



2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA

PEWAUKEE CITY WATER AND SEWER UTILITY, PWS ID: 26802149

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. Dlain 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 information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or talk to someone who understands it.)

Water System Information

If you would like to know more information about the information contained in this report, please contact Jane E. Mueller, Utility Manager at (262) 691-0804, or email publicworks@pewaukee.wi.us. The City of Pewaukee provides an opportunity for public input on decisions affecting your water quality at City of Pewaukee Common Council meetings, held on the first and third Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at Pewaukee City Hall, Common Council Chambers, W240N3065 Pewaukee Road, Pewaukee, WI 53072, unless otherwise noted.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, or other immune systems 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 by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	1200	Temp OOS
2	Groundwater	1075	Active
3	Groundwater	340	Active
4	Groundwater	350	Active
5	Groundwater	1000	Active
6	Groundwater	1415	Active

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
7	Groundwater	1344	Active
8	Groundwater	180	Active
9	Groundwater	1400	Active
10	Groundwater	182	Active
11	Groundwater	1180	Active
12	Groundwater	154	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Jane Mueller at (262) 691-0804.

Educational Information

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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, the 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

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by the US EPA.

Term	Definition
HI	HI: Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WDHS). If a Health Index is exceeded, a system may be required to post a public notice.
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.
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.
MFL	million fibers per liter
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
PHGS	Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
RPHGS	Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards. Groundwater standards proposed by the WDHS. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk, may require a system to post a public notice.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. SMCLs do not represent health standards.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 that 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 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	MDBP - 2	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	MDBP - 2	80	0	21.4	21.4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	7	0-7	3/15/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.190	0.028-0.190	3/15/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.3-0.4	3/15/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100		5.9000	1.0000-5.9000	3/15/2023	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.25	0.00 - 0.25		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE (NO2-N) (ppm)	1	1	0.042	0.000-0.042	3/15/2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	130.0	14.00-130.00	3/15/2023	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1500	0 of 20 results were above the action level	0.0200-0.1800	8/1/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.60	1 of 20 results were above the action level	0.00-34.00	9/14/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950s. The following table lists PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk and are based on guidance provided by the WI Dept of Health Services.

Note: The recommended health-based levels in the table below were in effect in 2024. These levels were revised by WDHS in 2025. They can be found here: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/qws.htm>.

Contaminant (units)	RPHGS or HAL (ppt)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)
PFBS (ppt)	450000	24.00	0.00-31.00	
PFHXS (ppt)	40	52.50	0.00-130.00	
PFOS (ppt)	20	11.00	0.00-32.00	
PFOA (ppt)	20	7.10	0.00-12.00	
PFHXA (ppt)	150000	33.00	0.00-39.00	
PFOA and PFOS Total (ppt)	20	15.35	0.00-44.00	

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	24.8	1.4-30.1		Yes, Ongoing	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	4.6	1.3-5.3		Yes, Ongoing	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	27.9	1.8-33.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	4.6	0.3-5.3		No	Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Within the last 12 months we conducted Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring in accordance with US EPA rules. We are required to inform you of this sampling. We are only required to include results showing detections within this report; however, if you would like a copy of all results, please contact our office at (262) 691-0804.

Contaminant (units)	Result (Range)	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Typical Source of Contamination
Lithium	9.20-10.0		Lithium can get in groundwater from lithium mining, manufacturing/recycling of batteries that contain lithium.
6:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic Acid	0.021-0.029		Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFBA	0.012		
PFBS	0.0094-0.021		
PFHpA	0.0039-0.033		
PFHxS	0.0031-0.0530		
PFOA	0.0049-0.0074		
PFOS	0.012-0.0063		
PFPeA	0.0033-0.019		
PFPeS	0.0086-0.017		

Health Effects for any Contaminants with MCL Violations/Action Level Exceedances/SMCL Exceedances/PHGS or HAL Exceedances

Contaminant	Health Effects
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R&U	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
PFHXS	Scientists are still learning about the health effects that various PFAS can have on the body. To date, studies among people have shown that high levels of certain PFAS can increase cholesterol levels, decrease antibody levels in response to vaccines, and decrease fertility in women. People can reduce their risk of health effects by reducing their exposure to PFAS.
PFOA AND PFOS TOTAL	Scientists are still learning about the health effects that various PFAS can have on the body. To date, studies among people have shown that high levels of certain PFAS can increase cholesterol levels, decrease antibody levels in response to vaccines, and decrease fertility in women. People can reduce their risk of health effects by reducing their exposure to PFAS.
PFOS	Scientists are still learning about the health effects that various PFAS can have on the body. To date, studies among people have shown that high levels of certain PFAS can increase cholesterol levels, decrease antibody levels in response to vaccines, and decrease fertility in women. People can reduce their risk of health effects by reducing their exposure to PFAS.
RADIUM (226 + 228)	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
LEAD	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Additional Health Information

While your drinking water meets the USEPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Pewaukee Water and Sewer Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Flush your pipes for several minutes before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Pewaukee Water and Sewer and ask for Jane Mueller, Utility Manager at (262) 691-0804. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We were required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024, and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory on the City of Pewaukee website at: <https://portal.laserfiche.com/j9152/forms/pipeinventory>. (Please type your address using this example: W240N3065 PEWAUKEE RD).

Corrective Actions Taken

Yes