

A close-up photograph of water being poured from a glass pitcher into a clear glass. The water is captured in mid-pour, creating a dynamic splash and bubbles. The background is a blurred wooden surface.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2018

Presented By
Kaukauna Utilities



Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2018. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Source Water Assessment

The Department of Natural Resources conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across the state. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources and establish a relative susceptibility rating of High, Moderate, or Low for each source. The Kaukauna Utilities system is susceptible to contamination by volatile organic compounds, nitrate, beryllium, and microbes. The system has Moderate susceptibility to contamination by synthetic organic compounds (SOCs). The system has Low susceptibility to ethylene dibromide (EDB). For additional information on the source water assessment, call Jeff Helmuth at (608) 266-5234.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Count on Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry;
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So, the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The source of Kaukauna Utilities water comes from five ground-water wells that are located throughout the city. The depths of the wells range from 500 to 850 feet. Our daily pumping averages around 1.2 million gallons a day, which calculates to 438 million gallons of treated water a year. We have the capability of pumping in excess of 4 million gallons a day.



We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water

The distribution system consists of approximately 100 miles of water main, ranging from 6 to 16 inches in diameter. We have three iron filters, which serve the dual purpose of removing iron and radium from the water. We have two water towers, one on the north side and one on the south side of the city, each with a capacity of 500,000 gallons. We also have three underground reservoirs, with a combined capacity of 600,000 gallons of water.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the third Wednesday of each month, beginning at 4 p.m. at Kaukauna Utilities Operations Building, 777 Island Street, Kaukauna, WI.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Kevin Obiala, Water Department Superintendent, at (920) 462-0233.

Lead in Home Plumbing



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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Customer-Owned Lead Service Lateral Replacement

In the interest of public health, Kaukauna Utilities (KU) is planning to remove all existing lead service lines (LSLs) by 2030 (the portion of a water service lateral located between the curb stop, which is normally located in the terrace to the water meter connection in the residence). Prior to 2011, KU did not require the replacement of private LSLs when public LSLs were replaced. The Utility Commission and the City of Kaukauna approved an Ordinance on March 5, 2019, which requires property owners to replace LSLs that were partially replaced prior to 2011 and are not scheduled for utility replacement in the next 10 years. Each year, about 75 residence will be notified that they are required to replace their LSL. Kaukauna Utilities will receive bids from contractors to replace the customer-owned LSLs; this will ensure that the residence receives the best deal possible. Kaukauna Utilities will be offering a loan program to the residence to be paid back over a 10-year period on their tax bill, or the resident can pay in full when the LSL is replaced. The majority of these LSLs will be replaced using a trenchless method, which uses very little excavation.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.



BY THE NUMBERS

The number of Olympic-sized swimming pools it would take to fill up all of Earth's water. **800 TRILLION**

1 CENT The average cost for about 5 gallons of water supplied to a home in the U.S.

The amount of Earth's water that is salty or otherwise undrinkable, or locked away and unavailable in ice caps and glaciers. **99%**

50 GALLONS The average daily number of gallons of total home water use for each person in the U.S.

The amount of Earth's surface that's covered by water. **71%**

330 MILLION The amount of water on Earth in cubic miles.

The amount of Earth's water that is available for all of humanity's needs. **1%**



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. And, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2018	15	0	6.7	1.7–6.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2017	2	2	0.004	0.003–0.004	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2018	5	0	2.2	0–2.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	4	4	2.0	1.9–2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2018	60	NA	3	0–3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2018	80	NA	15.6	0–15.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (ppb)	2018	30	0	0.4	0.3–0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	0.1540	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	3.40	1/31	No	Lead services lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (ppb)	2018	0.75	0.0–0.75
Nickel (ppb)	2017	2.5000	2.2000–2.5000
Sodium (ppm)	2017	16.00	12.00–16.00
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	550.00	460.00–550.00

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - PART 4 (UCMR4)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED
Bromochloroacetic acid (ppb)	2018	1.2
Bromodichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2018	1.5
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (ppb)	2018	0.71
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	2018	0.75
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2018	1.6
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2018	0.67
Monobromoacetic acid (ppb)	2018	0.45

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a 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): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).