2024 for 2023
Consumer Confidence Report

A detailed report on your drinking water in the City of Knox.

Knox Utility Office
Hours: Monday – Friday
8:00 am – 4:00 pm
Utility Office – 574-772-3032
Mayor's Office – 574-772-4553

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are very pleased to provide you with the 2023 Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our drinking water source originates from three deep groundwater wells located at various parts of the city. Each well produces between 500 and 700 gallons per minute. We pump an average of 400,000 gallons of water from the wells each day. The well water is pumped to a treatment plant where iron is removed and chlorine disinfectant, fluoride, and polyphosphate are added before distribution to residents of the City.

Knox's source water protection plan has determined the boundaries and source of the underground aquifer and the direction the water flows to our wells. New well area protection signs have been purchased and will be installed in 2023 to alert residents of the areas critical to the well fields. A Wellhead Protection Committee has been formed and has identified any potential sources of pollution. This information is available at the Water Plant or by contacting Mayor Dennis Estok at 574-772-4553.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.
City of Knox Utilities routinely monitors your drinking water for contaminates, according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of 2022 and the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Regulated Contaminants – below are the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefor, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	**Typical Source**
ARSENIC	9/25/2023	1	1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	9/25/2023	0.067	0.067	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	8/9/2023	0.0015	0.0012 - 0.0015	MG/L	0.1	0	
FLUORIDE	9/25/2023	0.09	0.09	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	101 W. Washington	2022-2023	25	25 - 25	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	406 S McGill	2022-2023	52	52 - 52	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	101 W. Washington	2022-2023	26	25.9 – 25.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	406 S McGill	2022-2023	53	53.1 – 53.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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
LEAD	2020-2023	AL=15	0.62 – 2.8	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER, FREE	2020-2023	AL=1.3	0.0025 – 0.4	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Radiological contaminants	Collection date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Alpha, EXCL Radon & U	5/7/2019	0.48	0.48	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations
During the period covered by this report there were zero violations.

Deficiencies
During the period covered by this report there were zero unresolved deficiencies identified.

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. Our system 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 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

ppm- Parts per million – measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter. One ppm is equivalent to one penny in $10,000.

ppb- Parts per billion - measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter. One ppb corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000.

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

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

pCi/L – picocuries per liter, A measure for radioactivity

BDL - Level is below the detection level of the equipment used to do the test.

NA – Non-applicable

WHY ARE CONTAMINANTS IN THE WATER?

Tap water comes from surface water (rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, or reservoirs) and ground water (springs, 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 animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source waters include:

Biological Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and feed lots.
Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemicals including synthetic and volatile organics 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.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:
We at City of Knox Municipal Utilities work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Lindewald, Water Superintendent, phone (574) 772-4461 or Mayor Dennis Estok at 574-772-4553**.** If you have questions about your bill or service please contact the Utility office at 574-772-3032. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Board of Works meets the 4th Wednesday of each month at 9:30 am and the Common Council meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 6:00 p.m. and both meet in Knox City Hall, 101 W. Washington St, Knox, Indiana.