

Why are you getting this report?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Michigan require all community water system suppliers to put the annual water quality report into the hands of the customer. Rule 63 FR 44511, effective August 19, 1998 requires that all water suppliers shall mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of their consumer confidence report to each billing customer. Systems serving 10,000 or more are not eligible for a mailing waiver.

Esta publicacion contiene informacion importante sobre el agua que usted bebe diariamente. Si no lo entiende, busque a alguien que se lo traduzca o le explique su contenido. Para mas informacion, llame al (616) 554-0734 o visite pagina electronica. www.epa.gov/espanol



City of Kentwood
4900 Breton Avenue, SE
Kentwood, MI 49518

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Kentwood source for drinking water is Lake Michigan.

Rain, groundwater, rivers and streams feed into Lake Michigan, dissolving naturally occurring minerals and sometimes picking up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Some of the substances that can make their way into Lake Michigan are: viruses and bacteria from animals, agricultural and human activities. Salts, metals, pesticides and herbicides, as well as by-products of industrial processes. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, called Maximum Contaminate Levels (MCLs) that limit the amount of certain contaminants in your drinking water. You can participate in public hearings related to the protection of our source water by contacting the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) on the web at www.michigan.gov/DEQ.



For technical questions about this report or with any other water quality concerns, call the Water Department Chief Operator Terry Steenhagen, at (616) 554-0767.

Copies of this report are available at Kentwood City Hall, the Department of Public Works, the Richard L. Root Public Library and the Kentwood Parks and Recreation Department.

Kentwood City Commission meetings are held at the City Hall located at 4900 Breton Ave. Meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm.

City of Kentwood

2017

Annual Water Quality Report



This report is a summary of the water quality provided to you from the City of Kentwood. Included are details with regard to what the water contains, how it compares to regulatory standards and other useful information. Not listed are the hundreds of other possible contaminants which were tested for and **not** detected.

We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets and often exceeds all state and federal guidelines for safe drinking water.

The staff at the Kentwood Utilities Department perform many functions necessary to keep the water quality at the high standards we have come to expect. One of the tasks performed twice per week is collecting water samples from key locations within the city and having them tested to ensure the water provided continues to be safe and healthy. In addition, there are over 10,000 tests performed annually at the water treatment plant. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791. 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. The City of Kentwood 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>.

Our water supply has a moderately high susceptibility to contaminants. For a copy of the most current Source Water Assessment of the water system please contact the City of Wyoming Water Treatment Plant at 616-261-3530.

Testing is performed to detect the presence of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*, which are protozoan parasites that occur in natural surface waters such as lakes, rivers and streams. The Wyoming water treatment process provides multiple barriers, including clarification, filtration and disinfection to lower the risk of these contaminants in the public water supply. Monitoring of treated water samples yielded a 100% removal rate, highlighting the effectiveness of the treatment system in microscopic particle removal.

Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 provider. 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).

Each day, our staff works to ensure the water delivered to your home meets all requirements and your expectation for safety, reliability and quality. For your protection, your drinking water is tested for many parameters. The table below shows only the substances detected in your water during the calendar year. We are proud to report there were no violations during that time.

City of Kentwood’s Water Quality Report 2017							
REGULATED MONITORING AT THE WYOMING WATER TREATMENT PLANT							
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVERAGE	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	Possible Source
Fluoride	PPM	0.2 - 0.7	0.6	4	4	0	Additive which promotes strong teeth
Turbidity*	NTU	.05 - .07	0.06	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	0	Soil runoff and natural sediment
Nitrate	PPM	.4 - .8	.6	10	10	0	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
*100% of Turbidity sample levels were found to be below 0.3 NTU							
REGULATED MONITORING IN THE KENTWOOD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	RANGE DETECTED	Highest Running Annual Average	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	Possible Source
Chlorine Residual	PPM	0.54 - .78	0.7	4	MRDLG=4	0	Used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids	PPB	12.6 - 39.9	25	60	N/A	0	Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material
Trihalomethanes	PPB	34.4 - 52.6	45	80	N/A	0	
REGULATED MONITORING AT CUSTOMER’S TAP							
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	90th Percentile*	AL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	Possible Source	
Copper (Tested in 2016)	PPM	.10	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, micronutrients	
Lead (Tested in 2016)	PPB	3.1	15	0	0		
*Compliance is determined using the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be below the action level.							
REGULATED BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
SUBSTANCE	Highest level found		MCL	MCLG	DATE	Violation	Possible Source
Total Coliform	0% of all samples collected		5% of samples collected in a month	0	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. Coli bacteria</i>	0% of all samples collected		5% of samples collected in a month	0	N/A	No	Human or animal fecal waste
UNREGULATED MONITORING							
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	RANGE DETECTED	AVERAGE	SOURCE			
Chloride	PPM	16 - 20	18	Naturally present in the environment			
Hardness	PPM	137 - 159	146	Naturally present due to dissolved calcium and magnesium salt			
Sodium	PPM	11 - 12	12	Naturally present in the environment			
Calcium	PPM	35 - 48	40	Naturally present in the environment			
Magnesium	PPM	8 - 14	12	Naturally present in the environment			
Sulfate	PPM	26 - 37	32	Naturally present in the environment/contamination from pesticide runoff			
pH	pH	7.3 - 7.9	7.6	pH is an important measurement of the acidity or alkalinity of the water			
Chromium-6 (Tested in 2014)	PPB	.18 - .27	.24	Naturally present in the environment; Industrial contaminant			
Chlorate (Tested in 2014)	PPB	64 - 210	125	byproduct of the drinking water disinfection process			
Chromium (Tested in 2014)	PPB	.24 - .43	.34	Naturally present in the environment; Industrial contaminant			
Molybdenum (Tested in 2014)	PPB	0 - 1.1	.89	Naturally present in the environment; Industrial contaminant			
Strontium (Tested in 2014)	PPB	120 - 120	120	Naturally present in the environment			
Vanadium (Tested in 2014)	PPB	0 - .55	.33	Naturally present in the environment; Industrial contaminant			

Definition Key

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

MCL – Maximum Contamination Level: This is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG – Maximum Contamination Level Goal: The level of a substance in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk; MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in a drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of 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 contamination.

NA – Not applicable.

ND – Not detected.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: Measurements of minute suspended particles; used to judge water clarity.

PPB – Parts per Billion: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l).

PPM – Parts per Million: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

TT – Treatment Technique: A required process, intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.

Measuring Hardness of Water Hard water is water that has a high mineral content. The hardness of your water is reported in grains per gallon. One grain of hardness equals 17.1 mg/l or ppm of hardness.

Water hardness is classified by the Water Quality Associations as follows:

Classification	PPM	Grains/Gallon
Soft	0—17.1	0—1
Slightly Hard	17.1—60	1—3.5
Moderately Hard	60—120	3.5—7.0
Hard	120—180	7.0—10.5
Very Hard	180 & Over	10.5 & Over