Toilet Rebate Program

SAVE MONEY SAVE WATER

GET A $100 REBATE FOR A HIGH-EFFICIENCY TOILET!

The City of Fond du Lac Water Utility is offering a rebate of up to $100 for residential customers and owners of apartments with four units or less who replace high water using toilets (those purchased prior to 1994) with EPA *WaterSense*-rated models. Older toilets using 3.5 gallons per flush (GPF) or higher account for roughly 26% of a home's indoor water use. Water used for toilet flushing can be reduced by up to 62% by installing a high-efficiency toilet (HET), which use an average of 1.28 GPF. Although HTEs use less water, they remove waste effectively and perform well.

How much can you save? If you currently have a 5 gallon per flush toilet and replace it with a 1.28 GPF model, based on 10 flushes per day, the savings is 13,578 gallons per year. With current water and sewer rates, that means an annual reduction of $85.81 on your water bill and $70.78 on your sewer bill for a total savings of $156.59. Of course this will vary depending on the number of residents in the household.

This new program is part of our Water Efficiency & Conservation Plan to reduce water use and ensure the quality and quantity of the deep-well aquifer supplying customers of the City of Fond du Lac is protected. Toilets eligible for the rebate must be HETs, and must be on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *WaterSense* list. The program is for one rebate per household or apartment unit.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- Participants in the program must be customers of the Fond du Lac Water Utility with the installation address in the Utility's service area.
- Qualified properties include single-family homes, condominiums, and buildings with 4 apartments or less.
- Eligible replacement toilets must be a WaterSense labeled model listed on the EPA website at www.epa.gov/WaterSense/products/toilets.html with a flush volume 1.3 GPF or less. Standard 1.6 GPF toilets do not qualify. Various models are available from many local retailers.
- Rebates are for replacement of existing large capacity toilets, not new construction.
- An original, unaltered, sales receipt (dated on or after June 01, 2015) listing the model number, MUST accompany rebate application.
- All rebates are subject to availability of funds on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Applicant agrees and understands that the Fond du Lac Water Utility or its representatives reserve the right to inspect the installation of the fixture before or after the rebate credit given.

Full details of the program along with application materials are available on the City of Fond du Lac Water Utility web site at www.fdl.wi.gov or by visiting the Water Business Office at 109 North Macy Street.

Water Education Information

Water conservation is something we should all practice. Except for the air we breath, water is the single most important element in our lives. It's too precious to waste. Useful facts and simple suggestions that will help save hundreds, even thousands of gallons of water each month without any great inconvenience.

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 and metals including radioactive materials. It can also 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 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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

- *Lawn and Garden* Get quality information for effective lawn care methods to maximize lawn health and minimize watering. Have the soil tested to determine what nutrients are needed before applying fertilizer. A more expensive, but beneficial test is the soil food web analysis. This test identifies the micro-organisms found in the soil. The quantity and types of micro-organisms are the key to establishing healthy soils.
- Minimize evaporation by watering outdoors during the early morning, or late evening hours when temperatures are cooler and winds are lighter.
- Consider the type of plantings best suited for local conditions by planting native flowers, grasses, and plants.
- Leaving the grass clippings on the lawn, and using mulch around plantings and gardens will reduce the evaporation loss.
- Please voluntarily observe "alternate side" sprinkling (even calendar day = even street address, and odd calendar day = odd street address).
- All household faucets should be fit with aerators. This single best home conservation method is also the cheapest!
- Water is part of a deeply interconnected system, what we pour down on the ground and in a drain ends up in our water as well as what we spew into the sky, it all ends up in our water. Everyday activities affect groundwater quality. Water should be considered an asset for present and future generations.

City of Fond du Lac
First on the Lake
Website: www.fdl.wi.gov
City-County Government Center
160 S. Macy Street—P.O. Box 150—Fond du Lac, WI 54936-0150

City of Fond du Lac Water Utility

2017

Water Quality Report

PWS ID# 42004699

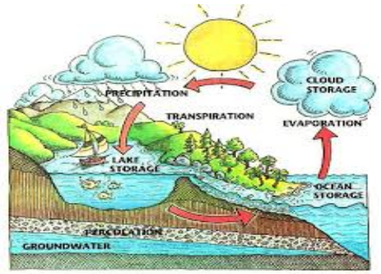
"WATER IS THE DRIVING FORCE OF ALL NATURE"
- Leonardo da Vinci -

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.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?



The Fond du Lac Water Utility is supplied by groundwater that is pumped from 17 wells within and near the City of Fond du Lac in 2017. The wells range in depth from 745 feet to 1,140 feet. To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Travis A Kloetzke at (920) 322-3683. In 2017, the Fond du Lac Water Utility distributed 1.65 billion gallons of treated water to 16,013 Fond du Lac water customers. The distribution system consists of four water treatment plants where radium is removed, and chlorine added as a disinfectant; six supply and distribution booster pump stations; five ground storage reservoirs; three elevated storage tanks; 224 miles of water main, and 1,784 fire hydrants.

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 the website at http://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 listed above.

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 in drinking water information: 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 leaning 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

What is Fond du Lac doing about lead water service lines? The City of Fond du Lac has been replacing public lead water service lines for many years, and that continues every year with the annual Streets and Utilities reconstruction projects. Past practice was to replace only the public water service line, but studies show a complete water service line replacement is better for the city and home owner in regards to public health. Last year The City of Fond du Lac passed an ordinance #3629 that requires replacing the entire water service line if constructed of lead with the annual utility projects or in emergency situations. If you want more information about whether or not your home has a lead water service or how you can get your lead service replaced, you can search the "Get The Lead Out" link on the City website.

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, 2017. We do test for many other inorganic and organic constituents each year that are not included in the table with this report so if you are interested in getting more information please contact the water department and ask.

The key piece of information most customers want to know is that our drinking water is in compliance with all state and federal regulations so drink up or fill up from the tap!!

RESULTS OF LABORATORY TESTING - 2017 REPORTING YEAR

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-12	60	60	7	6 - 8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-12	80	0	32.4	18.9 - 42.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-2	60	60	8	4 - 9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-2	80	0	45	31.5 - 57.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-42	60	60	5	3 - 8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-42	80	0	30.6	14.1 - 46.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-51	60	60	6	5 - 7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-51	80	0	28.7	19.4 - 34.8	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	3	0 - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) - 05/05/15	2	2	0.038	0.026 - 0.038	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.3 - 0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb) - 05/05/2015	100		2.5	1.1 - 2.5	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
Nitrate (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.09	0 - .09	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb) - 05/05/2015	50	50	3	0 - 3	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm) - 05/05/2015	n/a	na	62.00	30 - 62	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	# of Results	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.81	1 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	15	6 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 (pCi/l)	15	0	5.5	0.0 - 5.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, (226+228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.328	0 - 0.687	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ug/l) -	30	0	1.3	0.7 - 1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range
Sulfate (ppm)	190	99 - 190
Dibromomethane (ppb)	0.46	0 - 0.46

NOTE: The majority of lab data in this table are results from 2017. Dates are noted by contaminant if sampled earlier than 2017

Health effects for any contaminant with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances: Contaminant Health Effects: 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 Wilsons 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.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon: Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2017. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Other Compliance, Monitoring and Reporting Violations, Action Taken: We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period beginning 01/01/2017 and ending 12/31/2017 there were no non-compliance events to report.

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.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL (Million Fibers per Liter)

mrem/year (millirems per year) A measure of radiation absorbed by the body

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)

TCR (Total Coliform Rule)

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

Explanation of Units: Since one gallon of water weighs 8.34 pounds, one million gallons weighs 8,340,000 pounds. When 8.34 pounds of a pure substance is added to one million gallons of water, the concentration would be one part per million.

Only Tap Water Delivers℠