Sanitary District #1
1900 Grand Chute Blvd., Grand Chute, WI 54913-9613

JUNE, 2011

TOWN OF GRAND CHUTE SANITARY DISTRICT

13th ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

The Town of Grand Chute Utility is pleased to present a summary of the water quality provided to you during 2010. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year.

Our water source is the City of Appleton. We purchase our water from the City of Appleton, which is treated surface water from Lake Winnebago. The system currently consists of one million gallon elevated storage tank, one 750,000 gallon elevated storage tank, 3 booster pumping stations and approximately 115 miles of water main ranging in size from 6" to 16" that provide water to town residents, business and industry. The system pumps 1.5 to 2.5 million gallons of water on a daily basis. We are presently serving over 7,800 customers.

The Grand Chute Sanitary District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. In July and October while doing routine sampling we had four samples that tested positive for coliform bacteria. After re-testing, all came back negative for coliform bacteria. This should help assure you that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

For more information, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; explore the EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water's Home page at www.epa.gov. EPA has also prepared a general source of information for consumers called "Water on Tap" that can provide further information and will be available online. In addition, you may wish to call your state drinking water office (EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline can provide you with the proper telephone number).

The Grand Chute Utilities prepared this report using technical information provided by American Water Works Association and the Environmental Protection Agency. We will be happy to answer any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Todd Prahl, Town Utility Superintendent at 920-832-1581. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held every first and third Tuesday of the month starting at 7:00 P.M.

What Were The Test Results?
The following table shows the results of the testing done on the finished water for various contaminants that both the Town of Grand Chute and the City of Appleton performed. The water is routinely monitored for parameters in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCL G	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Antimony Total (ppb)	6	6	0.2	0.2	None	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	1.0	1.0	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Run off from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.005	0.005	None	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.0	1.0	None	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Coliform Bacteria, Total (Presence = 4 / Absence = 0)	0	0	0	0	Yes	Surface water runoff; feed lots; sanitary sewage
Copper (ppm) (Results from 2008)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.091	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	1.1	1.1	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. SMCL = 2 ppm
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	60	60	19 (average)	12 - 22	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead (ppb) (Results from 2008)	AL=15	0	0	ND-22	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100		0.62	0.62	None	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
Nitrate (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.57	0.57	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (226 + 228) (pCi/l) (Results from 2009)	5	0	1.2	1.2	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	14.0	14.0	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	n/a	27.0	27.0	None	Erosion of natural deposits (SMCL = 250 ppm)
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHM) (ppb)	80	0	26.4 (average)	22.6 - 31.4	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.6	4.2 – 4.9	None	n/a
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.21	0.21	None	n/a
Chloroform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	21.25	18 -26	None	n/a
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.52	0.28 – 0.83	None	n/a

Definitions and Notes

AL – Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers action such as treatment that a water system must follow. AL of 90% is the 90th percentile value of all testing results.

Haloacetic Acids – 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 not known or expected risk to health. **MCLGs** allow for a margin of safety.

N/A – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected

pCi/l – Picocuries per liter

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

ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/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 – Chloroform, bromochloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform