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 three different sources. One source is Ramsey Water Company, which uses wells located in the Ohio River Basin in Crawford County, Indiana. Another source is Indiana American Water Company, which uses wells located in Clark County, Indiana. The third is Borden Tri County Water Company, which purchases water from Indiana American Water Company as well as producing water from the Packwood Lake Reservoir in Borden, 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, 2024**.** 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory:

- In 2024, the entire Floyds Knobs Water Company distribution system was investigated for the presence of lead water mains and service lines and none were found. A review of building codes, records, and of returned customer surveys, more than half of our customer services were eliminated as potentially containing lead. Nearly 300 service lines were then vacuum excavated to verify the remaining service line materials listed as unknown, were not lead.
- You can access our public transparency dashboard here: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/floydsknobsin NOTE: The entire Floyds Knobs Water System has been determined to be completely non-lead, if you wish to learn more about this initiative, please contact our office.

FLOYDS KNOBS WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS-IN 5222002

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	Highest RAA	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2024	1.8	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.

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	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description

No deficiencies during this period.

FLOYDS KNOBS WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS-IN 5222002								
Lead and Copper	Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th percentile	Sites over AL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.653	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead	2024	6.5	1.0-6.5	2.24	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing system

BTW REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT PWS ID IN5210002

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government

Other Compounds (measured in the distribution system)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections (low-high)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomenthanes-TTHM (ppb)	2024	NA	80	56.8	35.0-72.6	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids-HAA5 (ppb)	2024	NA	60	37.7	11.4-77.7	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	4	4	1	0.6-2.1	yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years 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.

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th percentile	Number of Samples	Number above action level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.36	30	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	15	1.80	30	0	yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Range Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
Flouride (ppm)	5/15/2024	0.048	0.048	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer	No
Nitrate (ppm)	5/15/2024	0.100	0.100	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer; leaching septic system	No
Barium (ppm)	5/15/2024	0.021	0.021	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Range Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination	Violation
Fluoride (ppm)	5/15/2024	0.048	0.048	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer.	No
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	5/15/2024	0.100	0.100	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer; Leaching septic systems	No
Barium (ppm)	5/12/2024	0.021	0.021	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	No

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest single measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
99.00	12	No	0.5	February	Treatment Plant	No

Total Organic Carbon:

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
Carbon Total	2/5/2024	5.98	2.46 – 5.98	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the ground

Microbiological, 1 coliform sample was returned as positive during the month of April, 2024. This was a Treatment Technique trigger.

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had no violations. No deficiencies during this time.

RAMSEY WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS – IN5231005

Regulated Contaminants:

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Violation? Y / N	Typical Source
Chlorine	2024	1.0	0 – 1.94	4	4	ppm	N	Water Additive used to control microbes

Microbiological**	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of June 2024, 1 sample returned as positive. The verification resample & 2 adjacent sites were negative.	Treatment Technique Trigger	O	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5**	Collection Date(s)	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Interim PFOA (IN Voluntary Sampling)	6/12/23 1/23/24	4.8 7.8	4.8 – 4.8 7.8 – 7.8	0	4.0	ppt	Industrial chemicals in environment.
PFOA (UCMR SE1)	3/26/24	5.2	5.2 – 5.2	0	4.0	ppt	Industrial chemicals in environment.
PFOA (UCMR SE2)	9/11/24	4.0	4.0 – 4.0	0	4.0	ppt	Industrial chemicals in environment.

Disinfection By-Products**	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 Canal Ln	2023 - 2024	26	13.8 – 27.4	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 Despain Rd	2023 - 2024	16	11.8 – 19.3	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 Angel Run Rd	2023 - 2024	19	13.6 – 28.3	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 St Peters Ch Rd	2023 - 2024	23	15.2 – 28.8	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM - Canal Lane	2023 - 2024	40	34.7 - 46.5	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM Despain Rd	2023 - 2024	33	26.6 – 38.4	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM Angel Run Rd	2023 - 2024	40	22.2 – 45.2	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM St Peters Ch Rd	2023 - 2024	51	42.8 – 55.6	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	6/5/23	0.093	0.093	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	6/5/23	0.711	0.711	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	6/4/2024	<0.5	<0.5	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper**	Period	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range of Sampled Results	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2020 - 2023	1.3	1.3	0.014 – 0.657	0.428	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020 - 2023	0	15	0 – 1.12	<1.0	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

30 Sites were sampled for Lead and Copper.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	12/5/23	<3.0	<3.0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Rad 226	12/5/23	<1.0	<1.0	0	AL 3	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Rad 228 (Combined w/226)	12/5/23	<1.0	<1.0	0	Combined AL 5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

INDIANA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS – IN5210005

Regulated Contaminants:

Disinfection By-Products**	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppm)	2024	Yes	18.6	13.9 - 18.6	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (ppm)	2024	Yes	49.4	31.5 - 49.4	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Disinfectants	Collection Date	Compliance Achieved	Compliance Result	Minimum Residual	Range Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	Yes	1.28	0.2	0.50 – 1.86	4	4	Water Additive used to control microbes.

Revised Total Coliform Rule-100 samples/mo.	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	Highest % OR Highest No. of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform**	2024	Yes	1.23%	0	MCL = <5% OR MCL = No more than 1 positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli	2024	Yes	0	0	TT = No confirmed samples	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharge; Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	Highest Compliance Result	MCLG	MCL	Range Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2024	Yes	0.69	4	4	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (N)	2024	Yes	0.13	10	10	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharge; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2024	Yes	0 ppb	15	ND	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	2024	Yes	1.3 ppm	1.3	0.026	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

30 Sites were sampled for Lead and Copper.

Other Regulated Substances	Year Sampled	MCLG	SMCL	Level Found	Units	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chloride[1]	2024	NA	250	24.7	ppm	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; road salting.
Iron[1]	2024	NA	0.3	0.015	ppm	ND – 0.06	Naturally occurring.
Manganese[1]	2024	NA	0.05	0.02	ppm	0.022 – 0.036	Naturally occurring.
pH[1]	2024	NA	6.5 – 8.5	7.47	pH	7.29–7.66	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate[1]	2024	NA	250	43.0	ppm	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.

1 – Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

Other Substances of Interest	Year Sampled	EPA Guidance Level	Level Found	Units	Range Detected	Typical Source
Hardness	2024	NA	182	ppm	158 - 209	Naturally occurring.
Sodium**	2024	20	21.2	ppm	NA	Naturally occurring.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Indiana American Water at 1-800-492-8373. The Table below provides information on the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system under the current round of monitoring.

INDIANA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS – IN5210005 (Continued)

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	ND	NA	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024	ND	NA	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX Chemicals)	2024	ND	NA	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024	ND	NA	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2024	ND	NA	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	ND	NA	
Hazard Index[1]	2024	ND	NA	

1 – Hazard Index (HI) is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The HI MCI represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A HI greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

For more information on the US EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas

PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

Additional WQ Parameters of Interest	Units	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range Detected	Typical Source
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2019	4.2	3.3 – 4.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2019	5.5	4.4 – 5.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2019	1.6	1.5 – 1.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2019	1.7	1.4 – 1.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2019	6.5	5.1 – 6.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2019	0.47	0.39 – 0.47	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2019	6.8	5.2 – 6.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Manganese[1]	Ppb	2019	1.5	NA	Naturally occurring.

1 – Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb.

END of INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS – IN5210005

Water Information Resources:

IDEM (Indiana Department of Environmental Management) – www.in.gov/idem
CDC (Center for Disease Control) – www.cdc.gov
EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) – www.epa.gov/safewater
Safe Drinking Water Hotline – 800-426-4791

Important Drinking Water Definitions

In the above tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations that you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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 or quarterly samples.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average)

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 to 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.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): Measure of radioactivity in water.

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

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

RAA (Running Annual Average)

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

Why are potential contaminants in your drinking water?

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 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.

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, 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 result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides: 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 chemicals, 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: can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and/or mining activities.

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.

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. 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 (812) 426-4791.

****Additional required health effects information you should know about:**

UCMR5:

- Ramsey Water PWSID#IN5231005 has sampled for a series of Unregulated Contaminants. Unregulated Contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Tim Nelson, Regulatory & Safety Supervisor at our Ramsey Water Company (812) 347-2551, by email: tnelson@ramseywater.com, or by mail, 415 Hwy 64 NW, Ramsey, IN 47166.

****Additional required health effects information . . . (Continued):**

- There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

- 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 the action level over many years can suffer liver or kidney damage.

- Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. NOTE: The verification sample and adjacent upstream and downstream samples tested negative for Coliforms.

- Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids (HAA5s) in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

- For healthy individuals, sodium intake from water is relatively insignificant because a much greater intake of sodium comes from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium-restricted diet.