KINGSTON WATER DISTRICT RI1858421
Consumer Confidence Report – 2025
Covering Calendar Year – 2024

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to learn more about our decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, please call CHRISTOPHER CHAMPI at 401-783-5494.

Your water comes from 3:

Source Name	Source Water Type
DRILLED WELL #1A (GP)	Ground water
WELL #2 (GP)	Ground water
WELL #3 (GP)	Ground water

If your system has a Source Water Assessment on file, it can be viewed by scanning the QR code and scrolling to the "Source Water Assessments" section in the middle of the page. Please contact the Center for Drinking Water Quality at 401-222-6867 with any questions.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water tha the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 infections. 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 sources water before we treat it include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 4 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe drinking water .**

Key to Table

[1] At 90th percentile no sites exceeded Action Level

[2] At 90th percentile no sites exceeded Action Level. Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for 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. Kingston Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components 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 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 drinking 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 it tested, contact Chris Champi at 401-783-5494 at Kingston Water District. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead [epa.gov]

[3] PFAS refers to Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances. PFAS are manmade chemicals that repel oil and water. In June of 2022, the state of Rhode Island passed a law called the PFAS Act, which set an interim standard for a sum of six PFAS contaminants; perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and perfluorohepetanoic acid (PFHpA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (together PFAS contaminants). In the below table, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for PFAS is listed as 20 ppt.

MPA=Monitoring Period Average An average of sample results obtained during a defined timeframe, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly

RAA=Running Annual Average an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs

Testing Results for Kingston Water District 2024								
Regulated Substances	**Period**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest detected level**	**Range**	**Major sources**	**SDWA Violation**
Arsenic	2020	ppb	10	0	0.90	0.60 - 0.90	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste.	NO
Barium	2024	ppm	2	2	0.014	0.014	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Beryllium	2023	ppb	4	4	0.30	0.30	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Cadmium	2020	ppb	5	5	0.30	0.20 - 0.30	Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of galvanized pipes	NO
Nitrate	2024	ppm	10	10	7.98	1.59 - 7.98	Runoff from fertilized areas; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrite	2020	ppm	1	1	< 0.02	< 0.02	Runoff from fertilized areas; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Thallium	2023	ppb	2	0.50	0.20	0.0 - 0.20	Ore processing operations, discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories	NO
Total Coliform Bacteria	2024	N/A	TT	0	7 Positive Samples in the month of August	N/A	Naturally Present in the environment	NO
Combined Radium 226 & 228	2020	pCi/L	5	0	0.214	0.214	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Combined Uranium	2023	ug/l	30	0	0.514	0.184 - 0.514	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Gross Alpha Particles Excluding Radon and Uranium	2020	pCI/L	15	0	1.12	1.12	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Gross Alpha Particles Including Radon and Uranium	2020	pCI/L	N/A	0	1.35	1.35	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)[3]	2024	ppt	20	0	6.20	3.87 - 6.20	Emulsifier, surfactant in or as fluoropolymers, fire fighting foam,cleaners, cosmetics, greases, lubricants,paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films	NO
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)[3]	2024	ppt	20	0	2.08	2.08	Emulsifier, surfactant, used in fire fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps.	NO
PerFluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)[3]	2024	ppt	20	0	5.20	3.02 - 5.20	Manmade chemical, used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant	NO
Lead and Copper	**Period**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# of Sites over AL**	**Units**	**Major Sources**	**SDWA Violation**
Copper[1]	2023	1.3	AL=1.3	0.054	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	NO
Lead[2]	2023	0	AL=15	2.9	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Unregulated Substances	**Period**	**Unit**	**SMCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest detected level**	**Range**	**Major sources**	**SDWA Violation**
Aldrin	2020	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.0	ND - 0.0001	Pesticides	NO
Sodium	2024	ppm	100	N/A	24.9	9.02 - 24.9	Naturally occurring; road salt	NO
Sulfate	2024	ppm	250	N/A	9.42	9.42	Naturally occurring	NO

Key to Table and Definitions

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

ALG=Action Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. ALG'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.

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.

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

MRDLG=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbiological contaminants

MRL=Minimum Reporting Level

NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU's is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L=Picocurries per liter: a measure of radioactivity in water **mrem/yr=Millirems per Year** a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

ppm=parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb=parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppt=parts per trillion or nanograms per liter or one ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons of water

TT=Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water, AL for Coliform Bacteria is $\leq$ 5% of monthly samples positive for Coliform Bacteria.

N/A=Not Applicable ND=Not Detected SMCL=Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level: recommended level for contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL

MPA=Monitoring Period Average An average of sample results obtained during a defined timeframe, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly

RAA=Running Annual Average an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs

LRAA=Location Running Annual Average Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Kingston Water District is a non-disinfected water system. There were no detected results in the 2024 calendar year.								

Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
Kingston Water District is a non-disinfected water system. There were no detected results in the 2024 calendar year.				

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
There were no detected results in the 2024 calendar year.							

Unresolved Deficiencies		
Date Identified	**Facility**	**Comments**
10/19/22	Distribution System	Kingston Water District does not have a disinfection procedure in place, as they are a non disinfected system. The District must develop a disinfection procedure in the event that chlorine needs to be added in the future. The procedure must also include a plan for the de-chlorination and/or bypassing of the aquaculture facility at East Farm in the event that the District must disinfect. The District must submit a copy of the disinfection procedure to RIDOH by the due date and maintain a copy of this procedure with the Operation and Maintenance Plan and
Date Resolved	**Facility**	**Comments**
10/31/22	Distribution System	Kingston Water District has developed a disinfection procedure, and is still a non disinfected system. The District has installed disinfection equipment and has the ability to add chlorine if needed in the future. The District has hired a consultant to design the de-chlorination system and can currently bypass the aquaculture facility at East Farm in the event that the District must disinfect. The District has submitted a copy of the disinfection procedure to RIDOH (10/31/22) and maintains a copy of this procedure with the Operation and Maintenance Plan and Emergency Response Plan.

Lead Service Line Inventory Information:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at https://ridoh.120water-pld.com/ Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Any school or childcare facility may request testing by the water system for lead in drinking water. The public should be directed to contact the school or childcare facility for information about potential sampling results. RIDOH is currently offering voluntary testing to Rhode Island public schools and childcare facilities. The results of this sampling can be counted towards a water system's testing requirements under the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements. More information about the project and the results so far can be found on RIDOH's website: https://health.ri.gov/data/schools/water

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution system. When this occurs we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

What Happened:

One (1) distribution system sample was collected on August 6, 2024, and three (3) samples were collected on August 7, 2024 which all showed the presence of coliform bacteria. Samples were taken from our two (2) wells on August 7, 2024 showed no presence of coliform bacteria and all samples were free of fecal coliform and E. coli.

What Was Done to Correct the Issue:

Kingston Water District isolated the affected area of the distribution system, aggressively flushed the area and then began to disinfect the area and the water storage tank. Once the distribution system and storage tank had been disinfected and retained a disinfectant residual for the required period of time, all of the water containing disinfectant was flushed from the storage tank and distribution system the affected area of the system was returned to normal operations. Kingston Water District then gained approval from RIDOH to remove the storage tank from service, completely drain the tank and complete a full disinfection out of an abundance of caution. The work was completed and tank was sampled for coliform bacteria, fecal coliform and E. coli, samples were absent of all and the storage tank was returned to service.

What Happened:

One (1) distribution system sample was collected on August 26, 2024 which showed the presence of coliform bacteria. Three (3) samples were collected on August 28, 2024 two (2) of which showed the presence of coliform bacteria and one (1) was absent of coliform bacteria. Samples were taken from our two (2) wells on August 27, 2024 showed no presence of coliform bacteria and all samples were free of fecal coliform and E. coli.

What Was Done to Correct the Issue:

RIDOH conducted a Level 2 Assessment of the Kingston Water District's sources of supply and distribution system. During the assessment two (2) backflow prevention devices were found at the primary sample site which had not been tested in the required timeframe. The corrective action from the assessment was to have the backflow prevention devices tested. The devices were tested, found to be not operational and then replaced.

Assessments

During the past year Kingston Water District was required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment. One Level 1 Assessment was completed. We were required to take no corrective actions and no corrective actions were completed.

During the past year Kingston Water District was required to conduct one Level 2 Assessment. One Level 2 Assessment was completed. In addition we were required to take 2 corrective actions and we completed the 2 corrective actions.