

**UPDATED - 2023 for 2022
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

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are very pleased to provide you with the 2022 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 contaminants, 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.

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants measured at Knox Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant	Units	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected in Knox Water	Range Detected in Knox Water	Ideal Goals Set by EPA (MCLG)	Violates Yes/No	Description and Source of Substances
Barium	ppm	2	0.056	0.56 – 0.56	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Last tested 3/19/2020
Beta Emitters	pCi/L	50	< 3	--	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Last tested in 2019
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	< 0.5	--	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Last tested in 2019.
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0.48	0.48 – 0.48	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Last tested 5/8/2019.
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	0.5	0.5 – 0.5	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Tested 3/19/2020
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)		10	0.4	BDL	< 10.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits and from fertilizers. Last tested Dec 2022
Nickel	ppb	.1	.0010	BDL	NA	No	Naturally occurring. Last tested in 2020.

Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors

Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	ppb	80	67	23.84 - 70.7	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Last tested Sept 2022.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	30	20.3 - 39	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Last tested Sept 2022.
Chlorine	ppm	4	2.20	.20-2.2		No	Water additive used to control microbes. Tested daily.

Unregulated but Required Monitoring

Sulfate	ppm	NA	33	--	NA	No	Natural in water. Last tested in 2021.
Sodium	ppm	NA	7.9	8.5	NA	No	Natural in water. Last tested in 2021.

Measured at Specific Customer's Taps

Lead (90 th percentile)	ppb	AL=15	<1.	<1.0-6.2	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Last tested in 2020.
Copper (90 th percentile)	ppm	AL=1.3	.34	.008-.45	1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Last tested 8/27/2020.

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).

All filter media was changed out in 2021 and 2022. There are new filters in the Chlorine room as well.

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.