

DEPARTMENT OF UTILITIES

WATER TREATMENT FACILITY

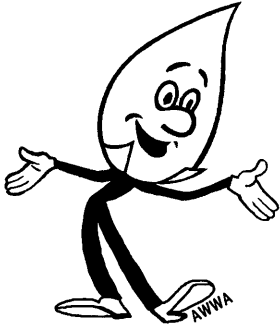
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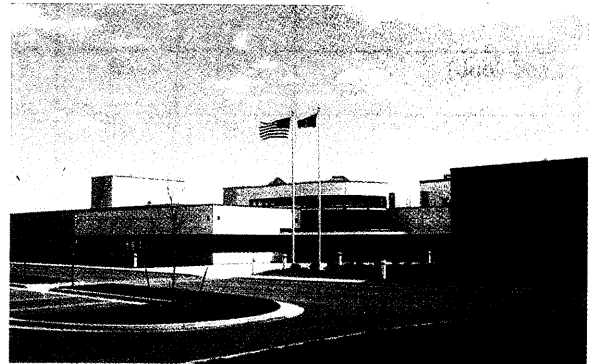
IMPORTANT INFORMATION WE ARE
REQUIRED TO PROVIDE OUR CUSTOMERS



... meeting community needs ... enhancing quality of life

2006 Annual Water Quality Report to our Community

Appleton's drinking water originates from Lake Winnebago. This water source undergoes a rigorous series of treatment steps before it reaches your faucets. The Appleton Water Treatment Facility uses processes that include lime softening, granular activated carbon, membrane filtration, disinfection, and fluoridation to produce a reliable high quality water supply for our community. This report contains a summary of results for the laboratory testing conducted on your drinking water over the past year. For questions about this report please contact Michael Buettner at 920-997-4200.



In 2003 the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources completed an assessment on Lake Winnebago as our sole drinking water source. Lake Winnebago source water was determined to normally be of good quality, but regularly degraded as a result of various events such as heavy precipitation, wind and seasonal climate change. These events cause contaminants associated with human activities such as agriculture, industry and waste management to drain into the watersheds entering Lake Winnebago. The Appleton Water Treatment Plant processes are designed specifically to deal with these contaminants in the source water and to produce a continuously safe drinking water for our customers.

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/index.htm for the Wisconsin DNR Source Water Assessment Program website on the internet.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Appleton Waterworks

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. Between October 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006 we failed to monitor for disinfectant by-products **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)** from our distribution system. We therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water for these parameters during this time period.

The **HAA5 and TTHM** testings were conducted in January 2007 and the results were within the parameter guidelines.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The following table lists the contaminants the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) required the Appleton Water Treatment Facility to test in 2006. **There were NO contaminant level violations in the water provided to you by the Appleton Water Treatment Facility in 2006.**

Microbiological Contaminants

A minimum of 80 **Coliform Bacteria** samples were taken each month with **none** above the Total Coliform Rule.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	60	60	16 (average)	12-23	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Typical Source
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	4.40 (average)	4.00-5.00	N/A
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	21.33 (average)	18.00-26.00	N/A
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.53 (average)	0.37-0.62	N/A
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	27.00 (average)	22.57-31.61	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	10.0	N/A	ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.084	0.0026-0.1700	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.9 (average)	0.10-1.10	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.0	0.00-6.50	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.14	0.14	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	13.00	13.00	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	37.00	37.00	N/A

Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs 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.
N/A	Non-Applicable
ND	non-detectable
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)