

KIMBERLY WATER DEPARTMENT

The Kimberly Water Department is pleased to present the 2008 Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform customers about the quality water and services delivered to them every day. The constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Kimberly Water Department continually strives to improve the water treatment process, protect our water resources, and to ensure the quality of the water. The source of our water is ground water, which is pumped through three wells, from the Cambrian Sandstone Aquifer.

The Kimberly Water Department is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

Anyone with questions or concerns about this report or the water utility may contact Water Superintendent Rob Klein at 788-7510. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Anyone wishing to learn more about the Village's water utility is invited to visit the Water Department page at www.vokimberly.org or attend the regularly scheduled Water Commission meetings, which are held on the last Tuesday of the month at 4:30 PM in the Kimberly Municipal Council Chambers.

The Kimberly Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008.

In this table there are many terms and abbreviations a layperson may not be familiar with. To help better understand these terms the following definitions are provided:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/l)** – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Action Level (AL)** – the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** – The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

As indicated on the table on the next page, our system did not have any violations. The drinking water in Kimberly meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. As the result of monitoring and testing, some constituents have been detected but the EPA has determined that our water IS SAFE at these levels.

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants	16
Disinfection Byproducts	1
Radioactive Contaminants	2
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Volatile Organic Contaminants	21
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radium, (226+228)(pCi/l)	5	0	4.2	4.2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.004 (average)	.001-.006		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	2 (average)	1- 2		NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.21 (average)	nd-.2400		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.3 (average)	1.3- 1.4		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.7 (average)	.55-4.80		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		2.8333 (average)	nd-7.8000		NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	173.33 (average)	130.00-250.00		NO	n/a

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.60	.30-.60	08/28/2007	NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.34	.34		NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.42	.24-.42	08/28/2007	NO	n/a
DIBROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.31	.31		NO	n/a

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
THM (ppb)	80	0	1.8	1.1-1.8	08/28/2007	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Anyone concerned about elevated lead levels in their home's water, may wish to have their water tested, or flush your tap 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects is available by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Kimberly Water Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap, and asks that all our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.