



City of Pewaukee Water Utility

2008 Consumer Confidence Report for

Main System Number 26802149

The City of Pewaukee is pleased to present the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality of the drinking water the City delivers to you every day. This report communicates to the public the source of the City's water and also summarizes the detected compounds from the sampling results for the year ending 2008. Our goal is to provide you with safe and dependable drinking water.

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 (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 from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Source(s) of Water

The Utility operates two independent water systems within the City of Pewaukee. The "Main" system encompasses the area of the city, which borders CTH 16 to the west, Springdale Road to the east, the City of Waukesha to the south, and approximately Capitol Drive to the north. Seven ground water wells provide the water supply for the "Main" system. They range in depth from 340 feet to 1400 feet. The deep wells draw from the sandstone aquifer. The shallow wells draw from the limestone aquifer.

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	1200	Active
2	Groundwater	1075	Active
3	Groundwater	340	Active
4	Groundwater	350	Active
5	Groundwater		Active
6	Groundwater	1415	Active
7	Groundwater	1344	Active

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 septic systems, sewage treatment plants, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally- occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water 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, 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.

The table below shows the regulated contaminants detected in the City of Pewaukee’s drinking water during 2008. All are below levels allowed by state and federal laws. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL), the ideal goals for public health (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination. The presence of a substance in drinking water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Certain quantities of some substances are essential to good health, but excessive quantities can be hazardous.

Number of contaminants Required to be Tested

This table displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

Contaminant Group	# of contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts	1
Inorganic Contaminants	16
Microbiological Contaminants	1
Radioactive Contaminants	1
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	27
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	21

Disinfection by Products

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level		Sample Date		Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
			Found	Range	(if Prior to 2008)			
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	8	1-8	09/05/2007		NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	20.8	4.1-20.8	09/05/2007		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level		Sample Date		Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
			Found	Range	(if Prior to 2008)			
Antimony-Total (ppb)	6	6	.2	nd-.2			NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic (ppm)	10	n/a	1	nd-.2			NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchard
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.056	.016-.056			NO	Natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.5	.1-.5			NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2	2			NO	Natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.1250	0-20			NO	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Flouride (ppm)	4	4	.5	.4-.5			NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives
Lead	AL=15	0	2.50	0 -20			NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel	100		19.8000	1.4000-19.000			No	Nickel occurs naturally
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.07	nd-.07			NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; natural deposits
Sodium	n/a	n/a	34.00	9.80-34.00			NO	n/a

Radioactive Contaminants

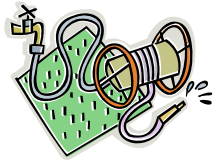
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level		Sample Date		Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
			Found	Range	(if Prior to 2008)			
Gross Alpha Excl. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	14.6	12.9-16.2			NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	5.0	1.3-5.0			NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level		Sample Date		Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
			Found	Range	(if Prior to 2008)			
Bromodichloromthane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.40	1.30-6.40	09/05/2007		NO	n/a
Bromoform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.0	.46-4.0	09/05/2007		NO	n/a
Chloroform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.70	1.10-3.70	09/05/2007		NO	n/a
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	7.60	1.20-7.60	09/05/2007		NO	n/a

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Monitoring and reporting violations occur when a water system fails to collect and/or report results for State required drinking water sampling. "Sampling location" refers to the distribution system, or an entry point or well number from which a sample is required to be taken. (see chart on next page)



USE IT WISELY



Did you know that 30 percent of the water used by the average household is devoted to outdoor water use? And in some parts of the country, homeowners use as much as 70 percent of their water outdoors. Some experts estimate that more than 50 percent of landscape water use goes to waste due to evaporation or runoff caused by overwatering?

- ❖ THERE ARE A NUMBER OF WAYS TO SAVE WATER, AND THEY ALL START WITH YOU!
- ❖ GRASS DOESN'T NEED TO BE WATERED EVERY DAY; MAKE SURE YOUR LAWN REALLY NEEDS IT BEFORE IRRIGATING. IF YOU CAN STICK A SCREWDRIVER INTO YOUR LAWN EASILY – DON'T WATER!
- ❖ ADJUST SPRINKLER SO ONLY YOUR LAWN IS WATERED AND NOT THE HOUSE, SIDEWALK, OR STREET.
- ❖ WATER YOUR LAWN AND GARDEN IN THE MORNING OR EVENING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE COOLER TO MINIMIZE EVAPORATION.
- ❖ MEASURE THE WATER IN A CAN WHEN USING A SPRINKLER. ONE INCH OF WATER IS ALL YOU NEED TO SUFFICIENTLY WATER YOUR LAWN.
- ❖ RUN YOUR CLOTHES WASHER AND DISHWASHER ONLY WHEN THEY ARE FULL. YOU CAN SAVE UP TO 1,000 GALLONS A MONTH!
- ❖ MONITOR YOUR WATER BILL FOR UNUSUALLY HIGH USE. YOUR BILL AND WATER METER ARE TOOLS THAT CAN HELP YOU DISCOVER LEAKS.
- ❖ INSTALL A RAIN SENSOR ON YOUR IRRIGATION CONTROLLER SO YOUR SYSTEM WON'T RUN WHEN IT'S RAINING.
- ❖ DON'T WATER YOU LAWN ON WINDY DAYS WHEN MOST OF THE WAER BLOWS AWAY OR EVAPORATES.
- ❖ SETTING COOLING SYSTEMS AND WATER SOFTNERS FOR A MINIMUM NUMBER OF REFILLS SAVES WATER AND CHEMICALS, PLUS MORE ON UTILITY BILLS.
- ❖ LET YOUR LAWN GO DORMANT DURING THE SUMMER. DORMANT GRASS ONLY NEEDS TO BE WATERED EVERY THREE WEEKS OR LESS IF IT RAINS.
- ❖ LISTEN FOR DRIPPNG FAUCETS AND RUNNING TOILETS. FIXING A LEAK CAN SAVE 300 GALLONS A MONTH OR MORE.
- ❖ WHEN WASHING DISHES BY HAND, DON'T LET THE WATER RUN WHILE RINSING. FILL ONE SINK WITH WAS WATER AND THE OTHER WITH RINSE WATER

****REMINDER****

**PER OUR CITY ORDINANCE; LAWN WATERING IS RESTRICTED TO
ODD/EVEN DAYS OF THE WEEK DEPENDING ON THE LAST DIGIT OF YOUR
STREET ADDRESS, AND IS ENFORCED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS UTILITY.**



PHONE NUMBERS (262)

Water & Sewer Utility	691-0804
Emergency Water/Sewer	821-7999
City Hall Main Offices	691-0770
Police & Fire Dispatch	446-5070

City of Pewaukee
Water & Sewer Utility
W240 N3065 Pewaukee Rd.
Pewaukee WI 53072