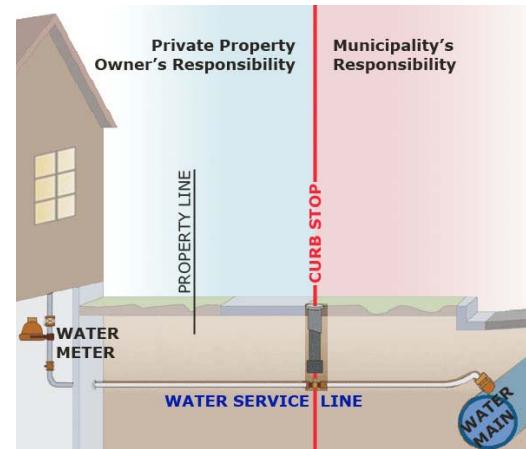


Private Lead Water Service Replacement Program

Program Highlights

- ◆ Properties affected by street construction or emergency leaks will be required to replace their private lead service.
- ◆ The property owner is required to use a prequalified plumbing contractor.
- ◆ Financial assistance may consist of a grant for 50% up to a max of \$2,000.
- ◆ The remainder of the cost will be eligible for a low interest 10 year loan.
- ◆ The Utility pays plumber directly resulting in no out of pocket costs.
- ◆ Visit www.fdl.wi.gov/water/programs/plslr.com for updates and more details.



****Don't live on street construction? Don't have an emergency leak? Still want your private lead service replaced?***

Call the Water Business Office 322-3683 to find out how.

Want to Know the Material of Your Water Service?

- ◆ Call the Water Business Office at 322-3680 to schedule an appointment.
- ◆ Schedule an appointment online at www.fdl.wi.gov/water/schedule/
- ◆ Take an online survey at www.fdl.wi.gov/water/psm-survey and use your smart phone to capture a picture.

Toilet Rebates Available!

Save money on the purchase of a new water sense toilet(1.28gpf) and save even more money on your water & sewer bill throughout the year!

Visit www.fdl.wi.gov/water/conservation for information and to print off a rebate form.



Fond du Lac Water Utility



Fond du Lac Water Utility

2020

Annual Drinking Water report

PWS ID# 42004699



See back page for details!!



WHAT DOES THIS REPORT MEAN

This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The City of Fond du Lac is committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

It's important that our valued customers are informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Travis A Kloetzke, General Manager for the Fond du Lac Water Utility, at (920) 322-3683. For an opportunity to provide input on decisions affecting your water quality, you are welcome to attend a Fond du Lac City Council Meeting. They are regularly held at 6:00 PM on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Council Chambers of the City/County Government Center located at 160 South Macy Street, Fond du Lac.

HEALTH INFORMATION:

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 can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visit their website www.epa.gov.

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 healthcare providers. U.S. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visit their website www.epa.gov

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for

many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

LEAD:

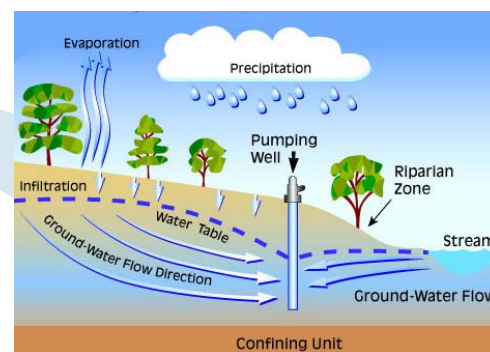
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental health development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Fond du Lac Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing systems. 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.

WATER QUALITY:

The Fond du Lac Water Utility routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State regulations. The table at right shows the results of monitoring between January 1st and December 31st, 2019.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?



RESULTS OF LABORATORY TESTING - 2020 REPORTING YEAR

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-12	60	60	8	1 - 7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-12	80	0	37.7	25.8 - 34.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-2	60	60	7	6 - 8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-2	80	0	33.3	27.5 - 38.4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-42	60	60	5	4 - 6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-42	80	0	21.8	16.6 - 25.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-51	60	60	6	4 - 6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-51	80	0	26.5	23.2 - 28.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	2	0 - 2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.037	0.021 - 0.037	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.4 - 0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nickel (ppb)	100		2.2	1.2 - 2.2	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating,	
Nitrate (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.07	0.00 - 0.07	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2	0 - 2	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	na	52.00	39 - 52	No	n/a	
Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	Percentile	# of Results	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
**Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.55	0 of 60 were above the AL	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
**Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	8.5	0 of 60 were above the AL	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Gross Alpha Excl. R&U (pCi/l)	15	0	4.2	1.7 - 4.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross Alpha Incl. R&U	n/a	n/a	4.9	0.0 - 4.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium, (226+228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.8	0.0 - 1.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Uranium (ppb)	30	0	0.9	0.3 - 0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Unregulated Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range					
Sulfate (ppm)	165	70 - 170					
Manganese (ppb)	0.835	0.460 - 1.154					
HAA5 (ppb)	5.791	4.383 - 7.604					
HAA6Br (ppb)	8.350	5.196 - 12.187					
HAA9 (ppb)	8.659	5.196 - 12.603					

NOTE: All lab data in this table are results from 2020.

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

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. MCL's 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.

pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter): A measurement of radioactivity.

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

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

Did you know?

Wells: The utility owns, operates, and maintains 17 wells that range in depth from 745 feet to 1,140 feet. The oldest well was drilled in 1932 and is still in use today.

Customers: The utility bills 5,000+ customers each month. Customers are billed quarterly for a total of 16,101 customers.

Water: The utility pumps, treats, and distributes 1.5 billion gallons of water annually. That's enough water to fill 2,271 Olympic size swimming pools. That's 1 pool every 4 hours throughout the entire year.

Fire Hydrants: The utility maintains 1,796 fire hydrants throughout the City. Every hydrant is operated every year to ensure it works properly. A contractor sandblasts and repaints around 200 fire hydrants each in year.

Pipe: There is about 224 miles of water main that runs throughout the city. Pipe sizes range from 4" all the way up to 30" in diameter. Some pipes in service today date all the way back to 1885.

Health effects for any contaminant with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances:

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively *short amount* of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over *many years* could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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.

Contaminant Testing: Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The table shown lists only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the table without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected in the last 5 years, it will appear in the table along with the sample date.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

Cryptosporidium and Radon: Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2020. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Other Compliance, Monitoring and Reporting Violations: During the compliance period beginning 01/01/2020 and ending 12/31/2020 there were **no** non-compliance events to report.