Our Drinking Water is SAFE!

Star City Properties
2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is supplied by two ground water wells. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dan Ferraro at 775-623-6416.

Water Quality Data

Star City Properties routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.
The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.

We add disinfectant to your water to protect you against microbial contaminants.The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the Source Water Assessment, please contact us.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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, can be naturally occurring or the result of urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources including stormwater run-on, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, and septic systems.

Terms & Abbreviations

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. (Only systems with a variance or exemption are REQUIRED to include this definition. In addition, it is REQUIRED to provide an explanation of the reasons for the variance or exemption, date issued, status or remediation.)

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant (most commonly, lead and copper) which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) The `Maximum Allowed` (MCL) is 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) - (mandatory language) The `Goal`(MCLG) is 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) - (mandatory language) 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) - (mandatory language) 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.

Contaminants

Contaminant	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic Collection Dates: 04/17/25	2.1	ND-2.1	ppb	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Collection Dates: 04/06/23	0.18	0.077-0.18	ppm	1		N	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium Collection Dates: 04/06/23	4	3-4	ppb	50		N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper Collection Dates: 09/16/24-09/17/24	0.030	0.005-0.049	mg/L	1.3	1.3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride Collection Dates: 04/11/24	0.1	0.1	mg/L	2	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Collection Dates: 09/16/24-09/17/24	2	<0.50-2.6	ppb	15	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel Collection Date: 04/20/21	0.029	0.013-0.029	mg/L	0.1	0.1	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate Collection Dates: 01/23/25-10/8/25	8.2	0.30-8.2	mg/L	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite Collection Dates: 01/23/25-10/8/25	8.2	0.30-8.2	mg/l	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Collection Dates: 04/06/23	23	ND-23	ppb	50	30	N	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Radionuclides							
Alpha Particles Collection Dates: 04/17/25	2.46	1.56-2.46	pCi/L	15		N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) Collection Dates: 04/17/25	0.775	0.182-0.775	pCi/L	5	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 Collection Dates: 04/17/25	0.334	-0.169-0.334	pCi/L	5	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 Collection Dates: 04/17/25	0.441	0.182-0.441	pCi/L	5	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Collection Dates: 04/17/25	2.8	2.1-2.8	ug/L	30	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants							
Chloride Collection Date: 04/11/24	160	24-160	mg/L	400		N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Magnesium Collection Date: 04/11/24	40	23-40	mg/L	150		N	
pH Collection Date: 04/11/24	8.07	7.92-8.07	pH	8.5		N	
Sodium Collection Date: 04/11/24	30	25-30	mg/L	200	20	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate Collection Date: 04/11/24	74	66-74	mg/L	500		N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS Collection Date: 04/11/24	610	310-610	mg/L	1000		N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Zinc **Collection Date: 04/11/24**	0.03	0.02-0.03	mg/L	5	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

EXPLANATIONS

In September 2025 the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water completed a Sanitary Survey of our water system. It was noted that the coating on our storage tank, ST03, needs repaired. We have a Corrective Action Plan in place with the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water and are working toward resolving this deficiency.

Your water meets State and federal requirements for Lead, but if present at elevated levels, this contaminant 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. Star City Properties 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 drinking 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. The EPA is now requiring public water systems to complete Lead Service Line Inventories (LSLI). If you would like more information on your systems LSLI, please contact Dan Ferraro at 775-623-6416.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards, 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.

Total Dissolved Solids are classified as a secondary contaminant by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and a suggested maximum is 1000 ppm. Concerns with secondary standards relate to aesthetic or cosmetic quality of the water rather than health concerns. TDS can give water a murky appearance and detract from the taste quality of the water. Gastrointestinal irritation in some individuals can be caused by high TDS levels. TDS can also interfere with treatment devices and is an important consideration when choosing a treatment system.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency`s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. The MCLs are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was developed) drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime, only 1 of those people may experience the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

Please call our office if you have questions. We at Star City Properties work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.