districts website.

- Run Water After Vacation
  - Another factor that affects water quality in your home is how "stale" the water is. When you leave your home or business for a long time, as you may when you take a vacation, the water in the pipes and plumbing doesn't move. When water has been sitting in the pipes for days, bacteria can grow, and if you have lead or copper plumbing, those metals can start to seep into the water. The best thing to do when you get back from being away after a long time is to run the water on full blast for 30 seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. And always use cold water for cooking, to draw in fresh water from the outside.
- Safely Connect Outdoor Hoses
  - A third factor that can influence water quality in your home is connections to your water outside your home. The outdoor spigot connection to a hose provides a potential way for pollutants to enter your plumbing. If you use the hose to spray chemicals on your yard by connecting the nozzle to a spray bottle, or if you have a sprinkler system connected, there is the potential for chemicals from the bottle or the lawn to be accidentally sucked back into your internal plumbing. To prevent this from happening, we recommend (and in some states it is the law) that you have a check valve device installed to prevent that from happening.

DEFINITIONS:

- Action Level (AL):
  - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which water systems must follow.
- Action Level Goal (ALG):
  - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Level 1 Assessment:
  - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment:
  - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

- The highest level of contamination in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs, using the best available treatment technology.

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):
  - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
  - Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):
  - A required process intended to reduce the level of contamination in drinking water.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):
  - The level of drinking water disinfectants below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- Average (AVG):
  - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- LRAA:
  - Locational Running Annual Average
- MREM / Year:
  - Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.)
- MFL:
  - Million Fibers per Liter
- NA:
  - Not applicable.
- ND:
  - Not detectable at testing limits.
- pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter):
  - A measure of radioactivity.
- PPM (Parts Per Million):
  - One part substance per million parts of water
  - 1 PPM is equal to 1 Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L)
- PPB (Parts Per Billion):
  - One part substance per billion parts of water.
  - 1 PPB is equal to 1 Micrograms Per Liter (ug/L)
- PPT (Parts Per Trillion):
  - One part substance per trillion parts of water.
- GPG (Grains Per Gallon):
  - 1 GPG is equal to 17.1 mg/L.
- NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit):
  - A measurement of turbidity.
- TT:
  - Treatment Technique.
- NR:
  - Monitoring is not required but recommended.

- pH:
  - Potential for Hydrogen.
  - A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.
- TON:
  - Threshold Odor Number

SAMPLING AND TESTING:

- We take more than 10 samples monthly across our water system. We're looking for bacteria, metals, and chemicals to make sure the water continues to be safe to drink.
- BACTERIA:
  - We look for bacteria regularly, as required by law, and there are 10 sample locations in the water system where we take samples for analysis. More thorough testing, evaluation, and action are required if bacteria are found in even a small percentage of tests.
- DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (TRIHALOMETHANES AND HALOACETIC ACIDS):
  - 4 times per year we look for byproducts of the disinfection process. When chlorine, the disinfectant we use to protect against the water of bacteria and viruses, starts to break down in the water, it can form new compounds. These compounds, trihalomethanes (THM) and halo-acetic acid (HAA), are known to cause cancer at high levels. The legal limit for drinking water is 80 parts per billion and 60 parts per billion respectively. We test for these compounds at 4 different locations in the water system.
- LEAD AND COPPER:
  - We take water samples from 30 different homes in our system every 3 years to test them for lead and copper.
- PFAS (PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES):
  - We have taken more than 6 samples across our water system over the past year.

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT:

- We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or was better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the tables below indicating what substance was detected in your drinking water during 2024. The substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level, (MCL) the EPA says it is important that you know what substance was detected, and how much of the substance was present in the water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).
- Please Note: An Immuno-compromised person, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, 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).

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- Other Compounds (Measured in the Distribution System)
  - Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS (LOW-HIGH)	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	TYPICAL SOURCE
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES – TTHM (PPB)	2024	NA	80	56.8	35.0 – 72.6	YES	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
HALOACETIC ACIDS – HAA5 (PPB)	2024	NA	60	37.7	11.4 – 77.7	YES	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
CHLORINE (PPM) – TOTAL	2024	4	4	1	0.6 – 2.1	YES	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES

- Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results
  - Tested throughout the entire system. Testing is done every three years. The most recent tests were done in 2023.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	NUMBER OF SAMPLES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	TYPICAL SOURCE
COPPER (PPM)	2023	1.3	1.3	.36	30	0	YES	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
LEAD (PPB)	2023	15	15	1.80	30	0	YES	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

- Regulated Contaminants (Inorganic Chemicals)
  - Please note that regulated contaminants not listed in these tables were not found in the treated water supply.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	DATE SAMPLED	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE LEVEL DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
FLUORIDE (PPM)	5/15/2024	.048	.048	4	4	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER.	NO
NITRATE (PPM)	5/15/2024	.100	.100	10	10	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER; LEACHING SEPTIC SYSTEMS	NO
BARIUM (PPM)	5/12/2024	.021	.021	2	2	DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTE; DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO

- Turbidity
  - We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system.

PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLES IN COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARD	MONTHS OCCURRED	VIOLATION	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	MONTH OCCURRED	SOURCES	LEVEL INDICATOR
99.00	12	NO	0.5	FEBRUARY	TREATMENT PLANT	NO

- Total Organic Carbon
  - The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

SUBSTANCE	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	RANGE	UNIT	TT	TYPICAL SOURCE
TOTAL CARBON	2/5/2024	5.98	2.46 – 5.98	MG/L	0	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE GROUND

- Microbiological
  - 1 coliform sample was returned as positive during the month of April 2024. This was a Treatment Technique trigger.

SUBSTANCE	RESULT	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
COLIFORM (TCR)	IN THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1 SAMPLE RETURNED AS POSITIVE	TRETMENT TECHNIQUE TRIGGER	0	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

- Violations
  - During the period covered by this report, we had no violations during 2024.
- Deficiencies
  - During this period covered by this report, we had no deficiencies during 2024.

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC. PWS ID# 5210005

- Indiana American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was done in 2024, certain substances are monitored less than once per year.
- Lead and Copper Monitoring Program
  - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every three years
  - Note: Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review. Contact us at leadfreein@amwater if you are interested in reviewing this data.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	90TH PERCENTILE	RANGE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	NUMBER OF SAMPLES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	TYPICAL SOURCE
LEAD (PPB)	2024	15	0	ND	NA	30	0	YES	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
COPPER (PPM)	2024	1.3	1.3	.026	ND - .029	30	0	YES	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

- Revised Total Coliform Rule
  - At least 100 samples collected each month in the distribution system.
  - NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples / highest number of positive samples in any month.
    - 1 The Treatment Technique for Total Coliforms requires that if the maximum percentage OR number of total coliform positive samples are exceeded a system assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. Additional Level 1 Assessments or Level 2 Assessments are required depending on the circumstances.
    - 2 The Treatment Technique for E. Coli requires that for any total coliform positive routine sample with one or more total coliform positive check samples and an E. Coli positive result for any of the samples a Level 2 Assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. The E. Coli MCL is exceeded if routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. Coli-positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. Coli-positive routine sample, or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E. Coli.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OR HIGHEST NO. OF SAMPLES	TYPICAL SOURCE
TOTAL COLIFORM[1]	2024	YES	0	*MCL = LESS THAN 5% OR MCL = NO MORE THAN 1 POSITIVE SAMPLE MONTHLY	1.23%	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
E. COLI[2]	2024	YES	0	TT = NO CONFIRMED SAMPLES	0	HUMAN AND FECAL WASTE

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC. PWS ID# 5210005 CONTINUED

- Disinfection Byproducts
  - Collected in the distribution system.
  - NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at an y location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the locational running annual average.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs) (PPB)	2024	YES	NA	80	49.4	31.5 – 49.4	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (PPB)	2024	YES	NA	60	18.6	13.9 – 18.6	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

- Disinfectants
  - Collected in the Distribution System.
  - 1 - Data represents the highest monthly running annual average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MRDLG	MRDL	MINIMUM CHLORINE RESIDUAL REQUIRED	COMPLIANCE RESULT	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM CHLORINE RESIDUAL (PPM)	2024	YES	4	4	0.2	1.28[1]	0.50 – 1.86	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES

- Other Regulated Substances
  - Collected at the Treatment Plant

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST COMPLIANCE RESULT	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
FLUORIDE (PPM)	2024	YES	4	4	0.69	NA	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES
NITRATE (PPM)	2024	YES	10	10	.13	NA	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; INDUSTRIAL OR DOMESTIC WASTEWATER DISCHARGES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC. PWS ID# 5210005 CONTINUED

- Other Regulated Substances
  - Collected at Treatment Plant
  - 1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	SMCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
CHLORIDE (PPM) [1]	2024	NA	250	24.7	NA	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; ROAD SALTING
IRON (PPM) [1]	2024	NA	0.3	0.015	ND – 0.06	NATURALLY OCCURRING
MANGANESE (PPM) [1]	2024	NA	0.05	0.02	0.022 – 0.036	NATURALLY OCCURRING
PH [1]	2024	NA	6.5-8.5	7.47	7.29 – 7.66	NATURALLY OCCURRING
SULFATE (PPM) [1]	2024	NA	250	43.0	NA	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

- Other Substances of Interest
  - Collected at Treatment Plant
  - 1 - For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	EPA GUIDANCE LEVEL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
HARDNESS (PPM)	2024	NA	182	158 – 209	NATURALLY OCCURRING
SODIUM (PPM) [1]	2024	20	21.2	NA	NATURALLY OCCURRING

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC. PWS ID# 5210005 CONTINUED

- Additional Water Quality Parameters
  - Water in the Distribution System.
  - Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

PARAMETER	UNITS	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	PPB	2019	4.2	3.3 – 4.2	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
BROMODICHLOROACETIC ACID	PPB	2019	5.5	4.4 – 5.5	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
CHLORODIBROMOACETIC ACID	PPB	2019	1.6	1.5 – 1.6	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	PPB	2019	1.7	1.4 – 1.7	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	PPB	2019	6.5	5.1 – 6.5	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	PPB	2019	0.47	0.39 – 0.47	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	PPB 2019	6.8	5.2 – 6.8	5.2 – 6.8	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

- Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest
  - Water Leaving the Treatment Facility.
  - Manganese has a secondary MCL of 50 PPB.

PARAMETER	UNITS	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
MANGANESE	PPB	2019	1.5	NA	NATURALLY OCCURRING

- Additional Water Quality Parameters
  - Measured in the raw water prior to treatment.

PARAMETER	UNITS	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
BROMIDE	PPM	2019	0.04	NA	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON PPM	2019	2019	1.23	NA	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC. PWS ID# 5210005 CONTINUED

- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
  - Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.
  - 1 – Hazard Index or HI. The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low Levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the Maximum Contaminant Level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index Greater than 1 requires a system to take action.
  - PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

PARAMETER	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	U.S. EPA MCL (EFFECTIVE 2029)	TYPICAL SOURCE
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	2024	ND	NA	4.0 PPT	DISCHARGE FROM MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL FACILITIES, USE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES, AND CERTAIN FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES
PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	2024	ND	NA	4.0 PPT	DISCHARGE FROM MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL FACILITIES, USE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES, AND CERTAIN FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES
HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE OXIDE DIMER ACID (HFPO-DA)	2024	ND	NA	10 PPT	DISCHARGE FROM MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL FACILITIES, USE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES, AND CERTAIN FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	2024	ND	NA	10 PPT	DISCHARGE FROM MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL FACILITIES, USE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES, AND CERTAIN FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA)	2024	ND	NA	10 PPT	DISCHARGE FROM MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL FACILITIES, USE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES, AND CERTAIN FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	2024	ND	NA	NA	DISCHARGE FROM MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL FACILITIES, USE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES, AND CERTAIN FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES
HAZARD INDEX[1]	2024	ND	NA	1	DISCHARGE FROM MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL FACILITIES, USE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES, AND CERTAIN FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES