CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2018

KENTON WATER WORKS IS PROUD TO PRESENT TO YOU OUR 2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT. IN COMPLYING WITH RECENT LEGISLATION, WE HAVE DEVELOPED THIS REPORT TO PROVIDE YOU WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER. FROM THIS REPORT, YOU WILL REALIZE WHAT WE'VE ALWAYS KNOWN – YOUR WATER IS SAFE!

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION:

The City of Kenton receives its drinking water from seven (7) wells. These wells receive their water from the carbonate aquifer of Northwest Ohio. The City of Kenton wells ensure an adequate supply of water for future needs and growth.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT:

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the City of Kenton's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to the study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the City of Kenton has **MODERATE** susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: a presence of significant contaminant sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Water Treatment Plant at 419-673-0175. The City of Kenton currently has no program in place to address the results of this summary and make the community aware of the importance of protecting its drinking water.

WHAT'S IN MY WATER?

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your homes or business complied with all state and federal requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in our drinking water. Although all the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the US EPA, and therefore not expected to cause any health risks, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
D. 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;
E. 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, USEPA 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.

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 risks can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

LEAD EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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 Kenton 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 at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WHO NEEDS 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 infection. 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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

LICENSE TO OPERATE STATUS:

In 2017, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular City Council meetings. Meetings are held at 7 PM on the second and fourth Monday of each month in Council Chambers. You may also contact the City of Kenton Water Treatment Plant at 419-673-0175.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Table of Detected Contaminants – Monitoring Year 2017

CONTAMINANTS (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Collection Date	Typical Source of Contaminants
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – IOC							
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.91	0.91	No	2/2/2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water Additive Which Promotes Strong Teeth; Discharge from Fertilizer and Aluminum Factories
Total Phosphate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.16	0.13 - 0.19	No	2017	Treatment Process Additive
Lead (ppb)	0	0.015	< 0.005	< 0.05	No	2015	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	< 0.05	< 0.05	No	2015	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives
STAGE 2 D/DBPR							
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	0.08	0.08	0.032	0.032	No	8/22/2017	Disinfection By-Product
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	0.06	0.06	< 0.006	< 0.006	No	8/22/2017	Disinfection By-Product
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS							
Total Chlorine	MRDLG	MDRL-4	1.2	0.3-1.2	No	2017	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform	0	0	0	0	No	2017	Naturally Present in Environment

* Zero out of 20 lead samples were over the action level of 15 ug/L.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT:

(ppm) parts per million - Unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to 1 second in 11.5 days.
(ppb) parts per billion - Unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to 1 second in 31.7 years.
(<) - A symbol which means less than. A result of < 5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant was not detected in that sample.
(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.
(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.
(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 contaminants.
(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.