2021 Water Quality Report

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

The Appleton Water Utility provides safe, abundant drinking water to the City of Appleton, Harrison Utilities, the Town of Grand Chute, and the Village of Sherwood. The Appleton Water Utility wants 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 multiple-step process that deactivates and destroys illness-causing micro-organisms while removing other contaminants. The water is lime softened and filtered through granular activated carbon for turbidity removal. Ultraviolet Light is used as a disinfection process for Cryptosporidium. Fluoride is added for dental health. Finally, chlorine disinfection provides safe, 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. Water in the watershed can travel 100 miles. 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 can become 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/dwq/swap/surface/appleton.pdf

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, 1-800-426-4791

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/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, 1-800-426-4791.

Safe Drinking Water On Tap

The Safe Drinking Water Act provides a regulatory framework to maintain and protect 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

DEPARTMENT OF UTILITIES
WATER TREATMENT FACILITY
2281 Manitowoc Road • Menasha, WI 54952-8924
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Lead and Copper Monitoring

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. Lead can enter the drinking water by corrosion of home plumbing. For the last test year, 2021, and since the introduction of polyphosphates in 1994, the water supply complies with the lead and copper action levels.

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. Appleton Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap until it runs cold before using water for drinking or cooking.

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

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

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

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or talk to someone who understands it.

The Utilities Committee meets TUESDAY of the week following Common Council at 5:00 p.m., in Committee Room 6A of City Center. Please go to https://cityofappleton.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx for meeting dates and agendas.

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 regulated substances detected in the 2021 Appleton water regulatory testing. Every regulated substance that is detected, even in trace amounts, is listed here. The levels detected for these contaminants were all below levels allowed by state and federal regulations in 2021.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Atrazine (ppb) (2020)	3	3	0.1	0.0-0.1	None	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.005	0.005	None	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2020)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.053	0 of 30 results were above the action level	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.59	0.55-0.68	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. SMCL = 4.0 ppm
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) multiple sites (ppb)	60	60	15 (average)	9-19	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb) (2020)	50	50	0.0069	0.0-0.0069	None	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lead (ppb) (2020)	AL=15	0	11	0 of 30 results were above the action level	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Metolachlor (Dual)(ppb) (2020)	n/a	n/a	0.03	0.03-0.03	None	n/a
Nitrate (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.15	0.15	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (226 + 228) (pCi/l) (2020)	5	0	0.71	0.33-0.38	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	12	12	None	n/a
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	n/a	32	32	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Aluminum (ppm) (2020)	n/a	n/a	0.04	0.04	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm) (2020)	n/a	n/a	17	17	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHM) multiple sites (ppb)	80	0	29 (average)	20-35	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination Reported is the highest annual location average and largest range from the multiple sites.
Combined Uranium (ppb) (2020)	30	0	0.4	0.4	None	Erosion of natural deposits.

Definitions and Notes

AL – Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Haloacetic Acids – Total of Mono-, di-, and tri-chloroacetic acid; mono- and di-bromoacetic acid; and bromochloroacetic acids

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 – Not Applicable

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

ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppm – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

SMCL – Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level: Inorganic chemicals that are not hazardous to health but may be objectionable to an appreciable number of persons.

Trihalomethanes, Total – Total of chloroform, bromo-dichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform

In accordance with NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month and never exceeds 1 NTU. In 2021, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.04 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.

Unregulated Compound Monitoring Requirement

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The Appleton Water Utility participated in this monitoring. See the Water Utility website and the follow URL for more information:

https://www.appleton.org/home/showdocument?id=22501