2022 Consumer Confidence Report Data
Kenosha Water Utility, PWS ID: 23000461

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

When you drink Kenosha tap water, you're drinking clean, high quality water. Kenosha's drinking water meets or exceeds *all* state and federal water quality standards. The Kenosha Water Utility's state certified laboratory tests Kenosha's drinking water more than 10,000 times per year. The drinking water quality information in this report covers the period of January 2022 to December 2022.

Water System Information - If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Ryan Spackman, Director of Water Production, at (262) 653-4331.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality - The Kenosha Water Utility Board of Water Commissioners meets on the second and last Monday of each month at 5:30 PM in Room 202 of the Municipal Building, 625 52nd Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin. Meeting dates, times, and locations are subject to change. Please call the Kenosha Water Utility at (262) 653-4308 to confirm.

Health Information

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and the Center for Disease Control's guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Sources of Water

The Kenosha Water Utility has three active sources of water, all of which are in Lake Michigan. There are two intakes at a depth of about 35 feet; the third intake is at a depth of five feet. To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Ryan Spackman at (262) 653-4331.

Educational Information

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:

- 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 storm water 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, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- 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.
- 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAL	**Health Advisory Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice
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.
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.
N/A	**Not Applicable**
ND	**Not Detected**
NTU	**Nephelometric Turbidity Units:** A measure of cloudiness
pCi/L	**Picocuries per liter:** A measure of radioactivity
ppm	**parts per million**, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	**parts per billion**, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	**parts per trillion**, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
SMCL	**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level**: Secondary drinking water standards for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SCMLs do not represent health standards.
TCR	**Total Coliform Rule**
µS/cm	**Microsiemens per centimeter**

Detected Contaminants

Your drinking water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants that were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Count of Positives	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COLIFORM (TCR)	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0	0%	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Avg Level Found	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	17	60	60	11	8-11	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	17	80	0	19.2	12.5-20.8	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	29	60	60	12	10-12	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	29	80	0	32.2	21.7-45.6	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	52	60	60	12	9-14	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	52	80	0	25.0	15.5-34.4	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	7-A	60	60	11	8-11	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	7-A	80	0	21.7	13.4-27.3	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	N/A	1	Single Result	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.021	Single Result	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.74 (avg)	0.66-0.85	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100	N/A	0.80	Single Result	2020	No	Occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
NITRATE as N (ppm)	10	10	0.27	Single Result	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	N/A	N/A	7.7	Single Result	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated contaminants tested for but not detected in our system: antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, mercury, nitrite, selenium & thallium (Sample Date 2020).

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.17	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	15	0	7.80	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
PFBS (ppt)	N/A	450000	0.44	Single Result	2022	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFHXS (ppt)	N/A	40	0.69	Single Result	2022	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFHXA (ppt)	N/A	150000	1.71	Single Result	2022	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFNA (ppt)	N/A	30	0.30	Single Result	2022	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFOS (ppt)	N/A	20	1.06	Single Result	2022	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFOA (ppt)	N/A	20	2.76	Single Result	2022	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.

PFAS Contaminants without a Recommended Health Advisory Level

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that do not have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL).

Contaminant (units)	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
PFHPA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	1.33	Single Result	2022	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	0.33	Single Result	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated contaminants tested for but not detected in our system: radioactivity – gross alpha, radium 226 & radium 228 (Sample Date 2020).

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.036	Single Result	2020	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Metolachlor (Dual) (ppb)	N/A	0	0.012	Single Result	2020	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminants with a Health Advisory Level or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
ALUMINUM (ppm)	0.05	0.2	0.08	Single Result	2020	Residual from water treatment process
CHLORIDE (ppm)	250	N/A	15.0	Single Result	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
SULFATE (ppm)	250	N/A	26	25.00-26.00	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

Health Effects for Contaminant with SMCL Exceedance

Contaminant	Health Effects
ALUMINUM	Waters containing aluminum in quantities above the SMCL are not hazardous to health but may be objectionable for taste, odor, or color

Turbidity Monitoring

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the year, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.060 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent (zero turbidity samples exceeded the turbidity limits in 2020).

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Avg Level Found	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TURBIDITY (NTU)	0.30	N/A	0.034 (avg)	0.025-0.060	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

Contaminant (units)	Average Level Found	Range	Sample Year
BROMIDE (ppb)	34.8	33 - 36	2018 - 2019
MANGANESE (ppb)	0.67	ND - 0.67	2018 - 2019
HAA5 (ppb)	13.8	9.0 - 18.7	2018 - 2019
HAA6Br (ppb)	10.4	7.0 - 13.2	2018 - 2019
HAA9 (ppb)	23	15.6 - 29.2	2018 - 2019
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID (ppb)	3.3	1.7 - 4.2	2018 - 2019
BROMODICHLOROACETIC ACID (ppb)	4.8	3.5 - 6.4	2018 - 2019
CHLORODIBROMOACETIC ACID (ppb)	1.2	0.96 - 1.6	2018 - 2019
DIBROMOACETIC ACID (ppb)	0.71	0.40 - 0.93	2018 - 2019
DICHLOROACETIC ACID (ppb)	6.3	3.0 - 9.5	2018 - 2019
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID (ppb)	0.5	ND - 0.65	2018 - 2019
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID (ppb)	6.3	4.0 – 8.4	2018 - 2019

Unregulated contaminants tested for in 2019 but not detected in our system: germanium, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, 1 pesticide byproduct, 8 pesticides, 10 cyanotoxins, 3 alcohols & 3 semi-volatile organic compounds.

Other Monitored Parameters

The following are other drinking water quality parameters that are monitored throughout the year.

Contaminant (units)	Average Level Found	Range	Sample Year
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (ppm)	1.7	1.3 - 2.4	2022
ORTHOPHOSPHATE (ppm)	0.91	0.84 - 0.98	2022
ALKALINITY (ppm)	103	93 - 107	2022
CONDUCTIVITY (µS/cm)	302	289 - 314	2022
TOTAL HARDNESS (ppm)	137	128 - 146	2022
TEMPERATURE (°F)	51.3	35.0 - 70.0	2022
pH (pH Units)	7.65	7.48 - 7.83	2022

Additional Health 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 Kenosha Water Utility 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 thirty seconds to two 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

If you think you have a lead service, please call (262) 653-4315 or email lead@kenosha.org to find out more information.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium

Our water system began a two-year *Cryptosporidium* monitoring program in October 2015, in accordance with the *Long Term 2* Enhanced Surface *Water* Treatment Rule requirements. No oocysts* were found in any of the 24 monthly samples (October 2015 to September 2017).

***oocyst:** A hardy, thick-walled stage of the life cycle of certain parasites. This is the stage that serves to transfer them to new hosts.