

Regulated Contaminants:								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y / N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2020	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	24.9	5.3 - 24.9	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	53.7	23.4 - 53.7	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y / N	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2020	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	2020	0.101	0.101 - 0.101	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	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)	2020	0.322	0.322 - 0.322	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; Erosion of natural deposits
The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.								
Lead and Copper*	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> 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	0	1	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

\*30 Sites were sampled for Lead and Copper.





**Floyds Knobs Water Company, Inc.**



**2020 Water Quality Report**

**Important information for the Spanish-speaking population: (Español)**

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

**DEFINITIONS:**

**Non-Detects (ND)**- Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

**N/A (Not Applicable)** - Does not apply to this water system.

**pCi/l- picocuries 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. MCL's are set close to the MCLD's 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. MCLG's 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.

**Variations & 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 Environment Management) - [www.in.gov/idem](http://www.in.gov/idem)

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) - [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

CDC (Center for Disease Control) - [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

Safe Drinking Water Hotline - 800-426-4791



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Floyds Knobs Water Co., Inc.  
P.O. Box 115  
Floyds Knobs, IN 47119

**Introduction:**

We are pleased to present this year’s Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for January 1 - December 31, 2020. It provides details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the 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 goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

**Summary:**

Floyds Knobs Water Co. meets or surpasses all Federal and State drinking water standards. This report was prepared by Danny Standiford, Water Supt. If you have any questions concerning this report please call the Floyds Knobs Water Company Office at 923-9040 during regular office hours. We encourage you to participate and give us your feedback. Our regularly scheduled meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the office located at 4781 Paoli Pike, Ste 1, in Floyds Knobs, Indiana.

**Where does your water come from?**

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

**Is Our Water Safe?**

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

**Please Share This Information:**

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This “good faith” effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

**Special Note on Lead:**

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. Floyds Knobs Water 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Our Watershed Protection Efforts:**

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe (Ramsey Water Co. and Indiana American Water).

**Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemical, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**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 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 or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

**Additional health effects 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 relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of action level over many years can suffer liver or kidney damage.

Elevated levels of Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials.

**Floyds Knobs Water Company Inc.’s Water & Money Saving Tips**

- Don’t let your water run while brushing teeth or shaving.
- Plant water-saving plants, trees, and shrubs. Use native plants that are drought resistant.
- At least twice yearly, check all faucets indoors and out. Most leaks are found in toilet tanks and outside spigots.
- Do not use a water hose in place of a broom on sidewalks and walkways.
- Wash cars efficiently. Do not leave the hose running while washing your car. Use a bucket with soap.

FLOYDS KNOBS WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS - IN5222002								
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)	2020	36.6	31.6 - 41.5	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	41.0	36.0 - 45.0	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2020	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 No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	2018	0	0	0		ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment
Lead and Copper*	Collection Date	MCGL	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation? Y / N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.477	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2020	0	15	1.0	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

FLOYDS KNOBS WATER COMPANY PUBLIC NOTICE OF VIOLATION 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	2020	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, 2021 to September 30, 2021.			

INDIANA - AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS - IN5210005								
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)	2020	21.4	10.4 - 21.4	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	36.8	20.9 - 36.8	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2019	1.41	0.91 - 1.53	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	2018	0.17	.17 - .17	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2020	0.23	0.23 - 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	MCL		MCLG	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Detected Per Month	Violation	Typical Source	
Total Coliform Bacteria	2020	No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive per month		0	2.3%	N	Naturally present in the environment	
Lead and Copper*	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation? Y / N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.644	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2018	0	15	ND	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
*30 Sites were sampled for Lead and Copper.								