



## 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The City of Pewaukee (“City”) Water & Sewer Utility (“Utility”) is pleased to present the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report. This annual 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 2019. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s 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 system 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### Source(s) of Water

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	1000	Active
6	Groundwater	1415	Temporarily Out of Service
7	Groundwater	1344	Temporarily Out of Service
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 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 can 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**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 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 (µg/l)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/l)
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 which 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 five years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

## **Disinfection Byproducts**

<b>Contaminant (units)</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Found</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date (if prior to 2019)</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
HAA5 (ppb)	MDBP-2	60	60	2	2	8/9/2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	MDBP-2	80	0	27.2	27.2	8/9/2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY TOTAL (ppb)	6	6	0.2	0.0-0.2	3/21/2017	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	N/A	6	0-6	3/21/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.180	0.018-0.180	3/21/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.0-0.1	8/10/2017	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
FLOURIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.4-0.5	3/21/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
MERCURY (ppb)	2	2	0.3	0.0-0.3	8/10/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
NICKEL (ppb)	100		9.2000	0.6800-9.2000	3/21/2017	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters, and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.16	0.00-0.16		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	N/A	N/A	87.00	9.40-87.00	3/21/2017	No	N/A
THALLIUM TOTAL (ppb)	2	0.5	0.2	0.0-0.2	3/21/2017	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.1800	0 of 20 results were above the action level	8/9/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL = 15	0	4.00	2 of 20 results were above the action level	8/9/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

## Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	11.5	1.6-17.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	5.2	0.0-6.4		Yes; ongoing	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (N/A)	N/A	N/A	13.9	2.0-20.4		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (µg/L)	30	0	3.5	0.5-.4.3		No	Erosion of natural deposits

## Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE (ppb)	6	0	0.6	0.6	3/21/2017	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

### Health Effects for Any Contaminants with MCL Violations/Action Level Exceedances

**LEAD** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**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.

### Additional Health Information

While your drinking water meets USEPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.

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. City of Pewaukee Water & Sewer Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### Corrective Actions Taken

The City of Pewaukee Water & Sewer Utility submitted a preliminary treatment study to the DNR on February 17, 2020 to install an HMO water treatment system for Well #5. We await comments about the study from the DNR so our consultants can complete the final design. We will be working with our regulatory agencies (DNR and Public Service Commission) to obtain approvals for the installation of the treatment system at this facility. Our goal is to be under construction of the new treatment facility at the beginning of 2021.

Due to our previous experience with excess Gross Alpha, we have reduced the use of this well significantly since 2014. The well is maintained for emergency supply and during seasonal high demand periods.

### Notice of Noncompliance—Public Notification Violation

On April 2, 2020 the Utility received notification that the Public Notice distributed to you in December 2019 contained errors. We mistakenly used October 2019 sample results in our calculation for the notice. The correct level of contamination should be calculated as 5.75 pCi/L instead of 5.39 pCi/L. (5 pCi/L is the maximum contaminant level). The corrections on the Public Notice is considered for the 3rd and 4th quarter 2019, as well as the 1st quarter 2020. Also in December 2019, the Utility failed to submit the certification of the delivery of the Public Notice to the DNR within the 10 days that is required. This is a violation of NR 809.80(5). Please see the following page for the corrected Public Notice.