2021 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. 2021 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, 2021. It is our ultimate goal and objective to provide to our residents the safest high-quality water possible.

2021 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 2021 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 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMATE		10	10	2	0-4		No	
HAA5 (ppb)	D-15	60	60	11	7 - 14		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-15	80	0	33.8	20.4 – 42.4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-22	60	60	11	6 - 14		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-22	80	0	33.9	20.4– 42.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	90th percentile Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.42	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/28/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.30	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/28/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information
If present, elevated levels of 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. The Ashwaubenon Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your

water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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.

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 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	N/A	1	1	4/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.019	.019	4/6/2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.85	.63-0.85		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.31	.31		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R&U (pCi/l)	15	n/a	0.8	0.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.4	0.4		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	30	n/a	0.4	0.4		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	Typical source of contaminant
CHLORIDE (ppm)	250	N/A	14.00	14.00	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
SULFATE (ppm)	250	N/A	22.00	22.00	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

Other Compliance -Monitoring Violations

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
Chem M/R - Reg - No Regular samples	Fluoride	Distribution System	9/1/2021	9/30/2021

Before we receive it, Green Bay Water monitors your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis to make sure your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period noted in the above table, the required monitoring for the contaminant noted was marked incomplete by the DNR because of an error made by the shipping company. After Green Bay took the sample and mailed it, the package was lost in transit and did not make it to the State Lab of Hygiene. To ensure this will not happen again, Green Bay Water staff has made our procedure for tracking sample packages more vigilant. Be advised that Green Bay Water has a continuous meter monitoring fluoride residual, and they also manually test the water in their lab at least three times a day to ensure safety; however, due to the circumstance, the number was not confirmed by the necessary regulators.

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 this monitoring.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)
Sodium (ppm)	8.1	8.1	
Sulfate (ppm)	22.0	21.0-22.0	
Aluminum (ppm)	0.006	0.006	12/10/2019
HAA5 (ppb)	19.2	10.6-19.2	2018 Ashwaubenon UCMR4
HAA6Br (ppb)	9.5	8.3 – 9.5	2018 Ashwaubenon UCMR4
HAA9 (ppb)	26	17.4 - 26	2018 Ashwaubenon UCMR4

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 Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed recommended Health Advisory Levels. The Recommended Health Advisory Levels 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

Contaminant	Date tested	Unit	Recommended HAL	Detected Level	Range	Source
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2021	ppt	150,000	1.61	nd – 1.61	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use ground water as their source. PFAS can get in ground water from places that make or use PFAS and releases from certain types of waste in landfills.
Perfluoroheptanioc acid (PFHpA)	2021	ppt	n/a	1.17	nd – 1.17	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2021	ppt	40	0.94	Nd – 0.94	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2021	ppt	20	2.57	1.78 – 2.57	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2021	ppt	20	2.37	1.57 – 2.37	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2021	ppt	10,000	3.45	1.01 – 3.45	
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (FOSA)	2021	ppt	20	2.94	1.00 – 2.94	

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 0.02 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	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.
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)
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter