

2024* Water Quality Report

177,000 Constituents | 0% Rely on Private Wells for Drinking Water



Wetland Loss

More than 13,300 acres of wetlands are categorized as lost but potentially restorable.



Nitrate Exceedances

From 2022 to 2024, no wells sampled exceeded the Preventive Action Limit for nitrate in drinking water.



Drinking Water Quality Violations

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



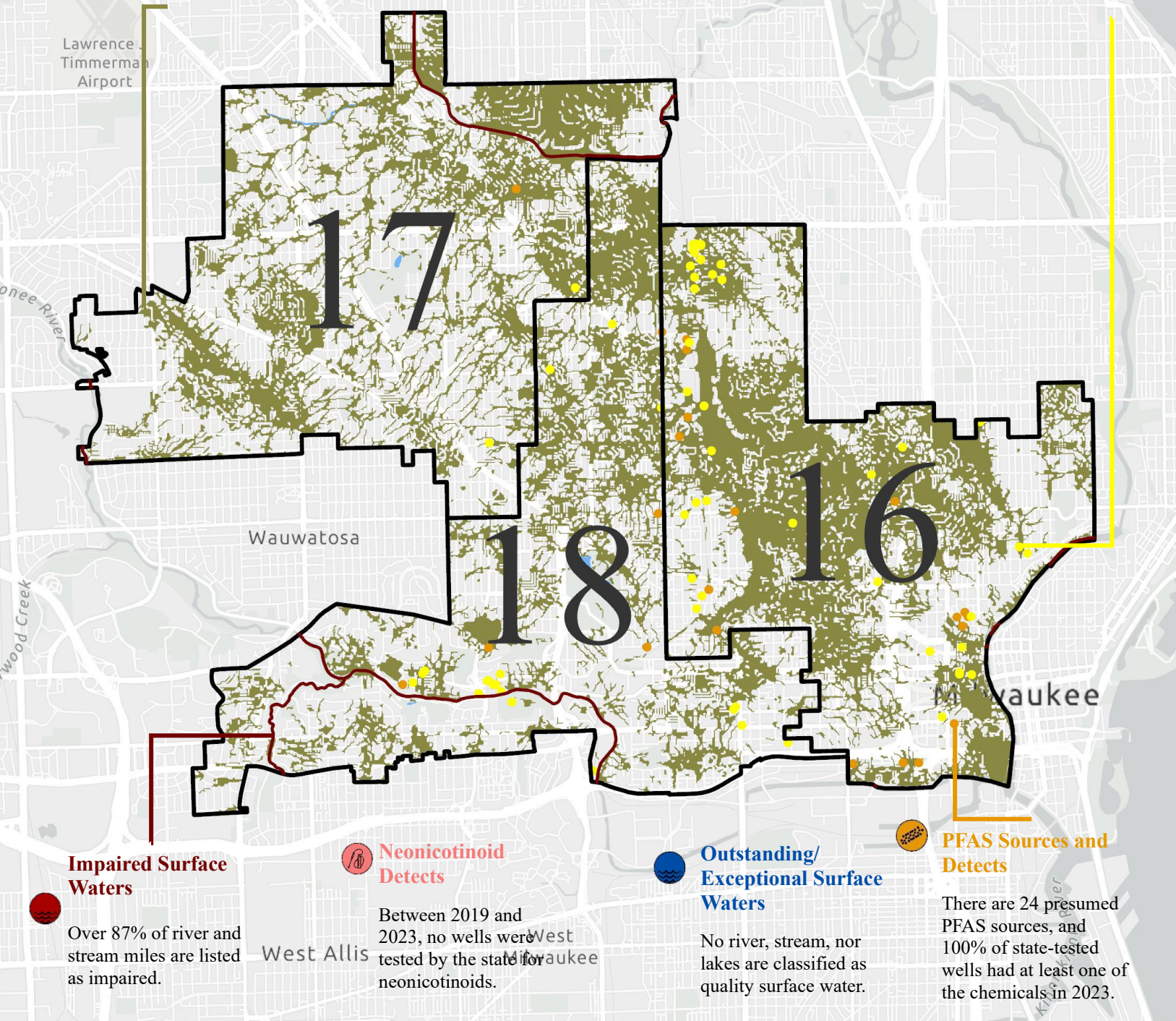
Biosolids/Waste Landspreading Sites

No septage, municipal, nor industrial wastes are applied to land in the



Groundwater Contamination Cleanup Sites

Fifty-nine groundwater sites are listed as contaminated.



Impaired Surface Waters

Over 87% of river and stream miles are listed as impaired.



Neonicotinoid Detects

Between 2019 and 2023, no wells were tested by the state for neonicotinoids.



Outstanding/Exceptional Surface Waters

No river, stream, nor lakes are classified as quality surface water.



PFAS Sources and Detects

There are 24 presumed PFAS sources, and 100% of state-tested wells had at least one of the chemicals in 2023.

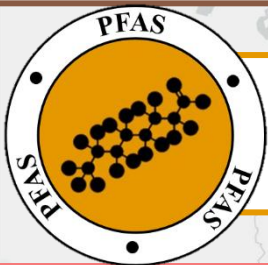




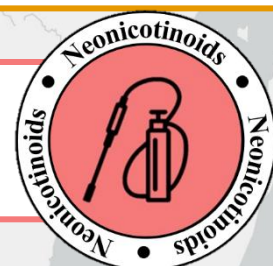
- **No wells sampled exceeded the Preventative Action Limit from 2022-2024.¹**
- Elevated levels of nitrate are generally due to agricultural runoff and industrial discharges.
- Nitrate has been linked to blue baby syndrome, colon cancer, thyroid disease, and neural tube defects.



- **There are no current biosolids/waste landspreading permit holders.²**
- Liquid and solid waste is commonly 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.



- **One municipal well (no private wells were tested) tested by the state had detectable levels of PFAS in 2023.³**
- The 24 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 were sampled for 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 federal drinking water violations occurred in public water systems from 2022-2024.⁶**
- Common contaminants such as bacteria and metals often enter drinking water from agricultural and natural sources.
- Sustained ingestion at high levels can cause gastrointestinal ailments and developmental issues, respectively.



- **Fifty-nine groundwater sites are contaminated with PAHs, PCBs, heavy metals, solvents, gasoline, 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, 93% 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 seven 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 Resource 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.

Freeport

Rockford

Crystal Lake

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)



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