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CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2024* Water Quality Report

729,000 Constituents | 1% Rely on Private Wells for Drinking Water

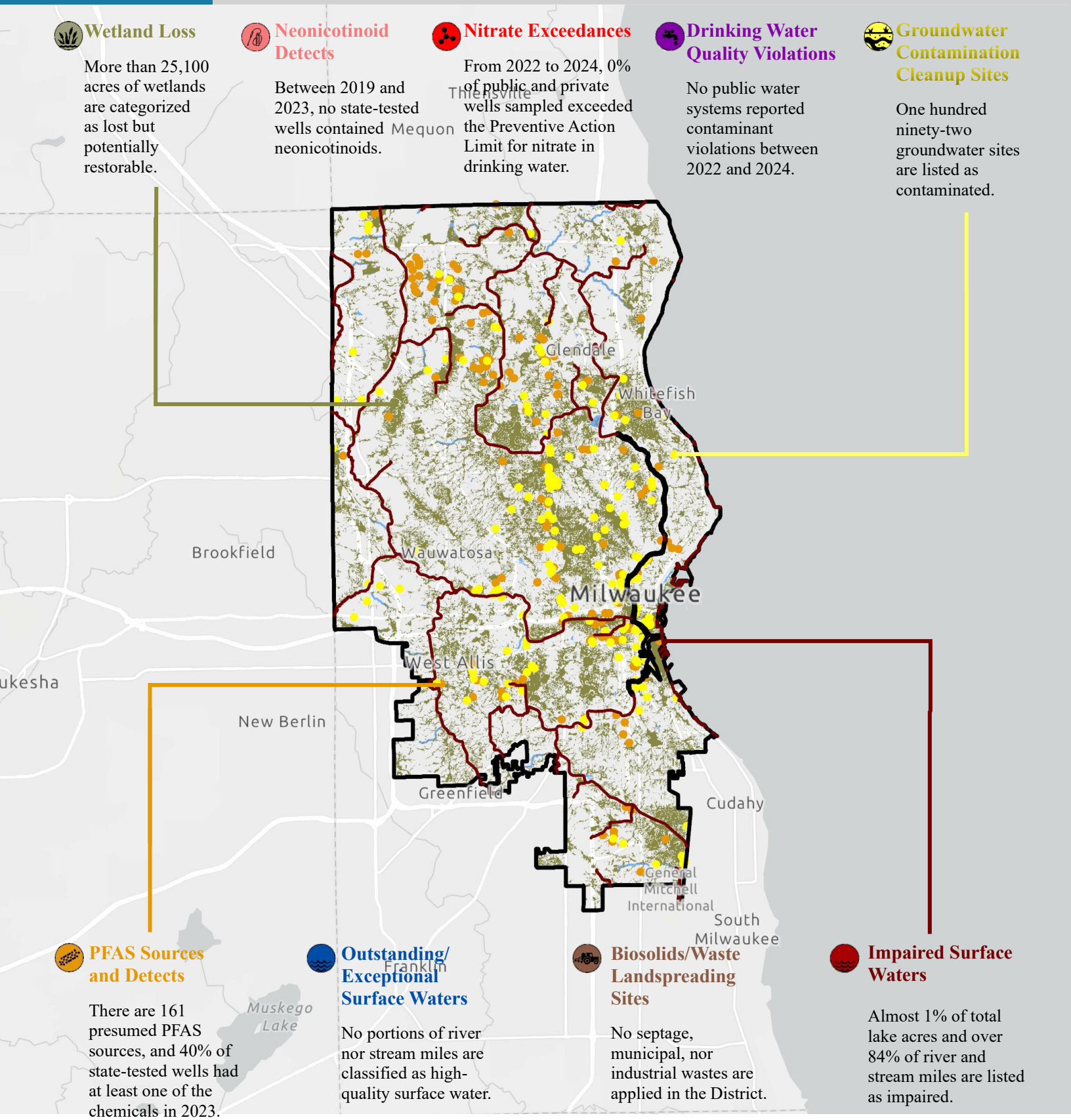
Wetland Loss
More than 25,100 acres of wetlands are categorized as lost but potentially restorable.

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

Nitrate Exceedances
From 2022 to 2024, 0% of public and private 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.

Groundwater Contamination Cleanup Sites
One hundred ninety-two groundwater sites are listed as contaminated.



PFAS Sources and Detects
There are 161 presumed PFAS sources, and 40% of state-tested wells had at least one of the chemicals in 2023.

Outstanding/ Exceptional Surface Waters
No portions of river nor stream miles are classified as high-quality surface water.

Biosolids/Waste Landspreading Sites
No septage, municipal, nor industrial wastes are applied in the District.

Impaired Surface Waters
Almost 1% of total lake acres and over 84% of river and stream miles are listed as impaired.

For policy questions, contact Water and Agriculture Program Director Sara Walling at swalling@cleanwisconsin.org.
For data questions, contact Clean Water Manager Hannah Richerson at hricherson@cleanwisconsin.org.

**Data available as of December 31, 2024.*

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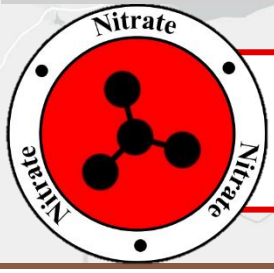
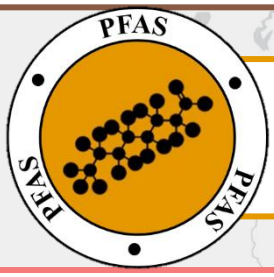


- **No private nor public* wells sampled exceeded the Preventative Action Limit from 2022-2024.[1]**
- Elevated levels of nitrate are generally due to agricultural runoff and industrial discharges.
- Nitrate has been linked to blue baby syndrome, colon cancer, thyroid disease, and neural tube defects.

- **No septage, municipal, nor industrial wastes are applied in the District.[2]**
- Often, 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 tested by the state had detectable levels of PFAS in 2023 (no private wells were sampled).[3]**
- The 161 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 well samples 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 drinking water violations were reported in public* water systems between 2022-2024.[6]**
- Contaminants often enter drinking water from natural sources, septic systems, and agricultural operations.
- Sustained ingestion at high levels can cause cancer, gastrointestinal issues, and/or numerous other health impacts.

- **Over 190 groundwater sites are contaminated with solvents, gasoline, PFAS, PCBs, VOCs, metals, and/or more.[7]**
- These chemical mixtures enter water through industrial discharges, underground storage tank leaks, and landfill leachate.
- If ingested through drinking water, the pollutants pose cancer, organ damage, and/or many other serious health risks.

- **Of the thousands of wetland acres lost, almost 3% 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.

- **One acre and 97 miles of surface waters are listed as impaired under the Clean Water Act.[3]**
- The mercury, phosphorus, metal, bacteria, 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.

*Public wells include municipal, other than municipal, non-transient non-community, and transient non-community systems. [1]Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Groundwater Retrieval Network; [2]WDNR data request; [3]WDNR GIS Open Data Portal; [4]Adapted from Salvatore et al. (2022); [5]Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection data request; [6]Environmental Protection Agency Enforcement and Compliance History Online; [7]WDNR Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System

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