

VILLAGE OF KRONENWETTER WATER UTILITY

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Created by: Sheila Mackoway, Kronenwetter Water Utility Clerk

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) provides information on your local drinking water quality. Every community water supplier must provide an annual report by July 1 of each year to its customers. The CCR shows the findings of water testing from the previous calendar year. Your current CCR, for example, will display information about your drinking water from the previous year.



Water Utility Office (Daytime) 715-693-5732
Emergency (After Hours) 715-571-2697
Business Hours: 8:00 am-4:30 pm, Monday-Friday

YOUR UTILITY BILL AND WATER RATES IN 2019

Your utility bill is sent out on a quarterly basis at the end of the billing cycle to the property owner or tenant for the service address, and will be due approximately 20 days after the bill is sent. Please keep in mind when mailing checks, that the day your payment reaches the Water Utility office is the day that it is processed and not the date on the check or the postmark on the envelope. Mail is not delivered to the Municipal Center on Saturdays.

Delinquent water and sewer bills accrue interest (late charges) every month until paid in full (water and fire protection 1% and sewer 3%). Late charges are added on all amounts due on the first business day after the 20th of every month. Late charges may not be waived.

If you are unable to pay your quarterly water bill by the due date, please contact the Water Utility office to set up a deferred payment agreement (DPA). Customers may be able to avoid disconnection of service by entering into a DPA. Service will not be disconnected if the customer pays 25% of the outstanding bill and agrees to pay the remaining outstanding balance in installment amounts. Balance must be paid in full before next quarterly bill is due.

Your utility bill consists of 3 components: a base charge, a volume charge for water, and a volume charge for sewer. The base charge consists of 3 components as well: a water base charge, a sewer base charge, and a fire protection charge. See the table below for pricing. Most residential homes have a 5/8" meter installed.

BASE CHARGE:	WATER	SEWER	FIRE PROTECTION (Public)	TOTAL
5/8" meter	\$16.20	\$21.85	\$13.20	\$51.25
3/4" meter	\$16.20	\$21.85	\$13.20	\$51.25
1" meter	\$30.00	\$109.25	\$33.00	\$172.25
1 1/2" meter	\$36.00	\$218.50	\$66.00	\$320.50
2" meter	\$51.00	\$327.75	\$105.00	\$483.75
2" compound meter	\$51.00	\$655.50	\$105.00	\$811.50
3" compound meter	\$75.00	\$655.50	\$198.00	\$928.50

VOLUME CHARGE – WATER First 15,000 gallons - \$3.59 per 1,000 gallons of metered water
Over 15,000 gallons - \$3.43 per 1,000 gallons of metered water

VOLUME CHARGE – SEWER Each 1,000 gallons - \$3.39 per 1,000 gallons of metered water

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

The Kronenwetter Water Utility routinely monitors for substances in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1-December 31, 2019.

Terms and definitions can be found on page 4.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	B-1	60	60	14	14		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-2	80	0	27.2	27.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	1-1	8/14/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.029	0.027-0.029	8/14/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)		100	100	0	0-0	8/14/2017	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	1.2	1.1-1.2	8/14/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.6000	0.0000-1.6000	8/14/2017	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS-CONTINUED

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	2.60	1.20-2.60		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	11.00	11.00	8/14/2017	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.4000	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	8/23/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.60	1 of 20 results were above the action level.	8/23/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

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. Kronenwetter Water Utility 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.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

AL = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

TCR = Total Coliform Rule

TT = Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

EMPLOYEE IDENTIFICATION

The employees and authorized representatives of the Kronenwetter Water Utility, including Marathon Technical Services, have Village of Kronenwetter ID cards with their photograph on it. Do not let anyone enter your home, claiming to be there to work on the water or sewer unless a photo ID is shown to you. All activities the Utility needs to do inside your home are done on a previously made appointment basis except in an emergency that you have likely



called in. In most cases, the work is initiated by the homeowner so you should be expecting someone from the Water Utility.

SECURITY OF THE UTILITY FACILITIES

The field operators are on-call 24 hours a day. The operators also visit most facilities daily to make sure the equipment is operating efficiently. If you see suspicious activity, please report it to the Kronenwetter Police Department immediately. The non-emergency number is 715-693-2315. There is a reward for prosecution of violators. Thank you for your help in protecting our valuable resources.



4 EASY WAYS TO PAY YOUR WATER UTILITY BILL

Drop Box: We have a locked drop box located outside our building for after-hours payments. Just place payment (check/money order and stub) in an envelope and deposit in the locked drop box.

Automatic: We offer automatic bill payments from your checking or savings account. A **Direct Payment Authorization Form** can be found on our website at http://www.kronenwetter.org/document_center/index.php# (click on Organized by title) or call 715-693-5732 to have one mailed.

Electronic: To make a credit or debit card payment, visit www.GovPayNow.com (use Pay Location Code a000qz) or stop by the Municipal Center. A payment on this website or swipe at the Municipal Center is the fastest way to make a payment, which is received in “real time”. *Please be aware that GovPayNet charges a service fee.*



Mail: Mail payments to Kronenwetter Water Utility (KWU), 1582 Kronenwetter Drive, Kronenwetter, WI 54455. Please note that the day your payment reaches the Water Utility office is the day that it is processed and not the date on the check or the postmark on the envelope.

If you have any questions, please contact the Water Utility office at 715-693-5732.

HOW TO FIND A WATER LEAK AT YOUR HOUSE

Toilets are the biggest water culprits when it comes to a possible leak at your house. Check the toilet for leaks by removing the top off the tank and look very closely. If you see any water movement at all, try to locate where it is coming from. If you see no movement, then when you go to bed, add a couple drops of red food coloring in the tank (not the bowl) of the toilet. Wait overnight. When you wake up, check the toilet to see if there is any coloring in the bowl. If there is any coloring in the bowl, you have a leaking toilet.



If you know that you are not using any water in the house and no water is running outside, locate the water meter in your house (most likely in your basement). See if the digital display on your water meter is moving. If you are aware of no water being used, and the digital display is moving, then the leak is somewhere on the property. Check garden hoses, taps, and drip irrigation systems outside.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER

Your drinking water is produced from two gravel packed wells. Well #1 is 90-feet deep and has a pumping capacity of 650 gallons per minute. Well #2 is 80-feet deep and has a pumping capacity of 650 gallons per minute. The 300,000 gallon water tank in the Village maintains the water pressure at approximately 55-60 pounds of pressure.

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Mark Thompson of Marathon Technical Services, at 715-843-7292.



SEWER MAINTENANCE

The Village is facing ever increasing costs with regard to lift station maintenance. Products marketed as “flushable”, to avoid filling up landfills, are actually just products taking a more time consuming and costly path to landfills. These “flushable” products are causing a significant rise in maintenance costs across the country and Kronenwetter is no exception. As maintenance costs rise so do utility bills.

All of the Kronenwetter Water Utility’s wastewater is pumped to the Rib Mountain Metro Sewerage District (RMMSD) wastewater treatment plant. We must not only abide by the Water Utility’s sewer ordinances, but also the RMMSD sewer ordinances. Dumping of automobile oil, gasoline, or other contaminants into the sanitary sewer system, is prohibited.

The municipal sewer system is equipped to handle normal sanitary waste. Sewer backups occasionally occur on a sudden and random basis. Cooking oil and grease should not be dumped down the drain as it can solidify in the cooler, deep sewers. Please do not use your toilet as an ashtray, wastebasket, or garbage disposal. **Please do not flush items such as cloth rags, disposable wipes and cleaning cloths (to include the Swiffer type disposable cloths), plastic/latex products (including plastic tampon applicators and condoms) down the toilet.** These things should go into the wastebasket. These items can clog pumps and valves in the lift stations creating backups and flooding into your basement.

The Water Utility will not provide any compensation to property owners or renters for damage done by sudden and accidental sewer backups. We recommend that you add to your homeowner’s insurance policy coverage for this hazard. Some companies offer coverage without additional cost, while others charge a modest fee. We also urge you to install a check valve in your basement floor drain. While this check valve requires periodic cleaning to insure proper working conditions, it can reduce the devastating effects of a sewer backup.



Pump recently pulled at a Village lift station due to residents flushing items other than toilet paper.

WATER QUALITY STUDIES

In this past December/January, Well No. 2 was taken out of service for a regularly scheduled 10-year inspection. The pumping equipment was removed from the well and worn parts were replaced. The well screen was inspected via closed circuit television equipment. The stainless steel well screen was mechanically cleaned.

As a follow up to a well water and distribution system water sampling and analysis study in the Summer of 2019, the well gravel pack and native sand/gravel formation was chemically treated. A follow up sampling plan to evaluate results has been delayed due to the COVID-19 virus issues. The Village continues to work with the Wisconsin Public Service Commission (they regulate the Village water system), the DNR, and the Village of Rothschild on a cost analysis and water supply quality review of purchasing additional water supply from Rothschild.

CROSS CONNECTION HAZARDS

What is a cross connection?

Water can become contaminated if connections to your plumbing system are not properly protected. A cross connection is an actual or potential connection between the safe drinking water supply and a source of contamination or pollution.

Water normally flows in one direction, however, under certain conditions, water can actually flow backwards. This is known as backflow. There are two situations that can cause water to flow backwards:

1. Backsiphonage may occur due to a loss of pressure in the municipal water system during a fire fighting emergency, a water main break, or a system repair. This creates a siphon in your plumbing system which can draw water out of a sink or bucket and back into your water or the public water system.
2. Backpressure may be created when a source of pressure (such as a boiler) creates a pressure greater than the pressure supplied from the public water system. This may cause contaminated water to be pushed into your plumbing system through an unprotected cross connection.

To avoid contamination, backflow preventers are required by state plumbing codes wherever there is an actual or potential hazard for a cross connection.

Outside

Hoses, Pools, Buckets, Ponds

Keep the ends of hoses clear of all possible contaminants, and never submerge hoses which are connected to a faucet in buckets, pools, tubs, sinks, or ponds. For extra protection, install a bib vacuum breaker on your faucet.



In the Kitchen

Sinks, Faucets, Dishwashers

All hoses connected to sinks/faucets, dishwashers, and water treatment devices must have proper backflow prevention devices or methods. Dishwashers should be installed with a proper “air gap” device.

Water softeners and faucets should have the proper “air gap” which is a minimum of 1 inch above any drain or fixture outlet.

In the Bathroom

Toilets and Showerheads

While most toilets come from the manufacturer with the proper ballcock assembly, some do not. Make sure your toilet tanks have the approved ASSE 1002 Anti-Siphon Ballcock Assembly backflow preventer installed. If they don't, you can purchase the assembly at most local home improvement stores for under \$25. Make sure you look for the approved ASSE 1002 Assembly, as unapproved products which do not meet the state requirements may also be sold at retailers.

Hand-held shower heads which comply with state regulations from cross connection will have the same code ASME 112.18.1 stamped on the handle. In addition, make sure your hand-held shower head is at least 1 inch above the top of the flood level rim of the tub when it's hanging freely.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS/HYDRANT FLUSHING

The Village water supply quality meets safe drinking water standards. However, one well produces water with iron and manganese concentrations that are above secondary standards which create aesthetic issues. These are common minerals found in central Wisconsin groundwater. The Village treats the well water with a sequestering agent to suspend the minerals in the water, so they are less visible. However, with time and oxidation from the disinfection process, some of the minerals drop out of suspension and coat the interior of the water mains.



The Village bi-annually flushes the water mains, for a number of reasons, one of which is to flush the accumulated minerals out of the mains. In the past several years, a few months before the scheduled annual flushing, there were increasing numbers of random “discolored” water concerns. A flow disturbance within the water system stirred up the minerals and produced a black (manganese) or reddish (iron) tinted water. If a customer draws water as this cloud of tinted water passes their service it can be noticeable, (generally in a large volume such as a bath tub or toilet bowl). Most often the tinted water clears in a short time period. However, some areas have experienced tinted water for several days before it clears. The Village has conducted follow-up bacteriological testing after a number of the events, all with safe samples. The Village also conducts seven (7) bac-t tests monthly.

A number of years ago the Village implemented a more intense flushing process. In the Spring, water main sections are isolated and flushed individually in a process known as “uni-directional flushing” (UDF). In the Fall, each hydrant is flushed. Usually two hydrants are open at the same time as the open hydrants are “leap frogged” down the street.

The Village continues to evaluate the water supply quality. The Village has adjusted the sequestering agents feed rate, additional flushing activities have been implemented and a search for better water quality is underway. While some of these items may reduce the tinted/colored water events, the likelihood is that they never will be eliminated. While the water may periodically be tinted a darker color, it remains safe to use.

WATER SAVING TIPS

- Install low flow toilets
- Replace an older toilet with a WaterSense-labeled high efficiency toilet
- Switch to water saving showerheads
- Take shorter showers
- Do not run water while brushing teeth
- Select an Energy Star-approved washing machine & dishwasher
- Always turn taps off tightly so they do not drip



Mark Thompson of Marathon Technical Services presents his reports on your water system operations on the 1st Tuesday of the month at 5:45 pm during the Utility Committee meeting at the Village of Kronenwetter Municipal Center. The reports are included in the Utility Committee meeting packets, which are available at <http://www.kronenwetter.org>. If you would like to know more information, please contact Christopher Johnson, Director of Public Works at 715-693-4200 or Mark Thompson, Operator in Charge at 715-843-7292.

PRIVATE WELL REGULATIONS

All dwellings within the Kronenwetter Water Utility boundaries that have a private well must have a private well operating permit issued by the Village of Kronenwetter (Sec. 508-64). All unused, unsafe and/or noncompliant wells must be abandoned.

Driven Point (Sand-Point) Well

To install a point well (sometimes called a sand-point well), call the Madison DNR office directly at 608-266-1054 to request a *Driven Point Well Packet*.

Obtain a DNR Notification number (before construction) by visiting any of over [1000 Licensing Sales Locations](#) where you can purchase a DNR hunting or fishing license OR by making an online purchase using the Quick Sales Catalog or your account on [GoWild](#). This number is required for your Well Construction Report Form.

More information can be found at <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Wells/constructionnotification.html#WNN>.

Drilled Well

To install a drilled well, contact a licensed well driller. The driller will design the well project and submit the required reports.

Driven Point & Drilled Well

After your well is constructed and the Well Construction Report is completed, you will need to contact the Water Utility office for a compliance inspection, cross-connection inspection, and water test for your Private Well Operating Permit. The fee for the Private Well Operating Permit is \$95. The fee is added to your quarterly water bill after the inspections are completed and the water sample is taken. This fee is non-refundable should the well fail any test. The permit will be issued after the DNR has approved your Well Construction Report and you have provided a safe water sample and certification for compliance.

The well must produce one SAFE test result. If the first test should fail, you will need to do additional testing at your own time and expense. You will have 90 days from the time of inspection to complete the permit process. After such time penalties shall be issued in accordance with Village Ordinance. Wells that do not meet compliance regulations will have to be abandoned. All abandonments must be completed by a licensed well driller or pump installer.

The Kronenwetter Water Utility will disconnect water services if a permit is not obtained or renewed. State and municipal codes require that wells be abandoned if they do not have a valid permit, meet code requirements, or are not in use. Again, all well abandonments must be done by a certified well driller or pump installer. If you abandon your well, please forward a copy of the abandonment form to the Water Utility office as we keep this form on file.

The Village permit is a five-year permit. In five years you will receive a notice from the Water Utility with instructions on renewing your well permit.

For additional information on private wells, you may contact Drinking Water and Groundwater staff at the DNR Regional Offices throughout the State or your local licensed well driller or pump installer or visit <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Wells/homeowners.html>.

YOUR RIGHTS AS A RESIDENTIAL WATER CUSTOMER

Know your payment and disconnection rights.

How can the Public Service Commission (PSC) help?

Prior to contacting the PSC, contact your utility company to try to resolve the problem. If you cannot resolve the problem with your utility company, you may contact the PSC Consumer Affairs Division at 608-266-2001, 1-800-225-7729, or on the web at: <https://psc.wi.gov/Pages/ForConsumers/LogAComplaint.aspx>. A staff member will obtain information from you & the utility company, and try to resolve the issue.



Service Disconnection or Refusal

Utility services can be disconnected if you:

- Fail to pay your bills
- Fail to comply with a deferred payment agreement
- Tamper with your meter
- Have a safety hazard
- Live at an address where a prior customer failed to pay their bills and continues to reside at that address
- Fail to provide utility access to your meter

A utility must send you a notice before your service is disconnected unless the disconnection is due to a safety hazard or self-reconnection. The disconnection notice must clearly state the reasons for the disconnection, when the disconnection can happen, and how to contact your utility to try to resolve the issue. The dispute procedures must be printed on the disconnection notice. Both you and the utility company must make reasonable attempts to work together to resolve the problem.

Installment Plans and Medical Emergencies

You may use installment plans to pay what you owe your utility. They can be used for both current bills and overdue bills. A down payment and installment payments will be negotiated between you and your utility depending on your situation. If the agreed installment plans are not paid, the utility may disconnect your service.

If there is a medical emergency or other crisis that prohibits you from making your payment, the utility may delay service disconnection for up to 21 days. The utility may require documentation from a professional involved with the medical emergency or crisis.

Delinquent Bills Levied as a Tax

Delinquent municipal utility bills may be levied as a tax to the property owner.

Meter Readings

If the utility cannot read your meter, you will get an estimated bill. The PSC requires utilities to make a reasonable effort to read your meter every four months if you are billed monthly or bimonthly, or every nine months if you are billed quarterly or less frequently, and when there is a change of customer. You must allow these readings or your service can be disconnected.

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin is an independent state agency that oversees more than 1,300 Wisconsin Public utilities that provide natural gas, electricity, heat, steam, water, and telecommunication services.



Kronenwetter Water Utility
1582 Kronenwetter Drive
Kronenwetter WI 54455
Phone 715-693-5732
Fax 715-693-4202

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Get your water utility bill emailed to you!

Go to http://www.kronenwetter.org/departments/receiving_emailled_water_bill.php
to obtain an **Emailing Water Bills Authorization Form** or contact
Sheila Mackoway, Water Utility Clerk, at 715-693-5732.