

# 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



## MORE 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. MPU 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 Manitowoc Waterworks (Robert Michaelson at (920) 686-4354). 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>.

**For more information on Lead Awareness, visit:**  
[www.mpu.org/lead-awareness](http://www.mpu.org/lead-awareness).

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SERVICE LINE MATERIALS

We developed an inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system. You can access the inventory by following these instructions: We are required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024 and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory here/by: Visit the MPU website, select Lead-Awareness, select Water-Service-Mapping. <https://www.mpu.org/lead-awareness/water-service-mapping/>

## 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.

## SOURCES OF WATER

SOURCE	DEPTH	NAME
Groundwater	66 ft	Raney Well #1 - Collector A
Groundwater	84 ft	Raney Well #3 - Collector C
Surface Water		Lake Michigan

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please call Robert Michaelson at (920) 686-4354.

## 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).

## TURBIDITY MONITORING

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than 0.1 NTU/0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the year, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.03 NTU.

## WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Robert Michaelson at (920) 686-4354. You may also attend monthly MPU commission meetings. The MPU Utilities Commission meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 4:00PM.

**Manitowoc Public Utilities**  
**Main Office**  
**South 8th Street**  
**Manitowoc, WI 54220**

## IS OUR WATER SAFE?

Yes, it is! MPU's Water Department produces some of the highest quality drinking water in the nation. Last year, and in years past, your tap water met and exceeded every federal and state drinking water health standard. With our commitment to providing you with useful information, this report summarizes the quality of the water provided to our customers in 2025. As mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), this "Consumer Confidence Report" details our water sources, the results of our water tests, and how they compare to regulatory standards.

## 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 table lists only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the tables with a 2025 sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the table along with the sample date.

## 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.

## PFAS CONTAMINANTS

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 1950. The following table list 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. Note: The recommended health-based levels in the table below were in effect in 2024. These levels were revised by WDHS in 2025. They can be found here <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/gws.htm>.

## CONTAMINANTS WITH A PHGS, HAL, OR A SMCL

The 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), or both. 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.

## 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.

## DEFINITIONS

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Health Advisory (HA) & Health Advisory Level (HAL):** Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.

**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 (ug/l), **ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter  
**Public Health Groundwater Standards (PHGS):** PHGS are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

**Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards (RPHGS):** Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

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

Contaminant (Units), Site	Test Year	MCL	MCLG	SMCL	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
HAA5 (ppb), D-18	2025	60	60	n/a	36	10 - 36	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
TTHM (ppb), D-18	2025	80	0	n/a	57.2	20.5 - 57.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
HAA5 (ppb), D-26	2025	60	60	n/a	33	11 - 33	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
TTHM (ppb), D-26	2025	80	0	n/a	58.2	26.6 - 58.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	n/a	0.021	0.021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	n/a	0.88	0.73 - 0.88	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Nickel (ppb)	2025	100	n/a	n/a	11000	11000	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products	No
Nitrate (NO3-N) (ppm)	2022	10	10	n/a	1.50	0.31 - 1.50	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrate-Nitrate (NO3+NO2) (ppm)	2025	10	10	n/a	1.30	0.28-1.30	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile level)	2025	AL=1.3	1.3	n/a	0.1600	0.0130 - 0.3600 0 of 30 results were above the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	No
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile level)	2025	AL=15	0	n/a	7.70	0.00 - 13.00 0 of 30 results were above the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	No
<b>PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level - Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In WI, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source.</b>								
PFBS (ppt) (450000 RPHGS or HAL)	2023	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.20	0.37 - 3.20	PFAS can get into groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.	No
PFHXS (ppt) (40 RPHGS or HAL)	2023	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.87	0.37 - 0.87	PFAS can get into groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.	No
PFOS (ppt) (20 RPHGS or HAL)	2023	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.20	0.43 - 1.20	PFAS can get into groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.	No
PFOA (ppt) (20 RPHGS or HAL)	2023	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.30	0.95 - 2.30	PFAS can get into groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.	No
PFHXA (ppt) (150000 RPHGS or HAL)	2023	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.30	0.98 - 1.30	PFAS can get into groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.	No
PFOA, PFOS Total (ppt) (20 RPHGS or HAL)	2023	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.20	1.64 - 3.20	PFAS can get into groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.	No
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Radium (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	2023	5	0	n/a	0.9	0.9	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Gross Alpha, Incl. R&U (n/a)	2023	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Uranium (ug/l)	2023	30	0	n/a	1.5	1.5	Erosion of natural deposits	No
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>								
Atrazine (ppb)	2023	3	3	n/a	0.03	0.025 - 0.03	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	No
Methoxychlor (ppb)	2023	40	40	n/a	0.012	0.012	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock	No
<b>Contaminants with a Public Health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level, or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level</b>								
Chloride (ppm)	2023	n/a	n/a	250	16.00	15.00 - 16.00	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softners	No
Manganese (ppm) (0.3 PHGS or HAL)	2023	n/a	n/a	0.05	0.0034	0.0034	Leaching from natural deposits	No
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	n/a	n/a	250	21.00	21.00	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes	No
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium (ppm)	2025	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.30	7.30		No
Metolachlor (Dual) (ppb)	2023	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.01	0.00 - 0.01		No
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2025	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.00	0.70 - 16.00		No
Chloroform (ppb)	2025	n/a	n/a	n/a	38.00	0.78 - 38.00		No