The Appleton Water Utility provides safe, abundant drinking water to the City of Appleton, Waverly Sanitary District, the Town of Grand Chute, and the Village of Sherwood. We want you to be confident in the safety and reliability of water you get every time you turn on the tap. The utility is a self-financed enterprise owned by the City of Appleton. Appleton water meets federal and state health-protection standards. It is regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC) of Wisconsin, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR).

The Appleton Water Treatment Facility treats Lake Winnebago water with a multi-step process that removes illness-causing microorganisms and contaminants. The water is lime softened, and filtered through granular activated carbon for turbidity removal and to control taste and odor compounds. Ultraviolet Light is used as a disinfection process for Cryptosporidium. Fluoride is added for dental health. Chloramine disinfection provides safe, high quality drinking water throughout the distribution system and to your faucets.

Source of Appleton’s Drinking Water

The source of Appleton’s drinking water is Lake Winnebago. Lake Winnebago is in the Fox and Wolf River watersheds that receive water from up to 100 miles away. As water flows over land surfaces and through rivers and lakes, naturally occurring substances may become dissolved in the water. The substances are called contaminants. Surface water sources may be highly susceptible to stormwater pollution. For information on how stormwater pollution can impact our water bodies visit www.fwwa.org. Surface water is also affected by animal and human activities. For more information on impacts to your source of drinking water see the “Source Water Assessment for Appleton Waterworks” available at the Appleton Public Library or visit: www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/dwg/swap/surface/appleton.pdf

Information for Persons with Compromised Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDCE guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791, and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) www.cdc.gov.

New Treatment Technology

The City of Appleton continues to evaluate effective water treatment technologies to meet regulatory requirements and has completed the construction of an ultraviolet (UV) light process as an additional disinfection barrier. UV disinfection effectively inactivates pathogens such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia that may be present in the Lake Winnebago water supply. In 2016 UV disinfection was installed at the Appleton Water Treatment Facility downstream of the plant filters, and has now replaced ultrafiltration as the pathogen inactivation process. The completed project increased pathogen removal efficiencies while reducing operating, electrical and chemical costs.

Safe Drinking Water On Tap

The Safe Drinking Water Act provides a regulatory framework to maintain and protect public water supplies. To get an easy to read EPA booklet on drinking water go to: http://water.epa.gov/drink/guide/upload/book_waterontap_full.pdf

Important Information

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Chris Shaw if you have any questions. (920) 997-4200 or www.appleton.org

Infrmación importante

Este informe contiene información importante sobre sus aguas potables. Por favor llámenos al (920) 997-4200, si tiene alguna pregunta o www.appleton.org

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The Utilities Committee meets TUESDAY of the week following Common Council at 5:00 p.m., in Committee Room 6A of City Center.

Direct payments of your utility billing are available. Please see the City’s website http://www.appleton.org/government/finance/city-services-invoices
### Appleton Water Treatment Facility - Safe Water on Tap

The table below identifies the regulations, substances that were detected in water, regulatory testing in 2016. Every regulated substance that was detected for all below levels are listed here. The level detected for all these contaminants were all below levels allowed by state and federal regulations in 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>MCL Found</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
<th>Emission of Natural deposits</th>
<th>Runoff from fertilizer use</th>
<th>Leaching of natural deposits</th>
<th>Nitrate (NO₃-N)</th>
<th>Radon (222Ra)</th>
<th>Fluoride (ppm)</th>
<th>Copper (ppm)</th>
<th>Chloride (TDS)</th>
<th>Chromium (ppm)</th>
<th>Barium (ppm)</th>
<th>Cadmium (ppm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-0.50</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Discharge from electrical, electronic, and industrial waste.</td>
<td>Emission of natural deposits</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Discharge from the laundry process and from industrial activities.</td>
<td>Emission of natural deposits</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Discharge from industrial process and from geological deposits.</td>
<td>Emission of natural deposits</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Discharge from industrial process and from geological deposits.</td>
<td>Emission of natural deposits</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>None</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Discharge from industrial process and from geological deposits.</td>
<td>Emission of natural deposits</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead (ppm)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Discharge from industrial process and from geological deposits.</td>
<td>Emission of natural deposits</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (NO₃-N)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Discharge from agricultural and industrial activities.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>None</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radon (222Ra)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Discharge from natural rock formations.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate (ppm)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Discharge from industrial process and from geological deposits.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>None</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloramines, Total (ppm)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Discharge from industrial process and from geological deposits.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definitions and Notes**

**AL**: Action level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers action necessary by the water supply system such as treatment. AL of 90% or lead and copper is the 90th percentile value of all testing results.

**MCL**: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect public health.

**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.

**ND**: Not Detected

**pH**: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**ppb**: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**SMCL**: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. Level of an contaminant that are not hazardous to health but may be objectionable to an appreciable number of people.

**TTHM**: Trihalomethanes, dichloromethane, bromodichloromethane and bromoform

**pCi/L**: Picocuries per liter

**mcg/L**: Milligrams per liter

**µg/L**: Micrograms per liter

**ng/L**: Nanograms per liter

**ppb**: Parts per billion

**ppm**: Parts per million

**ppb**: Micrograms per liter

**ppm**: Milligrams per liter

**µg/L**: Micrograms per liter

**ng/L**: Nanograms per liter

**ppb**: Parts per billion

**ppm**: Parts per million

**mg/L**: Milligrams per liter

**µg/L**: Micrograms per liter

**ng/L**: Nanograms per liter

**ppb**: Parts per billion

**ppm**: Parts per million

**Water Quality Results for Appleton Water Treatment Facility - Safe Water on Tap**

The utility is required to periodically test for lead in the drinking water of homes. Currently there are 30 sites throughout the City that are tested for lead and copper. For the last test, year 2014, and since 2014, water supply complies with the lead and copper action level.

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 service lines and home plumbing. Appleton Waterworks cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Water testing and lead service line replacement methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.badwater.org/lead.html.