

Substance (Units)	MCL or (MRDL)	MCLG or (MRDLG)	SMCL	HAL	Level Found	Range/ Comments	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Microbiological Results † - Sampled 2024</b>								
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive)	< 5% of monthly samples	0	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	No	Naturally present in the environment; E.coli is a type of coliform that is present in human and animal waste.
<b>Disinfection Results † - Sampled 2024</b>								
Free Chlorine (ppm)	{ 4 }	{ 4 }	N/A	N/A	1.18	1.01 - 1.38	No	Drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	N/A	N/A	14.0 (avg)	7.0 - 21.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tot. Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	31.3 (avg)	11.8 - 50.4	No	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	9.0	4.7 - 15.0	No	
Bromoform (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	0.36	ND - 0.49	No	
Chloroform (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	13.3	3.4 - 29.0	No	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	80	0	N/A	N/A	4.3	2.4 - 6.4	No	
† - Microbiological and Disinfection Results are for KKW's distribution system, provided as an informational item. These results are not applicable to other distribution systems.								
<b>Regulated Inorganic Results - Sampled 2023-2024</b>								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	N/A	N/A	0.02	0.02	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	N/A	0.079 (90th percentile)	0.0012 - 0.11	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	N/A	N/A	0.75 (avg)	0.69-0.82	No	from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	15 (AL)	0	N/A	N/A	0.30 (90th percentile)	<0.25 - 11.0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	landfills and croplands.
Nickel (ppb)	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	N/A	N/A	0.49	0.49	No	deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	mines.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	13	No	Naturally occurring, enhanced by road salt runoff.
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from ore processing sites.
<b>Regulated Synthetic Organic Results - Sampled 2023</b>								
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	N/A	N/A	0.031	0.031	No	Herbicide - Agricultural Runoff
Dual (Metolachlor) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0081	0.0081	No	
<b>Radioactive Results - Sampled 2020</b>								
Radioactivity, Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	5	0	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	No	
Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	N/A	N/A	0.33	0.33	No	
<b>PFAS Contaminants * - Sampled 2023</b>								
PFBS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	450000	0.45	0.45	No	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. PFAS can get in groundwater and surface water from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.
PFHXS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	0.84	0.84	No	
PFHXA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	150000	1.80	1.80	No	
PFNA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	ND	ND	No	
PFOS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	1.30	1.30	No	
PFDA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	2.10	2.10	No	
PFCA and PFOS Total (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	3.40	3.40	No	
PFHPA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	1.00	1.00	No	
*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 above 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 Wisconsin Department of Health Services.								
<b>UCMR-4 - Sampled 2018-2019</b>								
Bromide (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.8 (avg)	33 - 36	N/A	wastewater discharges from fossil fuel production and coal fired power plants.
Germanium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics.
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.67	N.D. - 0.67	N/A	elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks;
3 Alcohols (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	synthetic cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances, hair preparations, and skin lotions.
8 Pesticides	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	Agricultural/residential run-off (includes insecticides, herbicides and fungicides.)
1 Pesticide Byproduct (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	Agricultural run-off
3 Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	pesticides. Used as pharmaceuticals, flavoring agents. Component of coal.
HAA-5 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.8	9.0 - 18.7	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA-5Br (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.4	7.0 - 13.2	N/A	
HAA-9 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	15.6 - 29.2	N/A	
Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3 (avg)	3.0 - 9.5	N/A	
Monochloroacetic acid (MCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	
Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3 (avg)	4.0 - 8.4	N/A	
Bromochloroacetic acid (BCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3 (avg)	1.7 - 4.2	N/A	
Bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8 (avg)	3.5 - 6.4	N/A	
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (CDBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2 (avg)	0.96 - 1.6	N/A	
Tribromoacetic acid (TBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	
Monobromoacetic acid (MBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5 (avg)	N.D. - 0.65	N/A	
Dibromoacetic acid (DBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.71 (avg)	0.40 - 0.93	N/A	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1850 (avg)	1700 - 2000	N/A	
<b>UCMR-5 - Sampled 2023-2024</b>								
Lithium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL 9	No	Naturally occurring in mineral deposits, battery manufacturing and recycling
PFBA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (5 ppt)	No	
PFMPA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (4 ppt)	No	
PFPeA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
PFBS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2000	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
PFMBA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
PFEEA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
NFDHA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (20ppt)	No	
(4,2FTS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
PFHxA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
PFPeS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (4 ppt)	No	

HFPO DA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	ND	< MRL (5 ppt)	No	
PFHpA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
PFHxS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
ADONA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
6:2FTS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (5 ppt)	No	
PFHpS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
PFOA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(4 ppt)	ND	< MRL (4 ppt)	No	
PFNA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (4 ppt)	No	
PFOS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(4 ppt)	ND	< MRL (4 ppt)	No	
9CL-PF3ONS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (2 ppt)	No	
PFDA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
8:2FTS (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (5 ppt)	No	
PFLnA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (2 ppt)	No	
11Cl-PF3OU6S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (5 ppt)	No	
PFDA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (3 ppt)	No	
NMfFOSAA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (6 ppt)	No	
NEFOSAA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (5 ppt)	No	
PFTDA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (7 ppt)	No	
PFTA (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	< MRL (8 ppt)	No	
<b>Other Monitored Parameters - Sampled in 2023-2024</b>								
Aluminum (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.05	0.2	0.068	0.068	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, water treatment plant chemical
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	N/A	250	N/A	15	15	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	250	N/A	25	25	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	35	N/A	Naturally occurring element
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	14	N/A	Naturally occurring element
Ortho-phosphate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.34 (avg)	1.25 - 1.43	N/A	Water additive to reduce corrosion of household plumbing systems
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.7 (avg)	1.5 - 1.9	N/A	Naturally occurring, enhanced by runoff containing dissolved organics
Turbidity (NTU)	<0.30	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.023 (avg)	0.017 - 0.035	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104 (avg)	99 - 112	N/A	Naturally occurring from dissolved carbonates
Conductivity (µs/cm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	308 (avg)	267 - 346	N/A	Naturally occurring, enhanced by road salt runoff
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	142 (avg)	136 - 154	N/A	Naturally occurring from eroded minerals (calcium and magnesium)
Temperature (degrees F)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.5 (avg)	37.6 - 72.9	N/A	N/A
pH (pH Units)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.76 (avg)	7.56 - 7.91	N/A	N/A

Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. PFAS can get in groundwater and surface water from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills. Sources include industrial/PFAS manufacturing, and fire fighting foams.

**Definitions:**

AL: Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action levels are reported at the 90th percentile from homes at greatest risk.

HAL: Health Advisory Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

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.

(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.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level: Secondary drinking water standards for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.

TT: Treatment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MRL: Method Reporting Limit: The minimum quantitation level that, with 95 percent confidence, can be achieved by capable analysts at 75 percent of more of the laboratories using a specified analytical method (recognizing that individual laboratories may be able to quantify at lower levels).

**Abbreviations:**

- avg: average
- µs/cm: microsiemens per centimeter
- N/A: Not Applicable
- ND: Not Detected
- NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi/L: picocuries per liter
- ppb: parts per billion (µg/L)
- ppm: parts per million (mg/L)
- ppt: parts per trillion (ng/L)



