

VILLAGE OF IOLA RESIDENTS

1st Quarter 2023 Iola Utilities Newsletter

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IOLA VILLAGE TRUSTEES: A huge thank you to Pam Parks for your years of service as a Village of Iola Trustee. Your current Iola Village Board of Trustees are President: Jennifer Schustek, Board Members: David Harper, Jim Rasmussen, Rick Meyers, Mark McCoy, Missy Fenn and Shannon Dane.

OPEN BOOKS AND BOARD OF REVIEW (BOR): NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Sec. 70.45 Wis. Statutes, the 2022 Assessment Roll for the Village of Iola is open for inspection beginning Tuesday, April 25, 2023, from 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. by phone or email. **OPEN BOOK** will only be via phone: (715) 7454-2323 or email: bazileassessment@yahoo.com. To make a phone appointment or to ask a question regarding your 2022 assessment, contact the Assessor's Office by email bazileassessment@yahoo.com or calling 715-754-2323 from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, on or before those dates to schedule a phone appointment with the Assessor's office. FURTHER BE ADVISED that the **BOARD OF REVIEW** for the Village of Iola shall be held on May 2nd, 2023, from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

IOLA CITY WIDE RUMMAGE SALE: Time to start planning. If you are interested in participating in the Iola City Wide Rummage Sale, it will be held May 18-20, 2023. To be listed on the map, the deadline to register is May 11th, 2023. The cost is \$10 to list each rummage sale. Maps with rummage listings will be available May 16th online, at the library, or area businesses in Iola and Scandinavia. For more information and to sign up please go to www.iolarummagesale.com.

DOG LICENSE: Dog owners in the Village of Iola are required to register them within Waupaca County. The dog(s) needs to be registered in the municipality that the dog(s) resides. Village residents can obtain a license at the village clerk's office. For spayed & neutered dogs the cost is \$5.00; dogs that are not spayed or neutered the cost is \$10.00. You will need to provide a copy of your dog's veterinary records showing the date the dog received its rabies vaccination and the expiration date of vaccination.

PARKS: Work will resume at Rosie Paw Dog Park this spring, located at the corner of South Townline Road and West Iola Street. The Parks Department is continuing to raise funds for the dog park and the pickle ball court. Donations can be made at the clerk's office or at one of the many donation points located within various Iola local businesses. Please keep checking the Village website for upcoming raffles and events sponsored by the Parks Department.

CHESTER L. KRAUSE LEGACY PARK: Check out the progress that has been made to Chester L. Krause Legacy Park at 149 Chet Krause Drive. Plans include a wall mural, monument of Chet, flag area, and picnic spaces/shelter in the park. Completion is projected to be in October 2023, the 100th anniversary of Chet's birth. If you are interested in donating, please stop by the Clerk's Office, or send to the Village of Iola, PO Box 336, Iola, WI 54945. Gifts for the park are tax deductible. No tax money will be used for the building of this park.

CREDIT CARDS: The Village of Iola is accepting credit card payments for your utility bills. If you wish to pay your bill online, go to www.villageofiola.com and click on billpay.

LIBRARY: There is a whole lot happening at the library. Check out the library's webpage and Facebook page for the complete list of activities for each month. Don't forget to check out their summer reading schedule. Not to mention the books, movies, music, audio books and computer services available. The friendly staff are also there to assist. Stop by and check out what the Iola Village Library has to offer you!

RECYCLING CENTER HOURS: Thursday's 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. and Saturday's 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Recyclables are free to drop off at the Recycling Center. Please do not leave plastics caps on your bottles, throw them away. **Trash:** Garbage tags are available at the Recycling Center, Depot Street Station, Iola Sentry Foods, or the Clerk's Office. The cost is \$15.00 for 5 tags. These trash bags can be dropped at the recycling center during normal recycling hours.

FOOD PANTRY: If you need help during these trying times, the Iola Food Pantry is available to help. You can call 715-445-3394 or 715-445-2666 for more information. If you wish to donate food or monetary aid to the pantry, you can contact the pantry information numbers listed.

LAWNS: The Village of Iola has an ordinance regarding length of lawns exceeds eight inches in length, it is declared a public nuisance §94-3(B), except for properties located in a designated floodplain area and/or wetland area or where the lawn, grass or weed is part of a natural lawn approved pursuant to §94-2. This is to serve as public notice, any lawns that are above eight inches in the Village of Iola and do not fit any of the above plan's qualifications, owners will be contacted once, and if the lawns are not mowed within twenty-four hours, lawns will be mowed by the Village at the property owners' expense. If you wish to see the ordinance, go to www.villageofiola.com or stop in at the village clerks' office.

DEBRIS PILES: on Town Line Road and Grove Street. Please remember when dumping your debris at those locations that you dump on the appropriate pile for what you are bringing into those areas. If you do not see a pile for what you are bringing that means that it should not be left there or if you have a question about what you want to haul to the piles, please call. Non-residents of the Village of Iola should **NOT** be dumping on those piles unless authorized by the village. If you see violators, please contact the police department or Village Clerk's Office with the license plate or name of the person that is not authorized to be dumping. These sites are funded by Village tax money and are set up as a courtesy to Village taxpayers. If you have questions concerning these piles, feel free to call the clerk's office at 715-445-2913.

NUISANCES: If you have excess debris in your yard that is questionable, please be considerate to your neighbors and clean it up. This is considered a Public Nuisance Affecting Health (See Iola Code Ordinance Chapter 186 Nuisances). If you do not know where to dispose of this debris, check out the Waupaca County Solid Waste & Recycling Center that is located at E4981 Swan Rd off County Road B between Ogdensburg & Manawa. Phone: (715) 258-6249. For more information fliers can be picked up at the Iola Community Center.

LOCAL BUSINESSES: Please remember to support our local businesses. They greatly appreciate all the support.

BUILDING PERMITS: If you are planning on any remodeling or building this summer, please check with the Village of Iola Building Inspector, Bob Viste, to see if you need a building permit before you start your project. Bob's phone number is 715-281-4963.

DISPOSE OF OLD FLAGS: If you do not know how or where to dispose of your old flags properly, we can help you out. You can drop them at the clerk's office.

If you have a topic that you think would be helpful to the community, feel free to contact the clerk's office at 715.445.2913 or email info@villageofiola.com.

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR): Iola Waterworks has available the results from the 2022 Consumer Confidence Report. A copy of this report has been included below. If you have problems viewing it, you can go to www.villageofiola.com and click on the "Departments" tab and select "Sewer and Water" and then "2022 Consumer Confidence Report" or check the bulletin boards at the Iola Village Hall and Iola Library. If you have any questions, please call the clerk's office at (715) 445-2913.

**2022 Consumer Confidence Report Data
IOLA WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 46903945**

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Glenn Tetzlaff at (715) 445-2612.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

2nd Monday of every Month

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
2	Groundwater	96	Active
3	Groundwater	141	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Glenn Tetzlaff at (715) 445-2612.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

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.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA.
HI	HI: Hazard Index: A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required to post a public notice.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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 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.
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
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 trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
PHGS	PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	H-2	60	60	1	1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	H-2	80	0	6.9	6.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.454	0.044 - 0.454	5/6/2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.3	0.1 - 0.3	5/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)		10	10	3.28	2.14 - 3.28		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE (NO2-N) (ppm)		1	1	0.013	0.007 - 0.013	5/6/2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)		50	50	1	0 - 1	5/6/2020	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	43.10	40.60 - 43.10	5/6/2020	No	n/a
THALLIUM TOTAL (ppb)		2	0.5	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	5/6/2020	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1360	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/15/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.58	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/15/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950. The following table list PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk and are based on guidance provided by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Typical Source of Contaminant	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.					
Contaminant (units)	Site	RPHGS or HAL (PPT)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation
PFBS (ppt)		450000	1.75	0.98 - 1.75		
PFHXS (ppt)		40	1.31	0.00 - 1.31		
PFOS (ppt)		20	1.88	0.00 - 1.88		
PFOA (ppt)		20	1.89	0.00 - 1.89		

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.3	0.9 - 1.3	5/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	0.6	0.0 - 0.6	5/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	2.0	0.7 - 2.0	5/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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. Iola 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.

Other Compliance: Violation of the Terms of a Variance, Exemption, or Administrative or Judicial Order-None

Noncompliance with Recordkeeping and Compliance Data-None