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. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

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.

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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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

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, 2023**.** 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)

Our water system tested a minimum of 7 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	1	ppm	-	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022 - 2023	0.745	0.0127 - 1.36	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2023	2.24	1.41 - 6.56	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	18 NORTH HILL DRIVE	2022 - 2023	6.4	6.36 - 6.36	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3827 DOGWOOD DRIVE	2022 - 2023	9.1	9.06 - 9.06	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	18 NORTH HILL DRIVE	2022 - 2023	35	35 - 35	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3827 DOGWOOD DRIVE	2022 - 2023	39	39 - 39	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation

No violations during this period.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description

No deficiencies during this period.

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	6/5/2023	RAMSEY WATER COMPANY, INC.	0.093	0.093	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	2/13/2023	BORDEN TRI-COUNTY REGION	0.04	0.04	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
FLUORIDE	6/5/2023	RAMSEY WATER COMPANY, INC.	0.711	0.711	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	2/13/2023	BORDEN TRI-COUNTY REGION	0.466	0.466	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	6/5/2023	RAMSEY WATER COMPANY, INC.	0.256	0.256	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

NITRATE-NITRITE	2/12/2018	RAMSEY WATER COMPANY, INC.	0.484	0.484	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	BORDEN TRI-COUNTY REGION	40	34 - 53.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	BORDEN TRI-COUNTY REGION	47	17.6 - 70.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	BORDEN TRI-COUNTY REGION	49	27.7 - 72.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	BORDEN TRI-COUNTY REGION	30	27.7 - 31.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2022 - 2023	BORDEN TRI-COUNTY REGION	60	42 - 60.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	BORDEN TRI-COUNTY REGION	66	57.1 - 83.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	BORDEN TRI-COUNTY REGION	55	33.7 - 70.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	BORDEN TRI-COUNTY REGION	49	28.9 - 56.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Additional Required Health Effects Language from Purchases:

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices from Purchases.

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)	2023	9.06	6.36-9.06	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	39.0	35-39	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2023	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	2023	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	2023	1.3	1.3	0.653	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead	2023	6.5	1.0-6.5	2.24	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 (HAA5)	2023	16.7	14.5-16.7	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	33.2	34.4-36.2	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2023	1.82	0.55-1.82	MRDL=4	MRDLG=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)	2023		0.14		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	2023	Yes	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	0%	N	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	2023	Yes	TT= no confirmed samples	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper*	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th 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)	2023	Yes	NA	80	36.2	34.4-36.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2023	Yes	NA	60	16.7	14.5-16.7	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)	2023	Yes	4	4	0.2	1.31	0.55-1.82	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	2023	Yes	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	SMCl	Level Found	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2021	NA	250	28.3	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; road salting
Iron (ppm)	2023	NA	0.3	0.01	ND to 0.01	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppm)	2023	NA	0.05	0.01	ND to 0.02	Naturally occurring
pH	2023	NA	6.5-8.5	7.32	716 to 7.45	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)	2023	NA	184	154 to 208	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 (HAA5)	2022-2023	25	17.5-31.1	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022-2023	39	32.8-42.3	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2023	1	0.5-1.7	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)	6/5/2023	0.256	0.256	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	04/02/2023	1.45	1.45	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	2023	1.3	1.3	0.428	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2023	0	15	<1.0	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 traducer la informacion.

Non-Detects (ND)- Laboratory analysis indicates that this contaminant is not present.
N/A (Not Applicable)- does not apply to this water system
pCi/l-piocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.
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.
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.
Action Level-The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)-The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Treatment Technique (TT)-A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances & Exemptions- State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.

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.gove
Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791
Customer Service Indiana American Water Company:
1-800-492-8373