

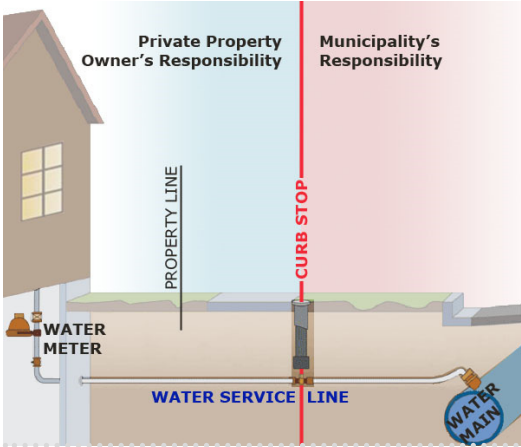
Lead
82

Pb

207.2

Private Lead Water Service Replacement Program

What is the Fond du Lac Water Utility doing about lead water service lines?
 The Fond du Lac Water Utility has been replacing the utility’s lead water service lines (partial lead service replacement) for many years, and that continues every year with the annual Street and Utility reconstruction projects. Recent studies have shown that partial lead service replacements can disrupt the interior coating that develops on the interior of the pipe and increase lead levels in the water for a period of time following replacement. This study has led the WisDNR and the EPA to strongly recommend discontinuing this practice. In an effort to comply with this recommendation and protect the public health the City Council passed ordinance #3629 in 2017. This ordinance requires the property owner to replace the private lead water service when the utility’s side is replaced or there is an emergency repair necessary due to a leak or failure. In 2017 & 2018 the Utility received money from the WisDNR through the Safe Drinking Water Loan to financially assist property owners in replacing their private lead water service. This money has run out early in 2020. In August of 2019 the Utility applied to the Public Service Commission for authorization to implement a financial assistance program using utility dollars. Approval of this program is anticipated soon and in time for the City’s 2020 Street and Utility road reconstruction projects.



~Links~

- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
www.dnr.wi.gov/drinkingwater/lead
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/lead

Program Highlights

- Properties affected by street construction or emergency leaks will be required to replace their 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 towards the cost of replacement.
- The remainder of the cost will be eligible for a 10 year loan from the Utility with a 2.5% interest rate.
- The Utility will pay the plumbing contractor directly resulting in no out of pocket cost to property owner.
- The Utility may take volunteer properties in the future as funding is available.
- Visit www.fdl.gov/water/programs/plslr.com for updates and more details.

What is my water service material?

The EPA’s new proposed Lead & Copper rule is likely to require utilities to complete a full inventory of water service material connected to the Utility’s distribution system. Because of this we are currently working on completing a full material inventory within the city. The information gathered from this inventory will be used to help the utility plan future finances as well as aid in acquiring future grants offered by the DNR. There is no obligation to replace your service as a result of this inventory. **Schedule a quick 15 min appointment now to determine your water service material.**

- **Water Business Office at 322-3680**
- www.fdl.wi.gov/water/schedule/ for simple online scheduling

LEAD



A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin. Use a magnet - strong magnets will not cling to lead pipes.

GALVANIZED



A dull, silver-gray color. Use a magnet - strong magnets will typically cling to galvanized pipes.

COPPER



The color of a copper penny. May be covered with a greenish coating

PLASTIC



Rigid pipe that is joined to water supply piping with a clamp. Could be white, black, or blue.



Fond du Lac Water Utility

2019

Annual Drinking Water report

PWS ID# 42004699



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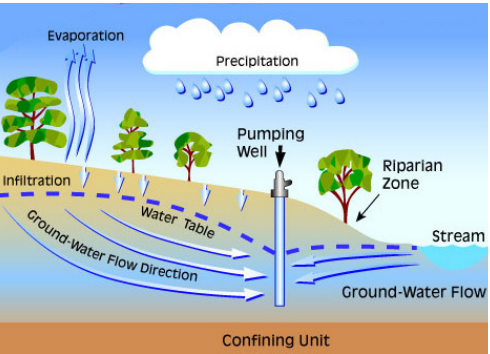
***See back page for details**

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.

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 2019. 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 2019, the Fond du Lac Water Utility distributed 1.57 billion gallons of treated water to 16,101 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 1,796 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:

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 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 <http://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.

RESULTS OF LABORATORY TESTING - 2019 REPORTING YEAR							
Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-12	60	60	8	7 - 10	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-12	80	0	40.3	28.1 - 55.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-2	60	60	7	4 - 9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-2	80	0	25.9	15.4 - 44.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-42	60	60	4	3 - 6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-42	80	0	17.8	13.5 - 23.8	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	26	22.3 - 31.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Arsenic (ppb) - 04/11/2018	10	n/a	1	1 - 1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm) - 03/06/2017	2	2	0.029	0.026 - 0.029	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm) - 03/06/2017	4	4	0.5	0.4 - 0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nickel (ppb) - 02/14/2017	100		1.7	1.1 - 1.7	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating,	
Nitrate (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.06	0.00 - 0.06	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb) - 03/06/2017	50	50	3	0 - 3	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Sodium (ppm) - 03/06/2017	n/a	na	62.00	48 - 62	No	n/a	
Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	Percentile	# of Results	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
**Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.54	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	10	3 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	5.8	2.4 - 5.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gros Alph Incl. R&U	n/a	n/a	6.6	0.0 - 6.6		Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium, (226+228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.7	0.0 - 1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Uranium (ppb)	30	0	1.2	0.5 - 1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Unregulated Contaminants					NOTE: The majority of lab data in this table are results from 2019. Dates are noted by contaminant if sampled earlier than 2019		
Contaminant (units)	Level Found		Range				
Sulfate (ppm) - 02/14/2017	190		100 - 190				
Dibromomethane (ppb)	0.63		0.00 - 0.63				
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) - 03/18/	0.058		0.051 - 0.065				
Chlorate (ppb) - 03/18/2015	52.29		20 - 82				
Strontium (ppb) - 03/18/2015	9,133		4,600 - 12,000				

****Lead and Copper Sampling:** Each year the Utility is required to test 60 samples between January 1st to June 31st and 60 samples between July 1st to December 31st for a total of 120 samples annually. Samples are taken from homes within the city that have known lead services. The 60 sample results from each period are listed in order from lowest to highest. The 54th highest sample on that list is considered the 90th percentile. This test result cannot exceed the listed action level. Copper's action level is 1.3 ppm and lead's action level is 15 ppb.

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.

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 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 2019. 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 01/01/2019 and ending 12/31/2019 there were no non-compliance events to report.**