KENT WATER CO.

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2023

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for January 1 - December 31, 2023. 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.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Your drinking water comes from 3 underground well fields located at 3101 South River Bottom Road, 3745 Walkers Landing Road and 3755 Walkers Landing Road, Hanover, IN. A Wellhead Protection Plan and a Source Water Assessment Plan, which integrates geology and potential source of contamination in the Wellhead Protection Area, have been approved by IDEM and are available at our water office.

WHY ARE THERE 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, 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 chemicals, 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.

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.

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.

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 **(800-426-4791)**.

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

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. We 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.**

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Michael Amburgey at 812-866-4646. If you want to learn more about your water utility, we invite you to attend our public meetings on the fourth Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm at the Kent Water Company office at 6162 West State Road 256 in Madison, IN. Website: kent.myruralwater.com

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION: (ESPANOL)

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

DEFINITIONS

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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 goal or MRDLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

DISINFECTANT

	Date Sampled	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2023	1	ppm	0.4 - 0.8	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

MICROBIOLOGICAL

	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of July, 1 sample returned as positive.	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment.

LEAD AND COPPER

	Period	90th Percentile	Range of Levels Detected	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2020 - 2023	0.138	0.028 - 0.224	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020 - 2023	1.89	1.01 - 2.12	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3056 Mulberry St, Lexington	2022 - 2023	2	2.26 - 2.26	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	5191 N Rector Rd, Madison	2022 - 2023	4	4.25 -4.25	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	3056 Mulberry St, Lexington	2022 - 2023	5	4.81 - 4.81	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	5191 N Rector Rd, Madison	2022 - 2023	10	9.83 - 9.83	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit		MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	2/26/2023	0.038	0.038	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2/26/2023	0.752	0.752	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2/26/2023	3.29	3.29	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & Uranium	3/3/2021	0.64	0.64	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

No Violations during this period.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:
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. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

DEFINITIONS continued

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.