Lead and Copper Definitions

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.

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

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 two (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 at 1-800-426-4791 or visit http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Test Results Table - Copper and Lead

Lead & Copper Definitions	Sample Date	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	6/19/2024	1.3	0.02	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	6/19/2024	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Water Information Sources

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
www.in.gov/idem

Board meetings at NineStar Connect are not held publicly for matters related to its water utility services.

NineStar CONNECT
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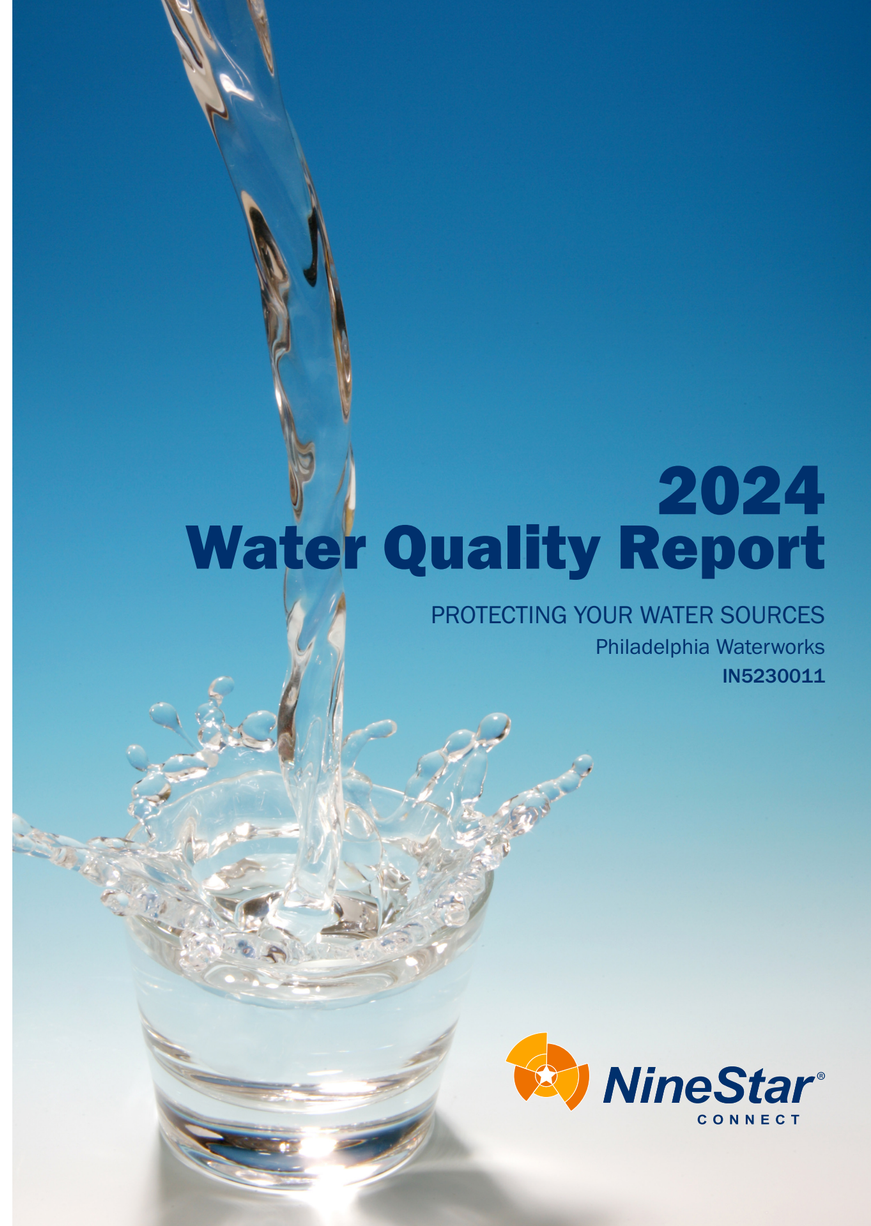

2024 Water Quality Report

PROTECTING YOUR WATER SOURCES

Philadelphia Waterworks

IN5230011

NineStar CONNECT

What is a Water Quality Report?

To comply with State and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, NineStar Connect issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to increase your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. Our goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is drawn from two (2) local wells. A copy of our most recent Wellhead Protection Program can be obtained by contacting our office. In 2024, we conducted tests for many contaminants, all of which were below State and Federal maximum allowable levels.

NineStar routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table at right shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. 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 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. These contaminants are explained in the table below. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Naturally-Occurring Constituents

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 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 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.

Special Health Information

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at highly protective levels. To experience the potential health effects described for many regulated substances, a person would need to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have even a one-in-a-million chance of being affected.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some individuals may be more sensitive to contaminants in drinking water, including those undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, the elderly, and infants. These individuals should consult their healthcare providers about water safety. The EPA and CDC offer guidelines to reduce the risk of infection from contaminants like cryptosporidium, available through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

At NineStar Connect, we work 24/7 to deliver high-quality water to every tap. We encourage all customers to help protect our water sources—vital to our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Test Results Table - Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	5/13/2024	5.5	5.5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	5/13/2024	0.31	0.31	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	5/13/2024	0.63	0.63	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	8/3/2021	1.24	0.6-1.24	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha, Excl Radon & Uranium	8/3/2021	2.3	0-2.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	11/3/2021	0.98	0-0.98	0	15	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.
Radium -226	8/3/2021	0.64	0.3-0.64	0	5	pCi/L	N	
Radium -228	2/23/2021	0.7	0-0.7	0	5	pCi/L	N	

***Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs 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.**

How to Read the Regulated Contaminants Test Table

Starting on the far left, read across. **Collection Date** is usually in 2024 or years prior. **Highest Level Detected** represents the measured amount. **Range of Levels Detected** tells the highest and the lowest amounts measured. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance allowed. **Units** is the means of measurement. An **N** under Violation means the amount of the substance did not exceed government requirements. **Likely Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

If you have any questions about this report, contact us at 317-326-3131 or water@ninestarconnect.com.

To stay up-to-date on changes or issues, follow us on social media.

Our system was required to complete a service line inventory in 2024.

You can view this inventory online at https://idem.120water-ptd.com/

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

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

AVG (Average): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 to control microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of 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.

mrem (millirems): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).