

FORT MCCOY 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The following information is from the 2025 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Consumer Confidence Report data for Fort McCoy — 64203029 North Post and 64203073 South Post.

For more details about the information contained in this report, call 608-388-2323.

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 people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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/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.

Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

Source(s) of Water

Source ID (North and South Post)	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
24	Groundwater	202	Active
25	Groundwater	204	Active
27	Groundwater	217	Active
28	Groundwater	220	Active
29	Groundwater	N/A	Active
30	Groundwater	250	Active
26	Groundwater	N/A	Active
31	Groundwater	262	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment or these related reports, call 502-898-2323.

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.

Additional health information

If present, elevated levels of 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. Fort McCoy South Post is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WATER REPORT ITEMS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units) North Post (NP) and South Post (SP)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level found	Range	Sample date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Containment
ARSENIC (ppb) (SP)	NA	10	NA	0	0-0	6/12/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards. Runoff from glass and electronics products wastes.
ARSENIC (ppb) (NP)	NA	10	NA	0	0-0	6/12/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards. Runoff from glass and electronics products wastes.
BARIUM (ppm) (NP)	NA	2	2	0.008	.004-.008	6/12/2024	No	Discharge from drilling waste. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
BARIUM (ppm) (SP)	NA	2	2	0.019	.013-.019	6/12/2024	No	Discharge from drilling waste. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
CADMIUM (ppb) (SP)	NA	5	5	0	0-0	6/12/2024	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from metal refineries. Runoff from waste batteries and paints.
CHROMIUM (ppb) (NP)	NA	100	100	2	0-2	6/12/2024	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (ppm) (NP)	NA	4	4	0.1	0.0-0.1	6/12/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NICKEL (ppb) (NP)	NA	100	NA	2.2	0.49-2.2	6/12/2024	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel, and alloy products.
NICKEL (ppb) (SP)	NA	100	NA	0.55	0-0.55	6/12/2024	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel, and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm) (NP)	NA	10	10	0.2	0.00-0.20	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE (ppm) (SP)	NA	10	10	0.58	0.35-0.58	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
SELENIUM (ppb) (SP)	NA	50	50	1	0-1	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
SODIUM (ppm) (NP)	NA	NA	NA	17	4.10-17	6/12/2024	No	NA
SODIUM (ppm) (SP)	NA	NA	NA	11	2.50-11.00	6/12/2024	No	NA
THALLIUM (ppb) (NP)	NA	2	0.5	0.2	0.0-0.2	6/12/2024	No	Leaching from ore processing sites. Discharge from electronics, glass, and

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (units) North Post (NP) and South Post (SP)	Action level	MCLG	30th percentile level found	# of results	NA	Sample date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Containment
COPPER (ppm) (NP)	AL=13	13	0.9640	1 of 15 results were above the action level.	NA	6/27/2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
COPPER (ppm) (SP)	AL=13	13	0.4475	Zero of five results were above the action level.	NA	6/27/2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD (ppb) (NP)	AL=15	0	8	1 of 15 results were above the action level.	NA	6/29/2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD (ppb) (SP)	AL=15	0	2.04	Zero of five results were above the action level.	NA	6/29/2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant (units) North Post (NP) and South Post (SP)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level found	Range	Sample date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Containment
HAA5 (ppb) (NP)	DEP-8060	60	60	0	0	NA	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb) (SP)	B-5026	60	60	4	4	6/14/2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM (ppb) (NP)	DEP-8060	80	0	22.8	22.8	NA	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM (ppb) (SP)	B-5026	80	0	4.5	4.5	6/14/2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

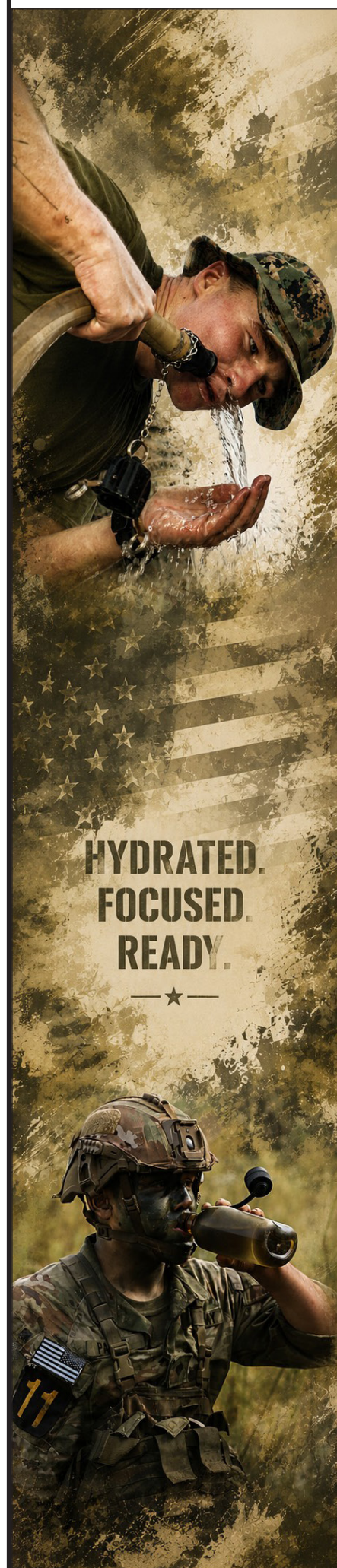
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units) North Post (NP) and South Post (SP)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level found	Range	Sample date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Containment
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l) (SP)	NA	15	0	3	1.3-3	12/7/2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l) (NP)	NA	5	0	0.9	0.5-0.9	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l) (SP)	NA	5	0	2.1	0.4-2.1	5/19/2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (r/l) (SP)	NA	NA	NA	3	1.3-3	12/7/2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l) (NP)	NA	30	0	1	0.1-1.0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l) (SP)	NA	30	0	0.1	0-0.1	5/19/2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

PFAS CONTAMINANTS WITH A RECOMMENDED HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL

Contaminant (units) South Post (SP)	Site	RPHGS or HAL (ppt)	Level found	Range	Range	Sample date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Containment
PFHxS (ppt) (parts per trillion)	NA	40	0.94	4.3	0-94	11/5/2023	No	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking source. PFAS can get into groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.

U.S. Army Graphic Illustrations



HYDRATED.
FOCUSED.
READY.



HYDRATED.
FOCUSED.
READY.



HYDRATED.
FOCUSED.
READY.