



WAUSAU WATERWORKS

FOR YOU!

important water quality information enclosed

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

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

YEARLY Water Quality Report 2020

The Wausau Water Department is pleased to present its yearly Water Quality Report. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) require that the water suppliers provide a yearly report indicating the quality and the source of water to the general public.

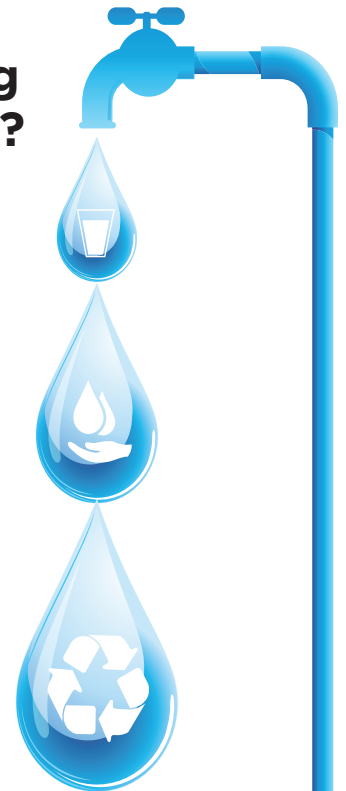
The quality of our water surpasses every state and federal regulation without exception. This consumer report contains interesting information such as: results of the quality tests of the water, definitions, origin of the water supply, how to reduce lead exposure in drinking water, and a note for people with compromised immune systems. For more information about this report, call Scott Boers, Water Plant Superintendent at 715-261-7286.

Quick now, in which season Summer, Fall, Winter or Spring do people use the most water?

The answer is Summer, and it's because we use a lot of water outside around our property. In fact, in the U.S. more water is used for lawn and garden irrigation than anything else.

Wausau's Wauter Savvy Program is designed to help you reduce your water use and save money. Here are a few helpful tips for smart water consumption this summer:

- Use a broom to sweep sidewalks and driveways, not a hose. Doing so can save you up to 30 gallons for every five minutes you don't use the hose.
- Wash your car at the car wash, not in your driveway or backyard. You'll save valuable water and avoid sending soapy foul water down the storm drain and into the river.
- Adjust sprinkler heads and fix leaks. Water your lawn or garden in the cool morning hours to reduce evaporation. The average lawn requires water every 4 to 8 days. A 100' x 100' lawn uses 6,230 gallons of water every time you turn on the sprinklers!
- Set your lawn mower blades to 3 inches. Trimming your grass higher encourages deeper roots and holds moisture better, so less lawn watering is needed.



Even better, if you're one of the folks who ordered a City of Wausau rain barrel this summer, you'll save even more, plus giving your plantings and gardens fresh non-chlorinated water to drink.

Be Wauter Savvy this Summer! Save water and save money.

Lead & Copper

As a result of materials used in your home's plumbing, it is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community. 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 development. They could also 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. Wausau Water Works 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. 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. Additional information is also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline from EPA, 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. By nature, some substances dissolve into the water. 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 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.



Definitions of Terms

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. The Action Level is reported to the 90th of homes at risk.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is a level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) – some water constituents are measured in units that are really small. A PPB is a microgram per liter (ug/l) - For example, a part of a billion equates to two drops of water in a house pool of 15,000 gallons; or a second of time in 31.7 years, or the first 16 inches of a trip to the moon.

Parts Per Million (PPM) – A PPM equates a milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to ¼ of a cup in a house pool of 15,000 gallons, a second of time in 11.6 days.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – a measure of radioactivity

ND – None detected in the drinking water.

TCR- Total Coliform Rule.



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. Wausau Water Works 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. Additional information is also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline from EPA, 1-800-426-4791.

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 also 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.



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 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-16	60	60	10	10		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-16	80	0	5.4	5.4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-7	60	60	10	10		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-7	80	0	2.9	2.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Run off from electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.007	0.006 - 0.007		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; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (NO ₃ -N) (ppm)		10	10	0.55	0.55		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE (NO ₂ -N) (ppm)		1	1	0.055	0.047-0.055		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)		50	50	1	0-1		No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	18.00	17.00-18.00		No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0110	0 of 30 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	5.80	0 of 30 results was above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.1	0.0 - 1.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	1.0	0.1- 1.0		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ATRAZINE (ppb)		3	3	0.0	0.0		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist 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.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)
SULFATE (ppm)	9.00	8.69 - 9.0	
BROMIDE (ppb)	29.7615	29.344- 30.179	1/8/2018 & 7/23/2018
HAA5 (ppb)	12.92975	9.049- 18.562	1/8/2018 & 7/23/2018
HAA6Br (ppb)	.44375	.697	1/8/2018 & 7/23/2018
HAA9 (ppb)	13.3735	9.049- 19.191	1/8/2018 & 7/23/2018
MANGANESE (ppb)	17.00525	1.616- 35.742	1/8/2018, 1/9/2018 & 7/23/2018
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (ppb)	5086.05	3956.1- 6191.7	1/8/2018 & 7/23/2018



Schedule of Rates

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021

WAUSAU WATER WORKS

407 Grant Street - City Hall

Wausau, WI 54403-4783

Phone: 715 261-6530 • Fax: 715 261-6535

E-mail: waterworks@ci.wausau.wi.us

Office Hours: Monday-Friday 8:00 am-4:30 pm

WATER RATES

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021

Quarterly Service Charge (based on meter size)

5/8 Inch Meter	\$24.81
3/4 Inch Meter	24.81
1 Inch Meter	40.62
1-1/4 Inch Meter	55.47
1-1/2 Inch Meter	69.72
2 Inch Meter	106.83
3 Inch Meter	174.00
4 Inch Meter	264.00
6 Inch Meter	474.00
8 Inch Meter	720.00
10 Inch Meter	1,047.00
12 Inch Meter	1,371.00

Plus Volume Charge:

Residential Customers

All water used - \$2.91 per 100 cu. ft.

Non-Residential Customers

First 6,000 cu. ft. \$2.91 per 100 cu. ft.

Next 54,000 cu. ft. used - \$2.71 per 100 cu. ft.

Over 60,000 cu. ft. used - \$2.25 per 100 cu. ft.

Irrigation Class - All water used

\$4.35 per 100 cu. ft.

Bills for water and sewer service are issued quarterly and due the 20th of the month. A 1% late payment charge is added to the outstanding balance after the 20th of each month and is applicable to all customers. To avoid late payment charges, all bills must be received in the **office of the City Treasurer** by the due date printed on the front of the bill. Customers who pay at remote collection sites (grocery stores) are recommended to make payments prior to due dates to ensure timely receipt by the City Treasurer.

PUBLIC FIRE PROTECTION FEES

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021

Quarterly Service Charge (based on meter size)

5/8 Inch Meter	\$13.14
3/4 Inch Meter	13.14
1 Inch Meter	32.76
1-1/4 Inch Meter	48.45
1-1/2 Inch Meter	65.49
2 Inch Meter	104.79
3 Inch Meter	198.00
4 Inch Meter	327.00
6 Inch Meter	654.00
8 Inch Meter	1,047.00
10 Inch Meter	1,575.00
12 Inch Meter	2,100.00

SEWER RATES

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 2020

Quarterly Service Charge (based on water meter size)

5/8 Inch Meter	\$23.06
3/4 Inch Meter	23.06
1 Inch Meter	31.13
1-1/4 Inch Meter	43.36
1-1/2 Inch Meter	50.28
2 Inch Meter	84.18
3 Inch Meter	151.98
4 Inch Meter	248.15
6 Inch Meter	489.84
8 Inch Meter	770.50

Plus Volume Charge

All volume, as recorded by the water meter each quarter shall be charged at the rate of \$3.75 per 100 cubic ft.

All customers are billed for sewer based on the amount of water used each quarter. Unmetered sewer rate is \$98.09 per quarter in the City and \$103.47 per quarter outside the City.

**PRIVATE FIRE PROTECTION CHARGES
 EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021**

This service is for unmetered connections to the main for the purpose of supplying water to private fire protection systems such as automatic sprinkler systems, standpipes, (where same are connected permanently or continuously to the mains) and private hydrants.

2 Inch or Smaller Connection	\$18.00
3 Inch Connection	33.00
4 Inch Connection	54.00
6 Inch Connection	105.00
8 Inch Connection	168.00
10 Inch Connection	252.00
12 Inch Connection	336.00
14 Inch Connection	420.00
16 Inch Connection	504.00

CHARGES FOR TURNING ON SERVICE

Turn on valve at curb (includes meter installation if needed)

During Normal Business Hours	\$60.00
After Hours	100.00

LATERAL CONNECTIONS

1" Water Lateral
 Connection Based on Time & Materials

1-1/2" or Larger Water
 Lateral Based on Time & Material

MISSED APPOINTMENT FEES

During Normal Business Hours	\$60.00
After Hours	100.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Payments Not Honored by Financial Institution	\$45.00
--	---------

**Utility Commission
 Meets Monthly**

The Wausau Water Works Commission typically meets the first Tuesday of each month at 1:30 p.m. in City Hall (some exceptions do apply).

If you'd like to learn more about Wausau Water Works, please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled Commission meetings. If you wish to have an item placed on the agenda for Commission consideration, please contact Michelle Weasler at 715-261-7289 two weeks prior to the next scheduled meeting.

Meeting agendas and minutes of prior meetings are available on the city website at www.ci.wausau.wi.us .

**Source of Wausau's
 Drinking Water**

Wausau's drinking water comes from six municipal wells, all of which are located near the Wisconsin River. These wells range in depth of 95 feet to 160 feet and pump anywhere from 900 to 3000 gallons per minute.

From the wells, the water travels to our Water Treatment Plant where it undergoes treatment to remove iron and manganese. It then enters the distribution system made up of approximately 250 miles of mains that deliver the water from the Treatment Plant to close to 16,000 homes and businesses served by Wausau Water Works.

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Scott Boers at (715) 261-7286.

Additional 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. Immunocompromised 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 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).

Wausau Water Works Payment Options:

- Pay online at our customer web portal at wausauwi.azurewebsites.net
- Pay by phone at 1-833-610-5707 (option #5)
- Mail in payment or pay in person