



VILLAGE OF KIMBERLY WATER WORKS 2014 DRINKING WATER REPORT

2014 Consumer Confidence Report for 44503426 KIMBERLY WATERWORKS

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Jerry Versteegen at 920-788-7510 or email at: water@vokimberly.org

Please also see the Village of Kimberly's website for additional information along with meeting times and agendas. www.vokimberly.org

Keeping Our Water Safe - Cross Connection Control Program Information

Every day, the Village of Kimberly Water Utility proudly supplies an average of 1.2 million gallons of water to its citizens and businesses. Water that exceeds the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Before the water is pumped to your home or business, it has to go through careful treatment and numerous tests to ensure its quality. To keep the water system safe from contaminants and pollutants, the Village of Kimberly Water Utility is required by the Wisconsin DNR, Wisconsin Department of Commerce and the Village of Kimberly Ordinance Sec. 470-47 to maintain a cross connection control program.

What is a Cross Connection?

A cross connection is an actual or potential connection between any part of the public water supply system and a source of contamination or pollution that combines the two when a backflow condition occurs. The most common form of a cross connection is a garden hose, which is easily connected to the public water supply (ex. an outdoor water faucet) and a possible contaminate such as connecting the hose to a plant fertilizer or bug spray unit and a backflow occurs. What does this mean? The plant fertilizer or bug spray can travel backwards through the hose and into your water pipes.

What is Backflow then?

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):

- *Backpressure* - the pressure in your pipes is greater than the pressure coming in
- *Backsiphonage* - a negative pressure in one of the pipes

What does the water utility do to protect the public water supply system?

Federal and State Laws require all water utilities to establish and implement cross connection programs. The Village of Kimberly has adopted ordinances giving the Village of Kimberly Utility the authority to inspect all residences and businesses and order removal of cross connections found. Non-compliance could result in the disconnection of water services to the user. This includes the largest industrial plant to the smallest individual home. Protection of the water supply is critical to the health of our families. The Kimberly Water Utility takes this responsibility very seriously.

What will the inspectors be looking for?

They will be checking your home or business for possible cross connections such as a laundry sink with a threaded faucet, outside hose faucets, toilets, and etc. The inspector will be completing a "Cross Connection Inspection Form". A copy of this form will be given to the owner of the property when the inspection is completed. On this form will be the results found during the inspection. It will show you what was found to be in compliance as well as what change(s) need to be made if any, to protect your plumbing from possible cross-connections. Once the cross connection inspection is done, the necessary corrections need to be made by the property owner or a licensed plumber at the property owner or business's expense.

What happens if a property owner or business doesn't make the necessary corrections or refuses to allow the property to be inspected?

Per the Village of Kimberly Ordinance Sec. 470-47, the Water Utility has the authority to disconnect the water service to the property.

How do you prevent backflow situations in your home or business?

- Use mechanical devices known as a backflow preventer that is approved by the American Society of Sanitary Engineering (A.S.S.E) designed to prevent backflow through cross connections. You can purchase backflow preventers where plumbing supplies are sold. Any device that is labeled with an "A.S.S.E.#" will be considered as an approved backflow prevention device.
- Be aware of and eliminate cross connections.
- Maintain air gaps. Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.

Cross connection control is a long-term investment, which requires a cooperative effort between the Water Utility, property owners and businesses. The Village of Kimberly Utility appreciates your help in keeping our water supply safe.

The following information is required by the Wisconsin Department on Natural Resources to be included in this report:

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. Immune-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

The sources of drinking water for the Village of Kimberly is groundwater, Kimberly operates three deep water wells to obtain its drinking water.

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

The table below displays the number of contaminants that are required to be tested in the last five years. The Water Quality Report may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the report. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the report are from the past five years

DEFINITIONS

AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminants which if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Goal Level: The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health.

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l).

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter, measurement of radioactivity in water.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED	RANGE	Date	VIOLATION	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Radium (226+228) (pCi/l)	5	0	2.9	1.5-2.9	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	1	0-1	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.16	0-.16	2010	NO	n/a
Bromoform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.31	0-.31	2013	NO	n/a
Gross Alpha, Excl. R&U (pCi/l)	15	0	10.7	0-10.7	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.47	**	2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Gross Alpha, Incl. R&U (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	10.7	0-10.7	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	1.1-1.2	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	7	**	2014	NO	Corrosion of household systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100	n/a	1.2	0-1.2	2014	NO	Naturally in soils, used in electroplating, steel products
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	300	140-300	2014	NO	n/a
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	3.8	2.9-3.8	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	0	0	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	.001-.008	2014	NO	Discharge of drilling waste, erosion
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0001	0-.0002	2014	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes
Nitrate (ppb)	10	10	0.07	.03-.07	2013	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Xylenes Total (ppm)	10	10	0.0003	0-.0006	2014	NO	n/a

** 0 of the 20 samples for copper and lead had results above the action level.

The Kimberly water system did not monitor for cryptosporidium or radon in 2014. State or Federal drinking water regulations did not require them to do so.