2025 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

Borden Tri-County Regional Water District
PWS ID: IN5210002

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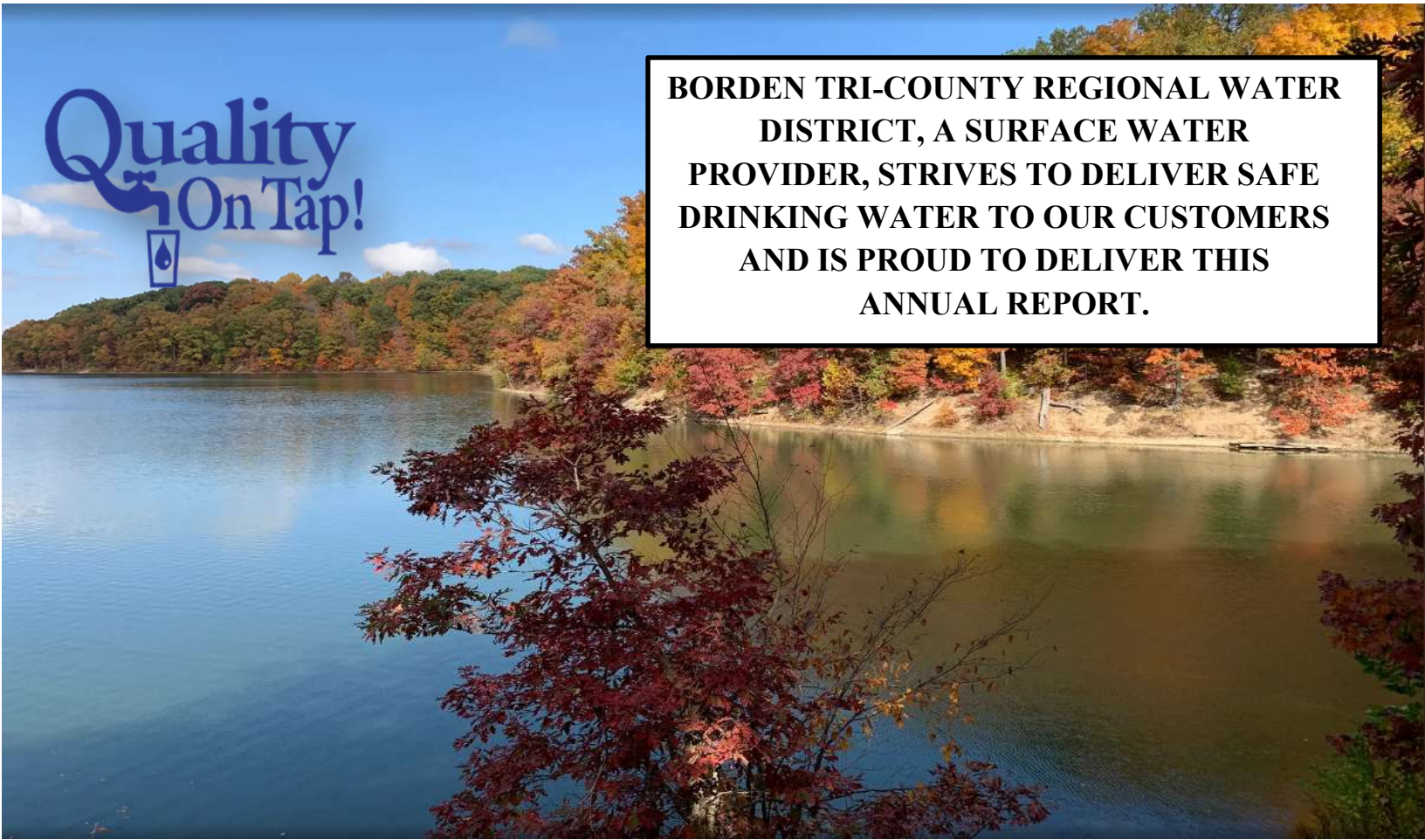

THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) WANTS YOU TO KNOW:

- 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 INFORMATION:

- BTC Water is a surface water provider. The source water assessment can be obtained by calling the office at 812-967-2226.
- BTC Water purchases 80% 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 20% of our water that comes from the Packwood Branch Reservoir, located at 1791 W. Water St. Borden, Indiana 47106.
- For more information about your drinking water, please contact Grant Naville, Manager, by email at grant.naville@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.

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.
- There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. 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. BTC Water has completed a Lead Service Line Inventory, which can be accessed at https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/bordentricountyin. BTC Water has found no lead or galvanized service lines within our system.

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.

- 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:

- Average (AVG):
  - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- 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.
- Contaminant:
  - Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- GPG (Grains Per Gallon):
  - 1 GPG is equal to 17.1 mg/L.

- Hazard Index:
  - 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 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.
- Herbicide:
  - Any Chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- 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.
- LRAA:
  - Locational Running Annual Average
- 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.
- 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. 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.
- Micromhos per Centimeter (µmhos/cm):
  - A measure of electrical conductance.
- MFL:
  - Million Fibers per Liter
- MREM / Year:
  - Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.)
- NA:
  - Not applicable.
- ND:
  - Not detectable at testing limits.
- NR:
  - Monitoring is not required but recommended.

- NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit):
  - A measurement of turbidity.
- PPB (Parts Per Billion):
  - One part substance per billion parts of water.
  - 1 PPB is equal to 1 Micrograms Per Liter (ug/L)
- PPM (Parts Per Million):
  - One part substance per million parts of water
  - 1 PPM is equal to 1 Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L)
- PPT (Parts Per Trillion):
  - One part substance per trillion parts of water.
- Pesticide:
  - Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- pH:
  - Potential for Hydrogen.
  - A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.
- pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter):
  - A measure of radioactivity in water.
- RAA
  - Running Annual Average
- Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)
  - Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- TON:
  - Threshold Odor Number
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):
  - An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in the water.
- Treatment Technique (TT):
  - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Variances and Exemptions:
  - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain circumstances.
- µg/L:
  - Micrograms per Liter
- %:
  - Percent

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):
  - BTC Water collected 6 samples in 2024 under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We did not detect any of the compounds in the 6 samples that were tested. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 812-967-2226 or by email at grant.naville@bordentc.com.

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 2025. 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	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE OF DETECTIONS (LOW-HIGH)	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	TYPICAL SOURCE
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES – TTHM (PPB)	2025	NA	80	65	45.8 – 61.9	YES	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
HALOACETIC ACIDS – HAA5 (PPB)	2025	NA	60	56	22.7 – 39	YES	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
CHLORINE (PPM) – TOTAL	2025	4	4	1	0.6 – 2.0	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; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES
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. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	DATE SAMPLED	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE LEVEL DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
FLUORIDE (PPM)	4/1/2025	.039	.039	4	4	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES	NO
NITRATE (PPM)	4/1/2025	.17	.17	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

BTC REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT PWS ID# IN5210002 CONTINUED

- 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	0.44	JUNE	TREATMENT PLANT	YES

- 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	12/2/2025	6.12	2.28 – 6.12	MG/L	0	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE GROUND

- Violations
  - During the period covered by this report, we had no violations during 2025.
- Deficiencies
  - During this period covered by this report, we had no deficiencies during 2025.

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY, INC. PWS ID# 5210005

- Our team of experts conducts extensive sampling on the quality of your water. The tables on the following pages show the substances that were detected. This includes substances with drinking water limits and some that are not currently regulated. Definitions are also provided to help you understand key terms and acronyms.
- Most results come from samples collected last year. Some results are from previous years because less sampling is required if levels remain consistently low.
- For more information about the results included in these tables, including lead tap sampling, please contact us at 1-800-492-8373
- Regulated Substances
  - Collected at the Treatment Plant
  - 1 – PFAS are currently regulated in Indiana at the levels listed. U.S. EPA has established national limits that Indiana American Water must meet by April 2029. For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST COMPLIANCE RESULT	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
FLUORIDE (PPM)	2024	YES	4	4	0.69	0.69	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES
NITRATE (PPM)	2025	YES	10	10	0.25	0.25	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; INDUSTRIAL OR DOMESTIC WASTEWATER DISCHARGES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
NITRATE-NITRITE (PPM)	2025	YES	10	10	0.25	0.25	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; INDUSTRIAL OR DOMESTIC WASTEWATER DISCHARGES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS) (PPT)[1]	2025	YES	HAZARD INDEX	HAZARD INDEX	2.1	NA	MANUFACTURED CHEMICALS; USED IN A WIDE RANGE OF CONSUMER PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) (PPT)[1]	2025	YES	0	4	3.4	NA	MANUFACTURED CHEMICALS; USED IN A WIDE RANGE OF CONSUMER PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS
PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS) (PPT)[1]	2025	YES	0	4	3.3	NA	MANUFACTURED CHEMICALS; USED IN A WIDE RANGE OF CONSUMER PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

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

- Regulated Substances - Disinfection Byproducts
  - Collected in the Distribution System.
  - NOTE: Compliance is based on the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) at each location. The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the locational running annual average. The highest quarterly LRAA is provided in the table.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs) (PPB)	2025	YES	NA	80	72.8	27.6 – 72.8	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (PPB)	2025	YES	NA	60	20	8.4 – 23.0	BYPRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

- Regulated Substances - Disinfectants
  - Collected in the Distribution System.
  - 1 - Data represents the highest monthly running annual average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.
  - A public water system is compliant with the MRDL if the running annual averages of sample taken in the distribution system computed quarterly is less than or equal to the MRDL.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MRDLG	MRDL	MINIMUM CHLORINE RESIDUAL REQUIRED	COMPLIANCE RESULT	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM CHLORINE RESIDUAL (PPM)	2025	YES	4	4	0.2	1.35[1]	0.46 – 1.95	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES

- 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)	2025	NA	191	159 – 241	NATURALLY OCCURRING
SODIUM (PPM) [1]	2024	20	21.2	NA	NATURALLY OCCURRING

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

- Lead and Copper Monitoring Program
  - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every three years
  - Compliance is achieved when at least 90% of samples collected from water standing in contact with plumbing for at least 6 hours are below the Action Level.
  - Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review by contacting 1-800-492-8373.

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

- Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest
  - Water Leaving the Treatment Facility
  - EPA has established secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCLs) as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	SMCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
CHLORIDE (PPM)	2024	NA	250	24.7	NA	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; ROAD SALTING
IRON (PPM)	2025	NA	0.3	0.01	ND – 0.04	NATURALLY OCCURRING
MANGANESE (PPM)	2025	NA	0.05	0.02	0.001 – 0.034	NATURALLY OCCURRING
PH	2025	NA	6.5-8.5	7.54	7.39 – 7.70	NATURALLY OCCURRING
SULFATE (PPM)	2025	NA	250	43.0	NA	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

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

- Microbal Substances
  - 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.
    - Although total coliform was detected, additional sampling showed that we were not in violation of the Treatment Technique (TT).

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OR HIGHEST NO. OF SAMPLES	TYPICAL SOURCE
TOTAL COLIFORM[1]	2025	YES	0	*MCL = LESS THAN 5% OR MCL = NO MORE THAN 1 POSITIVE SAMPLE MONTHLY TREATMENT TECHNIQUE TRIGGER	1	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
E. COLI[2]	2025	YES	0	TT = NO CONFIRMED SAMPLES ROUTINE AND REPEAT SAMPLES ARE FOLLOWING E. COLI-POSITIVE ROUTINE SAMPLE OR POSITIVE REPEAT SAMPLE.	0	HUMAN AND ANIMAL FECAL WASTE

- 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 regulations are necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. More information is available at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule
  - Indiana American Water Company participated the latest round of sampling under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). There were no detections of these unregulated contaminants. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at 1-800-492-8373.

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

- Important Information About Drinking Water
  - Chlorine Disinfection
    - Chlorine is used to destroy disease-causing organisms in water, an essential step in delivering safe drinking water and protecting public health. Chlorination is the most widely used method for disinfecting water supplies in the United States. Chlorine is first applied at the water treatment facility and a continual residual is maintained as it travels from the source, through the distribution system, and finally to your water tap. Medical centers that perform dialysis are responsible for on-site treatment and removal of chlorine.
  - Fluoride
    - Indiana American Water adds fluoride to the Southern Indiana Operations water supply as required by local ordinance. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends a fluoride concentration in drinking water (also called the Optimal Level) of 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water. The U.S. EPA limit for fluoride in drinking water is 4.0 mg/L. The U.S. EPA also recommends, as a secondary standard, that drinking water contain no more than 2.0 mg/L of fluoride. This secondary standard is a non-enforceable guideline and is intended to help children avoid dental fluorosis.
  - PFAS
    - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard), and waterproofing (e.g., GORE-TEX). 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, and Indiana American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.