



2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Ashwaubenon Water Utility

The Village of Ashwaubenon is pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. 2024 was another significant year for the Ashwaubenon Water Utility. Since 2006, the Village of Ashwaubenon water system operations have been with lake water purchased via the Green Bay Water Utility. We are happy to report that operations have been very smooth. In addition, the Utility continued testing and preparing its 4 groundwater well stations for use as emergency back-up stations. It was another successful and exciting year.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, or if you have questions, the Ashwaubenon Village Board meets on the Fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P.M. The meetings are held at the Ashwaubenon Village Hall, 2155 Holmgren Way. At the meeting, there is an agenda item called “Comments from the Public” where the general public can ask questions or speak on any subject matter.

The Ashwaubenon Water Utility routinely monitors for potential contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. It is our ultimate goal and objective to provide to our residents the safest high-quality water possible.

2024 DNR Consumer Confidence Report data for
40504563 ASHWAUBENON WATERWORKS

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

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.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or obtain a copy of the source water assessment, please contact Allen Farvour, Utility Operations Supervisor, at (920) 492-2335. You may also log onto the Village of Ashwaubenon website at www.ashwaubenon.com.

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).

Source(s) of Water:

Purchased Water

| PWS ID | PWS Name |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 440503562 | Green Bay Waterworks |

Emergency Ground Water Wells

| Source ID | Source | Depth (in feet) |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| 3 | Groundwater | 805 |
| 4 | Groundwater | 842 |
| 5 | Groundwater | 826 |
| 7 | Groundwater | 780 |

The Emergency Wells were not activated in 2024 other than for the purposes of completing the required sampling protocol for the wells to remain as emergency use alternatives.

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.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR THE VILLAGE OF ASHWAUBENON
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. The Ashwaubenon Water Utility is allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once per year depending upon previous testing results. 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 five years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Disinfection Byproducts

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2024) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| BROMATE (ppb) | | 10 | 10 | 2.3 | 0.0-.8.8 | | No | |
| HAA5 (ppb) | D-15 | 60 | 60 | 9 | 6 - 11 | | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) | D-15 | 80 | 0 | 31.4 | 14.5 – 48.2 | | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) | D-22 | 60 | 60 | 9 | 7 - 11 | | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) | D-22 | 80 | 0 | 33.1 | 21.6– 49.3 | | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | 90 th percentile Level Found | Range | # of results | Sample Date (if prior to 2024) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|--------|------|---|-----------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| COPPER (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | .40 | 0.0-.97 | 0 of 30 results were above the action level | 7/11/2023 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD (ppb) | AL=15 | 0 | 3.40 | 0.0-110.0 | 0 of 30 results were above the action level | 7/11/2023 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Additional Health Information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant people, infants(both formula-fed and breastfed) and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. Ashwaubenon Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at on point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by ANSI accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking or making baby formula. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may have to flush longer. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
Additional Information on Service Line Materials
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 : [http:// Village](http://www.villageofashwaubenon.com/DocumentCenter/View/1222) of Ashwaubenon

Purchased Water Sampling Results

The Ashwaubenon Water Utility purchases water from the Green Bay Water Utility. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, the tables below show the detected contaminants from the testing conducted by the Green Bay Water Utility.

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2024) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------------|-----|------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| ARSENIC (ppb) | 10 | N/A | 1.10 | Nd-1.10 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| BARIUM (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .02 | .019-0.02 | | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| FLUORIDE (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .79 | .75-0.82 | | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .30 | 0.26-0.32 | | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NICKEL (ppb) | 100 | n/a | 1.1 | Nd-1.1 | 2022 | No | Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products |

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2024) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R&U (pCi/l) | 15 | n/a | 0.8 | 0.8 | 4/6/2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| EXCL. R&U (pCi/l) | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----|-----------------------------|
| RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l) | 5 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4/6/2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| COMBINED URANIUM | 30 | n/a | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4/6/2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Contaminants with a Health Advisory Level or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that 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 are levels that 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(if prior to 2024) | Typical source of contaminant |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--|
| CHLORIDE (ppm) | 250 | N/A | 16.00 | 16 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners |
| SULFATE (ppm) | 250 | N/A | 22.00 | 21-22 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppm) | 0.05 | 0.3 | 0.00053 | 0.00053 | 2023 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| ZINC (ppm) | 5 | N/A | 0.0022 | 0.0022 | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Silver (ppm) | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | 2023 | Runoff from industrial waste |
| TOTAL DESOLVED SOLIDS (ppm) | 500 | N/A | 170 | 100 - 170 | | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| pH | 6.5 – 8.5 | N/A | 7.7 | 7.7 | | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2024) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| ATRAZINE(ppb) | 3 | 3 | 0.0095 | 0.0071-0.0095 | 2023 | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |

PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

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.

Typical Source of Contaminant: Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. 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.

| Contaminant (units) | Date tested | RPHGS or HAL (ppt) | Level Found | Range |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| PFPeA (ppt) | 2023 | n/a | 1.50 | 1.40 – 1.60 |
| PFHpA (ppt) | 2023 | n/a | 1.05 | 0.86 – 1.50 |
| FOSA (ppt) | 2023 | 20 | 6.55 | 6.50 – 6.60 |
| PFBA (ppt) | 2023 | 10000 | 1.80 | 1.70 – 1.90 |

| | | | | |
|-------------|------|--------|------|-------------|
| PFBS (ppt) | 2023 | 450000 | 0.32 | 0.32 – 0.57 |
| PFHXS (ppt) | 2024 | 40 | 0.73 | 0.0 – 0.73 |
| PFHXA (ppt) | 2024 | 150000 | 1.40 | 0.96 – 1.40 |
| PFNA (ppt) | 2023 | 30 | 0.57 | nd – 0.57 |
| PFOS (ppt) | 2024 | 20 | 2.20 | 1.50 – 2.20 |
| PFOA (ppt) | 2024 | 20 | 2.0 | 1.40 – 2.0 |
| PFPeS (ppt) | 2023 | n/a | 0.55 | Nd- 0.55 |

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. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. During the year, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.04 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.

Note: Cryptosporidium is tested for monthly by Green Bay Water and at no time was there any detections for cryptosporidium on the raw or tap water.

Definition of Terms

| Term | Definition |
|------------|--|
| HAL and HA | 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. HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. |
| SMCL | Secondary maximum contaminant level for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards. |
| AL | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| 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. |
| PFAS | Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances |
| 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) |
| ppq | Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter |
| mg/l | Milligrams per liter |
| ppt | Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter |
| TCR | Total Coliform Rule |
| TT | Treatment technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water |
| PHGS | Public health groundwater standards are found in NR 140 groundwater quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, pose a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice |
| RPHGS | PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards 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. |
| HI | A hazard index is used to asses the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded, a system may be required to post a public notice. |

