



Village of Combined Locks

June 2020

Consumer Confidence Report

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 2019. 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 at (920) 788-7744 or by emailing to: 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

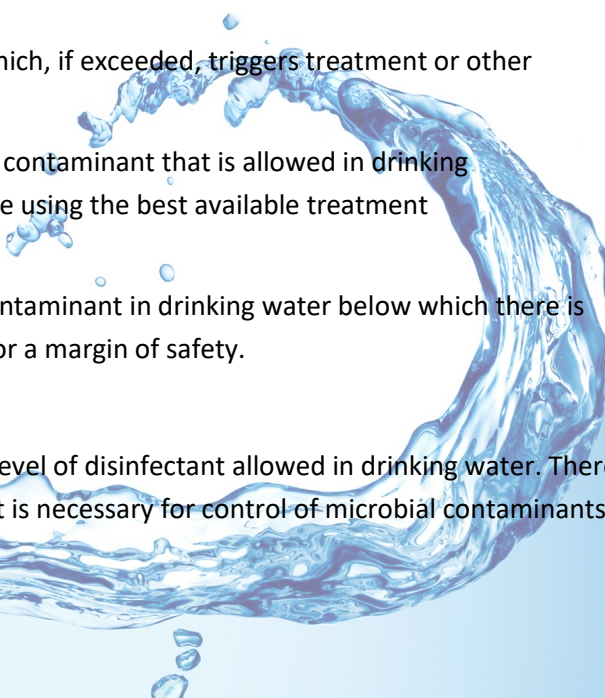
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Combined Locks Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality 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 2019. This was not a requirement of State and Federal drinking water regulations.

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	2017	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.007	.001-.007	2017	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.2	1.1-1.2	2017	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppm)	100	n/a	.0005	0-.0005	2017	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	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	310	160-310	2017	NO	n/a
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.2	0 to 2.2	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	.7	0 to .7	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	2.4	0 to 2.4	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 (ppb) Site B- 11	60	60	1	0 to 1	2017	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM Site (ppb) B-5	80	n/a	10.9	0-10.9	2017	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	.19	0	2017	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	4.6	0	2017	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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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.



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

ACH PAYMENTS FOR WATER/SEWER BILLS AVAILABLE

Never want to pay a late fee again? Contact the Clerk's Office for information on how to sign up for ACH payments of your water/sewer bill. You can even choose to pay monthly instead of quarterly. Call 920-788-7740 ext. 202 for additional information.

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: \$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

\$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)

Road Construction Reminder

New roads are being installed on Ruys Woods Court, DeGroot Court, and Haven Ridge Drive. This project also affects the west end of Roland Street and Coonen Drive. The project began June 15th and is expected to be completed in a couple of month—weather permitting.

The second phase of Martineau Road is also being installed this summer. This is the roadway for the Locks Business Park at the southwest intersection of DeBruin Road and CTH CE.

2020 Election Schedule

August 11, 2020 Partisan Primary

November 3, 2020 General Election

*You can request an absentee ballot by visiting myvote.wi.gov or contact the Clerk's Office at 920-788-7740 ext. 202 for other ways to receive an absentee ballot.



WHAT TO EXPECT AT THE POLLING PLACE

Now that people are bringing their IDs to the ballot, voting at your polling place will be a little different. Just remember to be patient; not everyone will be as prepared for these changes as you are.

State It

As always, you'll need to state your full name and address for the election official who checks you in. They'll check your information in the poll book. Understandably, some people are uneasy about announcing their name in public, but it is the law, and it helps ensure openness in elections.

Show It

Next, it's time to show your photo ID. That way, poll workers can compare your face to your photo and confirm that you really are you.

The address on your ID doesn't have to be current. And the name on your ID doesn't need to be an exact match for your name in the poll book. (So, Richards who go by Rich, Bobs who are also Roberts and Susans with IDs that say Sue can relax.) Of course, there are certain requirements. Your ID should look like you, even if you've colored your hair, shaved your beard or lost some weight.

Sign It

Finally, you'll sign the poll book (unless a physical disability prevents it). Your signature or mark should go right next to your name and address. Now you're ready to vote.

**Save yourself some time at the polling place...
register or update your registration today!**



VILLAGE OF COMBINED LOCKS
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COMBINED LOCKS WI 54113
920-788-7740
www.combinedlocks.org

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POSTAL PATRON

CONTACT US

MONDAY – FRIDAY

7:30AM TO 4:00PM

Combined Locks Civic Center

Administrator-Clerk-Treasurer

Deputy Clerk-Treasurer

Accounting/Administrative Assistant

Fire Chief

Recreation Director

405 Wallace Street

Racquel Shampo-Giese

Sarah Lesnick

Jim Reese

Ken Wiedenbauer

Barbara Vanden Heuvel

920-788-7740

gieser@combinedlocks.org

lesnicks@combinedlocks.org

reesej@combinedlocks.org

clfdems@combinedlocks.org

vandenheuvelb@combinedlocks.org

Public Works Department

Director of Public Works

300 Park Street

Ryan Swick

920-788-7744

swickr@combinedlocks.org

Police Service with

Outagamie County Sheriff's Office

405 Wallace Street

Sgt. Tyler Van Handel

920-832-5000

tyer.vanhandel@outagamie.org

****Emergency** 911**

Village Board Meetings

1st and 3rd Tuesdays

6:30pm

Combined Locks Civic Center Council Chambers

Village President

John Neumeier

Village Trustees

Justin Krueger, Cathy Vander Zanden, Tim Stutzman,
Ken Vander Wielen, Brad Schinke, & Mike Rietveld

www.combinedlocks.org