



2025 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.

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This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or talk to someone who understands it.

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 2025 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 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMATE (ppb)		10	10	2.5	0.0-6.7		No	
HAA5 (ppb)	D-15	60	60	10	6 -18		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-15	80	0	29.9	17.9 – 54.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-22	60	60	10	6 -18		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-22	80	0	32.5	14.5– 53.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCL G	90 th percentile Level Found	Range	# of results	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	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 developed an inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system. You can access the service line inventory here/by: <http://Village> of Ashwaubenon

Monitoring Violations

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
Fail to collect Routine Samples - RTCR	Microbiological Contaminants	Distribution System	9/1/2025	9/30/2025

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period noted in the above table, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminant(s) noted, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Actions Taken:

Due to 10 out of 20 lost water samples by the shipping company in September 2025 a notice of violation was given to Ashwaubenon Waterworks. Ashwaubenon Waterworks has discussed with the shipping company to have tracking alerts sent to the Operations Supervisors email whenever samples arrive somewhere during the shipping process.

Unregulated contaminants:

In 2023 Ashwaubenon conducted Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring. 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 this monitoring.

There are no detections to report.

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 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	N/A	1.10	Nd-1.10	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.02	.018-0.02		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.79	.63-0.79		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive

							which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.29	0.18-0.29		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100	n/a	.88	Nd-.88		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products

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 2025)	Typical source of contaminant
CHLORIDE (ppm)	250	N/A	16.00	15-16		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
SULFATE (ppm)	250	N/A	21.00	20-21		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	0.0021	0.0021		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	150	150		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	6.5 – 8.5	N/A	8	8		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	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
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						prior to 2025)	
ATRAZINE(ppb)	3	3	0.014	0.014		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Unregulated Contaminants

In 2024 Green Bay Waterworks conducted Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring in accordance with US EPA rules. We are required to inform you of this sampling. We are only required to include results showing detections within this report; However, if you would like a copy of all results, please contact us at (920)845-2031.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)
Sodium (ppm)	9.1	8.6-9.1	

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	1.60	1.40 – 1.60
PFHpA (ppt)	2023	n/a	1.50	0.86 – 1.50
FOSA (ppt)	2023	20	6.6	6.50 – 6.60
PFBA (ppt)	2023	10000	1.90	1.70 – 1.90
PFBS (ppt)	2023	450000	0.57	0.32 – 0.57
PFHXS (ppt)		40	0.75	0.0 – 0.75
PFHXA (ppt)		150000	1.50	0.96 – 1.50
PFNA (ppt)	2023	30	0.57	nd – 0.57
PFOS (ppt)		20	2.40	1.60 – 2.40
PFOA (ppt)		20	2.20	1.60 – 2.20
PFPeS (ppt)	2023	n/a	0.55	Nd- 0.55
PFOA and PFOS total		20	4.50	3.20-4.50

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 0.11 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 assess 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.
Level 1 assessment	A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
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
MFL	Million fibers per liter
Mrem/year	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.