

# 2025 Consumer Confidence Report Data

## SCOTT WATER UTILITY DIST, PWS ID: 40500713

### Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Leonard Vandenlangenberg at (920) 660-5030.

### Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Town of Scott town hall 2621 Jody Drive New Franken WI 54229 every second Monday of the month at 5:00pm.

### 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
1	Groundwater	1235	Active
2	Purchased Surface Water		Active
3	Purchased Surface Water		Active

### Purchased Water

PWS ID	PWS Name
40503562	GREEN BAY WATERWORKS

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Leonard VandenLangenberg at (920) 660-5030.

# 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

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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.
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.
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.
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

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: 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.

## Detected Contaminants from Purchased Water

### Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation
BROMATE (ppb)	10	10	2.5	0.0 - 6.7	No

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	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	0.02	.018 – 0.02		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.79	0.63 – 0.79		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.29	0.18 - 0.29		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100	n/a	0.88	Nd – 0.88		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products

## 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.

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>

Contaminant (units)	Date Tested if prior to 2025	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	6.60	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	0.98 – 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

## 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 2025)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHLORIDE (ppm)	250	n/a	16	15.0 – 16.0		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
SULFATE (ppm)	250	n/a	21	20.0 – 21.0		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

Contaminant (units)	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (If prior to 2025)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.3	0.00053	0.00053	2023	Leaching from natural deposits
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (ppm)	500	n/a	150	150		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	6.5 – 8.5	n/a	8.0	8.0		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Silver (ppm)	0.1	0.05	0.0013	0.0013	2023	Runoff from industrial waste
Zinc (ppm)	5.0	n/a	0.0021	0.0021		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

### Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ATRAZINE (ppb)	3	3	0.014	0.014		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

### 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.

In 2024 we 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 Green Bay Waterworks at (920) 845-2031.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)
SODIUM (ppm)	9.1	8.6 – 9.1	

### 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 0.3 NTU. 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 0.11 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.

## Cryptosporidium Monitoring

Cryptosporidium is tested for monthly. At no time was there any detections for cryptosporidium on the raw or tap water.

## Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from GREEN BAY WATERWORKS. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, these are the results from GREEN BAY WATERWORKS.

## 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 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D3	60	60	18.0	5.5 – 18.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D9	80	0	56.0	32.0 – 56.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

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)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.5720	0.2610 - 0.6940	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	07/21/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.80	0.41 - 4.00	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	08/04/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## **Additional Health Information**

**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. Scott Water Utility Dist is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Scott Water Utility Dist (Leonard Vandenlangenberg at (920) 660-5030). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://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 this information at the Town Hall (2621 Jody Drive, New Franken, WI, 54229) or by going to <https://townofscott.com/ccr-information/>.