

2025 Consumer Confidence Report Data

Village of Hobart Water Utility

40526398 HOBART WATERWORKS - SERVICE AREA #4

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the 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.

The Village of Hobart Water Utility provides public water to four distinct service areas: Service Area 1 in the northern area of Hobart consisting of all Hobart water utilities north of Highway 54, Service Area 2 which includes all utilities between Adam Drive and Highway 54, and Service Area 3 which is all Hobart utilities south of Adam Drive to Schuring Road, and Service Area 4 which is the Hemlock Subdivision Area. All four service areas receive their water supply sourced from Lake Michigan through the Green Bay Water Utility, Ashwaubenon Waterworks, and Lawrence Waterworks. The Village groundwater well located on Pleasant Valley Drive is maintained and used as an emergency back-up station for Service Area 1.

This report shows our water quality and what it means for Service area #4. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the **Village of Hobart at (920) 869-1011**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their Water Utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Public Works and Utility meetings. They are held on **the 1st Thursday of each month at 5:00 p.m. or as needed at the Hobart Village Office at 2990 S. Pinetree Rd.**

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or if you would like a copy of the source water assessment, please contact the Public Works Department. at (920) 869-3807. You may also log onto the Village of Hobart website at www.Hobartwi.gov.

Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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. Immunocompromised 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).

Sources of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (In ft.)	Status	Service Area	Waterbody Name	Purchased From/PWS ID
1	Purchased Surface Water		Active	4	L. Michigan	Lawrence Waterworks / 40516256

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.

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 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.
MFL	million fibers per liter
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)
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 in the Distribution System

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:

Typical Source of Contaminant: By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Service Area #	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation
HAA5 (ppb)	4	D1	60	60	24	24		No
TTHM (ppb)	4	D1	80	0	48.6	48.6		No

Lead and Copper:

Typical Source of Contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Service Area #	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# Of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation
COPPER (ppm)	4	AL=1.3	1.3	.0245	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	5/2023	No
LEAD (ppb)	4	AL=15	0	0.26	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	8/2023	No

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. Hobart 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.

Detected Contaminants from Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from CENTRAL BROWN CO WATER AUTHORITY (CBCWA) which is produced by MANITOWOC WATERWORKS surface water filtration plant on behalf of CBCWA. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, these are the results from CENTRAL BROWN CO WATER AUTHORITY.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	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	0.78	0.78		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		0.00099	0.00099		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	0.29	0.29		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants:

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	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

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	1.5	1.5	5/17/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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	16		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
SULFATE (ppm)	250	n/a	22	21 - 22		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.3	0.00053	0.00053		Leaching from natural deposits
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (ppm)	500	n/a	160	140 - 160		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	6.5 – 8.5	n/a	7.8	7.6 – 7.8		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Silver (ppm)	0.1	0.05	0.0013	0.0013		Runoff from industrial waste
Zinc (ppm)	5.0	n/a	0.0022	0.0022		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.

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 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.

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 2025)
PFBS (ppt)		450000	0.30	0.30	4/18/2023
PFHXS (ppt)		40	0.47	0.47	4/18/2023
PFOS (ppt)		20	1.10	1.10	4/18/2023
PFOA (ppt)		20	1.70	1.70	4/18/2023
PFHXA (ppt)		150000	1.20	1.20	4/18/2023
PFOA AND PFOS TOTAL (ppt)		20	2.80	2.80	4/18/2023

PFAS Source: Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and releases from certain types of waste in landfills.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	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)	Site	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Typical Source of Contaminant
SULFATE (ppm)		250		21.00	21.00		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

Monitoring Violations

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
DBP Monitoring/Reporting Service Area #4	Dbp	Distribution System	4/1/2025	6/30/2025

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

Village staff had taken the correct type sample however it was taken from the wrong sampling site, staff has reviewed sampling site location identifications to avoid this from recurring.

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 0.05 NTU.