

2024* Water Quality Report

177,000 Constituents | 8% Rely on Private Wells for Drinking Water

Biosolids/Waste Landspreading Sites

Septage, municipal, and industrial wastes are applied to over 430 acres.

PFAS Sources and Detects

There are 41 presumed PFAS sources, and 20% of state-tested wells had at least one of the chemicals in 2023.

Drinking Water Quality Violations

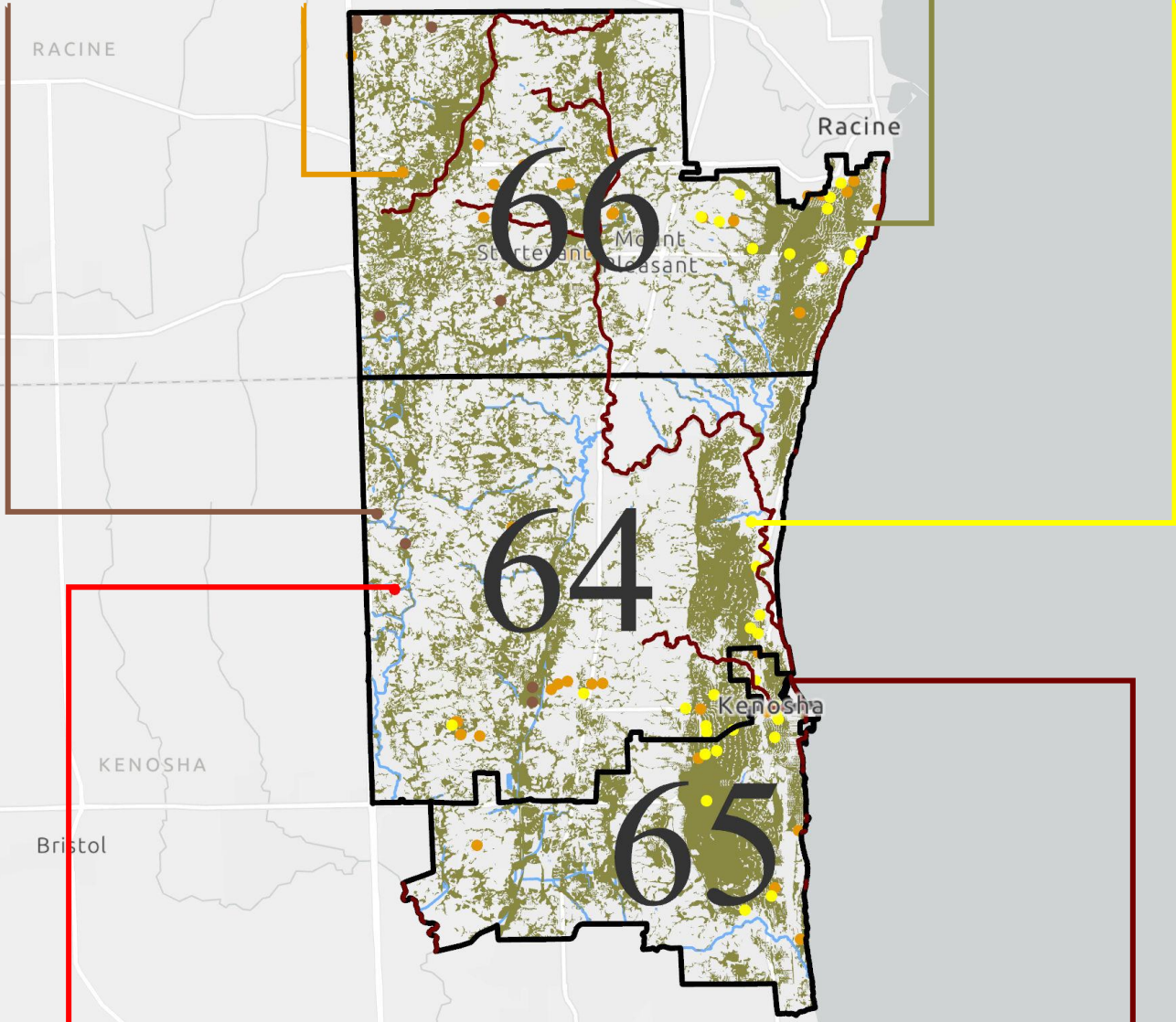
No public water systems reported contaminant violations between 2022 and 2024.

Wetland Loss

More than 25,000 acres of wetlands are categorized as lost but potentially restorable.
North Bay

Groundwater Contamination Cleanup Sites

Thirty-six groundwater sites are listed as contaminated.



Nitrate Exceedances

From 2022 to 2024, 20% of public and 0% of private wells sampled exceeded the Preventive Action Limit for nitrate in drinking water.

Outstanding/Exceptional Surface Waters

No streams nor lakes are classified as quality surface water.

Neonicotinoid Detects

Between 2019 and 2023, no state-tested wells contained neonicotinoids.
Zion

Impaired Surface Waters

Over 37% of river and stream miles and 0% of total lake acres are listed as impaired.

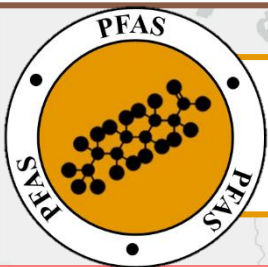




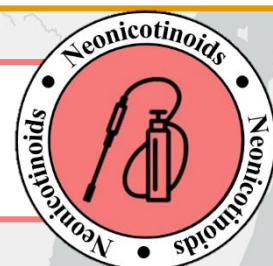
- **One public well (no private) sampled exceeded the Preventative Action Limit from 2022-2024.**¹
- Elevated levels of nitrate are generally due to agricultural runoff and industrial discharges.
- Nitrate has been linked to blue baby syndrome, colon cancer, thyroid disease, and neural tube defects.



- **Current permit holders have applied over 760 gallons of waste to over 11 separate fields.**²
- The liquid and solid waste is generated from paper mills, septage operations, and food processing plants.
- Landspreading waste can transport contaminants by contaminating groundwater and food and feed crops in the area.



- **Two municipal wells (no private) tested by the state had detectable levels of PFAS in 2023.**³
- The 41 presumed sources include facilities that manufacture, manage, and/or discharge PFAS materials.⁴
- PFAS consumption can cause developmental effects in children, decreased fertility, and some cancers.



- **From 2019-2023, no private nor monitoring wells sampled contained neonicotinoids**⁵
- Neonicotinoid insecticides are applied to agricultural crops, lawns and gardens, golf courses, and more.
- Negative impacts to non-target insect species cause food chain issues in fish, birds, and potentially other taxa.



- **No violations occurred in public water systems from 2022-2024.**⁶
- Common contaminants such as nitrate and heavy metals often enter drinking water from agricultural and natural sources.
- Sustained ingestion at high levels can cause many adverse health effects.



- **Thirty-six groundwater sites are contaminated with solvents, gasoline, heavy metals, PCBs, and/or VOCs.**⁷
- These chemical mixtures enter water through industrial/military discharges, storage tank leaks, and landfill leachate.
- If ingested through drinking water, the pollutants pose serious cancer and organ damage health risks.



- **Of the thousands of wetland acres lost, 36% of the total land acreage has the potential for restoration.**³
- Degradation and loss of Wisconsin wetlands is primarily due to invasives, development, and conversion to cropland.
- Wetlands absorb pollutants before they enter water, including drinking water; without them, we lose natural filters.



- **More than 35 miles of surface waters are listed as impaired under the Clean Water Act.**³
- The mercury, phosphorus, lead, and/or PCBs throughout are often from agricultural and industrial discharges.
- Ingestion of these pollutants can lead to organ damage, cardiovascular and reproductive issues, cancer, and more.



- **No surface waters are classified as Outstanding or Exceptional Waters by the state.**³
- These waterbodies support fisheries and wildlife and have high water quality from effective management and protection.
- As some drinking water is sourced from surface water, these are essential public health resources, too.



¹Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Groundwater Retrieval Network (GRN); ²WDNR data request; ³WDNR GIS Open Data Portal;

⁴Adapted from Salvatore et al. (2022); ⁵Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) data request; ⁶Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO); ⁷WDNR Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS)