

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 744 Highlander Point Drive, 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, 2022. 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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.

AVG (Average): Regulatory Compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual averages of monthly and quarterly samples.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close 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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): 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.

NA (Not Applicable): Does not apply to this water system.

ND (Not Detected): Laboratory analysis determined the constituent was not present at detection limits.

PPB (Parts per billion or microgram per liter ug/l): One part per billion equates to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

PPM (Parts per million or microgram per liter (mg/l)): One part per million equates to one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MREM: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

| 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) | 2022 | 23.2 | 22.3-23.2 | No Goal for Total | 60 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2022 | 37.0 | 31.6-41.4 | No Goal for Total | 80 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine | 2022 | 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 | 2022 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Lead and Copper* | Collection Date | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation? Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper | 2022 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.492 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing system |
| Lead | 2022 | 0 | 15 | 1.0 | 0 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems |

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS-IN 5210005

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 (HAAs) | 2022 | 17.7 | 13.3-17.7 | No Goal for Total | 60 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2022 | 33.2 | 28.7-33.2 | No Goal for Total | 80 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine | 2022 | 1.30 | 1.04-1.43 | 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) | 2022 | 0.23 | | 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 | Compliance Achieved | MCL | MCLG | Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Detected Per Month | Violation? Y/N | Typical Source |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|------|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 2022 | Yes | No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive per month | 0 | 2.4% | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. Coli | 2022 | Yes | 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 | No. of Homes Sampled | Units | Compliance Achieved | Violation? Y/N | Likely source of Contamination |
|------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------|--|
| Copper | 2021 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.622 | 0 | 30 | ppm | Yes | N | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | 2021 | 0 | 15 | ND | 0 | 30 | ppb | Yes | N | Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems |

*30 sites were sampled for Lead and Copper

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS- Collected in the Distribution System

| Substance (with units) | Year Sampled | Compliance Achieved | MCLG | MCL | Highest LRAA | Range Detected | Typical Source |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------|-----|--------------|----------------|----------------|
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------|-----|--------------|----------------|----------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|----|----|------|--------------|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 2022 | Yes | NA | 80 | 33.2 | 28.7 to 33.2 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb) | 2022 | Yes | NA | 60 | 17.7 | 13.3 to 17.7 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| DISINFECTANTS- Collected in the Distribution System | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------|-------|------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| Substance (with units) | Year Sampled | Compliance Achieved | MRDLG | MRDL | Minimum Chlorine Residual | Compliance Result | Range Detected | Typical Source |
| Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) | 2022 | Yes | 4 | 4 | 0.2 | 1.30 | 1.04 to 1.43 | Water additive used to control microbes |

| Substance (with units) | Year Sampled | Compliance Achieved | MCLG | MCL | Typical Source | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------|-------------|---|---|
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2021 | Yes | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | |
| Nitrate | 2022 | Yes | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Substance (with units) | Year Sampled | MCLG | SMCI | Level Found | Range Detected | Typical Source |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2021 | NA | 250 | 28.3 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits; road salting |
| Iron (ppm) | 2022 | NA | 0.3 | 0.02 | ND to 0.08 | Naturally occurring |
| Manganese (ppm) | 2022 | NA | 0.05 | 0.01 | ND to 0.05 | Naturally occurring |
| pH | 2022 | NA | 6.5-8.5 | 7.37 | 7.05 to 7.67 | Naturally occurring |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2021 | NA | 250 | 39.7 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |

| OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST- Collected at the Treatment Plant | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
| Substance (with units) | Year Sampled | EPA Guidance Level | Level Found | Range Detected | Typical Source | |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2022 | NA | 191 | 125 to 222 | Naturally Occurring | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2021 | 20 | 18.3 | NA | Naturally Occurring | |

| 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 (HAAs) | 2022 | 18 | 7.66-28.7 | No Goal for Total | 60 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2022 | 41 | 20.1-67.9 | No Goal for Total | 80 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | 2022 | 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 | 06/24/20 | 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 | 06/24/20 | 0.101 | 0.101-0.101 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 06/24/20 | 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) | 90th Percentile | # Sites over AL | Units | Violation? Y/N | Likely source of Contamination |
| Copper | 2020 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.682 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | 2020 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 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.

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|---|---|
| <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 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>Variations & 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> |
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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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)- The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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