Village of Combined Locks

Consumer Confidence Report

COMBINED LOCKS WATER DEPARTMENT * ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT *

SUMMER NEWSLETTER JUNE 2022

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 2021. The Village of Combined Locks purchases its water from the Kimberly Water Department, and the information provided in this newsletter is reflective of this water source and its testing. 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 (920) 788-7744 or email: swickr@combinedlocks.org. Regular Utility Commission public discussion meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:30pm in the Council Chambers, located in the Combined Locks Civic Center, 405 Wallace Street, Combined Locks WI 54113. Please contact the Village Administrator's 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).

SOURCE(S) OF WATER

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

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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, 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.

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 tables 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 tables below along with the sample date.

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.

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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 Waterworks 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 (the main source for Combined Locks Water Utility) did not monitor for cryptosporidium or radon in 2021. 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.

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.
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.
MFL:	Million Fibers Per Liter.
MRDL:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.
TCR:	Total Coliform Rule.
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).
ppt:	Parts Per Trillions, or nanograms per liter (ug/l).
ppq:	Parts Per Quadrillion, or picograms per liter (ug/l).

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Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	0 to 1	2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.013	.001-.013	2020	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.2	1.1-1.2	2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppm)	100	n/a	1.5	0-1.5	2020	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
Combined Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	.4	0 to .4	2021	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	310	160-310	2020	NO	n/a
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.6	0.4 to 2.6	2021	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.8	0 to 1.8	2021	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	2.7	0 to 2.7	2021	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 (ppb) Site B– 11	60	60	1	0 to 1	2020	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM Site (ppb) B-5	80	n/a	8.7	0-8.7	2020	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results Above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.13	0	2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Lead (ppb)	15	0	4.8	0	2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

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

The following table lists 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.

Un-Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	SMCL	HAL	LEVEL Found	Range	Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
ALUMINUM (ppm)		0.05	0.2	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CHLORIDE (ppm)		250		24	6.9 to 24	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
IRON (ppm)		0.3		0.15	0.06 to 0.15	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
MANGANESE (ppm)		0.05	0.3	0	0	2017	Leaching from natural deposits
ZINC (ppm)		5		0.01	0 to 0.01	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

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 Public Works employees will 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. Appointments will be requested this fall.

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

ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF WATER & SEWER RATES AND QUARTERLY CHARGES

WATER Effective 2019

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: $5.49 per 1,000 gallons
Next 150,000 gallons used per quarter: $4.92 per 1,000 gallons
Over 200,000 gallons used per quarter: $4.77 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	$	27.00	3 inch meter	$	404.73
3/4 inch meter	$	27.00	4 inch meter	$	674.52
1 inch meter	$	67.50	6 inch meter	$	1,349.01
1 1/4 inch meter	$	99.84	8 inch meter	$	2,158.41
1 1/2 inch meter	$	134.91	10 inch meter	$	3,237.57
2 inch meter	$	215.85	12 inch meter	$	4,316.79

SEWER Effective 2012

$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 billed is not greater than actual or 15% over winter use)

Heart of the Valley
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE DISTRICT

Interceptor Rehabilitation Project
Heart of the Valley MSD

When you hit the start button on your dishwasher or flush your toilet – you don't have to think twice about it! And the Heart of the Valley Metropolitan Sewerage District wants to keep it that way. We're moving forward with the rehabilitation of our interceptor system. Plans call for a liner to be installed to stop corrosion inside the pipe that carries sewage from Kimberly, Combined Locks, Little Chute, the Darboy Sanitary System and Kaukauna to the HOVMSD treatment plant. Look for bids to be received late this year and construction in 2023 and 2024.

Look for construction to begin a year from now for the Heart of the Valley Metropolitan Sewerage District's interceptor rehabilitation project. Planning efforts are in full swing for the project which involves installing a liner to halt the corrosion inside the interceptor. The liner installation will take place in 2023 and 2024, but there will be no interruption of the essential service provided by HOVMSD. https://hvmsd.org/

Grass clippings contain phosphorus,

The nutrient that turns our lakes and rivers green with algae. Excess nutrients entering storm drains can even increase toxic algal blooms. For a healthy lawn and cleaner waters this summer, follow these tips:

- Mow often – Taller grass has deeper roots that prevent soil loss and help rain soak in. Cut no more than 1/3 the length of the grass each time you mow.
- Don't bag – Leave clippings on your lawn to keep soil moist and return nutrients over time, use clippings as garden mulch, or compost them instead.
- Sweep it up – If clippings get in the street or on sidewalks, sweep them back onto your lawn so they don't get washed into storm drains when it rains.

Visit www.RenewOurWaters.org for more tips!

2022 Advertisers

Thank you to our loyal advertisers and Welcome to our new advertisers! We hope you consider these businesses and services for your needs.

13th Annual Light Those Lights Softball Tournament & Corn Roast

Saturday, August 27

LIVE Music by Doozey

Construction Project: Kamps Court will be resurfaced and parking spaces added. A new basketball court and pickleball court will be constructed at Van Zeeland Park as well as additional parking spaces on the Darboy Road parking lot. This work will begin soon!

The Perfect Lawn: Mowing

Mow often, when the grass is 3.5 inches or shorter. Set your mower blade at 2.5 inches and let cuttings fall. Cuttings keep the soil moist and restore nutrients over time. Any mower works, but a mulching mower shreds grass finely, so you don't have to be as careful about grass height. Try not to blow cuttings onto pavement. If you do, sweep them up, then lay them around the roots of shrubs or vegetable plants where they help retain moisture. If grass gets long and you decide to collect clippings, put them in a pile with other yard waste and let them decompose. Turn the pile now and then, and in 3-6 months you'll have rich organic matter that will make almost anything in your yard grow better.

Fertilizing & Weed Control

Chemicals and weed killers are not needed for a healthy lawn. They're one of the main reasons we have green algae in our lakes and streams. Think before you buy. Get a soil test so you know if your lawn needs more nutrients. Mulch to keep the lawn healthy, so it can out-compete weeds for light, nutrients and water. If you must fertilize, do it in the fall. Sweep up fertilizer that falls in the street and dispose of it properly—water and fertilizer that go into the street go directly to the river or lake.

Watering

When watering is needed, use a sprinkler that shoots low to the ground. Sprinkle soil, not the street. Shape soil so water will sink in, rather than run off. When you mow, mulch cuttings to retain moisture. Check out additional suggestions at www.renewourwaters.org

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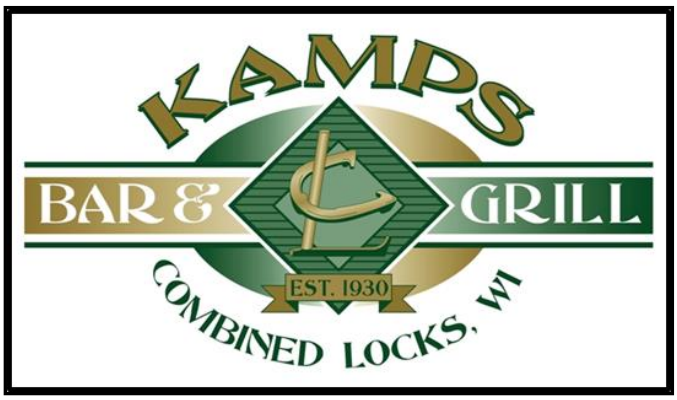

What's that foam in the water? Is foam harmful?

- Foam is usually harmless. In fact, only 1 percent of the foam you see on a waterbody is the actual foaming agent; the rest is air and water.
- However, excess foam is sometimes the result of too much phosphorus in the water.
- Although phosphorus in an important plant nutrient, it is not found abundantly in nature and too much of it is indicative of pollution from human activities.
- Excessive phosphorous can result in nuisance algae blooms, fish kills due to low dissolved oxygen from decomposition processes, and irregularities with the water's taste and odor.

How can I tell what kind of foam it is?

Although it's difficult to know for sure, foam from various sources can have different characteristics.

Natural foam usually:

- appears as light tan or brown in color, but may be white;
- smells earthy, fishy or has fresh cut grass odor;
- can occur over large areas and accumulate in large amounts, especially on windward shores, in coves and eddies; and
- dissipates fairly quickly, except when agitated (as in high wind conditions).

What's that foam in the water?

What causes foam to appear on rivers, lakes and streams?

As with most liquids, water molecules are normally attracted to each other. This attraction creates tension at the surface of the water, often referred to as a thin "skin," which allows some insects to glide across it.

- When leaves, twigs or other organic substances fall into water and begin decaying, they release compounds known as surfacants.
- This interaction breaks the surface tension, which in turn allows air to more easily mix with water and creates bubbles. These bubbles congregate as natural foam.
- However, not all foam is natural. Certain man-made products, including detergents, can cause foam that is similar in appearance, but may be harmful to fish and other aquatic life.

When am I most likely to see natural foam on a waterbody?

- On a windy day, because foam occurs when air mixes with water to form bubbles.
- During the fall when trees drop their leaves and aquatic plants begin to die back and decompose.
- Throughout the spring as plants lose their buds.
- When the outdoor temperature rises, because heat accelerates plant decay, which releases the organic substances that contribute to foam.
- During soil erosion events or from human activities, such as gravel washing.

VILLAGE OF COMBINED LOCKS
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COMBINED LOCKS WI 54113
920-788-7740

www.combinedlocks.org

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CONTACT US MONDAY – FRIDAY 7:30AM TO 4:00PM

Combined Locks Civic Center	**405 Wallace Street**	**920-788-7740**
Administrator-Clerk-Treasurer	Racquel Shampo-Giese	gieser@combinedlocks.org
Deputy Clerk-Treasurer	Sarah Lesnick	lesnicks@combinedlocks.org
Administrative Assistant	Jim Reese	reesej@combinedlocks.org
Fire/EMS Chief	Ken Wiedenbauer	clfdems@combinedlocks.org
Baseball/Softball/Teeball Program Director	Todd Riesterer	riesterert@combinedlocks.org
Public Works Department	**300 Park Street**	**920-788-7744**
Director of Public Works	Ryan Swick	swickr@combinedlocks.org
Police Service with	**405 Wallace Street**	**920-832-5000**
Outagamie County Sheriff's Office	Sgt. Trevor Hartjes	trevor.hartjes@outagamie.org
	****Emergency** 911**	

Village Board Meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 6:30pm Combined Locks Civic Center Council Chambers

All Village Board meetings are open to the public, and there is an opportunity for anyone in attendance to ask any question of the Village Board. The Village President will ask for Public Comment for matters not on the agenda. This is your 0pportunity to ask questions about things happening in our community.