

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](http://www.epa.gov/espanol)



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4900 Breton Avenue, SE  
Kentwood, MI 49508

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# City of Kentwood

## 2021

### 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.*

**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 Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) on the web at [www.michigan.gov/EGLE](http://www.michigan.gov/EGLE).**



**For technical questions about this report or with any other water quality concerns, call the Utilities 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.**

**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. 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 have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line.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.

Vulnerability of Sub-populations: 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).

City of Kentwood’s Water Quality Report 2021											
REGULATED MONITORING AT THE WYOMING WATER TREATMENT PLANT											
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	RANGE DETECTED	AVERAGE	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding	Possible Source				
Fluoride	PPM	.28 - .80	.68	4	4	0	Additive which promotes strong teeth				
Turbidity*	NTU	.02 - .08	.04	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	0	Soil runoff and natural sediment				
Nitrate	PPM	.26 - .56	.40	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	.30 - 1.32	.73		4	MRDLG=4	0	Used to disinfect drinking water			
Haloacetic Acids	PPB	12.2 - 32.0	23.00		60	N/A	0	Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material			
Trihalomethanes	PPB	29.4 - 47.6	39.18		80	N/A	0				
REGULATED MONITORING AT CUSTOMER’S TAP											
INORGANIC CONTAMINANT	UNITS	RANGE	90th Percentile*	AL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants			
Copper	PPM	0.0 - 0.4	0.1	1.3	1.3	0	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits			
Lead	PPB	1.0 - 8.5	1.0	15	0	0	2019	Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fitting and fixtures,			
*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											
Regulated Contaminant				MCL, TT, or MRDL		MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Rang	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform (total number or % of positive samples/				TT		N/A	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples)				See E. coli Note (1)		0	0	N/A	2021	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator E.coli at the source (positive samples)				TT		N/A	0	N/A	2021	No	Human and animal fecal waste
(1) E.coli MCL violation occurs if: (1) routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E.coli-positive or (2) the supply fails to take all required repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine samples, or (3) the supply fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E.coli.											
UNREGULATED MONITORING											
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	RANGE DETECTED	AVERAGE	SOURCE							
Chloride	PPM	16.4 - 20.8	18.3	Naturally present in the environment							
Hardness	PPM	113- 170	144	Naturally present due to dissolved calcium and magnesium salt							
Sodium	PPM	10 - 12	11	Naturally present in the environment							
Calcium	PPM	29.1 - 44.8	38.4	Naturally present in the environment							
Magnesium	PPM	8 - 14	11	Naturally present in the environment							
Sulfate	PPM	31.2 - 38.5	33.8	Naturally present in the environment/contamination from pesticide runoff							
pH	pH	7.4 - 8.3	7.7	pH is an important measurement of the acidity or alkalinity of the water							
ADDITIONAL MONITORING											
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Level Detected	SOURCE							
PFNA	PPT	6	<2	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; breakdown of precursor compounds							
PFOA	PPT	8	<2	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments							
PFHxA	PPT	400,000	<2	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities							
PFOS	PPT	16	2.2	Firefighting foam; discharge from electroplating facilities; discharge and waste from industrial facilities							
PFHxS	PPT	51	<2	Firefighting foam; discharge and waste from industrial facilities							
PFBS	PPT	420	<2	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; stain-resistant treatments							
HFPO-DA	PPT	370	<2	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities utilizing the Gen X chemical process							
Estimated Number of Service Connections by Service Line Material											
Any portion containing lead	Contains galvanized previously connected to	Unknown				Contains neither lead nor galvanized previously connected to lead		Total			
		Likely contains lead		Likely does not contain	Material(s) unknown						
0	0	0		8384	8384	8384		8384			
*A service line includes any section of pipe from the water main to the building at the first shut-off valve inside the building or 18” inside the building whichever is shorter.											

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.

**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 and residential uses.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the results of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**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.

