



405 Wallace Street
 Combined Locks WI 54113

June 2017
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THE WATER WE DRINK

COMBINED LOCKS WATER DEPARTMENT – ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT & SUMMER NEWSLETTER

The purpose of this report is to summarize the results of the water testing conducted on the Village of Combined Locks water system during the calendar year of 2016. The report has been prepared to meet the requirements of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) adopted by Congress and to provide our customers with information about their municipal water system. We take pride in the quality of the drinking water supplied to our customers and continue to work diligently to assure the delivery of reliable and safe water. The Village of Combined Locks Water Utility encourages public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. **For information on the water system, contact the Water Utility by telephone at (920) 788-7744 or by emailing to: swickr@combinedlocks.org. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 6:30pm at the Combined Locks Civic Center.** Please contact the Village Administrator Office at (920) 788-7740 to have an item placed on the agenda or to make arrangements for reasonable accommodation.

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 safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791). 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 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

Sources of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	760	Active
2	Groundwater	804	Active
3	Groundwater	740	Active

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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

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

Detected Contaminants

Your 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 which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following table without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the table that follows along with the sample date.

Public Notice Violations

Village of Kimberly Water Department failed to report their April 2016 monthly operate report on time. The report was submitted to the DNR on April 11th, and the due date was April 10th.

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	0 – 1	7/23/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.008	.001 - .008	7/23/2014	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.2	1.1 – 1.2	7/23/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100	n/a	1.2	0 – 1.2	7/23/2014	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	.02	.02 - .02	2016	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	300	140 – 300	7/28/2014	NO	n/a
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	3.4	0 – 3.4	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	3.4	1.5 – 3.4	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	3.4	0 – 3.4	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1.6	0 –1.6	2015	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	2.3	0 – 2.3	2016	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	n/a	4.2	0 – 4.2	2015	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	n/a	7.2	0 -7.2	2016	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile Level Found	# of Results Above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.47	0	8/13/2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0	7	2	8/12/2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

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

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances

Contaminant Health Effects: Lead

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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. Combined Locks 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 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Village of Kimberly water system did not monitor for cryptosporidium or radon in 2016, State and Federal drinking water regulations did not require them to do so.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Safe, clean drinking water is what we expect when we turn on our faucets. The DNR Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater manages activities that affect the safety, quality and availability of drinking water to protect public health and our water resources. For more information please see: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/drinkingwater/>

Cross Connection Control Program Underway

To keep the water system safe from contaminants and pollutants, the Village of Combined Locks is required by the Wisconsin DNR, Wisconsin Department of Commerce and the Village of Combined Locks Ordinance Section 9-1-52 to maintain a cross connection control program. The Village has contracted with MCO to perform the cross connection inspections. Roughly 140 inspections are done per year. If you receive a letter requesting the inspection, please cooperate and make your appointment as requested. Failure to do so could result in disconnection of your water service.

The most common form of a cross connection is a garden hose, which is easily connected to the public water supply and a possible contaminate such as connecting the hose to a plant fertilizer or bug spray unit and a backflow occurs; meaning the fertilizer or spray can travel backwards through the hose and into your water pipes.

Backflow is when the water in your pipes (the pipes after the water meter) goes backward (the opposite direction from its normal flow). There are two situations that can cause the water to go backward (backflow):

- 1) Backpressure – the pressure in your pipes is greater than the pressure coming in
- 2) Backsiphonage – a negative pressure in one of the pipes

2017 Hydrant Flushing Schedule

Utility crews flushed hydrants this spring and will again in the fall. Flushing hydrants accomplishes two tasks: first it cleans the mains of mineral buildup and second, it ensures that all hydrants are in good operating condition. Residents are urged to avoid water use when the flushing occurs near their neighborhood, especially for laundry purposes, as it may stain clothing. Residents are encouraged to flush their lines with cold water for five minutes after crews have flushed hydrants in their area.

Drinking water and lead

Lead is a common metal. Although originally used in many consumer products, lead is now known to be harmful to human health if ingested or inhaled. It can be found in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, some types of pottery and drinking water. When people come in contact with lead, it may enter their bodies and accumulate over time, resulting in damage to the brain, nervous system, red blood cells and kidneys.

Where lead may be found in your home

Lead has been found in paint, ceramics, pipes and plumbing materials, solders, gasoline, batteries, ammunition and cosmetics. Lead can enter drinking water through the corrosion of your home's plumbing materials and water lines connecting your home to a water main. In Wisconsin, a 1984 law banned lead solder, but nationally the laws weren't implemented until 1988. Some drinking water fixtures were manufactured with lead until 1996.



WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANCE REMINDER

The water conservation ordinance is effective June 1st through September 30th of each year.



Under provisions of the ordinance, all properties with even-numbered mailing addresses are allowed to water lawns on even-numbered calendar days before 11:00am and after 6:00pm. There shall be absolutely no such use of water between 11:00am and 6:00pm.

Under provisions of the ordinance, all properties with odd-numbered mailing addresses are allowed to water lawns on odd-numbered calendar days before 11:00am and after 6:00pm. There shall be absolutely no such use of water between 11:00am and 6:00pm.

Please contact the Clerk's Office at **920-788-7740 ext. 201** if you have any questions.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT REMINDER

A water and sewer utility replacement project will begin later this month on Elm Street and Kamps Court. Road closures are expected during this project. Please avoid this area during construction. Once started, the project is expected to last 60 to 75 days.



Automatic Water/Sewer Utility Payments

A Convenient Way to Pay is Available

We will automatically deduct your utility charges each quarter from your checking or savings account through the ACH (Automated Clearing House) System.

Here's How Automatic Utility Payments Work

When you enroll, you authorize your quarterly payment to be made from your checking or savings account **on your bill's due date**. You will continue to receive a quarterly utility bill that shows your water/sewer consumption and charges. *You also have the option of a monthly ACH payment (based on your past bills) to be withdrawn on the 20th of each month.

"Paid by Draft" will print on the portion of the bill in place of the past due amount.

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AUTHORIZATION AGREEMENT FOR AUTOMATED WITHDRAWALS

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Water Acct #: _____

I (we) hereby authorize the Combined Locks Water Dept. to initiate debit entries to my (our) checking/savings account from the financial institution named below. This authority is to remain in force until the Combined Locks Water Dept. has received written notification from me of its termination.

Financial Institution: _____ Checking account

_____ Savings account

Routing No. _____ Account No. _____

*Choose one: Quarterly deduction (Amount of bill)
Monthly deduction: Amount: _____ effective _____

PLEASE ENCLOSE A VOIDED CHECK

If you are using a savings account, contact your financial institution for the routing number.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Send to: ACH Payments, Combined Locks Water Dept., 405 Wallace St., Combined Locks, WI 54113
Phone 920-788-7740 Ext: 201

ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF WATER & SEWER RATES AND QUARTERLY CHARGES

WATER

Quarterly Service Charges (All Customer Classes):

5/8 inch meter	\$ 24.72	3 inch meter	\$ 185.40
3/4 inch meter	\$ 24.72	4 inch meter	\$ 268.83
1 inch meter	\$ 43.26	6 inch meter	\$ 330.63
1 1/4 inch meter	\$ 55.62	8 inch meter	\$ 491.31
1 1/2 inch meter	\$ 71.07	10 inch meter	\$ 618.00
2 inch meter	\$ 108.15	12 inch meter	\$ 747.78

Plus Volume Charges:

First 50,000 gallons used per quarter: \$4.69 per 1,000 gallons
Next 150,000 gallons used per quarter: \$4.12 per 1,000 gallons
Over 200,000 gallons used per quarter: \$3.97 per 1,000 gallons

Bills for water & sewer service are rendered quarterly and become due and payable upon issuance following the period for which service is rendered. A late payment charge of 3 percent, but not less than \$.50 will be added to bills not paid within 20 days of issuance. This ONE-TIME 3 percent late payment charge will be applied only to any unpaid balance for the current billing period's usage. This late payment charge is applicable to all customers. The utility customer may be given a written notice that the bill is overdue no sooner than the 20 days after the bill is issued. Unless payment or satisfactory arrangement for payment is made within the next 10 days service may be disconnected pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code ch PSC 185.

Public Fire Protection Service

Under Wis. Stat. 196.03(3)(b), the municipality has chosen to have the utility bill the retail general service customers for public fire protection service.

This service shall include the use of hydrants for fire protection service only and such quantities of water as may be demanded for the purpose of extinguishing fires within the service area. This service shall also include water used for testing equipment and training personnel. For all other purposes, the metered or other rates set forth, or as may be filed with the Public Service Commission, shall apply.

Quarterly Public Fire Protection Service Charges:

5/8 inch meter	\$ 26.85	3 inch meter	\$ 402.78
3/4 inch meter	\$ 26.85	4 inch meter	\$ 671.27
1 inch meter	\$ 67.15	6 inch meter	\$ 1,342.54
1 1/4 inch meter	\$ 99.34	8 inch meter	\$ 2,148.08
1 1/2 inch meter	\$ 134.26	10 inch meter	\$ 3,222.10
2 inch meter	\$ 214.82	12 inch meter	\$ 4,296.15

SEWER

\$51.00 per quarter flat charge (for inflow and infiltration projects as well as rate stabilization)

\$9.70 per 1,000 gallons (calculated on the number of gallons of water drawn into the property, which is measured with the water meter)

\$8.70 per 1,000 gallons for summer months (additionally, the maximum # of sewer gallons is not greater than actual or 15% over winter use)



VILLAGE OF COMBINED LOCKS
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www.combinedlocks.org

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CONTACT US MONDAY – FRIDAY 7:30AM to 4:00PM 788-7740

Saturday, August 26, 2017 LIGHT THOSE LIGHTS Memorial Park – Combined Locks



Join us for the **9th Annual Light Those Lights** adult softball tournament, village picnic & corn roast. This is a fun community event with plenty of food, refreshments and live entertainment – **Adam's Way**. Proceeds from this event support improvements to the Memorial Park Recreation Complex, beautification of Combined Locks and multiple youth events (post-prom, post-graduation, Badger State Girls, Boy Scouts, and scholarships). Softball team registration forms are available at www.combinedlocks.org under the Recreation Department page. This event is hosted by the Combined Locks Advancement Association.