2024 Consumer Confidence Report Data

ALLOUEZ WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 40504552

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/Contact Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Josh Ritchie (Water Department Foreman) at (920) 448-2808, or at 1900 Libal Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Village Board meetings are the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 6:30pm. Meetings are located at 1900 Libal Street Green Bay, WI 54301 in the Village Board Room.

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

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
Well #4	Groundwater	870’	Emergency
Well #7	Groundwater	946’	Emergency
8	Purchased Surface Water	n/a	Active

Purchased Water

PWS ID	PWS Name
43602878	Central Brown County Water Authority
43603648	Manitowoc Waterworks

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.

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: 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.
HI	HI: Hazard Index: 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.
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
MFL	Million fibers per liter
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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a 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.
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Term	Definition
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
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
PHGS	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.
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: 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.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 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 5 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
HAA5 (ppb)	D11	60	60	24	12 - 25		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D11	80	0	46.3	28.1-54.4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D13	60	60	22	9-22		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D13	80	0	45.5	25.6-51.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D2	60	60	20	14-21		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D2	80	0	46.5	29.2-49.7		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D4	60	60	19	1-29		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D4	80	0	65.9	40.8-72.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2240	0.0089-0.4210	0 of 30 results were above the action level	8/8/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	15	0	5.90	0.11-11.00	0 of 30 results were above the action level	9/8/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

We participated in Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring in accordance with US EPA rules in 2020 and 2024. 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) 448-2808.

All samples taken resulted in no detections.

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. Allouez Waterworks 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.

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 by visiting https://www.villageofallouezwi.gov

Purchased Water

Detected Contaminants from Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from the Central Brown County Water Authority. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, these are the result from the Central Brown County Water Authority.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.021	0.021		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.81	0.81		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRITE (N03+N02) (PPM)	10	10	0.44	0.44		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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 1950s. The following table lists 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

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)	**Site**	**RPHGS or HAL (ppt)**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date (if prior to (2023)**
PFBS (ppt)		450000	0.34	0.33-0.34	5/23/2023
PFHXS (ppt)		40	0.56	0.49-0.56	2/9/2023
PFHXA (ppt)		150000	1.30	1.10-1.30	5/23/2023
PFOS (ppt)		20	0.93	0.81-0.93	2/9/2023
PFOA (ppt)		20	1.90	1.80-1.90	5/23/2023
PFOA and PFOS Total (ppt)		20	2.73	2.71-2.73	2/9/2023

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.9	0.9	5/17/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R&U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.8	5/17/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	1.5	1.5	5/17/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ATRAZINE (ppb)	3	3	0.031	0.031	4/19/2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminants with a Public Health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level, or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following 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.

Contaminant (units)	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Typical Source of Contaminant
SULFATE (ppm)	250		23.00	23.00		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

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.

Unregulated Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)
METOLACHLOR (Dual) (ppb)	0.01	0.01	4/19/2023
SODIUM (ppm)	7.6	7.6	

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/0.3NTU. 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 0.07 NTU.

Additional Health Information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially 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 in home plumbing. Allouez Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 one 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 an American National Standards Institute 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. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Allouez Waterworks at (920) 448-2808. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://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: Visit the Village of Allouez website, select Water Department.
https://www.villageofallouezwi.gov/depts/public-works/utilities/water/

Other Compliance

Other Drinking Water Regulations Violations

Description of Violation	Date of Violation	Date Violation Resolved
Failed to develop an initial inventory for service line materials that meets federal requirements	10/17/2024	12/13/2024

Actions Taken

The Village of Allouez completed an initial service line materials inventory and submitted it to the WDNR by the October 16, 2024 deadline. Upon review, the WDNR noted that an explanatory field for unidentified service line materials had been left blank. This prompted the violation listed above.

To resolve this violation, fields that were left blank on the initial inventory submittal were populated. The revised initial inventory was resubmitted to the WDNR. Our revised submittal satisfied the violation requirements of the WDNR.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons Disease should consult their personal doctor.

We failed to develop an inventory that meets all federal requirements and/or to make the inventory publicly accessible.

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
SD 5. The overflow discharge at GSRs is required to be visible, brought down to within 12 to 24 inches of the ground surface with a downward-facing opening and a free air-break over a drainage inlet structure, splash pad or rip rap. The discharge shall terminate with 24-mesh screen located between two flange plates. The overflow from the Vande Hei (AZ-2) rectangular GSR terminates horizontally only inches above the splash pad, which makes it susceptible to contamination and access issues if the screen is missing and/or the flapper is stuck open.	12/5/2019	12/15/2025
SD 6. The overflow discharge at GSRs is required to be, visible, brought down to within 12 to 24 inches of the ground surface with a downward-facing opening and a free air-break over a drainage inlet structure, splash pad or rip rap. The discharge shall terminate with 24-mesh screen located between two flange plates. The overflow from the Vande Hei (AZ-2) circular GSR terminates horizontally, which makes it susceptible to contamination and access issues if the screen is missing and/or the flapper is stuck open.	12/5/2019	12/15/2025
SD 9. The overflow discharge at GSRs is required to be visible, brought down to within 12 to 24 inches of the ground surface with a downward-facing opening and a free air-break over a drainage inlet structure, splash pad or rip rap. The discharge shall terminate with 24-mesh screen located between two flange plates. The overflow from the Dauphin Street GSR terminates in a vault.	12/5/2019	12/15/2025
SD3 The drains and overflows of elevated and ground level storage facilities are not brought down to within 12 to 24 inches of the ground surface and/or are not discharged with a free air break of at least 12 inches over a splash pad, drainage inlet structure, or rip rap. 3. The overflow discharge at GSRs is required to be visible, brought down to within 12 to 24 inches of the ground surface with a downward-facing opening and a free air-break over a drainage inlet structure, splash pad or rip rap. The	11/17/2022	12/15/2025

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
discharge shall terminate with 24-mesh screen located between two flange plates. The overflow from the Station 6, Dauphin Street GSR terminates in a vault. This deficiency is a carryover from the department's 2019 sanitary survey; however, the date has been extended by one year at the request of the Village in order to be able to complete all reservoir drain inspections on the same cycle.		
SD2 The overflow discharge at GSRs is required to be, visible, brought down to within 12 to 24 inches of the ground surface with a downward-facing opening and a free air-break over a drainage inlet structure, splash pad or rip rap. The discharge shall terminate with 24-mesh screen located between two flange plates. The overflow from the Vande Hei (AZ-2) circular GSR terminates horizontally, which makes it susceptible to contamination and access issues if the screen is missing and/or the flapper is stuck open. This deficiency is a carryover from the department's 2019 sanitary survey and remains unchanged.	11/17/2022	12/15/2025
SD1 The reservoirs do not meet all of the other NR 811 requirements and/ or the O&M of the storage facilities is/are not adequate. The Vande Hei (AZ-2) rectangular ground storage reservoir (GSR) does not meet the construction requirements found in s. NR 811.64, Wis. Adm. Code. Following identification of the leaks in this reservoir during a 2019 dive inspection, repairs were made under department approval W-2020-0209 issued February 26, 2020. Due to the emergency nature of this repair, the existing non-conforming features related to this reservoir were not addressed at that time as required in s. NR 811.01, Wis. Adm. Code. This deficiency is partially a carryover from the department's 2019 sanitary survey; however, because the leak was identified after the 2019 sanitary survey report was sent, the required corrective action has been expanded to include all non-conforming features: a. The overflow discharge at GSRs is required to be visible, brought down to within 12 to 24 inches of the ground surface with a downward-facing opening and a free air-break over a drainage inlet structure, splash pad or rip rap. The discharge shall terminate with 24-mesh screen located between two flange plates. The overflow terminates horizontally only inches above the splash pad, which makes it susceptible to contamination and access issues if the screen is missing and/or the flapper is stuck open. b. Access hatches shall be elevated no less than 24-inches above the roof of the structure. One of the access hatch openings does not meet this requirement. c. Ground storage reservoirs are required to have a minimum slope of 0.015 feet per foot and covered with flexible waterproof membranes with a minimum thickness of 0.60 inches.	11/17/2022	12/15/2025

Actions Taken

Working with the WDNR, we have established a schedule of milestones to correct the Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies listed above.

Milestone	Milestone Deadline	Date Completed
Provide a time analysis of the project (from design to completed construction)	4/1/2025	3/19/2025
Submit plans to WDNR Plan Review	7/1/2025	
Begin construction (concurrent with the drain down inspection)	9/1/2025	
Complete the project and send documentation to WDNR	12/15/2025	