

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Floyds Knobs Water Company, Incorporated

Introduction:

We're 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. This report provides details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We routinely monitor for constituents mandated by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and IDEM (Indiana Department of Environmental Management). Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Your drinking water comes from two different sources. One source is Ramsey Water Company, which uses wells located in the Ohio River Basin in Crawford County, Indiana. The other source is Indiana American Water Company, which uses wells located in Clark County, Indiana.

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 **Danny Standiford, Superintendent of Floyds Knobs Water Company at 812-923-9040**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact us to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 pm in the conference room of Floyds Knobs Water Company Incorporated located at 4781 Paoli Pike Suite 1, in Floyds Knobs, Indiana**.

Floyds Knobs Water Company, Inc 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 1 to December 31, **2021**. 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.

Is Our Water Safe?

This is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water we provided last year. Included as part of the report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards.

Special Note on Lead:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The most common source of lead in tap water is the customer's plumbing and their service line. Floyds Knobs Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing and 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 up to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the 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 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Do You Need to Take Special Precautions?

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 received organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Additional Health Affects You Should Know About:

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink Copper in excess of the action level over many years can suffer liver or kidney damage.

Level 1 Assessment – (mandatory language) 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 – (mandatory language) 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.

FLOYDS KNOBS WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS-IN 5222002								
Regulated Contaminants:								
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG or MRDLG (Chlorine)	MCL or MRDL (Chlorine)	Units	Violation? Y/ N	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	23.2	22.3-23.2	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	37.0	37.0-37.0	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2021	1.0	1.0-1.0	MMDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Coliform Bacteria	Collection Date	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Number of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	2021	0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Lead and Copper*	Collection Date	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination

Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.599	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead	2021	0	15	1.0	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

FLOYDS KNOBS WATER COMPANY PUBLIC NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING IN 2020

Lead and Copper Rule

The lead and copper rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Violation Reason
FOLLOW UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2020	2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant during the period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.	Due to COVID-19, the correct number of samples were not collected before the due date.

Plan For Compliance

Twenty Lead and Copper samples will be collected between June 1, 2022 and September 30, 2022

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS-IN 521005

Regulated Substances- Measured on the water leaving the treatment facilities

Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG or MRDLG (Chlorine)	MCL or MRDL (Chlorine)	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	13.3	12.6-13.3	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	32.0	29.8-32.0	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2021	1	1-1	MMDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2021	0.77	.77-.77	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2021	0.42		10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Bacteria Results- Measured in the distribution system

Substance	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Detected Per Month	Violation? Y/N	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2021	No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive per month	0	1.2%	N	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	2021	TT= no confirmed samples	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper*	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.622	30	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2021	0	15	ND	30	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

*30 sites were sampled for Lead and Copper

RAMSEY WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS-IN 5231005

Regulated Contaminants:

Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG or MRDLG (Chlorine)	MCL or MRDL (Chlorine)	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	18	9.5-28.8	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	41	19.2-56.7	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2021	1	1-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	06/24/200	1.6	1.6-1.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	06/24/2020	0.101	0.101-0.101	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	06/24/2020	0.691	0.691-0.691	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2021	1	0.501-0.501	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination?

Gross Alpha excluding Radon & Uranium	07/13/2017	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.								
Lead and Copper*	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	07/07/2020	1.3	1.3	0.682	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	07/07/2020	0	15	0	1	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
*30 sites were sampled for Lead and Copper								

Important information for Spanish-speaking population: (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

<p>Non-Detects (ND)- Laboratory analysis indicates that this contaminant is not present.</p> <p>N/A (Not Applicable)- does not apply to this water system</p> <p>pCi/l-piocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)</p> <p>Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter-One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ALG (Action Level Goal)-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.</p> <p>Action Level-The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>Maximum Contaminant Level-The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLDs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.</p> <p>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-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.</p> <p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)- The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.</p>	<p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)-The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.</p> <p>Treatment Technique (TT)-A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>Variances & Exemptions- State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.</p> <p>How can you get involved? Your involvement starts with the environment around you. Surface water and groundwater are continually being impacted by your actions. The most effective way to prevent groundwater contamination is through education about potential contamination sources and how to minimize or eliminate them completely.</p> <p>Water Information Resources: IDEM (Indiana Department of Environmental Management): www.in.gov/idem EPA (Environmental Protection Agency): www.epa.gov/safewater CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention): www.cdc.gov Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791 Customer Service Indiana American Water Company: 1-800-492-8373</p>
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