



Kent County Water Authority

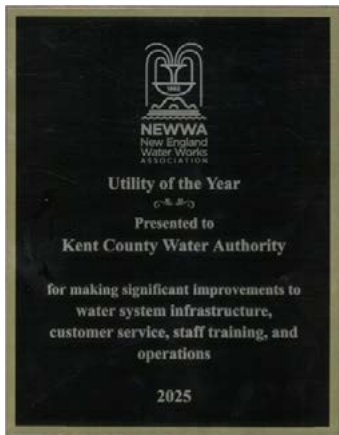
**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
WATER QUALITY**
ANNUAL REPORT
2025



KCWA Consumer Confidence Water Quality 2025 Annual Report

This year's report covers all testing completed from January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025, and fulfills both the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH) requirements to provide a "Consumer Confidence Report" to our customers. This publication reflects our ongoing efforts to keep you informed about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day.

We remain committed to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. This report includes information related to the origin of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to the quality standards set by the EPA. Be assured, the Kent County Water Authority's professional management and staff are committed to providing our customers with the finest, most cost effective and reliable drinking water.

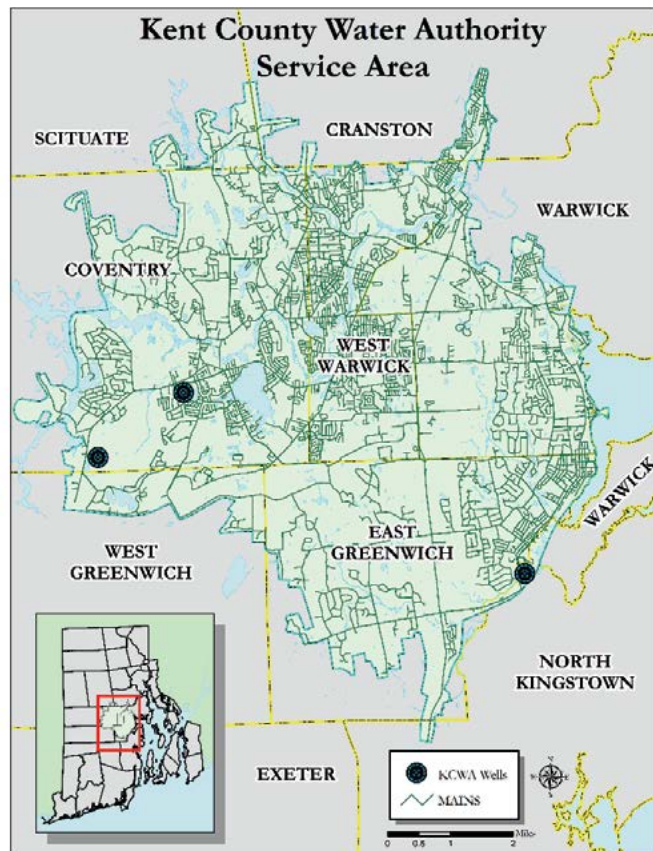


The Kent County Water Authority has been honored with the 2025 Utility of the Year Award by the New England Water Works Association (NEWWA), the region's largest and oldest organization of water works professionals. Presented at NEWWA's 144th Annual Conference in Rockport, Maine, the award recognizes Kent County Water Authority's outstanding achievements in infrastructure investment, customer service, staff development, and operational excellence to protect public health. The Kent County Water Authority received this distinction in the large-sized system category, reflecting its commitment to innovation, sustainability, and providing safe, reliable water to the communities it serves.

The Kent County Water Authority and its predecessor companies have been delivering safe, dependable water, seven days a week, 24 hours a day for 146 years. We are committed to providing new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water quality and safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting these demands while continuing to serve the needs of our customers. It is important to understand the facts about the quality of your drinking water. The information provided in this document reflects the pertinent results from public water system regulatory testing requirements. Through our monitoring and testing efforts we have found that some regulated constituents have been detected. EPA and RIDOH regulatory guidance reflect that your water is SAFE at these levels. This report explains the quality of your drinking water; its sources, and an overview of the water system,

our future goals, progress and more. Should you have any questions concerning this information or about your water utility, please contact our Executive Director/Chief Engineer, David L. Simmons, P.E. at 401-821-9300 or customerservice@kentcountywater.org. Customer concerns regarding Providence Water results should be directed to the Customer Service Department of Providence Water at 401-521-6300 or the RIDOH Office of Drinking Water Quality at 401-222-6867.

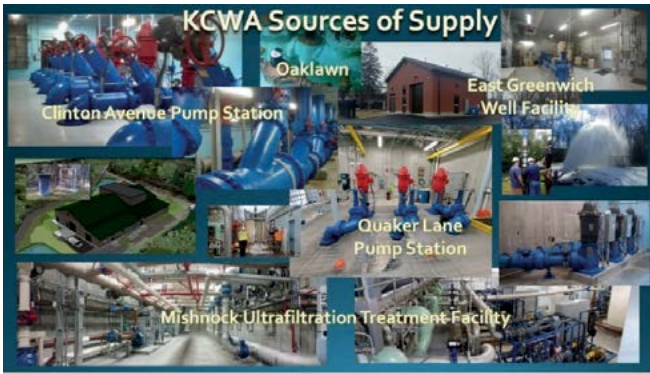
We value our customer feedback. Public participation adds value to the decision-making process regarding the quality of your water and the service you are provided. If you would like to learn more about your water utility or play a part in its future, please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings held monthly. The meeting schedule can be found on our website <https://kentcountywater.org/kcwa-board-of-directors.aspx>. Meeting agenda information can also be found on the Secretary of State website, http://sos.ri.gov/openmeetings/index.php?page=view_entity&id=393. Meetings begin at 3:30 p.m. at our office located at 35 Technology Way, West Greenwich. We look forward to seeing you there!



Sources of Water

During the summer months, the Kent County Water Authority purchases approximately 75% of your water from Providence Water. In the winter months, approximately 40% of your water is purchased from Providence Water. This supply is treated surface water from the following reservoirs located in the central part of the state: Scituate, Regulating, Moswansicut, Ponaganset, Barden and Westconnaug reservoirs. The remainder of your water is produced from our Mishnock well field and treatment facilities located off Route 3 in Coventry and our East Greenwich well located off Post Road at the Warwick and East Greenwich line. KCWA also wholesales water to the City of Warwick to supply the Potowomut section and to the Quonset Development Corporation to supply the Quonset Business Park.

ACTIVE KCWA CUSTOMERS BREAKDOWN BY TOWN / CITY	
COVENTRY	8,595
WEST GREENWICH	388
EAST GREENWICH	4,089
HOPE/SCITUATE (02831)	447
NORTH KINGSTOWN	9
WARWICK	4,531
WEST WARWICK	8,436
CRANSTON (02923, 02920)	933
TOTALS	27,428



Multiple Payment Methods Make Payments Easier

ONLINE: Using the customer portal, customers may pay their bill online by going to the Kent County Water Authority website www.kentcountywater.org and clicking “Pay your Bill” (<https://kentcountywater.org/pay-bill.aspx>). Payments are securely deducted from your checking account (ACH) or charged to your credit or debit card with no transaction fees. The online customer portal allows you to create an account where you can set up one-time payments or automatic payments. It is imperative that customers only use the www.kentcountywater.org website when making payments. This requires you to directly type the website address into your search engine. If you generically search Kent County Water Authority, you may end up at a third-party website that charges additional fees and often leads to undue delays in receipt of your payment.

Online Customer Portal

Pay your bill using our customer portal.

Use this free service to make online payments which are automatically and securely deducted from your checking account or charged to your credit card with no transaction fee. You can setup one-time payments or automatic payments.

[Click to pay your bill online](#)

By Phone

Pay your bill using our automated phone service.

When you call the free automated service, have your CID, Account Number, balance, and credit card available. When you complete your transaction, a confirmation number will be provided.

Call 855 538-2314

By Mail

Make checks payable to KCWA on all checks and money orders.

Please note your account number on all checks and money orders.

Mail your payment to:
Kent County Water Authority
35 Technology Way
West Greenwich, RI 02817

In-Person

Make checks payable to KCWA, or pay in cash at our Kiosk.

Please note your account number on all checks and money orders.

Drop off your payment at:
Kent County Water Authority
35 Technology Way
West Greenwich, RI 02817

PHONE: Customers may also pay their bill using our fee free automated phone service by calling 855-538-2314.

MAIL: The mailing address for your water bill payments is: Kent County Water Authority, P.O. Box 9901, Providence, RI 02940. Make checks payable to KCWA and please note your account number on all checks and money orders. Payments sent or delivered to any other address will result in delays in posting to your account. It is imperative that you use the enclosed payment envelope when paying by mail.



IN-PERSON: Customers can continue to make payments in person at our office located at 35 Technology Way, West Greenwich, RI. Payments made in person at the customer service desk must be in the form of cash, check, money order or credit and debit card. Payments can also be made at our new Bill Pay Kiosk 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Bill Pay Kiosk accepts payments in the form of cash, check, money order or credit and debit card. All payment methods have no transaction fees and the account number must be listed on the check/money order.

ONLINE BANKING: When making a payment through online banking, please contact your bank and provide them with your 6-digit account number and extension (either -0 or -1) so that your payment is applied properly. When using the online banking payment method, your bank may cut a paper check and mail it to our office. If your bank sends a paper check, you must adjust the date of the scheduled bank payment to allow for delays in mailing and processing of the check by the bank. The mailing address for these types of payments must be Kent County Water Authority, P.O. Box 9901, Providence, RI 02940. This is the address where these types of payments are processed.

Your payment must be received by 3:00 p.m. ET on the due date stated on your bill to avoid any late fees.

Information on payment methods can be obtained on www.kentcountywater.org or by contacting any of our customer service representatives at 401-821-9300.

Emergency Mass Notification System

In our continuing effort to keep our customers better informed we implemented the use of the CodeRED system. CodeRED allows KCWA officials to deliver a prerecorded, tailored message, to either an entire community or a select portion of a community, advising residents about emergency and/or important system maintenance information regarding the drinking water system. CodeRED allows us to quickly reach customers and area residents using telephone, email, and/or text communication. Be prepared to receive a phone call, email, or text from our emergency notification system should a drinking water emergency or important system maintenance arise in your area.

The basic CodeRED telephone database has its limitations as it is derived from the listings that are in the local printed telephone directories. To ensure you are included in our customer notification database, it is imperative that every customer visit our website www.kentcountywater.org and register your cell phones, home phone and any unlisted phone numbers you wish to receive notifications on to ensure you are fully capable of receiving notifications. (URL: <https://accountportal.onsolve.net/kentcountywater>) Even if you live in a community that already uses CodeRED, you will still need to enroll in the KCWA CodeRED system so you can receive messages specific to your drinking water. All numbers will remain confidential and will be used only to communicate drinking water emergencies and other important information regarding the public water system.

If you are reading this online follow this link to sign up today:



KCWA Rate Decrease 2.58%

One factor that can influence customer rates at the Kent County Water Authority is a change in the wholesale rates set by our water supplier, Providence Water. When Providence Water's rates are adjusted via a rate filing with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), KCWA is then required to submit a "pass-through filing" with an adjusted rate schedule to update our own rates, accordingly, ensuring that any increase or decrease in wholesale costs is accurately reflected in our customer rate structure.



On November 26, 2024, Providence Water filed a new multiyear rate proposal with the PUC under Docket No. 24-51-WW. The filing included a cost-of-service study and proposed rate adjustments that vary by customer class. For KCWA's class of service, the proposal reflected a rate decrease. Following the approval of the Settlement Agreement filed on July 8, 2025, subject to the conditions, adjustments, and modifications outlined in Ordering

Paragraphs three through seven of PUC Order No. 25493, **all KCWA metered rates were reduced by 2.58%**. This Order incorporated the decisions made during the PUC's Open Meeting on July 24, 2025, and established new rates effective with bills issued on or after September 1, 2025.

Distribution System Improvements

Kent County Water Authority distribution and transmission mains comprise a network of approximately 469 miles of underground infrastructure, storage tank facilities, and a multitude of pumps, wells and pressure control stations that must be continually maintained. Rhode Island General Law 46-15.6 requires that all large water suppliers implement an infrastructure replacement program to address such things as aged and failing mains and rehabilitation of tanks and pumping stations. Each water system throughout the state is required by law to provide a funding mechanism to replace and/or rehabilitate identified components at the end of their useful life within the framework of the regulations. We have a number of projects in the design phase. These contracts will replace underground water infrastructure including mains, service pipe, valves, and hydrants. As you might expect, water rates pay for the replacement of old and failing infrastructure. Costs associated with the infrastructure improvement program are incorporated in the rate structure for your billing. The rate structure and each infrastructure improvement program is fully reviewed and approved by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) prior to commencing work on the planned improvements. Water is still the best bargain in town in comparison to bottled water or other utility and cable services.



East Greenwich Well Upgrades

This project involves designing and building a new treatment plant at the existing East Greenwich Well site in Warwick. The well is a critical water source for the Kent County Water Authority, supporting system capacity and providing emergency supply alongside the Mishnock treatment facility.

The upgraded facility will ensure reliable, regulatory-compliant drinking water that meets or exceeds current standards. Improvements include iron and manganese removal through pressurized filtration, followed by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) removal using granular activated carbon (GAC) adsorption.

Design updates, including PFAS treatment, were completed in December 2025. KCWA secured funding through the State Revolving Fund (SRF) to avoid rate increases, including \$25 million from the RI Infrastructure Bank (RIIB) in December 2024, with \$5 million in loan forgiveness, and an additional \$2.5 million in forgiveness in January 2026. The loan closed in February 2026.

KCWA also obtained \$2.36 million from the 3M PFAS settlement (as of July 2025), part of a broader national agreement addressing PFAS contamination. These funds will support construction of the new treatment plant and other infrastructure improvements.

Overall, this project strengthens water quality, reliability, and public health protections while ensuring costs are not passed on to ratepayers.



Protecting Your Watershed Protects You and Your Family

Clean, safe potable water starts at the source. Contaminants are mainly introduced to the watershed in what has been termed as point and non-point source contaminates. Point source pollution is that which can be traced to a specific source such as a factory, farm, leaking fuel tank or industrial site. Non-point source contaminants are more difficult to manage because they represent small, but cumulative contributions from each of us such as paint thinner, antifreeze and pesticides. It doesn't take long for our shelves to become cluttered with half-empty containers of chemicals. Chemicals, pharmaceuticals or pollutants inadvertently put down a sink or street drain, or over application of fertilizer or pesticides sprayed around a foundation increase the occurrence of watershed contamination because they leach and travel with rain water to the aquifers that supply your drinking water.

Responsibility in establishing future land use protection strategies, zoning and growth projections for municipalities falls squarely on each city and town through legislative empowerment in Rhode Island General Law 45-22.2-3. We cannot over emphasize that the decisions made by your municipal leaders ultimately affect the quality and overall cost of your drinking water. Public participation is key in the protection of these sensitive drinking water sources. Your input is a critical component to the city and town land use decision making process regarding these sensitive drinking water aquifers and critical recharge areas within your communities.



We have made these areas more visible by installing wellhead protection signs within existing wellhead protection areas as an indicator of the proximity of your drinking water sources located in the towns of Coventry, East Greenwich and West Greenwich. We hope these signs

have helped to increase public awareness and appreciation of the vital groundwater resources in these areas. We have also contacted these municipalities to request that these vital drinking water sources are kept protected as part of the zoning and planning processes. We urge you to contact your city or town council member and zoning official to see what else can be done to protect these resources. Public participation in the zoning decision making process is instrumental to protecting your drinking water resources. We think of our customers who live within these areas as the guardians of these essential resources. Your help to preserve these critical drinking water sources will be eternally appreciated by your future family and friends who must perpetually rely on them. Please contact us or the RI Department of Environmental Management at 401-222-4700 or 401-222-3070 if you suspect a potential contamination concern exists.

The Pawtuxet, Mishnock and Hunt River aquifers including adjacent lands comprise the watersheds from which groundwater supply is drawn. There has been growing concern that groundwater withdrawal exceeds the recharge from some of these groundwater supplies. It should be noted that ninety to ninety-eight percent of household water use ends up down the drain. The water that goes down the drain ends up in either a septic system or in a public sewer system. Septic systems, or Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS), return water to the underground reservoirs. By contrast, public sewers provide conduits for the conveyance of wastewater to local sewage treatment facilities. The ferrying of water out of any recharge basin via sewers exacerbates groundwater depletion by redirecting critical replenishment supplies out of the basin. Also, these treatment facilities are required to produce an effluent discharge that, in many instances, exceeds drinking water quality standards to protect the highly sensitive flora and fauna in receiving rivers, estuaries, bays and eventually the Atlantic Ocean.

Lead Service Line Inventory

The Kent County Water Authority completed a Lead Service Line Inventory in October of 2024 to meet Environmental Protection Agency regulations as well as the requirements of recent amendments to the *Rhode Island Lead Poisoning Prevention Act*. The Lead Service Line Inventory includes all service lines within the distribution system and verifies the type of pipe material on the public and private sides of all service lines to confirm whether lead is present.

Our Lead Service Line Inventory map can be accessed by going to the Lead Center page on our website (<https://kentcountywater.org/lead-center.aspx>) or directly by clicking this link: <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/KCWA-RI>. You can search the map by property address to see the service line material type for your home or business. If you are reading this online, please click the button below to view our Lead Service Line Inventory map:



Field verification of all inventoried lead, galvanized, and unknown service line materials on both the public and private sides of distribution service lines is continuously ongoing and will be conducted until all service line materials have been accurately identified. Yearly updates to the Lead Service Line Inventory will be provided to the RI Department of Health as required by State and Federal Regulations. A Lead Service Line Replacement Plan will be developed from the Lead Service Line Inventory and will be updated to reflect any changes made to the inventory through field verification activities and any lead service line replacement work performed.

Lead Service Line Replacement Program

Recent updates to State of Rhode Island and Federal Regulations require public water systems to replace lead and galvanized service lines within the next 10 years with the intention to reduce lead in drinking water. The Kent County Water Authority has partnered with the Environmental Protection Agency and RI Department of Health to develop a full replacement plan over the next year. It is the Kent County Water Authority's goal to replace all lead and galvanized service lines in compliance with State and Federal laws.

The Kent County Water Authority's goal is to provide a safe and reliable supply of drinking water to its customers. While there have been no identified instances of lead action level exceedances within the distribution system, we are mandated to identify and address any potential sources of lead that may exist. To help achieve this goal, it is the Kent County Water Authority's objective to get the replacement of all lead and galvanized service lines completed over the next two years at no cost to the customer, which is ahead of the 10 year deadline mandated by State and Federal Regulations. The Kent County Water Authority maintains a strong commitment to continuous monitoring, rigorous testing and targeted infrastructure improvements to minimize lead exposure and maintain the highest standards of drinking water safety. The Kent County Water Authority will work diligently to replace both public and private side lead and galvanized service lines, which will enhance the water quality being supplied and eliminate the exposure of lead through distribution system service line materials to these customers. Please visit our Lead Center webpage at <https://kentcountywater.org/lead-center.aspx> for more information on our Lead Service Line Replacement Program.

With the passage of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund will be receiving approximately \$292 million of additional funding for projects, including \$179 million for lead service line replacements. Currently, 49% of the funding is allocated toward principal forgiveness/grants on full private and public side replacement. The Kent County Water Authority submitted a project to the RI Department of Health and RI Infrastructure Bank in March of 2025 to obtain grant funding and/or financing to remove any lead and galvanized service lines in the system.

KCWA Joins the Get the Lead Out (GLO) Initiative

The Kent County Water Authority is proud to announce its participation in the Get the Lead Out (GLO) Initiative. The Environmental Protection Agency and RI Department of Health have partnered with the Kent County Water Authority to provide technical assistance to accelerate the identification of unknown service line material types and the replacement of verified lead and galvanized water service lines.

Kent County Water Authority is committed to replacing all lead and galvanized service lines as part of the Infrastructure Improvement and Jobs Act (IIJA) that invests a historic \$15 billion to replace lead and galvanized pipes. To learn more about the GLO Initiative, please click the button below or visit <https://www.epa.gov/water-infrastructure/get-lead-out-initiative>.



Kent County Water Authority Water Quality Data

The tables list all of the drinking water constituents detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of those constituents found in the water at the time of testing does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done in the calendar year of the report. In some cases the EPA and the state may require us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently.

Kent County Water Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water in compliance with federal and state laws. This table shows the detection results from the numerous monitoring tests conducted for the period January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025. The tables of “Testing Results” identify those constituents that were “detected” in both the Kent County Water Authority and Providence Water supply sources. As authorized by the EPA, the state has implemented reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
Barium (2)	2023	ppm	2	2	0.018	0.004 – 0.018	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Chlorine (as Cl ₂), Free Residual	2025	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.70	0.55 – 0.70	Water additive used to control microbes.	NO
Fluoride (2)	2023	ppm	4	4	0.46	0.26 – 0.46	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	NO
Gross Alpha/Photon Emitters (2)	2025	pCi/L	15	0	4.76	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Gross Beta Photon Emitters (2) (7)	2022	pCi/L	50	0	3.6	1.48 – 3.60	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits.	NO
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (5)	2025	ppb	60	0	19.3	11.0 – 25.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (1) (3) (removal ratio)	2025	N/A	TT	N/A	1.81	1.67 – 1.94	Naturally present in the environment.	NO
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (5)	2025	ppb	80	0	60.5	22.2 – 75.7	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.	NO
Turbidity (1) (4)	2025	NTU	TT	N/A	0.24	0.02 – 0.24	Soil runoff.	NO
Nitrate (6)	2025	ppm	10	10	3.72	0.09 – 3.72	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	NO
RI REGULATED SUBSTANCES CONTAMINANT	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
Total RI Regulated PFAS (8) (Sum of 6 contaminants)	2025	ppt	20	0	20.2 (9)	4.84 – 20.2	Waterproofing; textile manufacturing; used in fire fighting foams.	NO
LEAD AND COPPER RULE	PERIOD	UNIT	AL	ACTION LEVEL	90 TH PERCENTILE DETECTED	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	EXCEEDANCE
Copper	2025	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.015	<0.003 – 1.01	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 0 sites out of 30 were above 1.3 ppm.	NO
Lead	2025	ppb	15	0	1.4	<0.5 – 18.1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 1 site out of 30 was above 15 ppb.	NO

Kent County Water Authority Table Footnotes:

- (1) Detection level influenced by Providence Water supply.
- (2) Reflects sampling at groundwater sources before blending with purchased water from Providence Water.
- (3) In order to comply with the EPA standard, the removal ratio must be greater than 1. Detected level is the lowest removal ratio per quarter. Range is the lowest and highest removal ratios per month.
- (4) 0.24 NTU was the highest single turbidity measurement recorded. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 100%. The average turbidity value for 2025 was < 0.1 NTU.
- (5) Compliance is based upon the highest quarterly locational running annual average (LRAA) and range is based upon lowest and highest individual measurement.
- (6) Nitrate was detected in five samples of source water.

- (7) The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- (8) Detected Level is the sum of six individual contaminants. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), and Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA).
- (9) The Total RI Regulated PFAS (Sum of 6) result of 20.2 ppt was detected at Mishnock Well 4 (raw source water) on November 20, 2025. This source water is blended with two additional water sources at the Mishnock Ultrafiltration Water Treatment Plant prior to distribution. A follow-up sample of the finished (treated and blended) water collected on December 12, 2025, detected Total RI Regulated PFAS (Sum of 6) at 12 ppt, well below the Rhode Island MCL of 20 ppt. The water delivered to customers through the distribution system meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

Table Unit Descriptions:

AL	Action Level
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter
TT	Treatment Technique
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm	Parts Per Million
N/A	Not Applicable
ND	None Detected
HA	Health Advisory
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal
ng/l	Nanograms per liter
ppt	Parts Per Trillion

Definitions:

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.

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

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

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

MRDLG: Maximum 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.

Contaminates Detected That Are Not Regulated:

The USEPA mandated sampling methods performed under the National Primary Drinking Water regulatory requirements provide results that include detection of both regulated and additional monitoring data that includes unregulated contaminants, also known as the UCMR program. Regulatory requirements prohibit including nonregulated contaminants in the main table of regulated contaminants. Questions concerning these contaminants can be best addressed by calling the

Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or RIDOH Office of Drinking Water Quality at 401-222-6867. The following contaminants were detected during the UCMR5 2025 sample period and may come from a variety of sources such as minerals, agriculture, urban storm water runoff, commercial processes, water treatment and residential uses:

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES	PERIOD	UNIT	AVERAGE	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Sodium	2025	ppm	48.6	17.6 – 84.8	Runoff from road de-icing operations
Chloroform	2025	ppb	0.71	<0.50 – 0.71	Naturally present in the environment
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2025	ppt	2.87	1.49 – 4.52	Waterproofing; textile manufacturing; used in fire fighting foams
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2025	ppt	5.75	2.29 – 10.5	Waterproofing; textile manufacturing; used in fire fighting foams

Providence Water Quality Data

The full Providence Water Consumer Confidence Report sampling results are being provided within the Kent County Water Authority report at the request of the RIDOH Office of Drinking Water Quality. The sampling results shown in this table for lead, copper, haloacetic acids, total coliform bacteria and total trihalomethanes reflect sampling taken within the Providence Water distribution system. Some of the sample results in the table below represent results of the testing performed by Providence Water that has been identified as applicable

to the reporting requirements for our Cranston area customers. Results shown on the Kent County Water Authority Water Quality Data table for lead, copper, haloacetic acids, and total trihalomethanes reflect sampling taken within the Kent County Water Authority distribution system and are applicable to all of our customers. Questions regarding Providence Water data should be directed to the RIDOH Office of Drinking Water Quality at 401-222-6867.

REGULATED CONTAMINANT	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
Barium	2025	ppm	2	2	0.006	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Chlorine (as Cl ₂), Free Residual	2025	ppm	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	0.49	<0.01 – 1.12	Water additive used to control microbes.	NO
Fluoride	2025	ppm	4	4	0.77	0.58 – 0.77	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive, which promotes strong teeth.	NO
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (1)	2025	ppb	60	N/A	21.1	13.5 – 22.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (1)	2025	ppb	80	N/A	64.4	27.7 – 71.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (2)	2025	Removal Ratio	TT	N/A	1.81	1.67 – 1.94	Naturally present in the environment.	NO
Total Coliform Bacteria (3)	2025	% Positive Samples per Month	Presence of Coliform Bacteria in >5% of Monthly Samples	0%	0.55	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.	NO
Turbidity (4)	2025	NTU	TT	N/A	0.24	0.02 – 0.24	Soil runoff.	NO
LEAD AND COPPER RULE	PERIOD	UNIT	AL	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE DETECTED	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	EXCEEDANCE
Copper	2025	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.021	<0.001 – 0.095	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 0 sites out of 100 were above 1.3 ppm.	NO
Lead	2025	ppb	15	0	2	<1 – 16	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 1 site out of 100 was above 15 ppb.	NO

Water Quality Table Footnotes:

- (1) Compliance is based upon the highest quarterly locational running annual average and range is based upon lowest and highest individual measurement.
- (2) In order to comply with the EPA standard, the removal ratio must be greater than 1. Detected level is the lowest removal ratio per quarter. Range is the lowest and highest removal ratios per month.
- (3) This value refers to the highest monthly percentage of positive samples detected

during the year. For 2025, Providence Water collected 2198 samples for Total Coliform Rule compliance monitoring. One of these samples was positive for total coliform bacteria. None were positive for E. coli.

- (4) 0.24 NTU was the highest single turbidity measurement recorded. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 100%. The average turbidity value for 2025 was <0.1 NTU.

N/A = Not Applicable N/D = Not Detected TT = Treatment Technique

Providence Water Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Results (UCMR5). Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a primary drinking water standard set by the US EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the US EPA develop regulatory decisions for these contaminants.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES	PERIOD	UNIT	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Sodium	2025	ppm	11.6	11.2 – 11.8	Runoff from road de-icing operations; Erosion of natural deposits

Help KCWA "Get the Lead Out"

The Kent County Water Authority is undertaking a federally mandated survey of all customer service pipe materials. The goal of this program is to identify lead components of the drinking water system. The Kent County Water Authority completed this survey and submitted the results to the RI Department of Health prior to October 16, 2024, as required under the law. The Kent County Water Authority has been working to identify both public side and private side service lines for several years in anticipation of requirements in the revisions to the new Lead and Copper Rule. Through extensive records research and field surveys conducted during our meter change out program, Kent County Water Authority has confirmed the material type of over 26,000 out of the 27,300 service lines in the system for both the private and public side, and there are 66 known lead and galvanized service lines needing replacement. We are on the final push to get the last information which resides on the private side of the curb stop and we need your help. All customers that have an unknown service type in their home or business will receive a letter from the Kent County Water Authority that provides program information and steps we can take to determine the private side service line material. The steps in the letter are also in the FAQ section of our Lead Center webpage at <https://kentcountywater.org/lead-center.aspx>.

While there have been no identified instances of lead action level exceedances in the Kent County Water Authority distribution system, we are mandated to identify and address any potential sources of lead that may exist. Kent County Water Authority is required by law to replace all existing lead and galvanized service lines over the next 10 years to ensure the quality of drinking water and protect the health of our customers. We maintain a strong commitment to continuous monitoring, rigorous testing and targeted infrastructure improvements to minimize lead exposure and maintain the highest standards of water safety. We encourage our customers to stay informed about our ongoing efforts and collaborate with us to establish a lead-free water system.

How can I verify my service line material?

KCWA has developed and submitted the latest Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) to the RIDOH, available here in a searchable format: <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/KCWA-RI>.

You can use this map as a starting point to check the status of your service.

OPTION 1:

KCWA has created an easy online survey form that walks you through the process here: <https://arcgis/0uOnue0>.

OPTION 2:

Photos of your home's plumbing, including the water meter and where the service line enters the building, may be emailed to lead@kentcountywater.org. Please include the property address and/or

account number in the email.

OPTION 3:

For one-on-one assistance with the verification of your service line material, please contact the Kent County Water Authority at (401) 821-9300 to set up an appointment with one of our field service agents.



Completing this Inventory Helps Us:

- ✔ Understand Kent County's water needs and apply for funding.
- ✔ Identify and remove possible lead sources.
- ✔ Maintain drinking water quality.

Joining Our Effort is Easy:
Let us know when to return by calling us to schedule an appointment or ask questions. ☎ Phone Number: (401) 821-9300

 **Prefer to check your service line yourself?** Simply fill out our brief survey identifying your water service line material.

Thank you for sharing our mission to uphold a safe and healthy community!

Tips That Help You Save

Toilet leaks: Does your toilet cycle when no one is in the bathroom? Do you have to jiggle the handle to stop the toilet from running? These are all symptoms of worn or maladjusted components resulting in leaks inside of your toilet. We recommend testing your toilets for leaks at least once a year. The process is very simple and can save you from receiving an unexpected large water bill. Add food coloring or other non-staining dye tablets to your toilet tank. Customers can obtain free dye tablets at our office. Let the toilet stand for twenty minutes. If the water in the bowl changes color, it indicates that toilet tank water is leaking into the bowl and down the drain. Directions are provided for detecting a leaky toilet at <https://kentcountywater.org/water-meter-reading.aspx#leak-test>.

Frozen pipes: Each year during the winter months we respond to increased calls from our customers reporting no water. The findings are almost always associated with frozen pipes and meters during this time of the year. Most often drafts, improperly insulated pipes, failed heaters or failed heat tape devices are found to be the cause. To prevent damage from occurring, the best time to inspect and correct these situations is before the cold weather sets in. Preventive measures are very often less costly than repairs associated with flooding and burst plumbing resultant from frozen pipes.

Monitoring Your Meter: It is imperative that each customer monitor their meter on a regular basis to identify if leaks or an abnormally high increase in water usage due to seasonal consumption is occurring. When customers were billed quarterly and an abnormally high bill was received, it was often difficult to pinpoint the probable cause when it potentially occurred two to three months prior. The shift to monthly billing has alleviated many of these issues by arming

the customers with usage data on their bills monthly. Problems or usage changes can be remedied or modified in as close to “real time” as possible now that the Kent County Water Authority currently bills its customers monthly.



Each meter register is equipped with a leak detection feature and customers should check it regularly. On analog registers it's a red indicator dial or sweep hand. On digital registers it's a blinking faucet that must be activated by waving a flashlight over the register (<https://kentcountywater.org/water-meter-reading.aspx#leak-test>).



The process is simple. Make sure no one is using any plumbing fixture or appliance in the home. During this period observe the register indicator. If the sweep hand or dial is rotating or, the faucet is flashing in the case of a digital register, this indicates a leak. You can further investigate the source of the leak by isolating or shutting the water valve off to each toilet and appliance one at a time. Check the leak detector each time after isolating each plumbing fixture. If the detector stops, you have found the source and a plumber should be able to assist you with the repair. If you have a question about this leak detection process, feel free to call one of our customer service representatives and they will be happy to assist you in this concern.

If you would like to test the accuracy of your meter, instructions found online at <https://kentcountywater.org/meter-accuracy-test.aspx> will guide you on how to check your meter for accuracy using a 5 gallon bucket.

Source Water Assessment

The latest source water assessment and wellhead protection plan for the Kent County Water Authority supply was completed in 2012. This plan includes the Mishnock well field, Spring Lake Well and East Greenwich Well. The susceptibility to contamination for all three wells was determined to be "MODERATE" according to the guidelines used by the Department of Health during the assessment. This ranking is considered to be an average ranking for the water supply. Future risk may be expected to increase with continued development. Copies of this Assessment can be obtained from the RI Department of Health at 401-222-6867.

Hydrant Flushing Program

Twice each year we flush our water mains. We often receive calls from customers asking why we are wasting water. The answer is, it's a common waterworks maintenance practice to remove precipitated minerals and other accumulated sediment to help improve and maintain the quality of your drinking water and flow capacity to hydrants and the system as a whole. This program provides valuable system operating information relative to transmission pump operation, hydrant operation and other operational factors critical to assessing the reliability of a multitude of equipment components comprising

the water system. So the next time you see our water system operators performing this function know that we are doing this in the best interest of our customers.



Health Effects Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above the MCL of 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL of 10 ppm could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.

Nitrite in drinking water at levels above the MCL of 1 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL of 1 ppm could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Nitrite levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day, at the MCL, for a lifetime to have a one-in-one-million chance of having the described health effects.

Additional Health Effects Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, radioactive material and can pick up substances or contaminants resulting from the presence of human or animal activities.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination from substances that are naturally occurring or manmade such as: microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and naturally occurring radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information on contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or visit the EPA web site www.epa.gov/safewater.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are 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 infections. These people should seek advice from their healthcare providers about drinking water. EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead Informational Statement

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Kent County Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Kent County Water Authority at 401-821-9300. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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