

Drinking Water Advisory

On February 9, 2026, the Brockway Sanitary District collected water samples of their drinking water and tested them for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The results of those samples were received on February 23, 2026. PFAS compounds at Entry Point 1 were present at levels above health-based standards recommended by the WI Department of Health Services (DHS). The hazard index is based on the cumulative effects of multiple PFAS compounds. A hazard index of greater than 1 is considered a cause for concern.

The PFAS results from Entry Point 2 were below the hazard index.

Sample results from the February 9, 2026 samples are below:

Entry Point 1

PFBS	1.9	NG/L
PFHPA	1.64	NG/L
PFHXA	2.29	NG/L
PFHXS	13.1	NG/L
PFOA	2.19	NG/L
PFOS	13.2	NG/L

Hazard Index 1.10

Entry Point 2

PFBS	1.2	NG/L
PFHPA	0	NG/L
PFHXA	0.48	NG/L
PFHXS	0.27	NG/L
PFOA	0.45	NG/L
PFOS	0	NG/L

Hazard Index 0.03

Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) recommends people limit their intake of PFAS compounds. People can reduce exposure to PFAS by limiting their consumption of Brockway Sanitary District drinking water.

People can consider alternative water sources such as:

- Other sources of water that have been tested for PFAS and do not have levels above recommended standards.
- Filtered water from a pitcher, sink, or whole-house filter system with a certified filter technology. A granular activated carbon (GAC) filter that meets ANSI/NSF Standard 53 or a reverse osmosis (RO) filter with an included GAC component can filter out PFAS. These numbers will be printed on the filter and/or packaging. More information about filtering out PFAS from drinking water is available here: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03012.pdf>.
- **Boiling water does not remove PFAS.**

Potential Health Risks of PFAS and Consumption Advisory

Long term exposure to high levels of the PFAS may increase cholesterol levels, reduce antibody levels, and reduce a woman's fertility.

PFAS are frequently found together. While some PFAS can affect health in a similar way, they are not equally harmful. For this reason, DHS uses a hazard index approach to assess the potential for health impacts from mixtures of PFAS. When the hazard index is too high, DHS recommends people take action to reduce their risk of health effects. DHS's webpage on PFAS (<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/pfas.htm>) has more information about the hazard index, including a video describing what it is and how it is used to protect public health.

What is being done to correct the problem?

The Brockway Sanitary District has taken actions to protect the health of its customers.

Insert actions that have or will be taken by the Brockway SD to address PFAS

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. These chemicals have been used for decades in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery, food paper wrappings, personal care products, fire-fighting foams, and metal plating. PFAS have been found at low levels both in the environment and in blood samples of the general U.S. population.

How people be exposed to PFAS and why are they harmful?

The main way that people are exposed to PFAS is by drinking water or eating food containing them. PFAS chemicals do not easily absorb into the skin so contact with water that contains PFAS poses a very low health risk.

A large number of studies among people have examined possible relationships between levels of PFAS in blood and health effects. This research suggests that high levels of certain PFAS may increase cholesterol levels, decrease how well the body responds to vaccines, and reduce fertility in women. Some other studies have indicated that high levels of certain PFAS may increase the risk of thyroid disease, increase the risk of serious conditions like high blood pressure or pre-eclampsia in pregnant women, and lower infant birth weights.

How does PFAS get into drinking water?

PFAS can get into drinking water when products containing them are used or spilled onto the ground or into lakes and rivers. PFAS can also get into the environment from manufacturing and disposal. PFAS move easily through the ground getting into groundwater that is used for some water supplies. When spilled into waterbodies used as sources of drinking water, they can get into drinking water supplies. PFAS in the air can also end up in waterbodies used for drinking water.

If you have questions regarding the Brockway Sanitary District drinking water or the testing, please contact: Insert system contact name & contact information

GENERAL PFAS QUESTIONS --- PLEASE SEE THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES WEBSITE: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Contaminants/PFAS.html>.

HEALTH RELATED QUESTIONS---DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES: More information about PFAS and health risk can be found on the Wisconsin DHS website at <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/pfas.htm>. For specific health questions, individuals can contact DHS staff at dhsenvhealth@wi.gov or 608-266-1120.