

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.



We encourage you to tour the City of Wyoming's Drinking Water Treatment Plant, located near Lake Michigan, in Holland. Guests are provided a comprehensive overview of the treatment process, demonstrations on testing equipment and techniques, and a walking tour

of the facility. Groups of at least 10 (minimum age, 5 yrs.) may call 616-669-5780 to arrange a tour. Smaller groups can be accommodated from time to time.

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 Ron Woods at 554-0824 or
Lynn Thomas at 554-0733



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



City of Kentwood's 2000 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 2000 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.

Kentwood purchased 1,000,000,000 gallons of drinking water from the City of Wyoming during 2000.

Kentwood's total water storage capacity is 6.5 million gallons.

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.

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. Daily activities at Wyoming's laboratory include collecting water samples at various stages of the treatment process and samples of 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 Tom Kent at Wyoming's Laboratory: 616-261-3555. For the purposes of this report, we have listed only those substances detected in your tap water.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia: never detected in your tap water

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are protozoan parasites that occur in natural surface waters such as lakes, rivers and streams. The water treatment process used at Wyoming's Donald K. Shine Water Treatment Plant provides multiple barriers, including clarification, filtration, and disinfection, to lower the risk of these contaminants in finished tap water. Wyoming contracts with Environmental Assoc., LTD. of New York to perform specialized monitoring to help assure that processes are 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 Wyoming's Laboratory: 616-261-3555.

CITY OF KENTWOOD'S WATER QUALITY REPORT 2000

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**.

We also tested for, but did not detect, the presence of Radionuclides in your water during the 1997 calendar year. Radon, a radioactive gas that is found in some soils and groundwater, is not considered to be a significant radionuclide in Lake Michigan and does not require routine monitoring in our system. In the year 2001, we will test again for Radionuclides.

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.
- cfu/ml** colony forming units per millileter
- 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.
- *** secondary maximum contaminant level; regulations control contaminants, not federally enforceable, but intended as guidance to the state.

REGULATED MONITORING AT THE TREATMENT PLANT

Substance	Units	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	Possible Sources
* Heterotrophic Plate Count	cfu/ml	0.02-0.24	0.24	500	500	NA	Naturally occurring; used to measure the effectiveness of disinfection
Barium	ppb	29 - 32	32	2000	2000	0	Discharge from metal refineries
Chromium	ppb	ND - 0.3	0.3	100	100	0	Metal plating, finishing, fabricating, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	0.8 - 1.0	1.0	4	4	0	Additive which promotes strong teeth
Turbidity	NTU	0.06 - 0.07	0.07	TT = 0.5 NTU	NA	0	Soil runoff and natural sediment

100% of all samples were below 0.5 NTU for Turbidity. This is a measurement of how cloudy the water is and can be an indicator of how well our filtration system is working.

REGULATED MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	Units	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding MCL	Possible Sources
Trihalomethanes	ppb	29 - 49	49	100	NA	0	Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material

REGULATED MONITORING AT CUSTOMER'S TAP

Substance	Units	Range Detected	90th Percentile	AL	MCLG	Samples Exceeding AL	Possible Sources
Copper	ppm	ND - 0.23	0.18	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; micro-nutrients
Lead	ppb	ND - 5	3	15	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and copper monitored in 1998. Compliance is determined using the 90th percentile, where nine out of ten samples must be below the Action Level. The next round of monitoring for lead and copper will take place the summer of 2001.

UNREGULATED MONITORING

These are contaminants for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where these contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Substance	Units	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	Average Level Detected	Possible Sources
Chlorine Residual	ppm	1.3 - 1.4	1.4	1.3	Used to disinfect drinking water
Manganese	ppb	0.3 - 0.3	0.3	0.3	Naturally present in the environment
Molybdenum	ppb	1.5 - 1.7	1.7	1.6	Automotive/electrical industries, naturally occurring in soils
Potassium	ppm	1.5 - 1.6	1.6	1.6	Research laboratories, medical
Sodium	ppb	8.4 - 9.3	9.3	8.8	Naturally present in the environment

VOLUNTARY MONITORING

Substance	Units	Range Detected	Highest Level Detected	Average Level Detected	Possible Sources
Calcium	ppm	37.1 - 44.5	44.5	41.1	Erosion of natural deposits, increases water hardness, micro-nutrients
Haloacetic Acids (5)	ppb	8 - 33	33	17	Formed when chlorine is added to water with naturally occurring organic material
Hardness	ppm	138 - 155	155	145	Characteristic of water; our water is considered mildly hard
Magnesium	ppm	14.0	14.0	14.0	Erosion of natural deposits, increases water hardness, micro-nutrients
pH*	ppm	7.4 - 7.8	7.8	7.6	Measures alkalinity/acidity levels. Guidance levels are set by the State to control pH levels in drinking water

Recent press coverage and political debate has been given to the issue of arsenic in drinking water. We believe it is important to inform our customers about arsenic in drinking water to promote an accurate and scientific basis for discussion of this important issue.

What is Arsenic?

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element that may be present in drinking water that comes from *groundwater sources*. Some municipally owned water treatment facilities and some homeowners' private well systems that draw water from aquifers where naturally occurring arsenic is present may exceed the revised standard of 10 parts per billion.

What is the guideline for arsenic in drinking water?

In January of this year, the USEPA lowered the maximum contaminant level for arsenic in drinking water from 50 parts per billion to 10 parts per billion. However, in a more recent action, the USEPA requested an extension of the arsenic rule in order to evaluate the data and the scientific studies used to support the lower standard. While there is sufficient data on exposure to arsenic in drinking water, several interpretations and risk assessment models have been developed from the data.

As water treatment professionals, we fully support an open discussion and review of the data on arsenic on a scientific basis. The USEPA is not proposing to extend the compliance deadline for any new arsenic rule but does wish to "get it right" before proceeding along the path of new regulation. We believe the data review and thorough evaluation of the arsenic rule will provide the best chance to craft the proper public policy for this issue.

Has arsenic been measured in our drinking water?

We purchase water from the City of Wyoming, whose Water Treatment Plant provides over 12 billion gallons of drinking water annually, serving more than 200,000 people in several local communities. Wyoming's plant is classified as a surface water treatment plant and is located in Holland to take advantage of the clean and abundant source of water offered by Lake Michigan. Using highly sensitive laboratory instrumentation, they routinely test for arsenic. Their testing program indicates Lake Michigan water and your treated drinking water is consistently below a detection level of 0.6 parts per billion. This level is nearly twenty times below the revised standard of 10 ug/L. Arsenic is NOT a problem in your water supply, even with the new, proposed standard.

Where can I get more information?

Call Tom Kent, Wyoming's Laboratory Manager at 616-261-3555. The Safe Drinking Water Hotline can provide you with more information about what EPA is doing to regulate arsenic in drinking water. Or, visit EPA's web site on drinking water at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/arsenic.html> for more information.