

2025 Consumer Confidence Report Data

Village of Hobart Water Utility

40516982 HOBART WATERWORKS - SERVICE AREA #1
40517697 HOBART WATERWORKS - SERVICE AREA #2
40520777 HOBART WATERWORKS - SERVICE AREA #3

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 is used as an emergency back-up for Service Area 1.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. 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	Groundwater	785	Emergency	1		
2	Purchased Surface Water		Active	1	L. Michigan	Green Bay Waterworks /40503562
1	Purchased Surface Water		Active	2	L. Michigan	Ashwaubenon Waterworks / 40504563
1	Purchased Surface Water		Active	3	L. Michigan	Ashwaubenon Waterworks / 40504563

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
TTHM (ppb)	1	D2	80	0	37.0	18.0-44.2		No
TTHM (ppb)	1	D12	80	0	38.2	25.9-53.3		No
HAA5 (ppb)	1	D2	60	60	9	5-13		No
HAA5 (ppb)	1	D12	60	60	8	4-12		No
Bromate (ppb)	1		10	10	2.5	0.0-6.7		No
HAA5 (ppb)	2	D2	60	60	10	10		No
TTHM (ppb)	2	D4	80	0	40.9	40.9		No
HAA5 (ppb)	3	D2	60	60	1	1		No
TTHM (ppb)	3	D1	80	0	39.3	39.3		No

Inorganic Contaminants:

Contaminant (units)	Service Area #	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	1	AL=1.3	1.3	0.687	0.0460 - 1.0390	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	8/2/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	1	AL=15	0	2.3	0.14 - 5.80	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	7/18/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

COPPER (ppm)	2	AL=1.3	1.3	0.545	0.1190 - 0.5890	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	7/12/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	2	AL=15	0	1.45	0.26 - 1.80	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	7/31/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	3	AL=1.3	1.3	0.253	0.0019 - 0.6540	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/25/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	3	AL=15	0	0.87	0.07 - 1.50	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/25/2023	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. Hobart Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 Hobart Waterworks (Jerry Lancelle at (920) 869-3807). 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>. 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 developed an inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system. You can access the inventory by following this link on the Village website: <https://www.hobartwi.gov/sewer-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.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	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	.02	.018-.002		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 (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.30	0.18-0.29		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100	n/a	.88	Nd-.88		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, groundwater, surface water, and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel, and alloy products

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 - 21		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
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

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 2025)
SODIUM (ppm)	9.1	8.6-9.1	

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

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>

Contaminant (units)	Date Tested	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	6.6	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	.98 – 1.50
PFNA (ppt)	2023	30	0.55	nd – 0.55
PFOS (ppt)		20	2.4	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	4.5	3.2-4.5

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.

Violations and Deficiencies

No Monitoring Violations in 2025

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
SD2 - The Village has not been properly implementing a cross-connection control program that meets the requirements of s. NR 810.15, Wis. Adm. Code. The Village currently requires owners of non-residential facilities to hire their own inspector to complete cross connection control inspections, make any necessary repairs and provide the Village with the completed inspection form. However, the Village ordinances state that it is the Village's responsibility to cause these inspections to be made. The original deadline for this deficiency was July 1, 2023. This is a carryover from the 2023 Sanitary Survey which has not been addressed and therefore has been elevated to a significant deficiency. Note: The Village can make certain language in the ordinance vague as to have more flexibility in the protocol. However, the Village cannot be specific and then follow a different procedure than what is specified.	6/4/2026	9/3/2026
SD1 - The ventilation of the gas chlorine room at Hobart's Service Area 1 Green Bay Connection Station does not currently meet NR 811.48(6) due to a chlorine leak incident damaging the existing equipment.	6/4/2026	9/3/2026
SD3 - All hydrants are required to be exercised at least once every 2 years and shall be maintained in proper working condition, as required by NR 810.13(2). In the case of an emergency, whether it be a contamination concern within the water system or a fire, these hydrants are required to be operational to handle these situations. According to the current exercise log, more than half of the hydrants within the Village of Hobart have not been exercised and/or logged within five or more years.	6/4/2026	12/1/2026

Actions Taken

SD1 – The Chlorine leak damaged an exhaust fan that has been ordered and will be installed once it arrives bringing the Chlorin room back into compliance.

SD-2 – The Village is working to amend its ordinance to bring it into compliance.

SD-3 – Hydrants now exercised are documented on the Villages GIS system, Previous to this the hydrants were exercised but not tracked and logged properly.