The **Quality** of your **Drinking Water**

A MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

We are pleased to present this annual report detailing the water quality delivered by the Cedarburg Light & Water Utility. Each year this report provides a comprehensive update regarding the quality of the water delivered to our customers.

Clean and safe drinking water is vital to the success of our community, and we are fortunate in Cedarburg to have a water supply that supports this. One of our highest priorities is to protect this natural resource for generations to come!

If you have any questions, please visit our website or contact me directly.

Karsten Huse
khuse@clwuc.gov
262-375-7650

CEDARBURG'S WATER

The City of Cedarburg draws its supply of drinking water from five deep wells located throughout the community, tapping into the Niagara-Platteville-Trenten Aquifers. The depth of these wells ranges from 500 to 1200 feet, yielding a thirst quenching 52-degree drink of water. Each well feeds into a common water distribution system that is divided into two pressure zones identified as the High Level Pressure Zone (HLPZ) and the System Pressure Zone.

Cedarburg residents and businesses currently use over 450 million gallons of water each year. On a peak day, the community uses about 2.1 million gallons. The system is oversized for firefighting and is capable of producing in excess of 5 million gallons per day.

TREATING YOUR WATER

Cedarburg's public water supply meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards. For your added protection, the water is treated with a bacterial fighting agent, fluoride, and an orthophosphate. This treatment process is approved by the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Treatment of the water ensures safe and healthy water for our community.

In addition, water from three of Cedarburg's wells is run through an air stripping process to remove volatile organic compounds that are detected in the water supply. This treatment technology is extremely effective in removing this type of compound and is used by many utilities across the country. The process ensures all of Cedarburg's water meets or exceeds safe drinking water standards.

TESTING YOUR WATER

Cedarburg Light & Water Utility routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws.

The following tables show results of the monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. Please note that in all areas, Cedarburg's water is at or below the acceptable standards (maximum contaminant level, MCL).

In addition to the results listed, tests are performed to detect numerous other contaminants, all showing no detection in Cedarburg's water. Copies of the complete listing are available on the DNR website.

PPWS ID 24601082 CEDARBURG L & W COMMISSION FOR 2025

Contaminant (units)	RPHGS OR HAL (ppt)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
PFBS (ppt)	450000	1.50	0.66 – 1.50	2023	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.
PFHXS (ppt)	40	1.40	0.47 – 1.40	2023	
PFOA (ppt)	20	0.58	0.00 – 0.58	2023	
PFOA and PFOS TOTAL (ppt)	20	1.32	0.00 – 1.32	2023	
PFOS (ppt)	20	0.74	0.00 – 0.74	2023	

Distributed June 2026

Perfluoralkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since 1950. The table above shows PFAS contaminants which were detected in Cedarburg's water and have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections 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 from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Contaminant (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	2 - 3	2 - 3	2025	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	9.2 - 9.6	9.2 - 9.6	2025	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	4	0 - 4	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.130	.075 - .130	2023	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.780	0 of 32 Results were above the action level	2023	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	7.60	2 of 32 Results were above the action level	2023	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
MERCURY (ppb)	2	2	0.1	0.0 - 0.1	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
NICKEL (ppb)	100		2.00	1.80 - 2.00	2023	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	1.30	0.00 - 1.30	2023	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	40.00	30.00 - 40.00	2023	NO	n/a

Systems exceeding a lead and/or copper level must take actions to reduce lead and/or copper in drinking water. The lead and copper values represent the 90th percentile of all compliance samples collected. If you would like information on the number of sites or the actions taken to reduce these levels, please contact the utility.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.7	0.7	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	1.0	1.0	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.5	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.8	0.8	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

The following list of contaminants were detected and have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	**SMCL (ppm)**	**HAL (ppm)**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
CHLORIDE (ppm)	250	n/a	96.00	53.00 – 96.00	2025	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
IRON (ppm)	0.3	n/a	0.86	0.00 – 0.986	2025	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
SULFATE (ppm)	250	n/a	57.00	49.00 – 57.00	2023	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

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 requires us to participate in this monitoring.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (UCMR3/UCMR4)							
Contaminant (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
LITHIUM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	10	0.00 - 10	2023	NO	n/a
GERMANIUM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.638	0.325 - 2.638	2023	NO	n/a
MANGANESE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	137.48	1.127 - 137.48	2023	NO	n/a
HAA5 (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.267	1.723 - 3.267	2023	NO	n/a
HAA6Br (ppb)	n/a	n/a	5.808	3.674 - 5.808	2023	NO	n/a
HAA9 (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.38	4.278 - 6.38	2023	NO	n/a

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
TRICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	5	0	0.4	0.0 - 0.8	2023	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

TEST RESULTS DEFINITIONS	
AL	**ACTION LEVEL** – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	**MAXMIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL** – the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs ensure that drinking water does not pose either a short-term or long-term health risk. EPA sets MCLs at levels that are economically and technologically feasible.
MCLG	**MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL** – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
ND	**NOT DETECTED**
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)
Range	If multiple samples are taken from several different locations throughout the city, the result reported is the range of the lowest concentration to the highest concentration

It is also important to understand that water containing contaminants below the MCL does not pose a short-term or long-term health risk, as stated by the EPA. All contaminants fall below the MCL in the public water supply distributed to Cedarburg Light & Water customers.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. For example, Immuno-compromised individuals, such as those undergoing chemotherapy, having received an organ transplant, having been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, or some elderly and infants, could be at risk for infections. These individuals should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects, and EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. You may also visit Wisconsin Rural Water Association's website at wrwa.org for more information.

ADDITIONAL 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. Cedarburg Light & Water 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 choose 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CONTACT US

Cedarburg Light & Water Utility
N30W5926 Lincoln Blvd
Cedarburg, WI 53012-0767

website: cedarburglightandwater.org
email: generalmail@clwuc.gov
phone: 262-375-7650

Distributed June 2026