CITY OF KENTON'S **2025** *CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT*

KENTON WATER WORKS IS PROUD TO PRESENT OUR **ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR MONITORING YEAR 2025.** *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 SEE WHAT WE'VE ALWAYS KNOWN – YOUR WATER IS SAFE!*

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION:

The City of Kenton is a groundwater treatment plant and receives its drinking water from seven (7) wells. These wells receive 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: the 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 ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?

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

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.

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).

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Kenton conducted sampling for nitrates, total coliforms, chlorine, lead, copper, disinfection byproducts (HAA5 and TTHMs), phosphates and more during 2025. Samples were collected for different contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of Kenton's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

LICENSE TO OPERATE (LTO) STATUS:

In 2025, The City of Kenton had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINATES:

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Kenton drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants – Monitoring Year 2025							
CONTAMINANTS (Units)	MCLG or MCDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.758 average	0.5 – 1.0	No	2025	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – IOC							
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.07	N/A	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Phosphate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.15 average	0.11. - 0.18	No	2025	Treatment process additive
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0039	N/A	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	1.0	N/A	No	2024	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS							
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	29.85	26.9 – 32.8	No	2025	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	6.25	5.6 – 6.9	No	2025	By-products of drinking water disinfection
LEAD AND COOPER							
CONTAMINANTS (Units)	AL	MCLG	Individual Results Over the AL	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0.0007	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of 20 lead samples were over the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0.003	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
	Zero out of 20 lead samples were over the copper action level of 1.3 ppm						

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

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

Less Than "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Not Applicable (N/A) – Abbreviation meaning that this does not apply to our report.

Not Detected (ND) – Abbreviation meaning a contaminant was not detected in drinking water sample(s).

Parts per Billion (ppb) or **Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Parts per Million (ppm) or **Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit the City of Kenton Utility Office at 111 W. Franklin Street, Kenton, Ohio.

PER- and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS):

As part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. We completed our 2 sampling events on 03/11/2024 and 09/23/2024, analyzing for the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. All results were non-detections.

GROUND WATER RULE INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

We were informed by the Ohio EPA that the following significant deficiencies have been identified on June 13, 2025**.** We were directed to correct the deficiency by date shown but we failed to do so. We are implementing the corrective action plans listed below by deadlines provided as prescribed by the Ohio EPA.

- Water Loss – water audit completed 12/31/25. By 6/30/26 provide progress updates on conducting metering verification at water treatment plant master meter and GIS modeling project. By 9/30/26 provide quarterly progress updates on system metering verification and plan to address any inaccuracies identified.
- Repairs/Upgrades to Existing Water Treatment Plant - By 6/30/26 provide updated timeline for the repairs to be made to the existing water treatment plant.
- Feasibility Study for Building New Treatment Plant/Regionalization – By 9/1/26 submit completed plan.

On October 21, 2025, we were informed by the Ohio EPA that a 4H Inventory Notice M/R warning was issued for failure to meet requirements for service line materials. We were directed to correct the deficiency by July 1, 2025 and we failed to do so. We have posted notification of this warning and are working on resolving the quantities of each type reported.

Past CCR Content Violations

- **2018** – In the 2018 CCR, we did not provide data for gross alpha and radium-228 in the Table of Detected Contaminants.
- **2020** – In the 2020 CCR, we did not provide data for gross alpha in the Table of Detected Contaminants and should have removed contaminants not detected.
- **2023** – In the 2023 CCR, we did not include information about unresolved significant deficiencies, and in the Table of Detected Contaminants, we did not include data for gross alpha and radium-228.
- **2024** – In the 2024 CCR, we did not include information about unresolved significant deficiencies, and in the Table of Detected Contaminants, fluoride was incorrect and barium and cyanide were not included.

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.