WAUNAKEE UTILITIES

2025

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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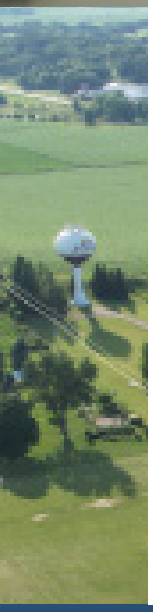

Our Mission CONTINUES

We're pleased to share our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, covering all testing covered between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Our team remains dedicated to providing drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. We're happy to report that we achieved that goal once again in 2025.

Our commitment to delivering safe, reliable, high-quality water remains strong. This report is intended to keep you , our customers and the rightful owners of the water system, informed about the quality of water you receive every day. In compliance with federal and state regulations, we continuously monitor your drinking water, and this report presents the results of that monitoring for the calendar year ending in December 31, 2025.

> *"Waunakee Utilities remains steadfast in its mission to supply drinking water in full compliance with, and often exceeding, all applicable state and federal standards."*

Spanish & Hmong Statements for Translation of Drinking Water Quality Report

Spanish: *Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.*

Hmong: *Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.*

WHERE does our water come from?

Our drinking water comes from four deep groundwater wells, ranging in depth from 420 to 752 feet. These wells draw a deep sandstone aquifer - an underground rock formation where water is stored in the tiny spaces between and within layers of rock.

Groundwater in the Waunakee area begins as rain or snow in Dane County. As it seeps into the ground, it's naturally filtered through layers of soil and rock before reaching the aquifer, producing clean, high-quality water.

To deliver water throughout the community, we maintain a distribution system that includes more than 80 miles of water mains, ranging from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The system also includes four water towers, two booster stations, and one underground reservoir.

How do we keep the water SAFE?

To protect against microbial contamination, we disinfect the water using low levels of chlorine. Even in small amounts, chlorine is highly effective at killing bacteria and viruses that may be present in groundwater. It also remains active as water moves through the system, continuing to guard against potential microbial threats.

In addition, we add fluoride to the water supply to support dental health and help prevent tooth decay. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) recommend maintaining an average fluoride concentration of 0.7 mg/L. To meet this standard, water from each well is tested daily.

MONITORING RESULTS

Our water was tested last year on a very strict sampling schedule as the water we deliver must meet specific health standards.

It's important to point out that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detections below their respective maximum allowed levels.

All testing is completed by certified labs.

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).

WATER SOURCES

Well	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	505	Active
2	Groundwater	420	Temp. Out of Service
3	Groundwater	600	Active
4	Groundwater	752	Active
5	Groundwater	750	Active

To obtain a summary of the water source assessment please contact Randy Dorn at (608) 849-4107.

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 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.

DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA.
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.
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)

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 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminants (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
HAA5 (ppb)	D-FHALD	60	60	2	2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-FHALD	80	0	8.6	8.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-FHARD	60	60	0	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-FHARD	80	0	0.3	0.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.013	0.008-0.013	7/11/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	2	2-2	7/11/2023	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1-0.1	7/11/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100		3.5000	0.0000-3.5000	7/11/2023	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.

Inorganic Contaminants (Continued)

Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	3.10	0.80-3.10		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodum (ppm)	n/a	n/a	5.10	2.50-5.10	7/11/2023	No	n/a

Contaminants (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percen-tile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1800	0.0340-0.3300	0 of 30 results were above the action level	8/16/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.70	0.00-7.70	0 of 30 results were above the action level	8/16/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
ATRAZINE	3	3	0.0	0.0-0.0	7/11/2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminants with a Public Health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level, or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

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

Contaminants (units)	SMCL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Typical Source of Contaminants
SULFATE (ppm)	250	9.10	1.70-9.10	7/11/2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

Unregulated Contaminants

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 required us to participate in this monitoring.

Contaminants (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)
METHYL-TERT-BUTYL-ETHER (ppb)	1.40	1.40	8/15/2023

ADDITIONAL *HEALTH INFORMATION*

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. We are is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Waunakee Waterworks (Randy Dorn at (608) 849-4107). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WATER SYSTEM *INFORMATION*

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Randy Dorn at (608) 849-4107.

SERVICE LINE *MATERIALS*

We've developed an inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system. You can access the inventory on the Waunakee Utilities website.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Utility Commissions Meetings are held on the 4th Monday of the Month with a start time of 5:30pm.

WATER CONSERVATION *TIPS*

Conserving water is easier than you might think - and it can help to lower your utility bill too. By becoming more aware of your daily water use and making small changes, you can make a big impact.

Here are a few simple ways to save water:

- **Sign up for the MyAccount app at waunakeeutilities.com.** This helpful tool lets you track your water usage over time and identify opportunities to cut back.
- **Take advantage of our toilet rebate program.** Upgrading to a high-efficiency toilet can save thousands of gallons each year. Visit our website for details. Qualifying customers can receive up to a $100 bill credit.
- **Only run full loads in the dishwasher.** Dishwashers use nearly the same amount of water whether they're half-full or completely loaded. Maximize efficiency by waiting until it's full.

COUNT ON WAUNAKEE UTILITIES

Providing high-quality drinking water is a complex and time-intensive process. Because tap water is regulated by strict state and federal standards, all of our five water system operators are licensed professionals. Before earning their licenses, each operator must complete extensive, hands-on training and commit to continuous learning.

Our licensed staff are skilled in a wide range of disciplines—including math, biology, chemistry, and physics. Their day-to-day responsibilities include:

- Testing water quality and inspecting equipment, meters, gauges, and overall system performance
- Maintaining proper water chemistry to ensure safety and compliance
- Applying data and formulas to determine treatment needs, flow rates, and chemical concentrations
- Recording and reporting test results to meet regulatory requirements
- Supporting the community through customer service, education, and outreach

As new challenges to water safety arise, we remain vigilant in protecting our source water, promoting conservation, and educating the public all while continuing to meet the evolving needs of the community we serve.