



Oneida Nation Water Utility

Annual Drinking Water Report 2025

Each year, the Oneida Water Utility provides its customers with an annual Water Quality Report to provide you a snapshot of Oneida's drinking water quality and letting you know how the Utility works to stay in compliance with drinking water standards. The Oneida Water Utility is part of the Oneida Division of Public Works. The same team who works on your drinking water also works with the Oneida Wastewater Facility. The Oneida Utilities Team provides safe drinking water and environmentally safe wastewater treatment for the Oneida Nation's citizens and utility customers through routine testing, maintenance, environmental advocacy and continuous education.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM

Oneida Utility customers located within the Ridgeland water supply receive their water from 2 groundwater wells in Oneida. The service area includes Skylark Drive, Shawnee, E & EE, and Daniel Court.

The ground water is pumped up to a pump house where it is treated with chlorine. The chlorine disinfects the water from various viruses and bacteria that may be in the ground water – the chlorine protects against microbial contamination of the drinking water and keeps the drinking water clear. Chlorine levels are monitored daily and tested weekly to ensure healthy treatment of the water.

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.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. Most water monitoring testing occurs every three (3) years, except for annual reporting for nitrates and trihalomethanes, monthly reporting for total coliform bacteria, and weekly residual chlorine reporting. This report lists only those contaminants which were detected in your water and have enforceable standards assigned to them. Enforceable standards consider



safe levels for human consumption for various contaminants; the standards could be in the form of either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. Health Advisory Levels identify at which concentration levels contaminants in drinking water present health risks. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor or color.

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. Test results that were “negative” or showed “no detected levels” of contaminants are not reported in these tables. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the past 5 years, it will appear in the tables on the next page along with the sample date.



RIDGELAND			
Skylark Drive • Shawnee • EE & E • Daniel Ct.			
PWSID# 55295704			
Definitions			
Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L) unless otherwise noted. Milligrams per liter are equivalent to parts per million (PPM)			
MCL : Maximum Contaminant Limit		AL: Action Level	ND: Not Detected
MFL : Million Fibers per liter		PPM : Parts Per Million	PPB : Parts Per Billion
J : Joules		pCi/L: stands for picocuries per liter	
CONTAMINANTS – TESTED 2024			
PARAMETERS	MCL (mg/L)	LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Fluoride	4.0	1.4 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, & discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate	10	<0.044 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, & erosion of natural deposits
Iron	0.3	0.979 mg/L	Natural existence in underground rock formation and precipitation water that infiltrates through these formations.
Hardness	n/a	262 mg/L	Dissolved calcium and magnesium the end product of dissolving limestone from soil and rock materials.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – TESTED IN 2024			
PARAMETERS	MCL OR AL (mg/L)	DETECTED LEVEL (mg/L)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Fluoride	4.0	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, and discharge from fertilizer.
Nitrate	10	<0.044	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	Decay of Asbestos Cement Water Mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Antimony	0.006	0.00026	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics and solder.
Arsenic	10	0.00028	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2.0	0.788	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – TESTED IN 2024 CONTINUED						
Beryllium	0.004	0.000020	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.			
Cadmium	0.005	0.000019	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.			
Chromium	0.1	0.0010	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.			
Cyanide	0.2	0.0000030	Discharge from steel or metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.			
Mercury	0.002	0.000091	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.			
Nickel	0.1	0.00054	Naturally occurring in soil.			
Selenium	0.05	<0.0011	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.			
Thallium	0.002	ND	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.			
LEAD AND COPPER – TESTED 2024						
TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS – LEAD/COPPER - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits						
PARAMETERS		SAMPLING LOCATION RESULTS IN mg/L				
	MCL or AL (mg/L)	Skylark 1	Skylark 2	Shawnee Dr	Cty Truck E1	Cty Truck E 2
Lead	0.015	0.0072	0.0028	0.00066	0.00015	0.000082
Copper	1.300	0.159	0.0848	0.163	0.0082	0.0589
MICROBIOLOGICAL – TESTED 2025						
PARAMETERS	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS			
Total Coliform Bacteria (Safe/Unsafe)	0	0	Naturally present in the environment			
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS – 2022						
PARAMETERS	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS			
Total Radium 226 & 228 Activity	5	2.34 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits			
Gross Alpha	15	3.68 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits			
TRIHALOMETHANES DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – TESTED 2022						
PARAMETERS	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL (ppb)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	< 0.47 µg/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination			
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	3.7 µg/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination			
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – TESTED IN 2023						
PARAMETERS	LOD (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)	DETECTED LEVEL (mg/L)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS		
Benzene	0.11	0.005	ND	By-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems		
Carbon tetrachloride	0.19	0.005	ND	Same as above		
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.32	0.6	ND	Same as above		
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.29	0.075	ND	Same as above		
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.13	0.005	ND	Same as above		
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.14	0.007	ND	Same as above		
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.15	0.07	ND	Same as above		

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – TESTED IN 2023 CONTINUED				
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.11	0.1	ND	Same as above
Dichloromethane	0.38	0.005	ND	Same as above
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.16	0.005	ND	Same as above
Ethylbenzene	0.21	0.07	ND	Same as above
Chlorobenzene	0.20	0.1	ND	Same as above
Styrene	0.19	0.1	ND	Same as above
Tetrachloroethene	0.49	0.005	ND	Same as above
Toluene	0.17	1.0	ND	Same as above
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.28	0.07	ND	Same as above
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.15	0.2	ND	Same as above
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.21	0.05	ND	Same as above
1,1,2-Trichloroethene	0.17	0.05	ND	Same as above
Vinyl chloride	0.087	0.002	ND	Same as above
Xylene (total)	0.73	10.0	ND	Same as above

The Oneida Nation Water Utility has no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Ground Water Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels.

PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY EPA STUDY FOR LEAD AND COPPER SERVICE LINE INVENTORY.

Oneida Nation Water Utility participated in conducting a Ridgeland Community Water System Lead and Copper Service Line Inventory. The purpose of this inventory is to identify all lead service lines in a public water system's service area, both tribally owned, and customer owned. Oneida compiled an inventory of 35 public water connections. Every service line either owned by the Oneida Nation Utilities public water system or privately owned has been classified as non-lead. The methods used to make this determination are (select or add the methods you used and delete those you did not use):

1. Construction records and plumbing codes, such as local ordinances, international plumbing codes, permits for replacing lead service lines
2. Water system records, such as capital improvement plans, standard operating procedures, engineering standards
3. Distribution system inspections and records, such as distribution system maps, tap cards, service line repair/replacement records, inspection records, meter installation records
4. Potholing, or visual inspections at the meter pit
5. Inspection during meter repair, line replacement, or main repair

The Oneida Nation Water Utility has no Lead Service Lines, Galvanized requiring replacement or any unknown service lines.

PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY EPA STUDY FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (PFAS)



The Oneida Nation Water Utility participated in a voluntary study with the EPA related to PFAS. PFAS are contaminants of emerging concern that are not yet regulated. 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. 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 1950s. These chemicals are all around us in water bottles, fast food wrappers, toilet paper, rain jackets, the list goes on and on.

There are no detectable levels of PFAS in the drinking water provided by the Oneida Nation Water Utility.

The first samples for PFAS were collected by the EPA as part of the voluntary study in December 2022. The results of those samples were received February 28, 2023. One well sample, from the Norbert Hill Center well, resulted in “no detectable levels” of PFAS. The second well, the Site 1 well, detected PFAS at the level of 2.2 parts per trillion (PPT). Upon receipt of the results, the Utilities Team immediately consulted with EPA and Oneida Sustainment Restoration Services (SRS), a leader in PFAS consulting. Both the EPA and SRS explained that science is currently only able to detect PFAS levels to 2.0 PPT; that PFAS detection at levels as low as 2.2 PPT could be the result of a contaminated sample; and that PFAS samples can be easily contaminated due to the prevalence of the PFAS chemicals in everyday materials. The Site 1 well was retested for PFAS by SRS in March 2023. SRS tested for PFAS using the same testing standard used by the EPA and sent the samples to labs accepted by the EPA. The SRS retest of the site 1 well for PFAS returned the result “no detectable levels”. The EPA also retested the Site 1 well for PFAS in March 2023. We received those results in April 2023, the EPA’s retest results also confirmed “no detectable levels” of PFAS in the Site 1 well.

Although there are currently no detectable levels of PFAS in the drinking water provided by the Utility, PFAS is all around us, so the Nation will continue monitoring for PFAS in Oneida’s drinking water to ensure our water remains safe for consumption.

More information about PFAS can be found here:
<https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

The EPA’s DRAFT PFAS regulations:
<https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OW-2022-0114-0027>.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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 system 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/ Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen

the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Trihalomethanes – Because Oneida's drinking water system is a chlorinated well system, the water may contain trihalomethanes. Trihalomethanes (THMs) are the result of a reaction between the chlorine used for disinfecting water and natural organic matter in the water. At elevated levels, trihalomethanes have been associated with negative health effects such as cancer and adverse reproductive outcomes. The utility's water is sampled and tested annually to ensure trihalomethanes remain within acceptable levels.



Lead – Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Oneida Nation Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead

exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Oneida Nation Utilities at (920) 496-5290. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Radium – Radium is radioactive and is found in small quantities in nature. Radium is a decay product of uranium and thorium. In addition to occurring naturally in the environment, radium may also be released into the environment by human activity. Exposure to radium over a period of many years may result in an increased risk of some types of cancer, particularly lung and bone cancer. Higher doses of radium have been shown to cause effects on the blood (anemia), eyes (cataracts), teeth (broken teeth), and bones (reduced bone growth). The Oneida Water Utility regularly monitors radium levels in our drinking water and the radium levels in our water are beneath well beneath the levels at which radium drinking water notices are required (when levels are detected at 5 parts per billion or greater). Still, because radium is naturally occurring in ground water, there will likely always be some radium in the Oneida Utility drinking water.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Oneida Nation Water Utility already provides excellent drinking water and we are always looking towards future developments that can improve the quality of our water. As we have reported in previous annual reports, the Nation is working with Indian Health Services to build a new drinking water well located on King Lane. The construction of this well is mindful of the radium levels naturally occurring in our water supply and includes a filtration system (is this in addition to or instead of the chlorine). Our new well will have a media filter that is highly effective at removing most of the radium and iron when the new well is complete during the second half of 2024. The Nation will stop using the existing wells that currently serve this drinking water system as the primary water source, although, they may be relied upon as a backup water source as needed. We are looking forward to integrating this new well into our water system to enhance the quality of our drinking water and we will continue to provide updates as the project progresses!



If you have any questions regarding the quality of your water or billing purposes, please don't hesitate to call John Nicholas Oneida Utilities Manager at 920-496-5290 or email: jnichol4@oneidanation.org or visit 3783 W. Mason St Oneida WI 54155 between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P.M (the Utility is closed from 12 PM to 1 PM).

