

Kentwood's Certified Operations Staff are active members in the following associations:

American Water Works Association (AWWA)
AWWA Research Foundation
American Backflow Prevention Association

Kentwood City Commission meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:30 pm at the Kentwood City Center.

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City of Kentwood's 2002 Water Quality Report

We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets, and often is better than, all state and federal guidelines for safe drinking water. Included in the details of this 2002 Water Quality Report is important information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.



We purchase water from the City of Wyoming whose source for drinking water is Lake Michigan. Rain, ground water, 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 which can make their way into Lake Michigan are: viruses and bacteria from animal, 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 Contaminant Levels (MCLs) which limit the amount of certain contaminants in your drinking water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the drinking water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

Visit the Drinking Water Treatment Plant!



Join us for a walking tour of the plant and see demonstrations of our lab equipment and filters. Groups of at least 10 (minimum age, 5 yrs.) may call 616-669-5780 to arrange a tour.

Water Quality Concerns

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 persons and infants - can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

Questions? Call Tom Kent,
City of Wyoming Laboratory Manager
616-261-3555



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



2002 Water
Quality Report

Visit us on the web at:
www.ci.kentwood.mi.us

Cryptosporidium and Giardia: never detected in your tap water

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.

Wyoming's water treatment process provides multiple barriers, including clarification, filtration, and disinfection, to lower the risk of these contaminants in finished tap water. We contract with Environmental Assoc., LTD. of New York to perform specialized monitoring to help assure that this process is working to protect you. Monitoring of treated water samples yielded a 100% removal rate, proving the effectiveness of the treatment system in microscopic particle removal.

For information on microbiological testing, contact Tom Kent at the City of Wyoming's Laboratory, 616-261-3555.

City of Kentwood's Water Quality Report 2002

Results were gathered from tests performed by the City of Wyoming's certified lab, as well as the independent laboratory of Montgomery Watson of California

This report is a summary of the quality of water provided to you last year. Included are details about what the water contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Not listed are the hundreds of other contaminants for which we tested that **were not detected**.

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.

MRDL Maximum residual disinfection level goal

ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

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

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

NA Not applicable

ND Not Detected

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: measurements of minute suspended particles, used to judge water clarity.

REGULATED MONITORING AT THE TREATMENT PLANT

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Barium	ppb	19.3 - 29.8	29.8	2000	2000	0	Discharge from metal refineries
Chromium	ppb	ND - 0.85	0.85	100	100	0	Metal plating, finishing, fabricating, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	0.89 - 1.23	1.23	4	4	0	Additive which promotes strong teeth
Total Organic Carbon **	ppm	1.43 - 2.24	2.24	TT	NA	0	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	NTU	0.05 - 0.11	0.11	TT = 0.5 NTU	NA	0	Soil runoff and natural sediment

**The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the State.

REGULATED MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Chlorine Residual	ppm	1.38 - 1.59	1.59	4	MRDL=4	0	Used to disinfect drinking water
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	8.8 - 31.2	28.8*	60	NA	0	Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material
Trihalomethanes	ppb	17.2 - 54.7	43.2*	80	NA	0	

REGULATED MONITORING AT CUSTOMER'S TAP

Compliance is determined using the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be below the Action Level.

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	RANGE DETECTED	90th Percentile	AL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding AL	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Copper	ppm	0.02 - 1.29	0.363	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, micronutrients
Lead	ppb	ND - 19	3	15	0	1	

UNREGULATED MONITORING

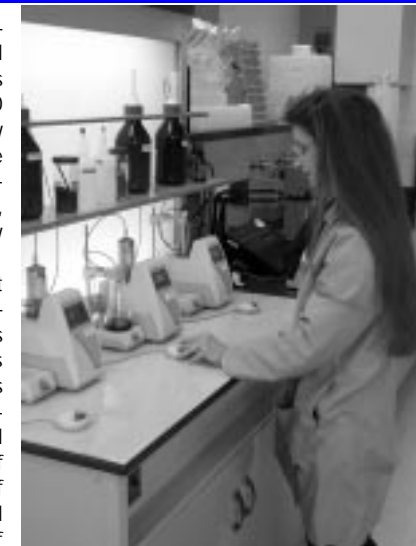
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	RANGE DETECTED	HIGHEST LEVEL	SOURCE
Sodium	ppm	6.41 - 11.8	11.8	Naturally present in the environment

The City tested for but did not detect any compounds specific to the UCMR category. This data is available upon request.

* Running annual average reported for Trihalomethanes and HAA5.

All water naturally contains a variety of dissolved mineral and organic substances. Wyoming's state certified lab runs over 10,000 tests a year from approximately 5,000 samples, looking for more than 200 possible contaminants. Using sophisticated lab equipment, they can detect substances at very minute levels.

Daily activities at Wyoming's laboratory include collecting water samples at various stages of the treatment processes and the finished water as it leaves the plant. These samples are analyzed for many different chemical and microbiological parameters. If you would like a complete listing of these contaminants, please call 616-261-3555. For the purposes of this report, we have listed only those substances detected in your tap water.



INFORMATION COLLECTION RULE (ICR)

Results listed below come from water samples gathered over an 18 month period beginning in 1997-98. All are disinfection by-products.

SUBSTANCE	UNITS	AVERAGE ug/l	MINIMUM ug/l	MAXIMUM ug/l
Trihalomethanes	ppb	25	20	33
HAA5	ppb	16	13	21
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	4	3	4
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ppb	5	4	6
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2	2	3
Bromochloroacetonitrile	ppb	1	1	1
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	4	3	5
Dibromoacetonitrile	ppb	0.6	0.5	0.6
Dichloroacetonitrile	ppb	2	2	2
1,1,1-Trichloropropanone	ppb	2	1	2
Total Organic Halides	ppb	100	81	150