

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

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 2014. Our goal is to provide you with safe and dependable drinking water.

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).

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 by-products 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, 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.

Water System Information: This report is also available on the City website: www.cityofpewaukee.us if you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact: Jane E. Mueller, Utility Superintendent at (262)-691-0804

Opportunity for Input on Decisions Affecting Your Water Quality:

The City of Pewaukee Public Works Committee meets the 4th Thursday of odd numbered months. The Committee meets at 6:00pm in the City of Pewaukee Common Council Chambers located at W240N3065 Pewaukee Rd.

Source of Water:

Source ID	Source	Depth (Ft.)	Status
1	Groundwater	1200	Active
2	Groundwater	1075	Active
3	Groundwater	340	Active
4	Groundwater	350	Out of Service
5	Groundwater	1000	Active
6	Groundwater	1415	Active
7	Groundwater	1344	Out of Service
9	Groundwater	1400	Active
10	Groundwater	182	Active
11	Groundwater	1180	Active
12	Groundwater	154	Active

Additional Health Information:

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 and 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Corrective Actions Taken:

The City of Pewaukee Water & Sewer Utility is in the process of conducting pilot testing and analysis of two types of water treatment devices that remove/reduce the level of gross alpha being pumped at Well #5. In the interim, we have significantly reduced the amount of water that we pump from this well.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium Radon:

Our water System did not monitor for cryptosporidium or radon during 2014. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Health effects for any Contaminants with MCL Violations/Action Level Exceedances

Contaminant	Health Effects
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.
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.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
Chem M/R - Reg - No Regular samples	Synthetic Organic Contaminants	300	4/1/2014	6/30/2014

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period noted in the above table, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminant(s) noted, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Actions Taken: The Utility staff collected a water sample on 6/11/2014 for synthetic organic compounds (SOC) at our entry point 300 (Wispark blended well site). Our contract lab inadvertently omitted testing for the diquat portion of the sample. The Utility staff found out after the quarter ended (6/30/14). The sample was subsequently taken on 7/10/14. Because the sample was analyzed outside of the required time frame (4/1/14 - 6/30/14 we violated NR 809.205, Wisconsin Administrative Code. The missed sample is a monitoring violation; therefore we are required to provide this public notice to you.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	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	34.8	34.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY (ppb)		6	6	0.1	0.0 - 0.1		No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	0 - 1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.200	0.028 - 0.200		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM (ppb)		5	5	0.1	0.0 - 0.1		No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.4	0.3 - 0.4		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		8.0000	0.6300 - 8.0000		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	0.04 - 0.16		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	40.00	13.00 - 40.00		No	n/a
THALLIUM (ppb)		2	0.5	0.2	0.0 - 0.2		No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1800	0 of 20 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	6.40	1 of 20 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	16.9	3.5 - 19.8		Yes, Ongoing	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	6.8	2.0 - 7.9		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	18.8	3.5 - 21.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	2.8	0.0 - 3.0		No	Erosion of natural deposits

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 fivers 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 billion, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	Parts per trillion, or mnanograms per liter
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

