2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) CERTIFICATION

Community Water System Name: ELLSWORTH WATERWORKS
Community Water System ID: 64802397

You must complete and send this form, along with an actual copy of the CCR, by July 1, 2026 to your Regional DNR Drinking Water Representative at the following address:
SONNY ZENTNER, DNR SERVICE CENTER , 1300 W CLAIREMONT AVE , EAU CLAIRE, WI 54701, 715-928-1624

I confirm that this system's Consumer Confidence Report was distributed to customers as indicated below and information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with compliance data submitted to DNR.

Certified by:
(Name, Title) Bradley Vick (Date) 3-30-26
(Phone) 715-273-4742 (E-mail address) bradley@villageofellsworth.org

Required Delivery: This system has 501-10,000 consumers. In addition to making the CCR available to the public upon request, **at least one** of the following delivery methods is required. Check the option that was completed and include the required information. *Electronic delivery requires completion of additional information on back page.

_____ **Option 1** - CCR was distributed by mail or direct delivery to all customers served by the water system.
List method and date of delivery: _____

_____ **Option 2** - CCR was distributed electronically to all customers served by the water system. Identify the method of electronic delivery used from the back page and submit the required information.

X **Option 3** -CCR was published in a local newspaper **and** each customer served by the water system was informed in newspaper, water bill or other method that CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.
List method of notification that CCR will not be mailed: _____
Attach copy, name of publication and date.

_____ **Option 4** - CCR was distributed by mail, electronically or direct delivery to all customers served by the water system **and** CCR was also published in a local newspaper.
List method and date of delivery: _____
Attach copy, name of publication and date.

Good Faith Effort: If you have any non-bill paying consumers (e.g., business customers, renters, workers) you must make good faith effort to also reach these water users. **At least one** of the following methods is required, in addition to the method(s) selected above for your population. The same method may not be used for both this section and the section above. **Check all that were completed and attach the required information.**

X Published CCR in local newspaper. Copy attached.
X Posted CCR in public places. List of locations attached.
_____ Advertised availability of CCR upon request. Announcement attached.
X Posted CCR on the Internet at: http:// villageofellsworth.org
_____ Mailed CCR to postal patrons in service area. Zip codes used are attached.
_____ Delivered multiple CCR copies to single bill addresses serving apartments, businesses, and large employers, etc. List of addresses attached.
_____ Delivered CCR to community organizations. Attach list.
_____ Other. Description attached.

Electronic Delivery: If electronic delivery was used in lieu of mailing the CCR, you must provide the additional information outlined on the back page.

Electronic Delivery Information - check which method of electronic delivery was used:

_____ **Option 1** - A bill or other mailing to customers contained a link (URL) that takes the reader directly to the CCR. The URL was prominently displayed in the mailing. It included an option for the customer to request a paper CCR and included a statement about water quality to promote readership. In addition, a separate notification was given to customers who use electronic payment, since not all customers who electronically pay their bills may receive a paper bill or open a paper bill if they do receive it.

_____ A copy of the bill or mailing is attached.

_____ A copy of the notification given to customers who use electronic payment is attached.

_____ **Option 2** - An e-mail was sent to consumers containing a link (URL) that takes the reader directly to the CCR. The e-mail included a statement encouraging readership. It also instructed how to request a paper CCR. E-mails that bounced back as undeliverable were addressed by sending the customer a CCR by another direct delivery method.

_____ A copy of the e-mail message is attached.

_____ Undeliverable e-mail messages were addressed by doing the following: _____.

_____ **Option 3** - An e-mail was sent to consumers containing an electronic copy of the CCR as an attachment in a format that can be viewed without paying for additional software (e.g., PDF format). The e-mail included a statement encouraging readership. It also instructed how to request a paper CCR. E-mails that bounced back as undeliverable were addressed by another direct delivery method.

_____ A copy of the e-mail message is attached.

_____ Undeliverable e-mail messages were addressed by doing the following: _____.

_____ **Option 4** - An e-mail was sent to consumers containing the CCR as text and tables within the message. The e-mail included a statement encouraging readership. It also instructed how to request a paper CCR. E-mails that bounced back as undeliverable were addressed by sending the customer a CCR by another direct delivery method.

_____ A copy of the e-mail message is attached.

_____ Undeliverable e-mail messages were addressed by doing the following: _____.

For best results editing this document in Microsoft Word, remove these paragraphs and immediately save this document (File/Save As) in the default Word Document format.

The Spanish and Hmong statements below are included in the generated CCR to promote readership by non-English speaking people that either reside or work in your community. These are translations of the following statement:

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or talk to someone who understands it.

These statements must remain in your CCR unless you can document that no more than 5 percent of your consumers are non-English speaking. If you choose to remove these statements, documentation that demonstrates this shall be submitted to your DNR Rep along with a copy of the CCR and the CCR Certification Page.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report Data ELLSWORTH WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 64802397

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Bradley Vick at (715) 273-4742.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Ellsworth Village Hall @ 130 N Chestnut Street. Monthly Board Meetings are on the First Monday of the Month @ 6:00 P.M.

Health Information

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

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
2	Groundwater	718	Active
3	Groundwater	553	Active
4	Groundwater	800	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Bradley Vick at (715) 273-4742.

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.

In order 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.

Term	Definition
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

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

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP1	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP1	80	0	1.9	1.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP2	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP2	80	0	3.8	3.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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	0.078	0.013 - 0.078	5/16/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	5/16/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.6000	1.5000 - 1.6000	5/16/2023	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating,

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	5.30	0.00 - 6.60		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	44.00	2.40 - 44.00	5/16/2023	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1500	0.0220 - 0.2100	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	6/14/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.40	0.00 - 3.10	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	6/14/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 the 1950. The following table list PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL).

There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS 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	1.40	0.00 - 1.40	5/2/2023
PFHXS (ppt)		40	1.00	0.00 - 1.00	5/2/2023
PFOS (ppt)		20	0.53	0.00 - 0.53	5/2/2023
PFOA (ppt)		20	0.79	0.00 - 0.79	5/2/2023
PFHXA (ppt)		150000	0.50	0.00 - 0.50	5/2/2023
PFOA AND PFOS TOTAL (ppt)		20	1.32	0.00 - 1.32	5/2/2023

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	0.0	0.0		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

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)
METOLACHLOR (DUAL) (ppb)	0.02	0.02	

Within the last 12 months 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 us at (715) 273-4742.

Additional Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. Females who are or may become pregnant should not consume water with nitrate concentrations that exceed 10 ppm. There is some evidence of an association between exposure to high nitrate levels in drinking water during the first weeks of pregnancy and certain birth defects. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services recommends people of all ages avoid long-term consumption of water that has nitrate level greater than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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. Ellsworth Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. 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 Ellsworth Waterworks (Michael Huppert at (715) 273-4644). 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.

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 these instructions: https://villageofellsworth.org/