

The following slides are associated with the Green County March 2026 drinking water testing program. Information shown in the slides is current as of May 2026.



Center for Watershed Science and Education
College of Natural Resources
University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point

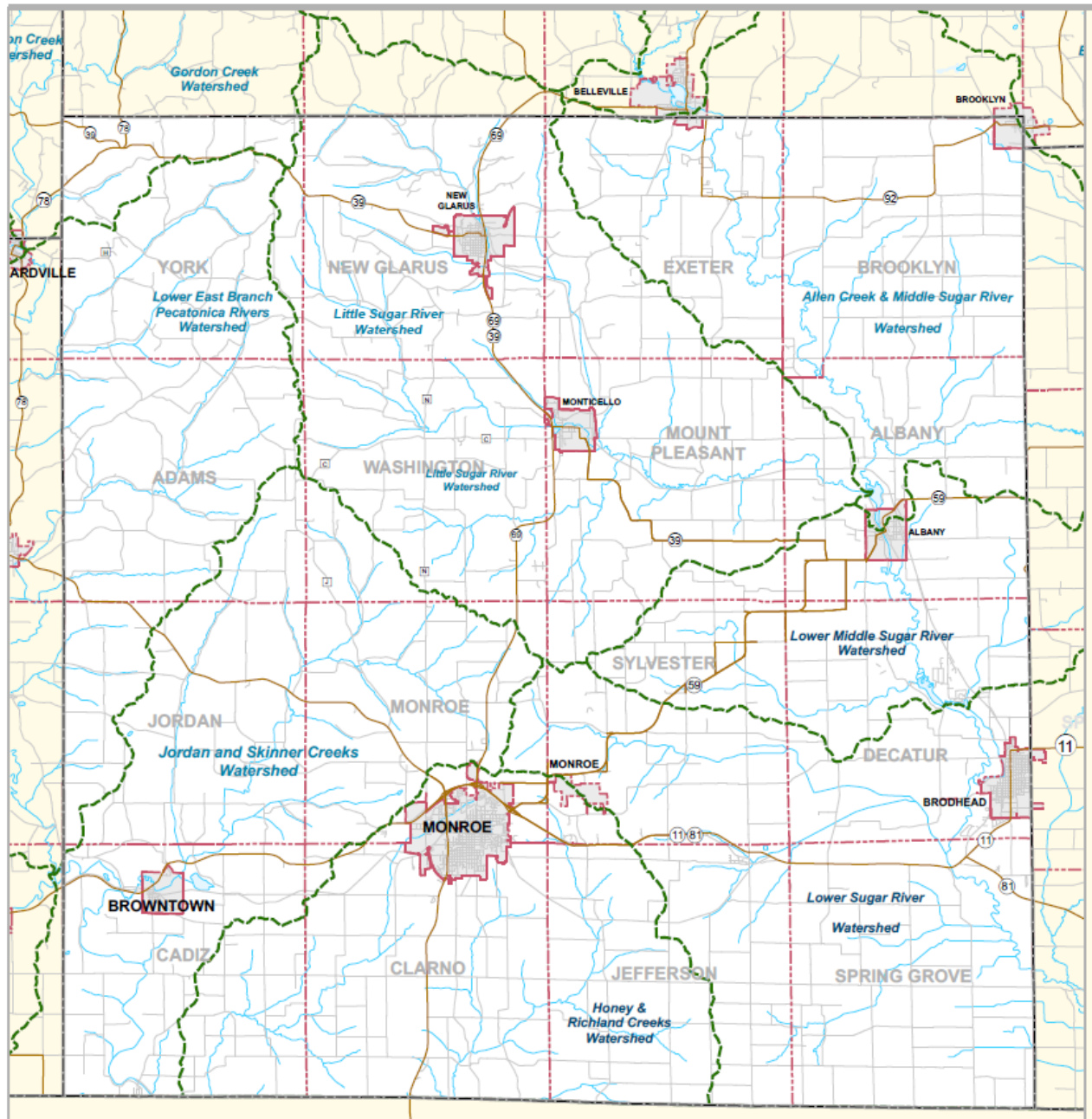


Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Green County Water WELLness 2026

Center for Watershed Science and Education

Through Extension, all Wisconsin people can access University resources and engage in lifelong learning, wherever they live and work. The Center is a partnership between the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point and University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension.

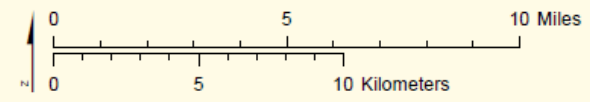


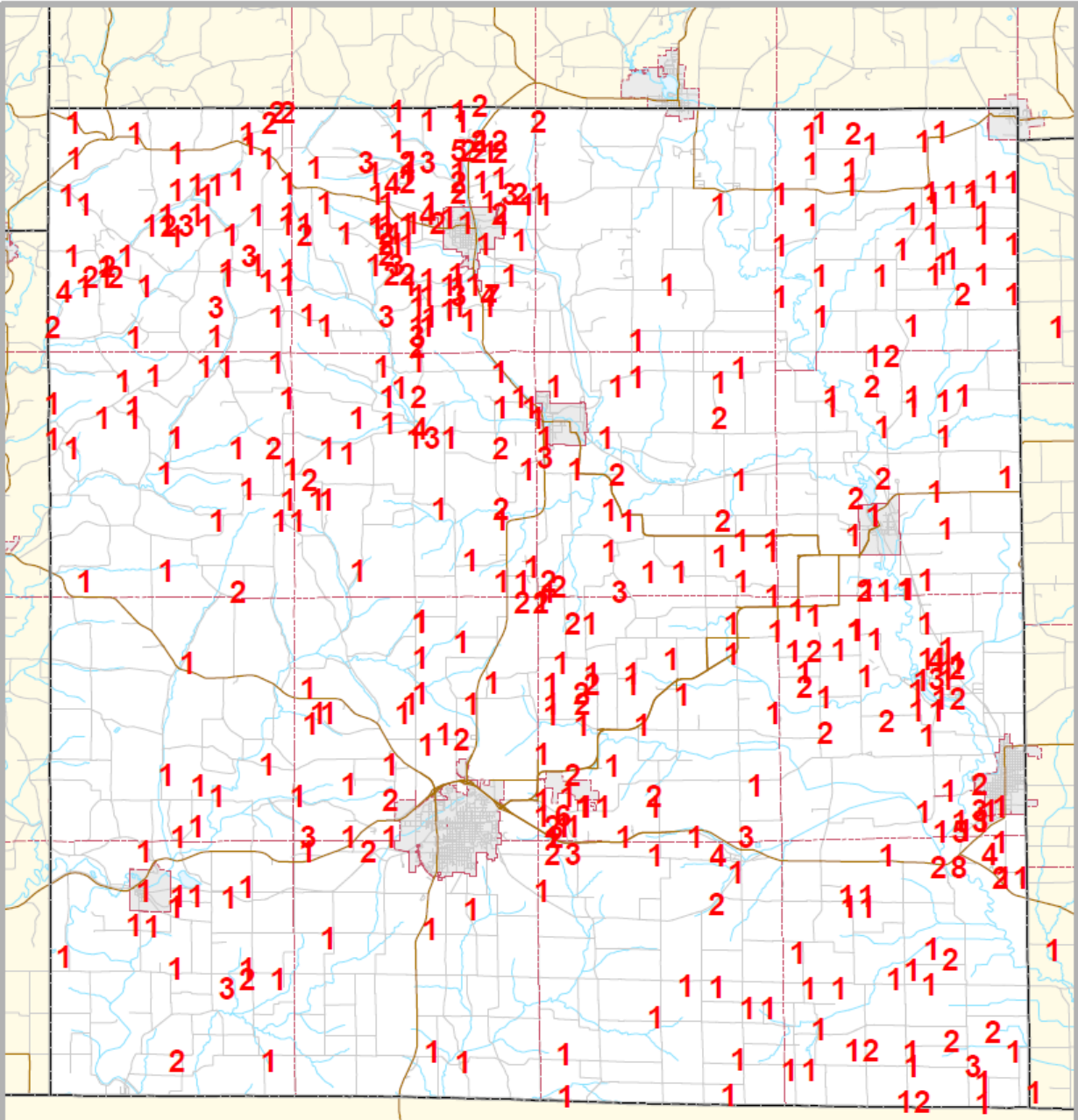
Green County

March 2026



- Watershed Boundary
- Streams
- Lakes/Reservoirs
- Wetlands
- State/US Highways
- Other Roads
- Town Boundaries
- Municipalities





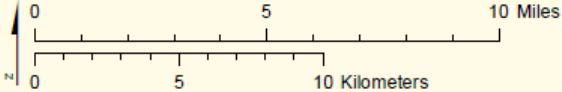
Green County

2014 - 2023



SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

NUMBER OF SAMPLES
per 1/4 1/4 SECTION

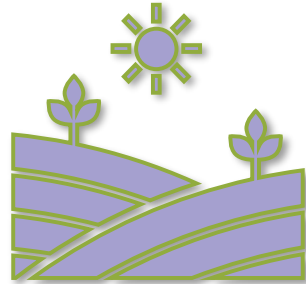


Center for Watershed Science and Education
College of Natural Resources
University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point

Today's presentation



Groundwater
Basics



Groundwater
and Green
County



Interpreting
Water Quality
Test Results



Being your
own water
utility manager

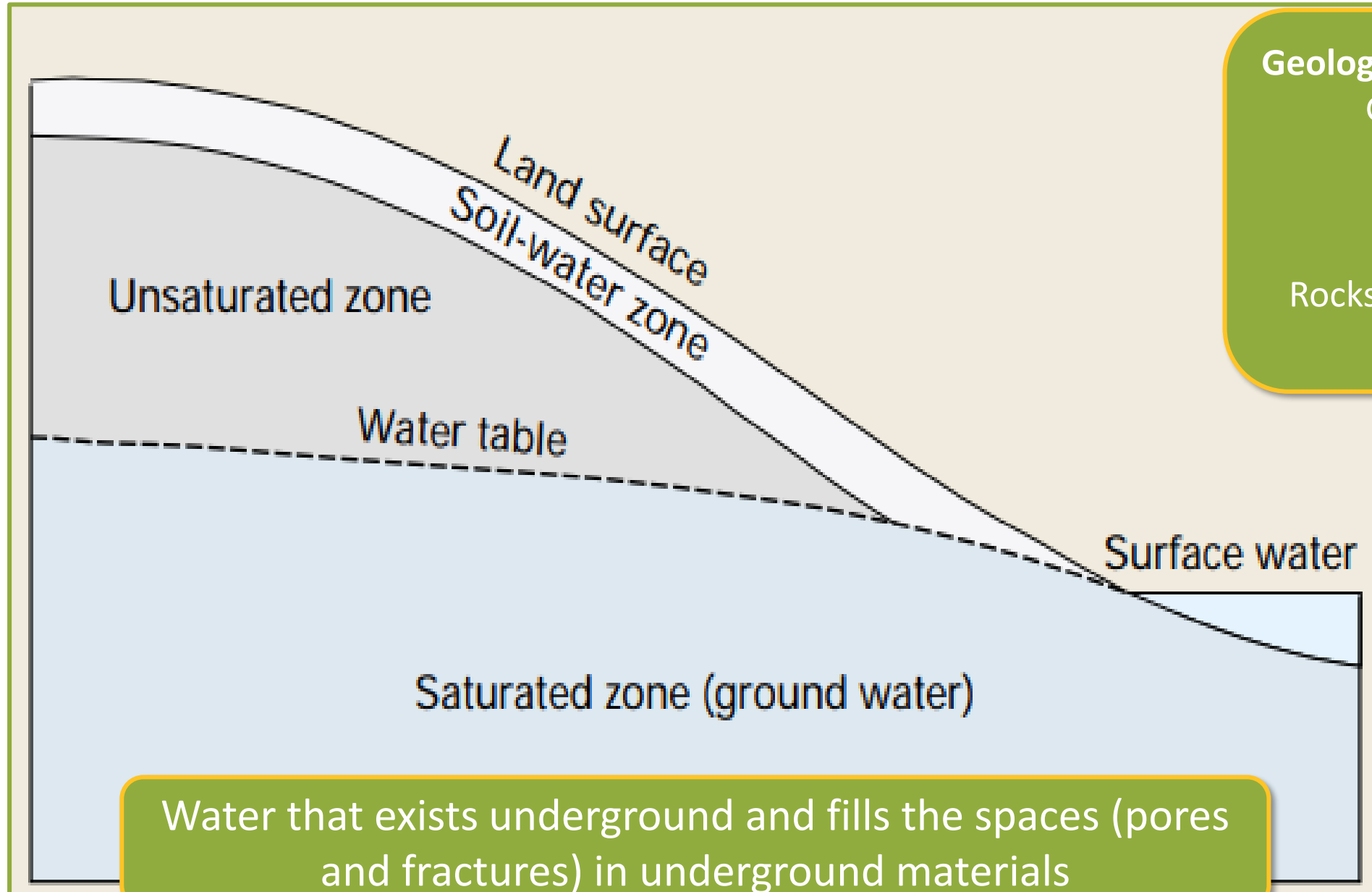


Questions



Where is my
well water
coming from?

What is groundwater?



Geologic materials:
Gravel
Sand
Silt
Clay
Rocks of varying types

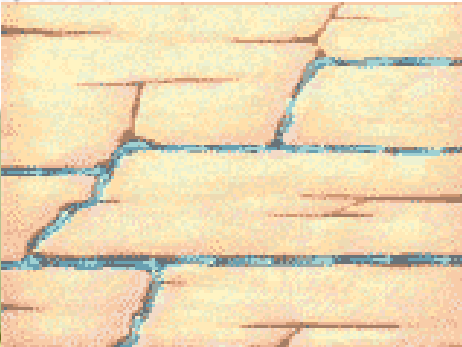
Water that exists underground and fills the spaces (pores and fractures) in underground materials

Groundwater movement

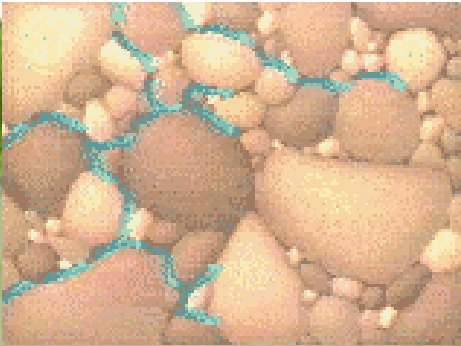


Water infiltrates the subsurface through interconnected pores

Well



Water and contaminants can move quickly through cracks and fractures.



Water moving through tiny spaces, like in sandstone, moves slower and allows for filtration of some contaminants.

Unsaturated zone

Water table

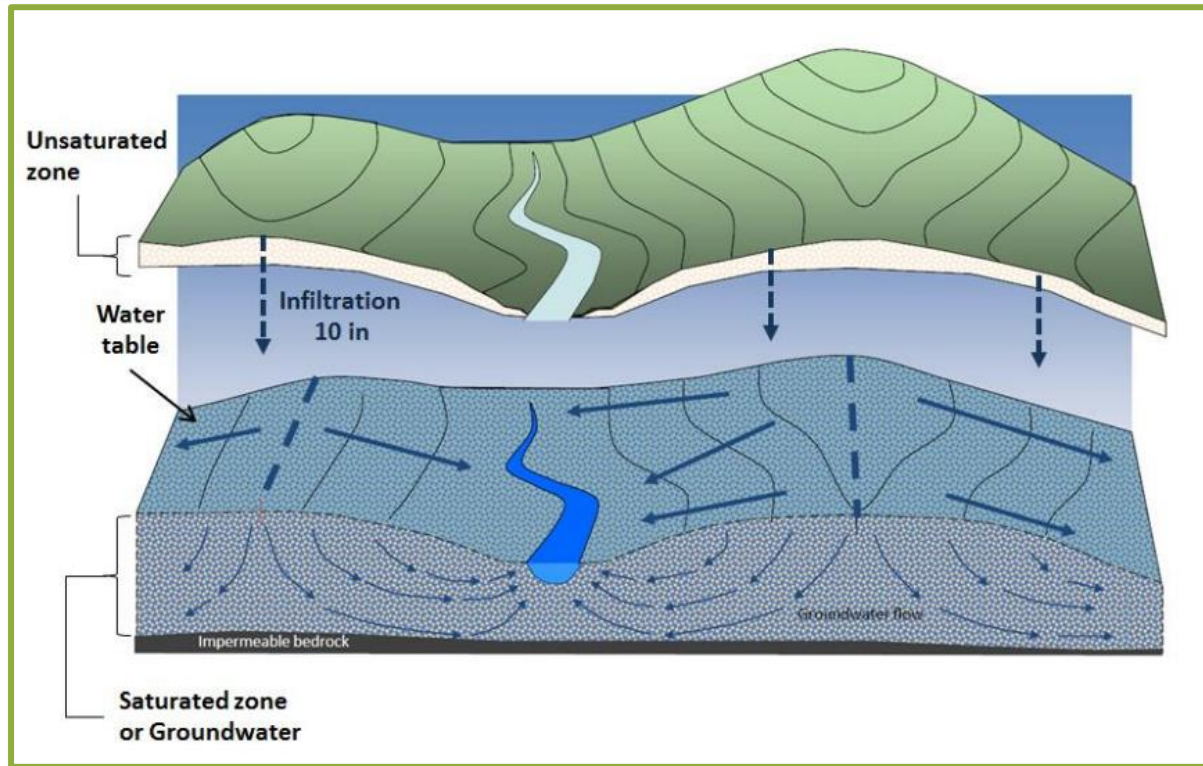
Saturated zone

Groundwater discharge

What is an aquifer?



Geologic formations that **store and transmit** groundwater



Aquifer properties determine how quickly groundwater **flows**, how much water an aquifer can **hold** and how easily groundwater can become **contaminated**.

Some aquifers may also contain **naturally occurring** elements that make water unsafe.

Wisconsin aquifers



Crystalline bedrock

Oldest

“Foundation” of the entire state

Does not store or transmit water well

Sandstone and Dolomite

Not present in north central WI

Primary groundwater source for much of WI

Eastern Dolomite

Only present in eastern WI

Characteristic cracks and fractures

Sand and gravel

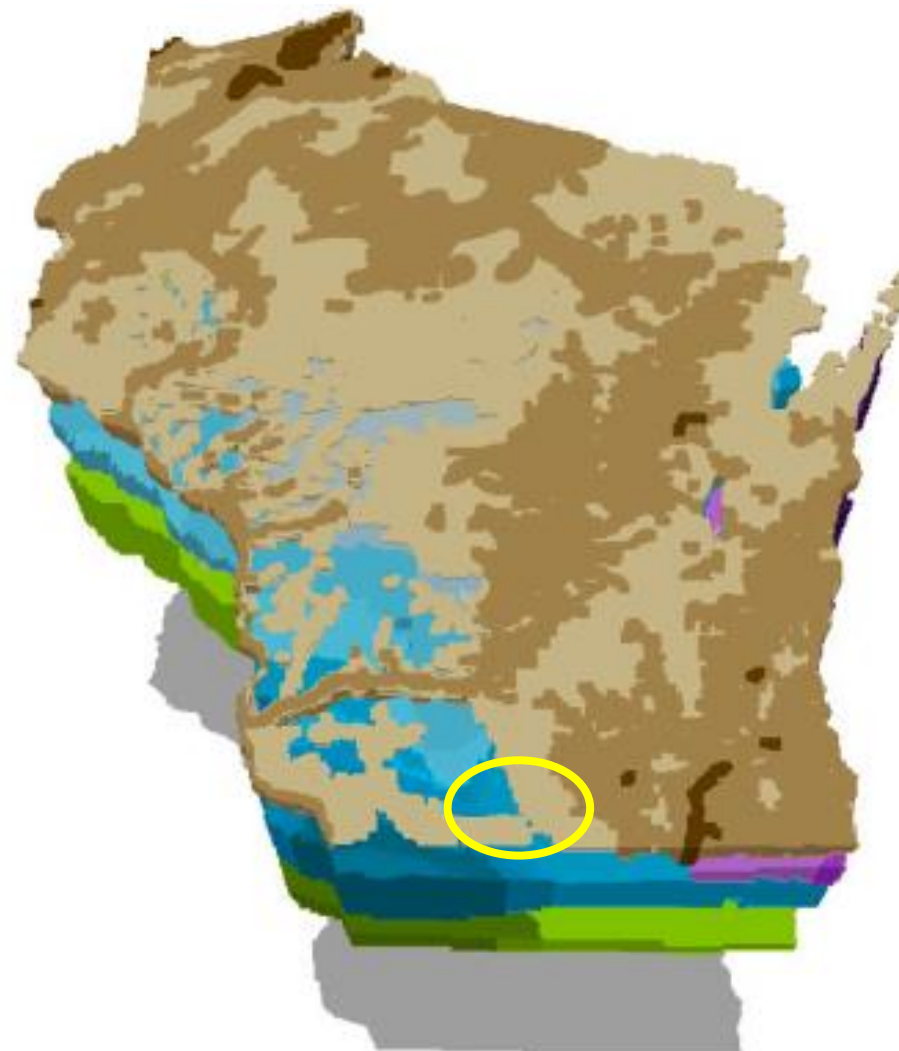
Youngest

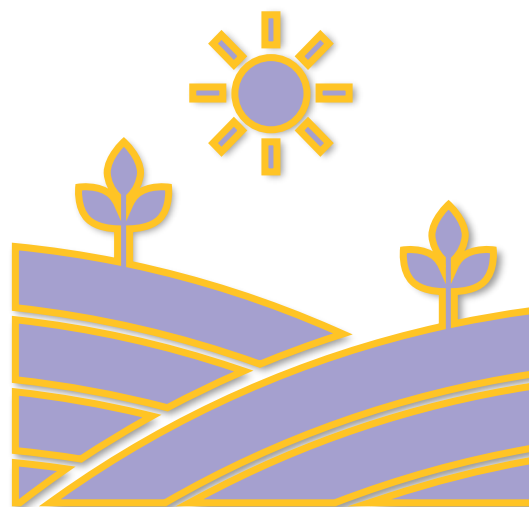
Deposited by melting **glaciers**

Present at or near the surface

More vulnerable to contamination

Varies in depth and distribution



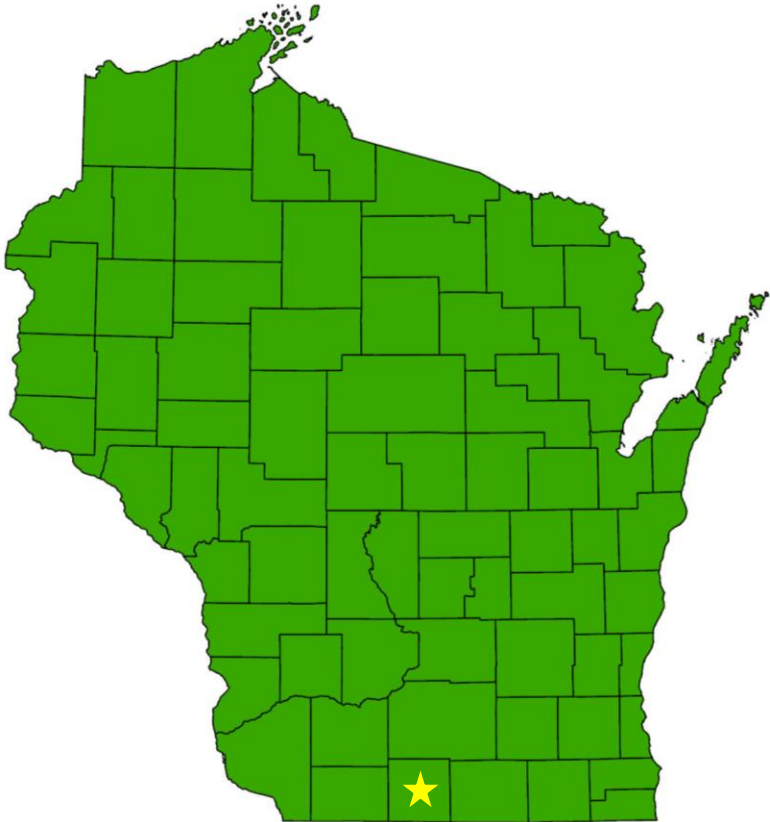


Groundwater and Green County

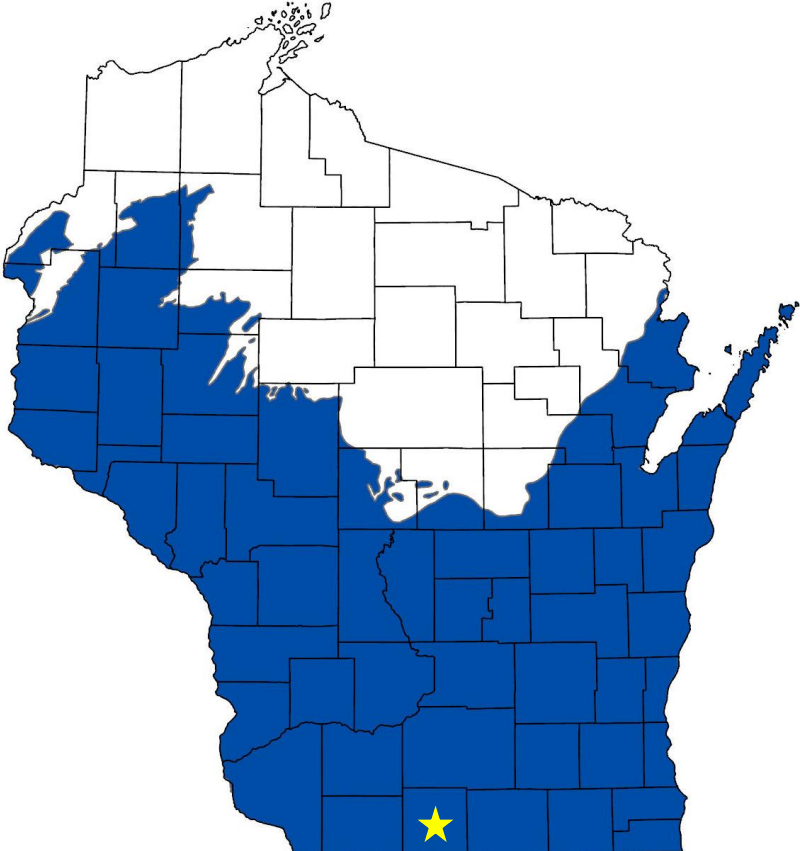
Green County aquifers: *bedrock*



Crystalline
bedrock

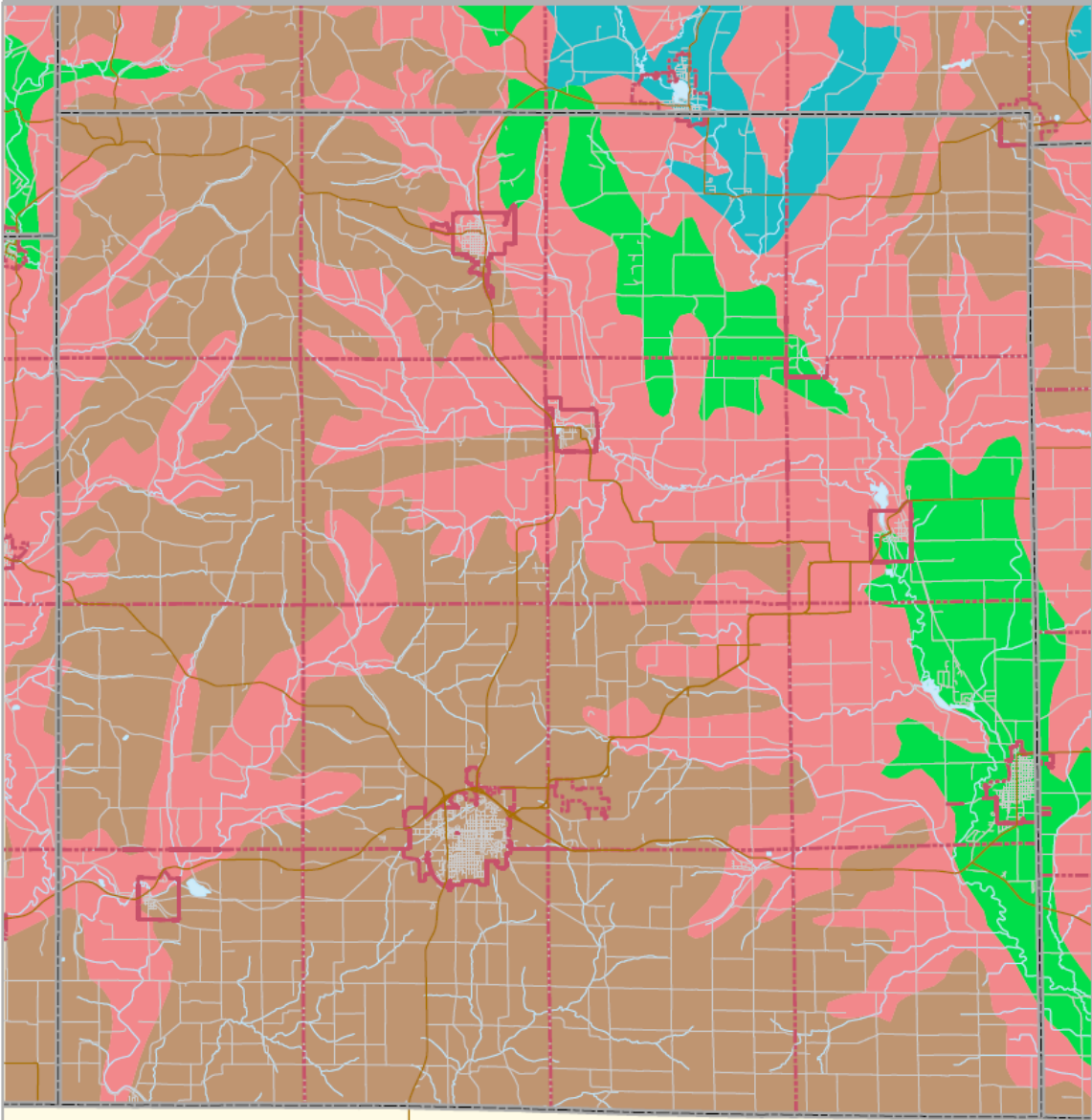


Sandstone
and dolomite



Maps courtesy of WGNHS





Green County bedrock

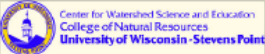
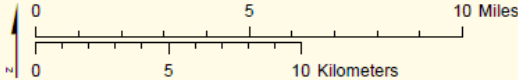


Green County March 2026



Bedrock Units:

-  Cambrian Sandstone
-  Galena-Platteville Dolomite
-  Prairie du Chien Dolomite
-  St Peter Sandstone

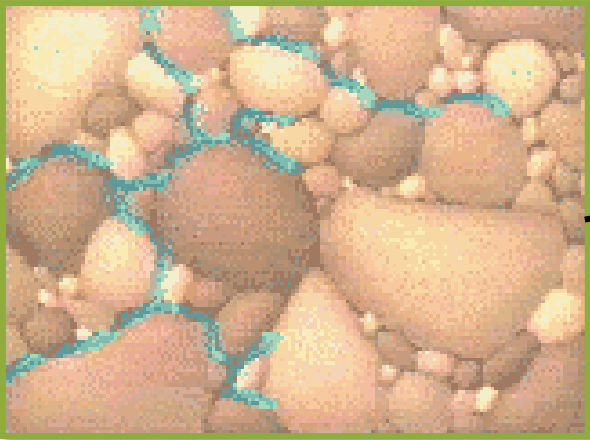
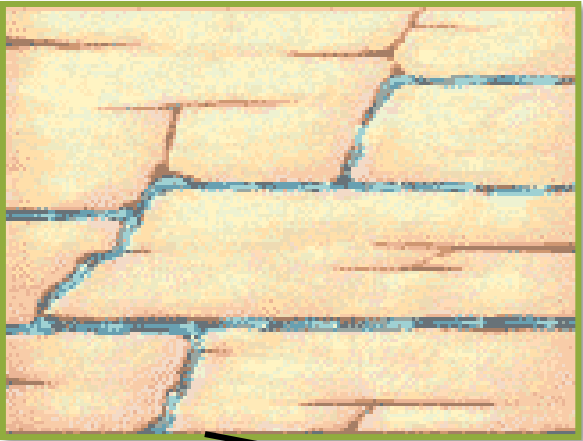


Bedrock Geologic Map of Wisconsin: Digital Information
M.G. Mudrey Jr., B.A. Brown and J.K. Greenberg, State Map 18-DI, Version 1.0, 2007

Green County bedrock



Green County – Bedrock Type



EXPLANATION

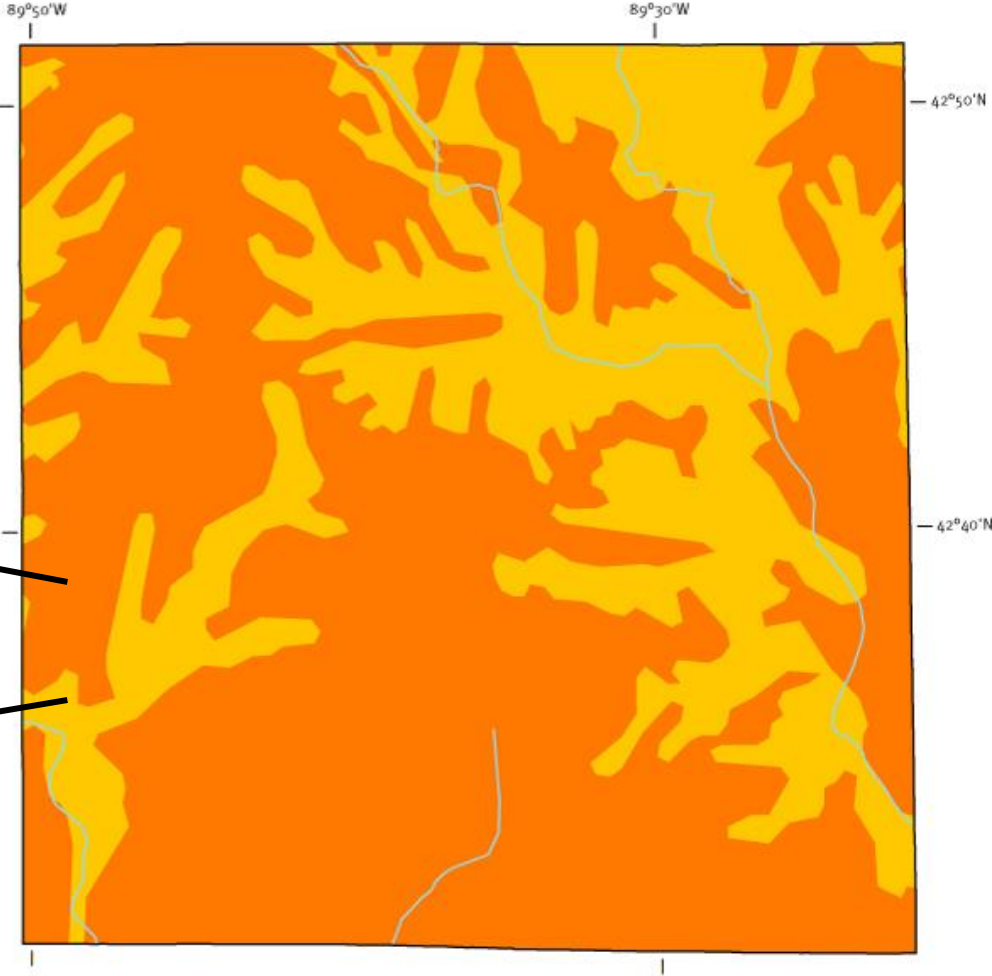
Bedrock Type

- Carbonate
- Sandstone
- Igneous/metamorphic
- Shale

Water

Stream

County boundary

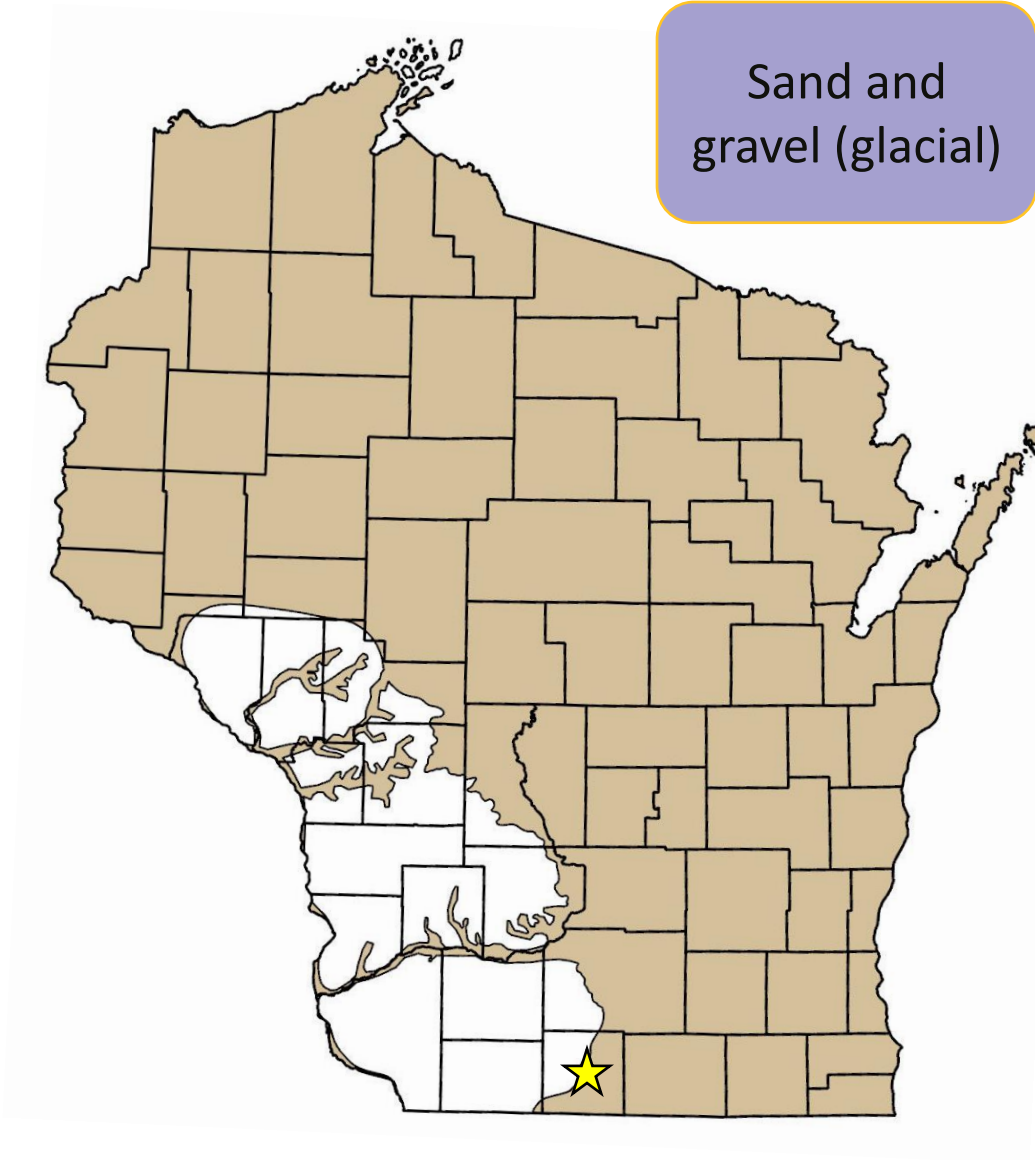


This resource characteristic map was derived from generalized statewide information at small scales, and cannot be used for any site-specific purposes.

Map source: Schmidt, R.R., 1987, Groundwater contamination susceptibility map and evaluation: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin's Groundwater Management Plan Report 5, PUBL-WR-177-87, 27 p.

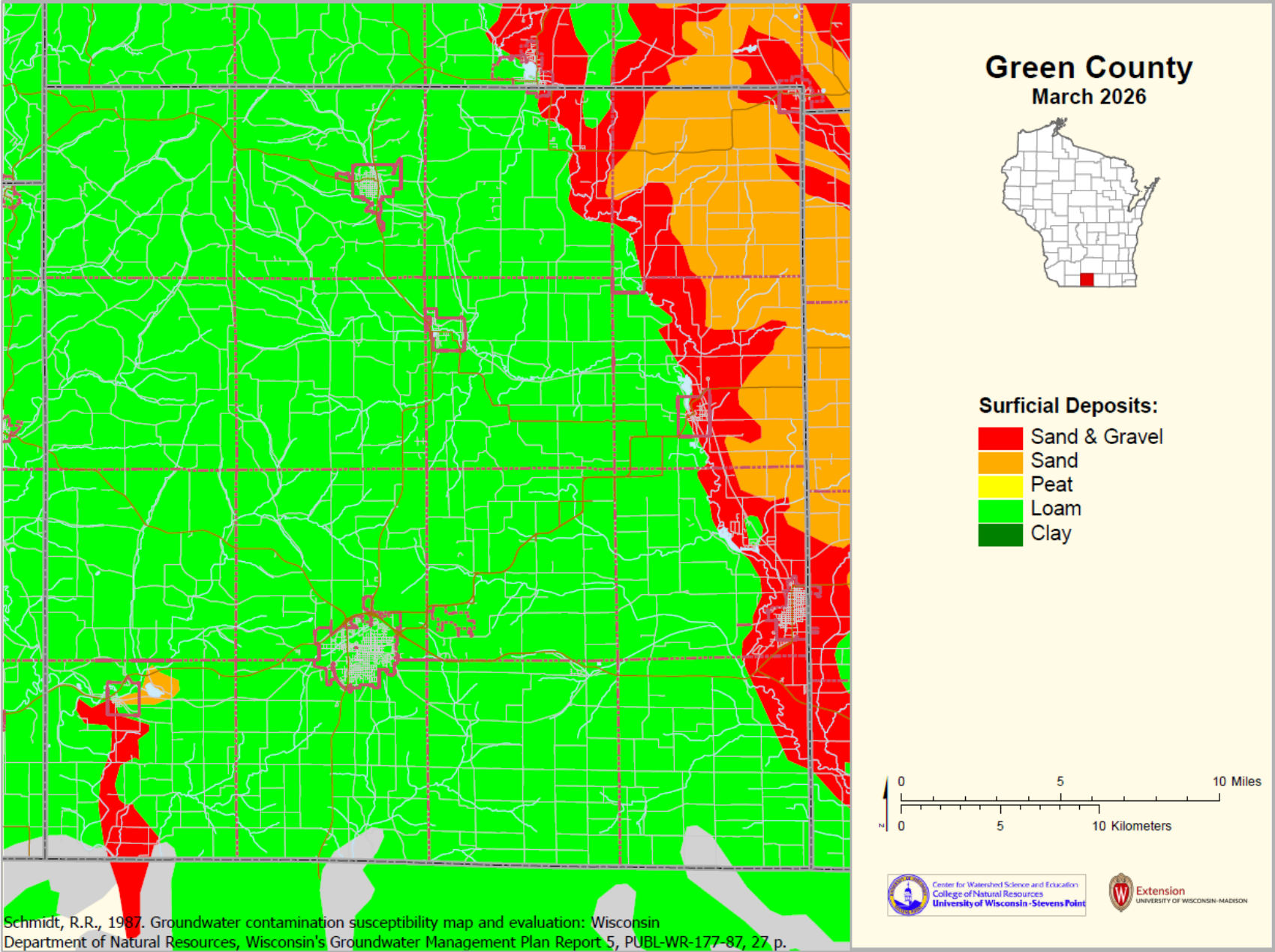
Figure created for the "Protecting Wisconsin's Groundwater Through Comprehensive Planning" web site, 2007, <http://wi.water.usgs.gov/gwcomp/>

Green County aquifers: *surficial*

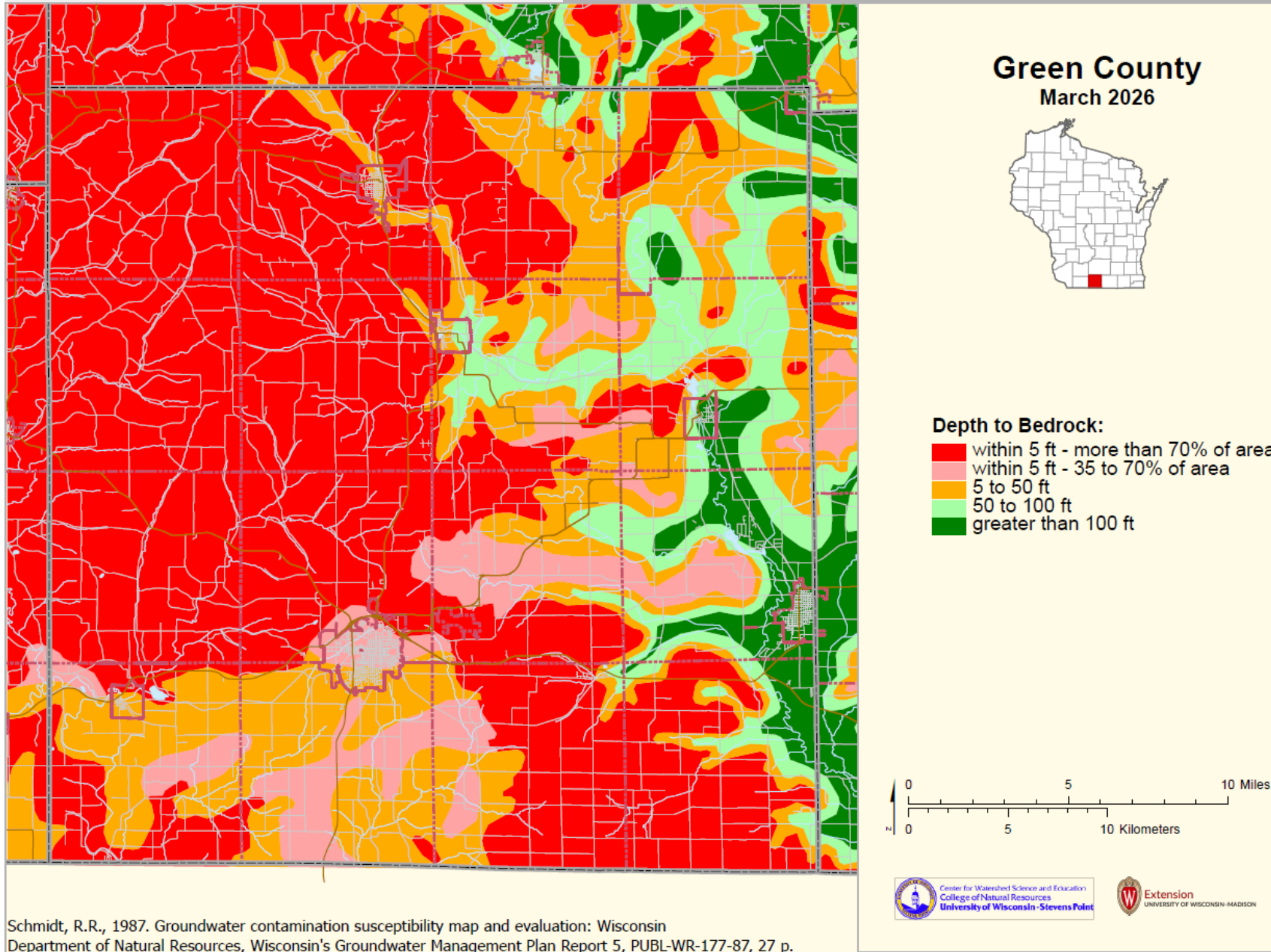


Map courtesy of WGNHS

Green County surficial deposits

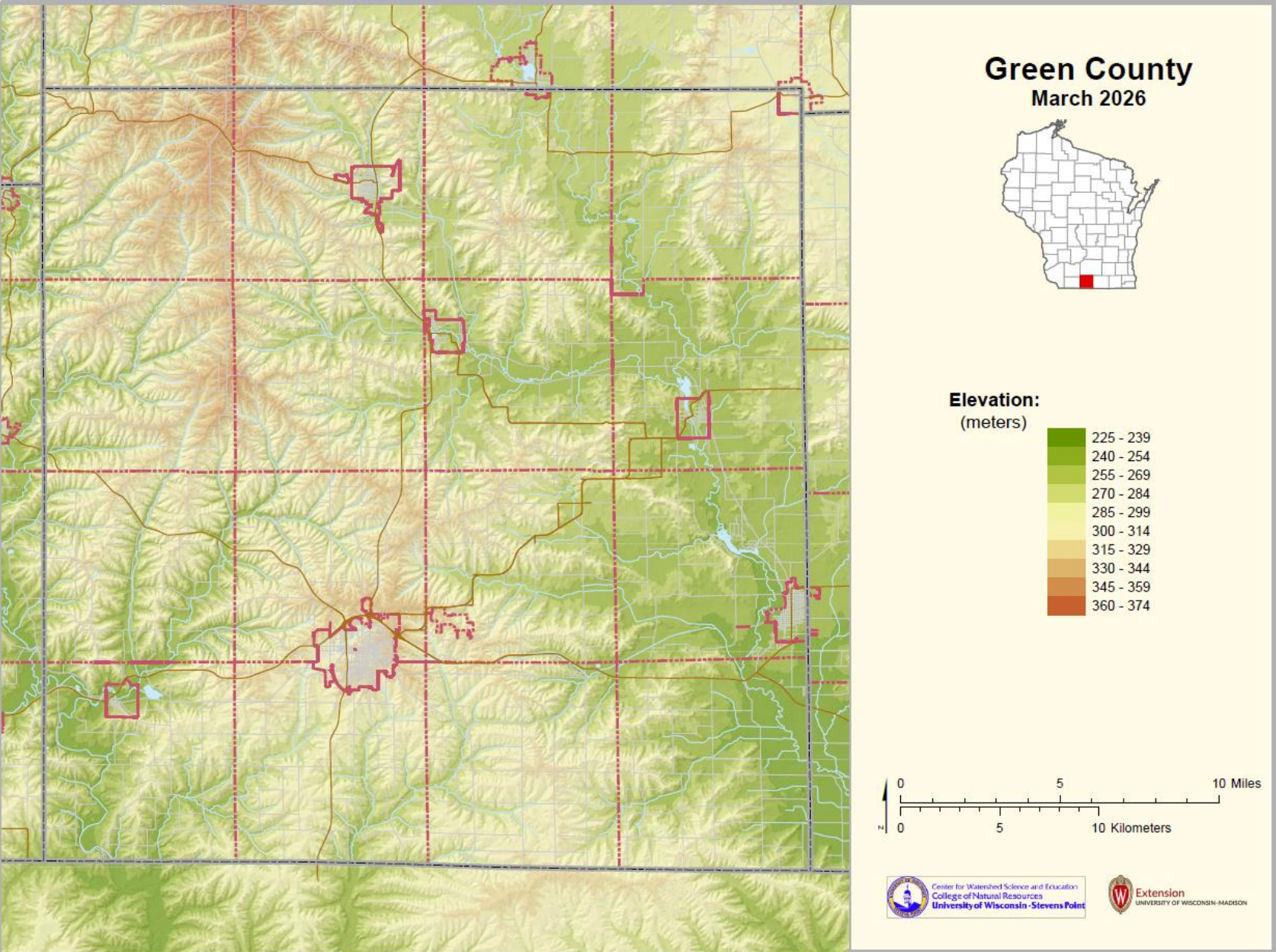


Depth of unconsolidated materials



Schmidt, R.R., 1987. Groundwater contamination susceptibility map and evaluation: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin's Groundwater Management Plan Report 5, PUBL-WR-177-87, 27 p.

Green County elevation





Interpreting Water Quality Test Results

Water: "universal solvent"



Water naturally contains dissolved impurities

Impurities depend on:

 Rocks

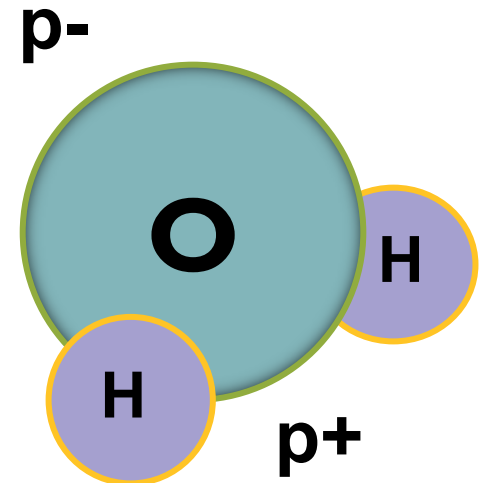
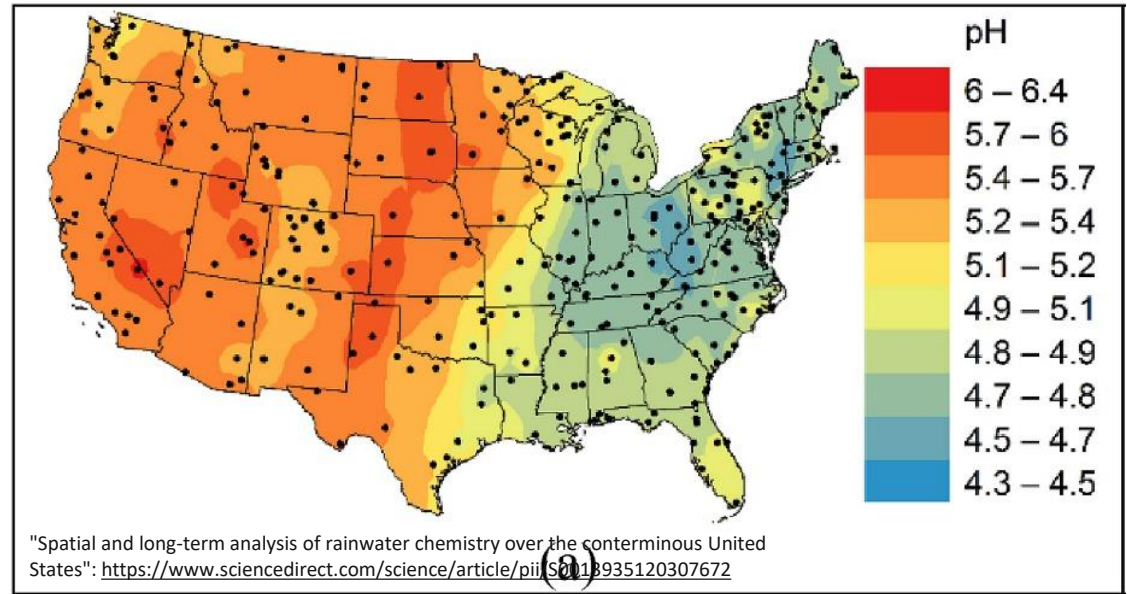
 Minerals

 Groundwater chemistry

 Land-use

 Plumbing

 Other materials water encounters

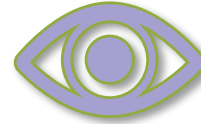


Interpreting test results



Tests Important for Health

- Bacteria*
- Sodium*
- Nitrate*
- Copper*
- Lead*
- Manganese
- Zinc*
- Sulfate
- Aluminum*
- Arsenic
- Strontium
- Uranium
- DACT*



Tests for Aesthetic Concerns

- Hardness
- Iron
- Manganese
- Chloride*
- Aluminum*



Other Important Indicator Tests

- Saturation Index
- Alkalinity
- Conductivity*
- pH
- Potassium
- Chloride*

Types of health effects



Acute	Chronic
Onset is sudden , occurring within a short time after exposure to a contaminant or substance	Gradual onset with warning signs, occurring from exposure to a substance over a long period of time
Symptoms are specific	Symptoms are ambiguous
Shorter duration	Lengthy, possibly lifelong
Easier to diagnose	More complicated to diagnose
Example: bacteria or viral contamination and intestinal illness	Example: Arsenic or pesticide exposure and increased risk of cancer



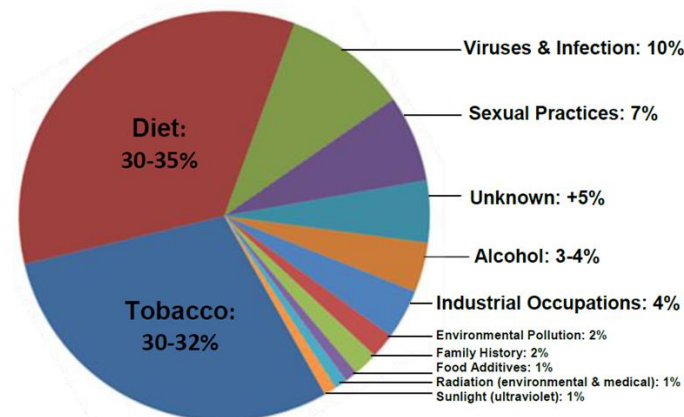
Chronic effects: risk management



Being struck by lightning in your lifetime	1 in 15,300 chance ¹
0.010 mg/L of arsenic in drinking water.	3 out of 1,000 people likely to develop cancer.
2 pCi of indoor radon level.	4 out of 1,000 people likely to develop lung cancer. ²
2 pCi of indoor radon combined with smoking.	32 out of 1,000 people could develop lung cancer. ²

National Cancer Risk Factors with Percentages

Adapted from Everyone's Guide to Cancer Therapy



Drinking water quality is only one part of an individual's total risk.

¹<https://www.weather.gov/safety/lightning-odds>

²<http://www.epa.gov/radon/healthrisks.html>



Tests Related
to Health:
*Naturally
Occurring*



Coliform bacteria



Sources

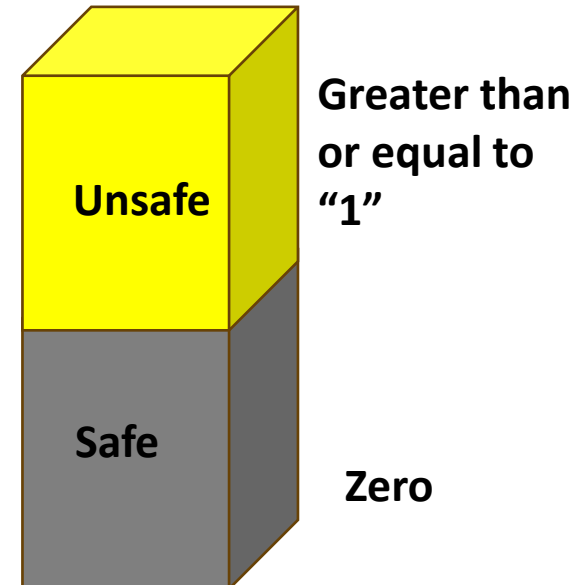
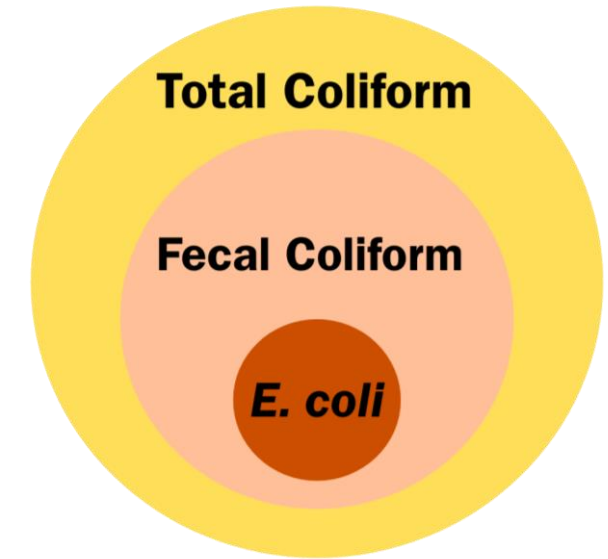
- Soils and vegetation
- Human and animal waste
- Sampling error

Standards

- **Present = Unsafe**
- **Absent = Safe**

Health Effects

- Generally, do not cause illness
- Indicate a pathway for *potentially harmful microorganisms* to enter your water supply.



What about *E. coli*?



- Confirmation that bacteria originated from a **human or animal fecal source**
- *E. coli* are often present with harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause serious gastrointestinal illnesses
- Any detectable level of *E. coli* means your water is unsafe to drink

Contaminants	Sources	Symptoms
BACTERIA		
<i>Escherichia coliform (E. coli)</i> <i>Salmonella</i> <i>Campylobacter</i> <i>E. coli</i> 0157 (Requires a special water test for detection. Causes similar, but more serious illness than other <i>E. coli</i> strains. Requires medical treatment.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infected human and animal feces • Manure • Septic systems • Sewage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gastrointestinal illness • Low-grade fever • Begins 12 hrs - 7 days after exposure

<i>Leptosporidia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urine of livestock, dogs and wildlife • Manure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fever, severe headache and red eyes • Gastrointestinal illness • Begins 2-28 days after exposure
MICROSCOPIC PARASITES		
<i>Cryptosporidia</i> <i>Giardia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infected human and animal feces • Manure • Septic systems • Sewage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gastrointestinal illness • Begins 2-14 days after exposure
VIRUSES		
Norovirus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infected human feces and vomit • Septic systems • Sewage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gastrointestinal illness • Low-grade fever & headache • Begins 12-48 hrs after exposure
CHEMICALS		

and Human Services – Centers for Disease Control and
Protection Agency (www.epa.gov)

Coliform bacteria: next steps



Use an alternative source of water for...



Drinking



Brushing teeth



Washing produce



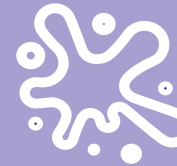
Bathing babies



Retest with a bacteria *count*



Inspect well for defects



Disinfect well



Retest

Wisconsin Well Code: “Properly constructed well should be able to *provide bacteria free water continuously without the need for treatment*”



Is the well cap or casing cracked?



Photo: Sandy Heimke, WI DNR

Well defects



Does the well have a vermin-proof cap?



Well defects



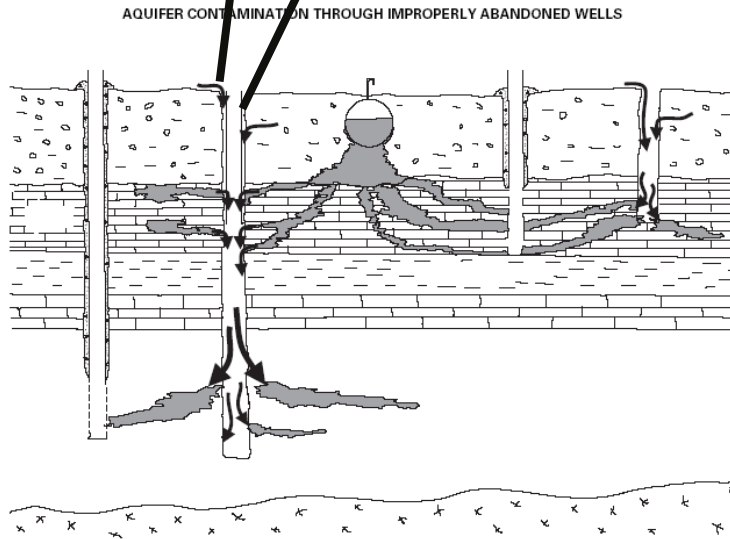
Photos courtesy of: Matt Zoschke



Pay attention to runoff from rooftops and driveways

Don't leash pets within 10 feet of the well

Avoid bird feeders and other decorations directly above the well



Source: Adapted from DiNovo and Jaffe, 1984.

Are there old wells on the property?

- Wells are a direct conduit to groundwater
- Consider having them properly filled and sealed

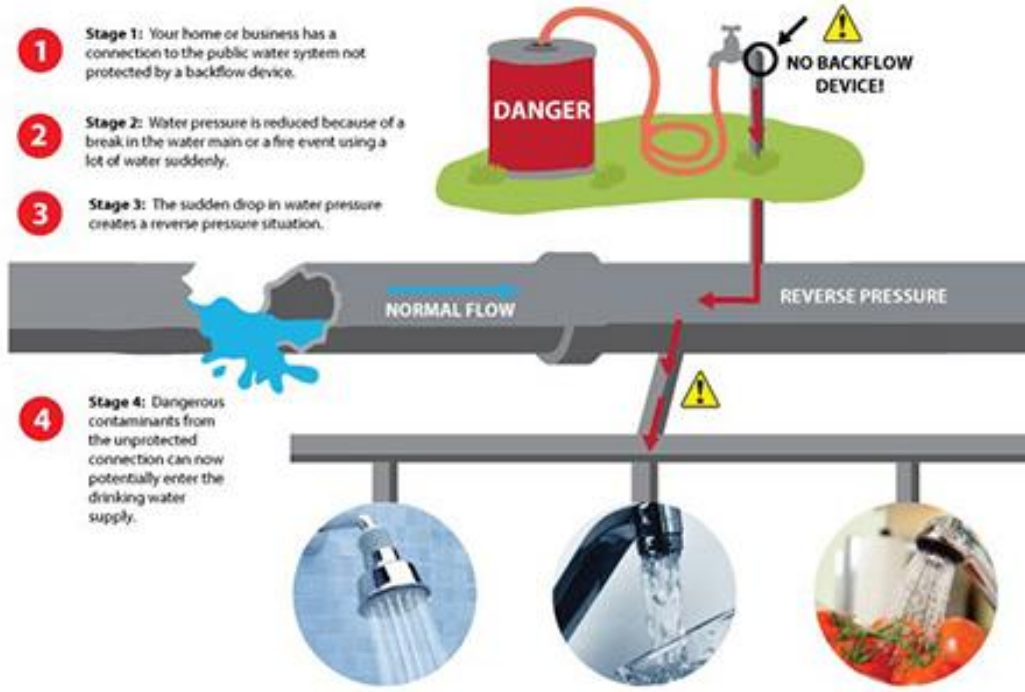


Do yard hydrants, livestock waterers, and service to outbuildings have proper backflow prevention?

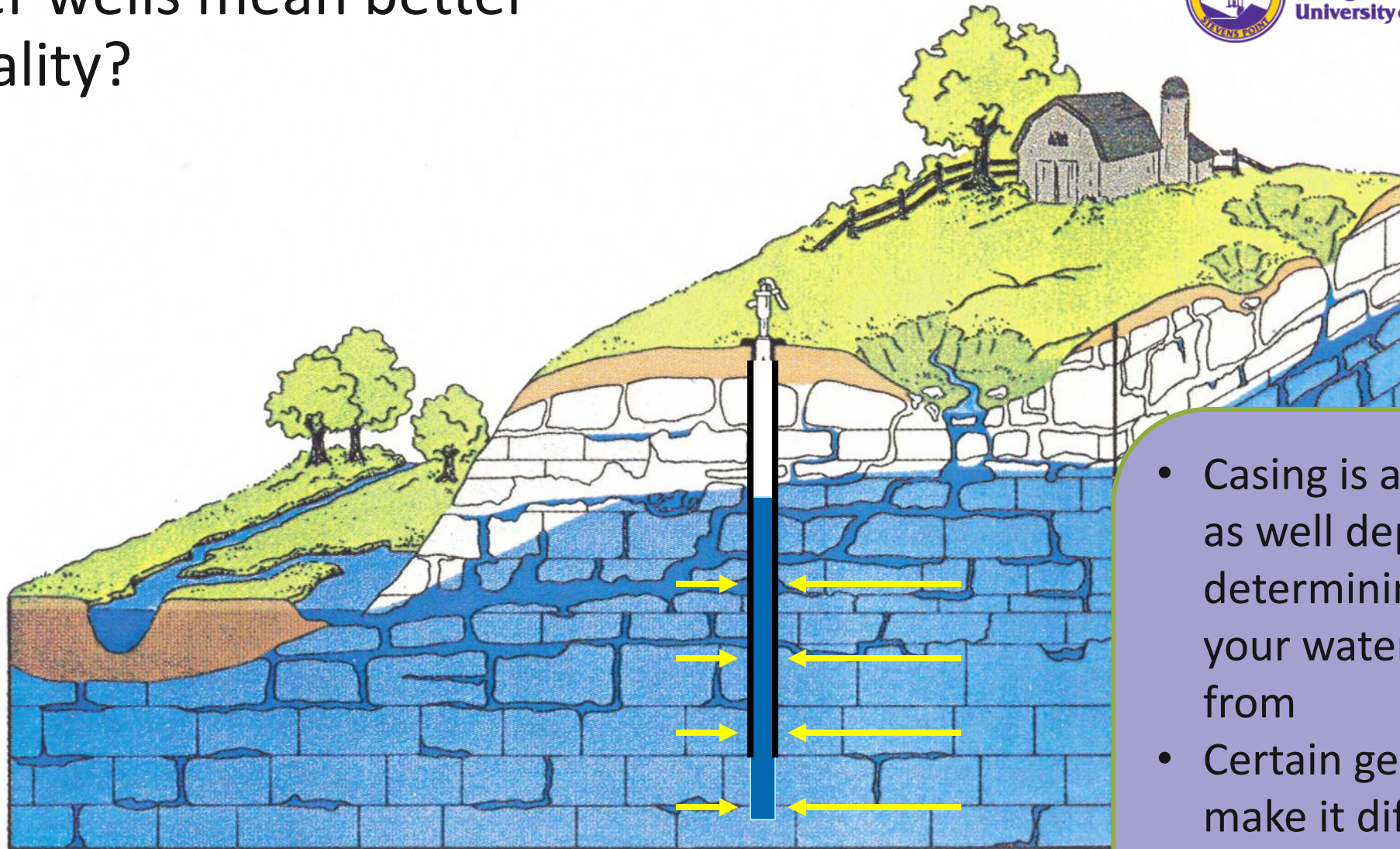


Photo: Matt Zoschke

HOW BACKFLOW CAN HAPPEN



Do deeper wells mean better water quality?



- Casing is as important as well depth for determining where your water comes from
- Certain geology may make it difficult to obtain bacteria free water throughout the whole year

For reoccurring bacteria problems, the best solution may be a new well. If the new well is unlikely to remedy the problem because of geology, may seek approval for recurring treatment.

Arsenic



Sources

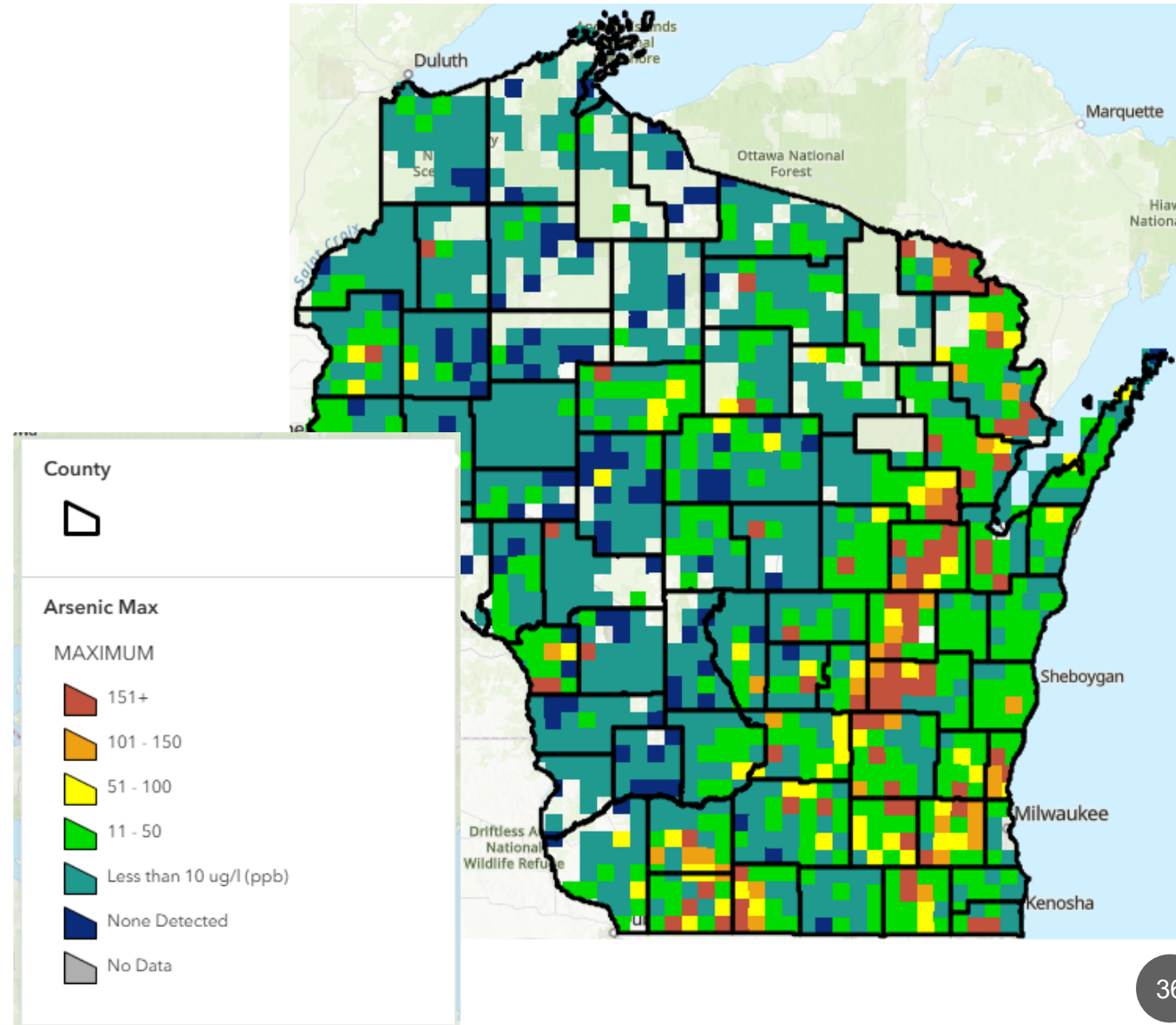
- Naturally occurring in mineral deposits

Standard

- 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb)

Health Effects

- Increased risk of skin cancers as well as lung, liver, bladder, kidney, and colon cancers
- Circulatory disorders
- Stomach pain, nausea, diarrhea
- Unusual skin pigmentation



Arsenic



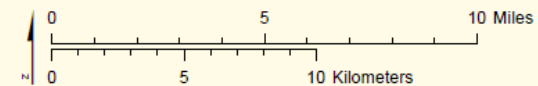
Green County March 2026



ARSENIC (mg/l)

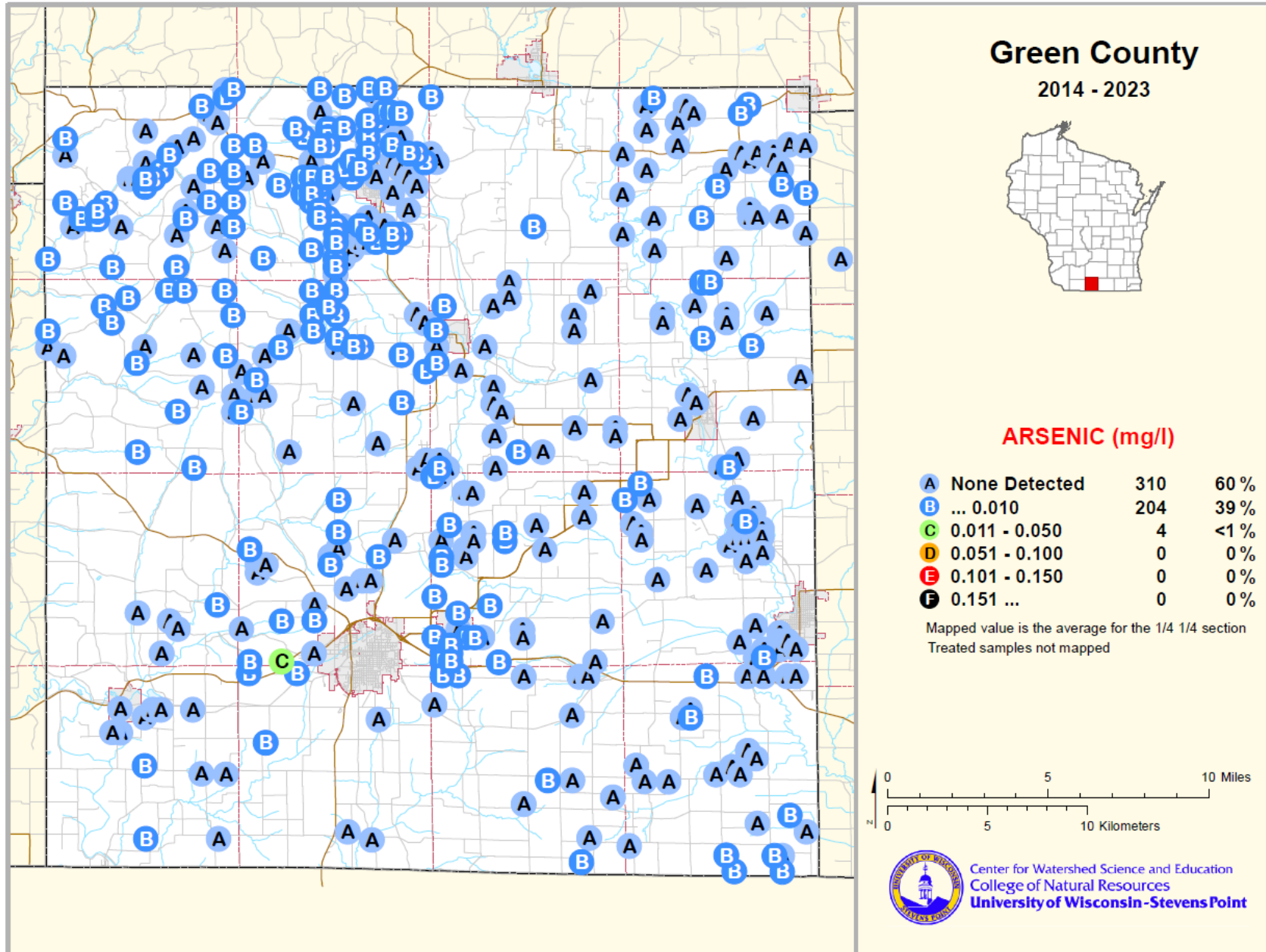
A	None Detected	57	89 %
B	... 0.010	7	11 %
C	0.011 - 0.050	0	0 %
D	0.051 - 0.100	0	0 %
E	0.101 - 0.150	0	0 %
F	0.151 ...	0	0 %

Mapped value is the average for the 1/4 1/4 section
 Treated samples not mapped

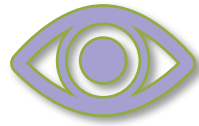


0 at or above
 10 ppb health
 standard

Arsenic



Manganese



Sources

- Naturally occurring in mineral deposits

Standards

- Aesthetic level: 0.050 mg/L
- Health Advisory level: 0.300 mg/L

Health Effects

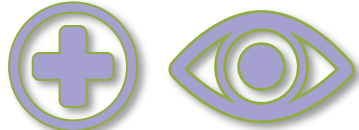
- Long-term exposure may harm the nervous system



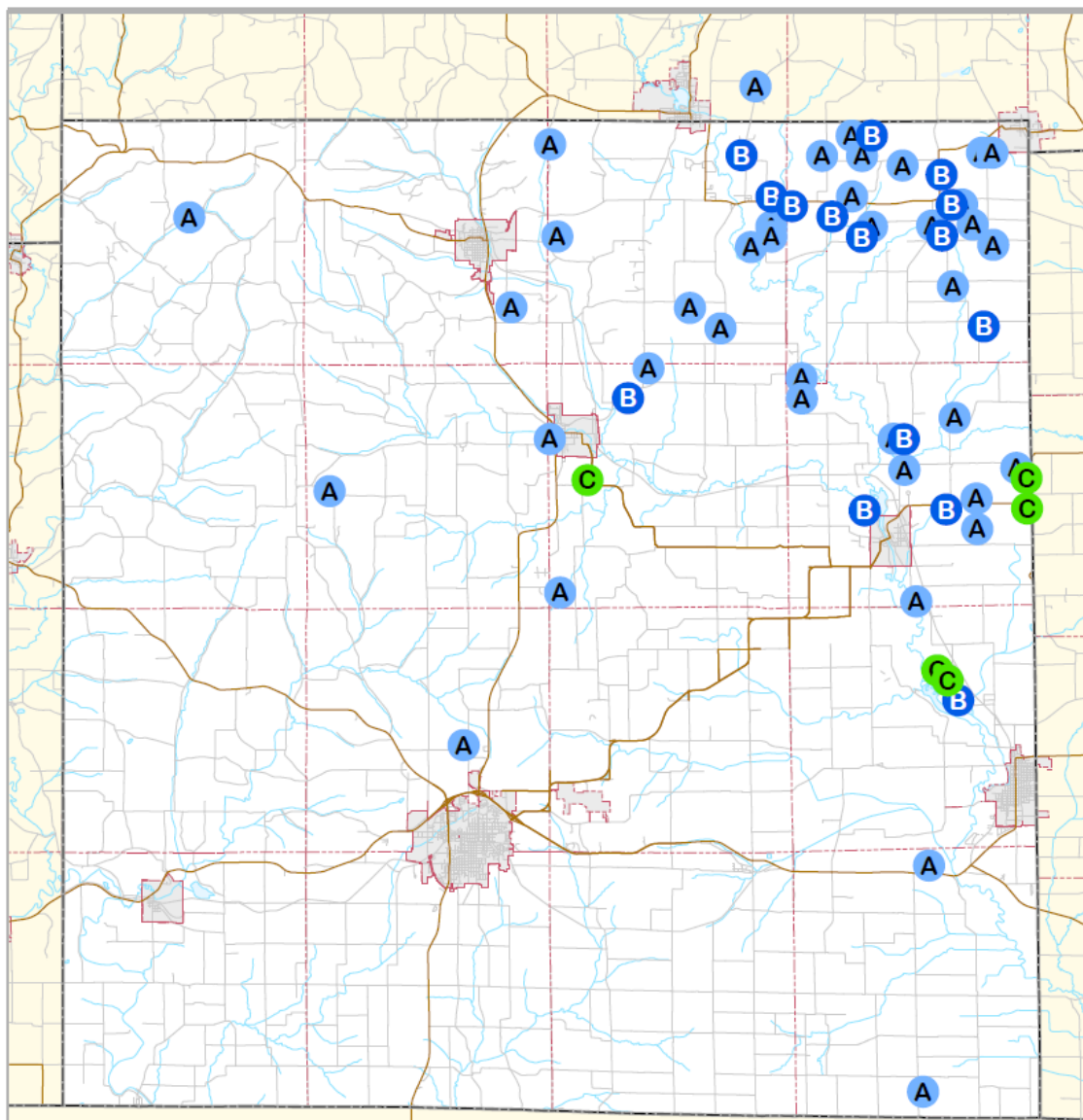
Treatment

- Water softener*
 - Oxidation (iron filters)
 - Particle filter**
- *Not recommended if water is soft
**For oxidized manganese

Manganese



~8% at or above 0.050 mg/L aesthetic level



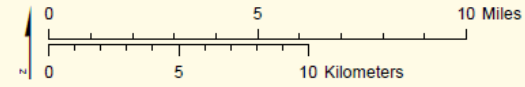
Green County March 2026



MANGANESE (mg/l)

A	None Detected	43	67 %
B	... 0.050	16	25 %
C	0.051 - 0.300	4	6 %
D	0.301 - 0.500	1	2 %
E	0.501 - 1.000	0	0 %
F	1.001 ...	0	0 %

Mapped value is the average for the 1/4 1/4 section
 Treated samples not mapped





Tests Related to
Health: *May be
Influenced by
Human Activity*



Nitrate-nitrogen



Sources

- Agricultural fertilizer
- Animal waste or other bio-solids
- Septic systems
- Lawn fertilizer

Standards

- Equal to or greater than **10 mg/L (10 ppm)**

Health effects

- Methemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome)
- Possible links to birth defects and miscarriages (humans and livestock)
- Increased risk of thyroid disease and some cancers

Treatment

- Reverse osmosis
- Anion exchange
- Distillation

Greater than 10 mg/L:
Exceeds state and federal
limits for drinking water

Between 2 and 10
mg/L:
Some human impact
present

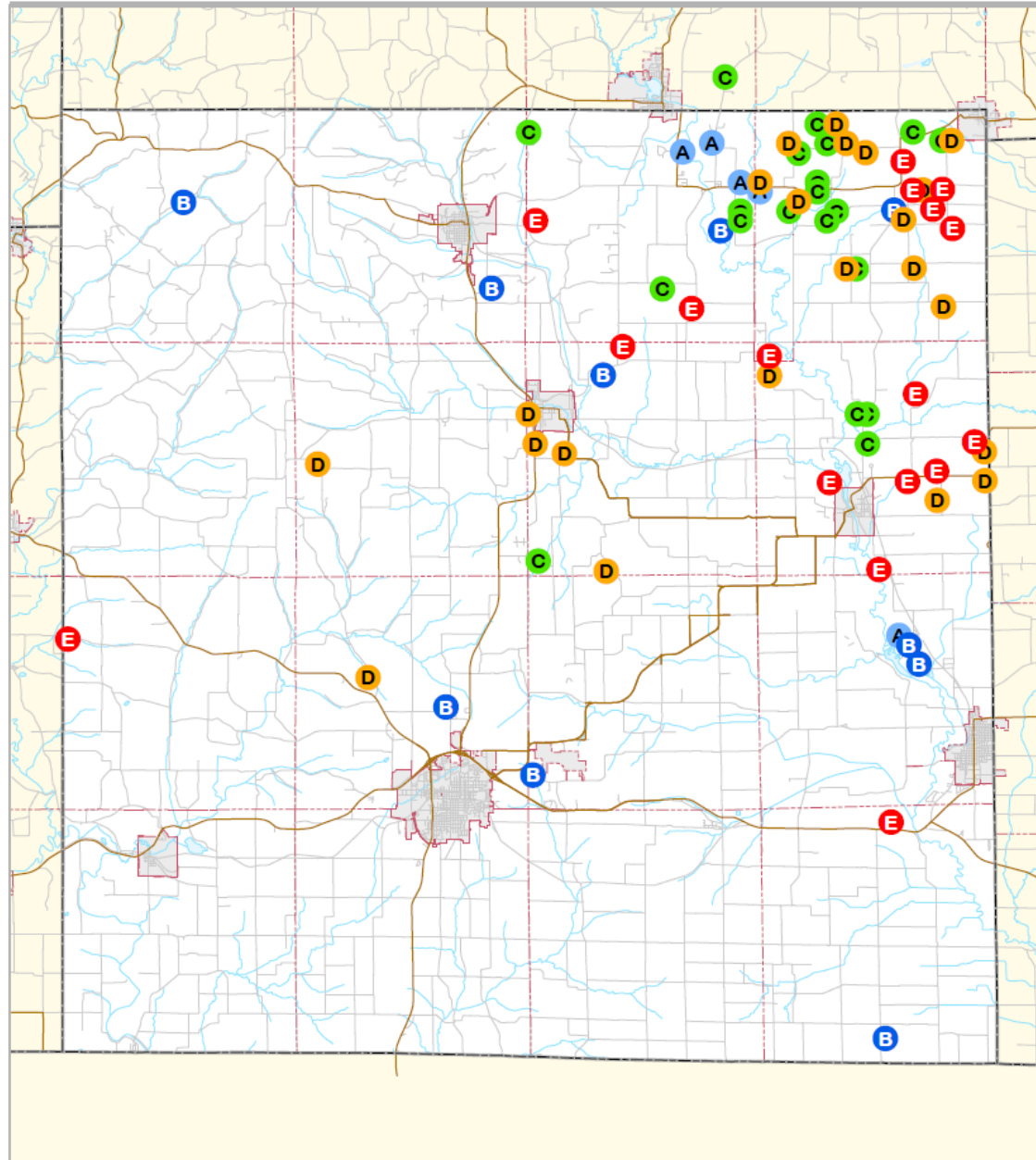
Less than 2 mg/L:
Transitional

Less than 0.2 mg/L:
Natural

Nitrate-nitrogen



~24% at or above 10 mg/L health standard



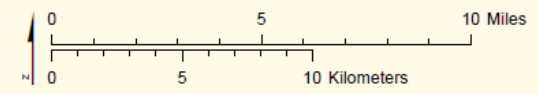
Green County March 2026



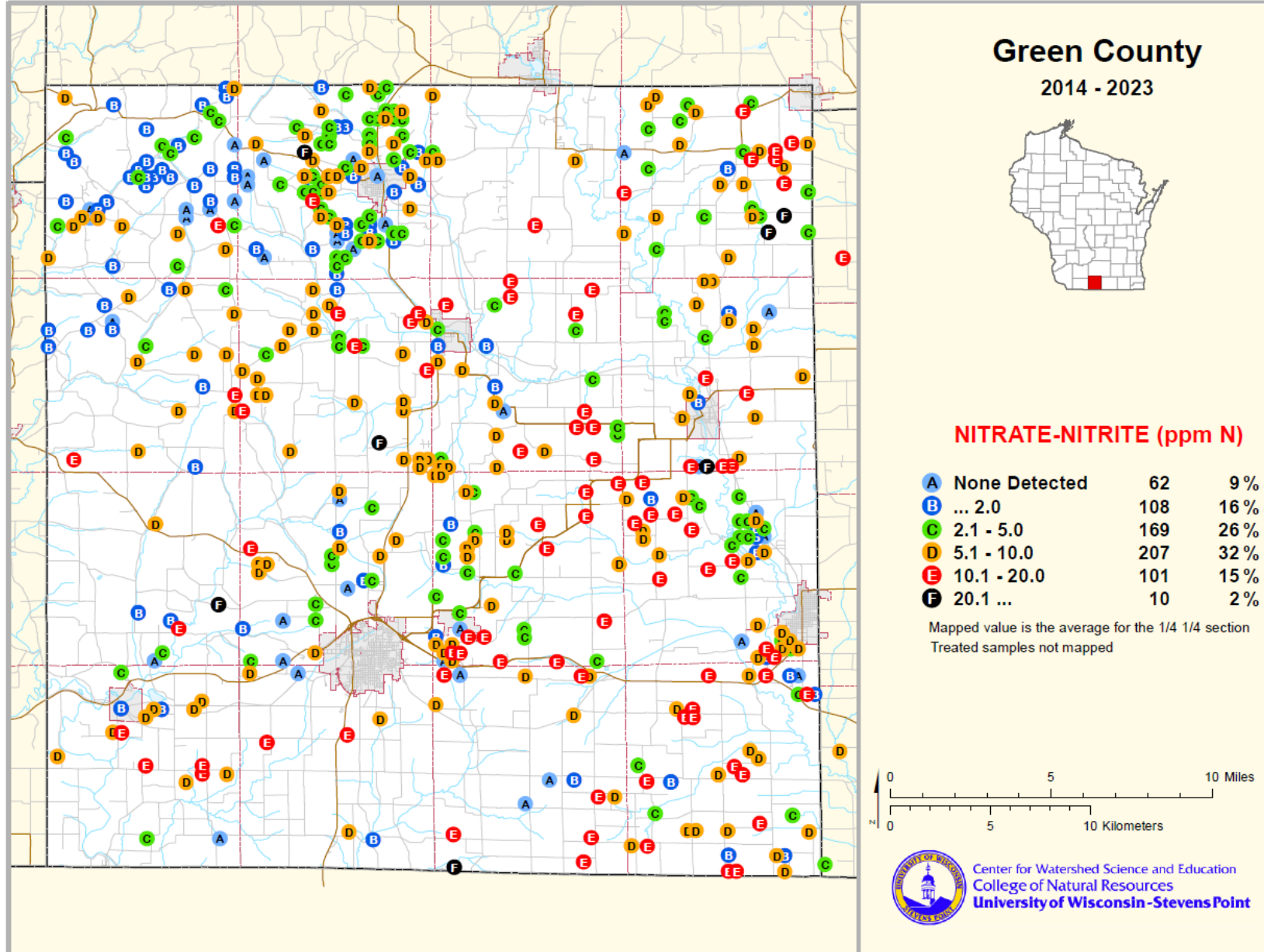
NITRATE-NITRITE (ppm N)

A None Detected	6	8%
B ... 2.0	10	13%
C 2.1 - 5.0	23	29%
D 5.1 - 10.0	21	27%
E 10.1 - 20.0	19	24%
F 20.1 ...	0	0%

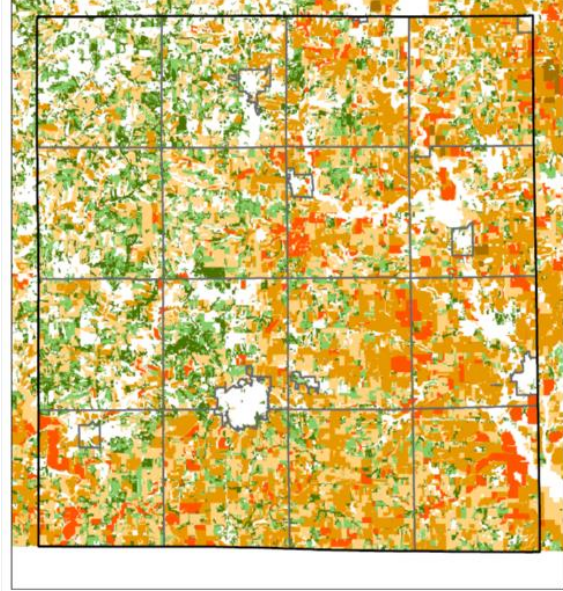
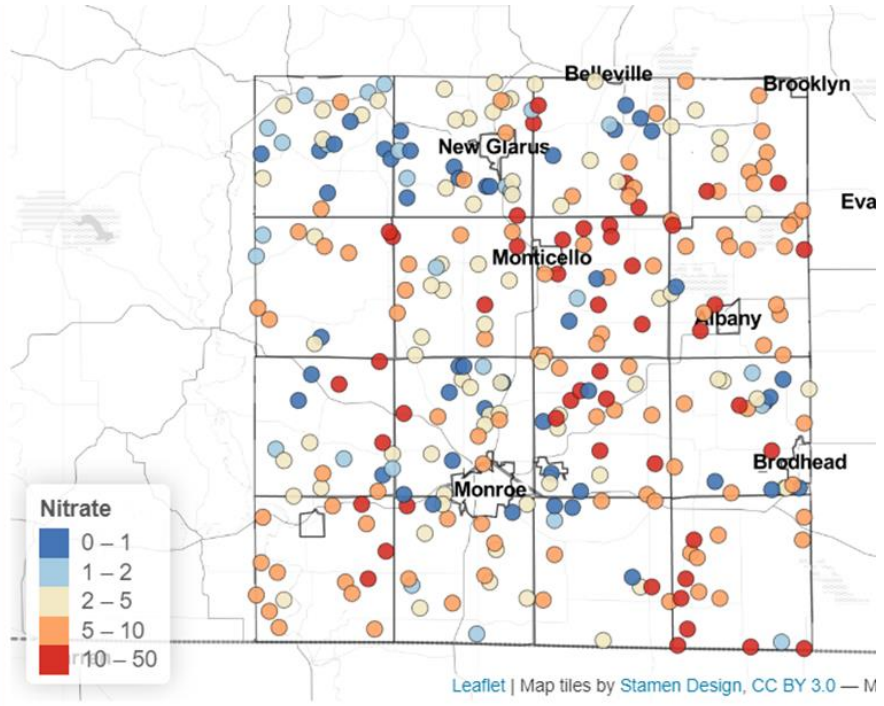
Mapped value is the average for the 1/4 1/4 section
Treated samples not mapped



Nitrate-nitrogen



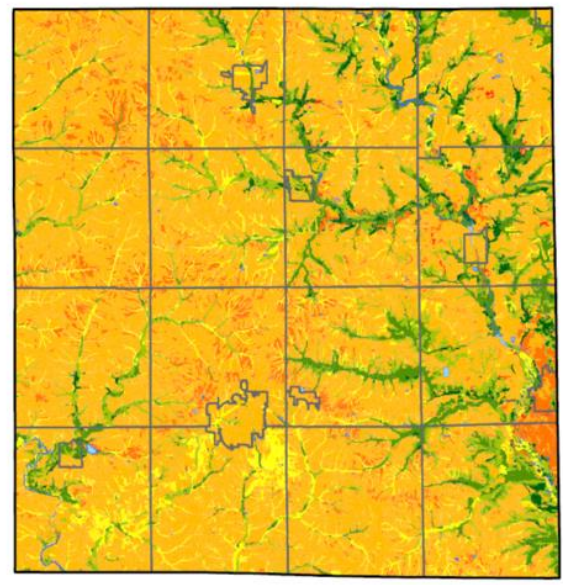
Nitrate-nitrogen



Source: Wisland 2.0
Created: Elizabeth Belmont, February 28, 2022

Green County Well Water Sampling Project

- Agricultural Landcover Classification**
- Potato/Vegetable
 - Pasture
 - Hay
 - Dairy Rotation
 - Cranberries
 - Continuous Corn
 - Cash Grain



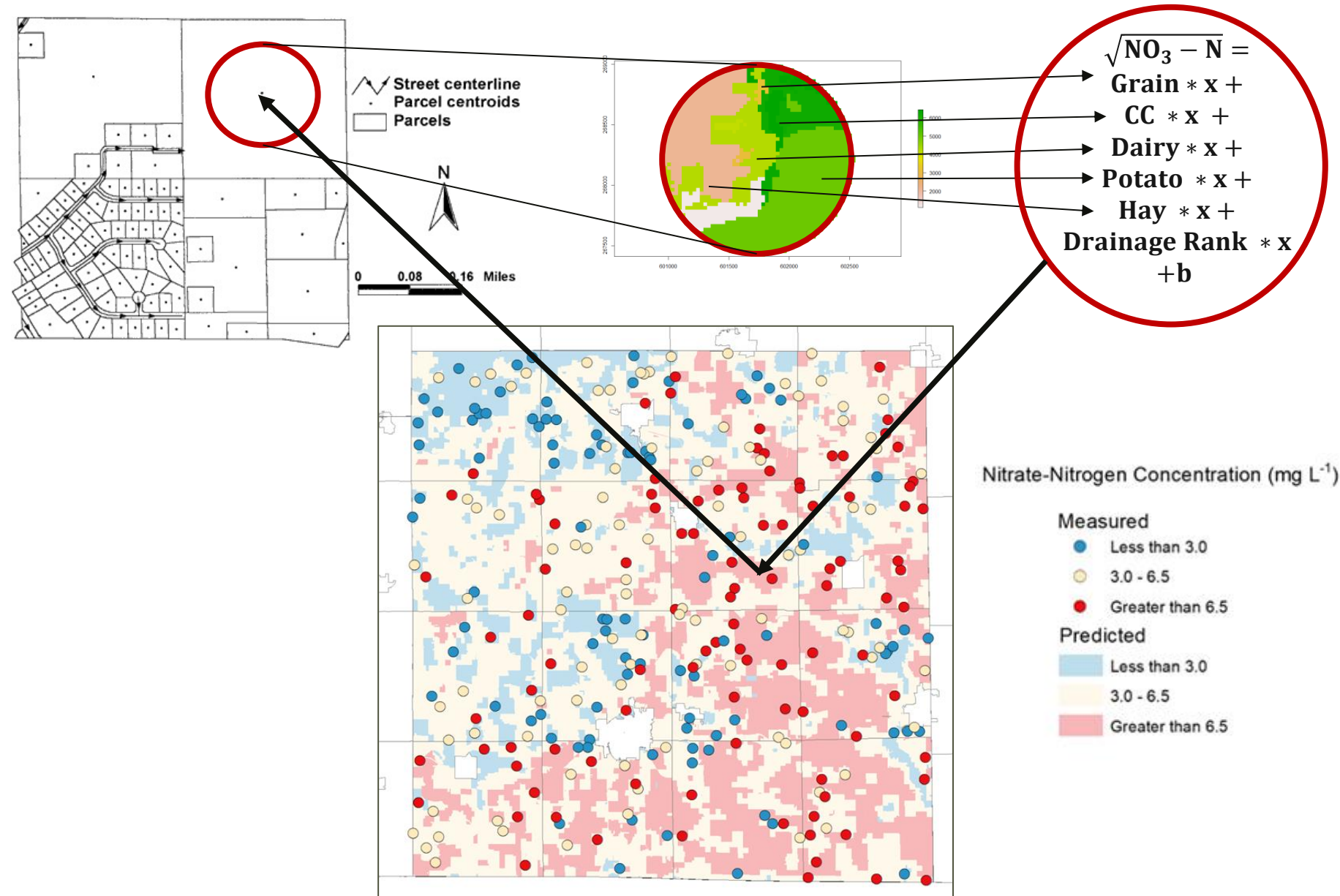
Source: Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database
Created: Elizabeth Belmont, February 28, 2022

Green County Well Water Sampling Project

- Drainage Classification**
- Excessively drained
 - Somewhat excessively drained
 - Well drained
 - Moderately well drained
 - Somewhat poorly drained
 - Poorly drained
 - Very poorly drained
 - Water



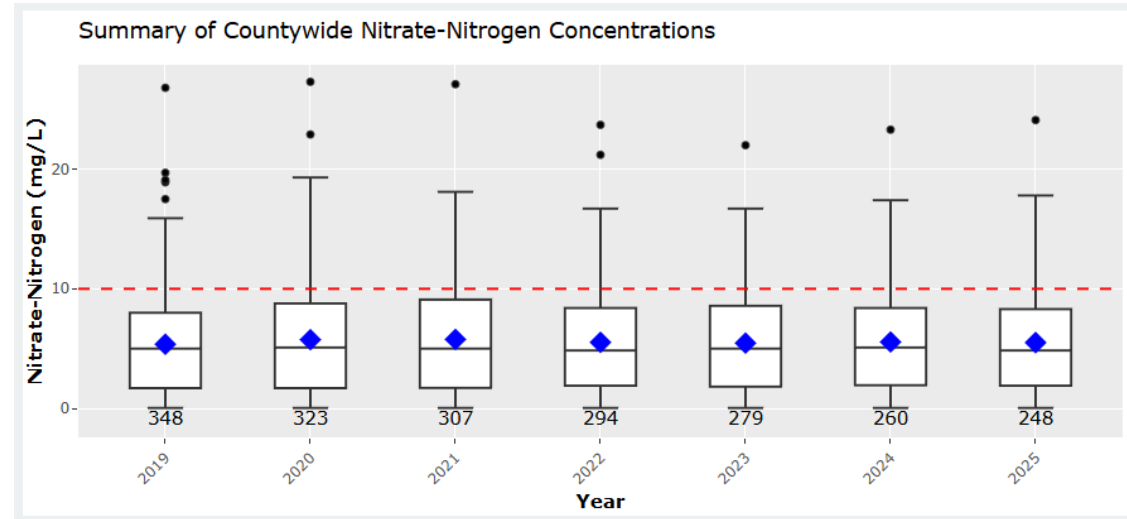
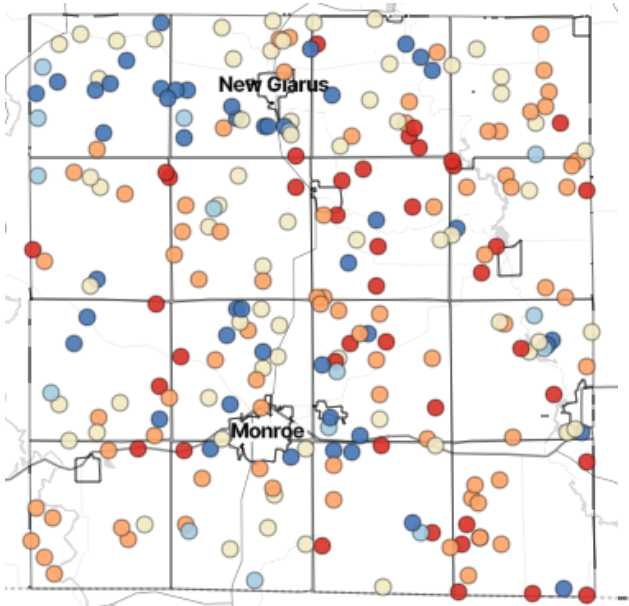
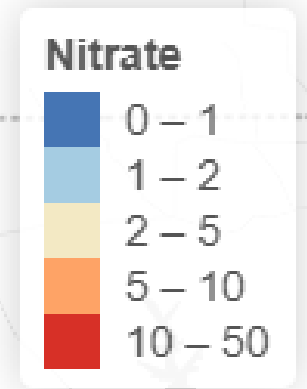
Nitrate-nitrogen



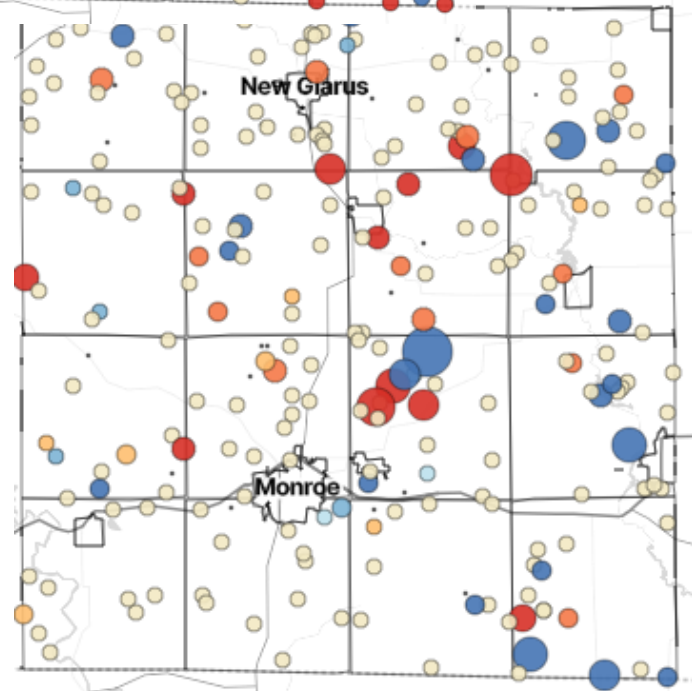
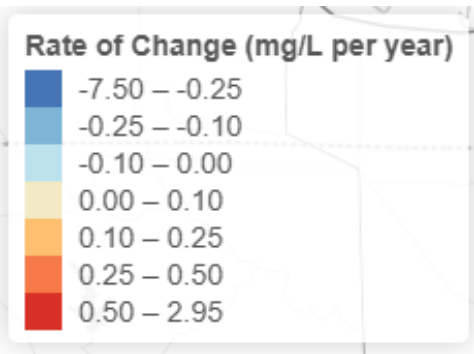


Green County Trend Monitoring Results

2025 Nitrate-N Concentrations



Nitrate-N 7-Year Trends



Reducing nitrate in groundwater



Optimize fertilizer application: rate, time, source, and place

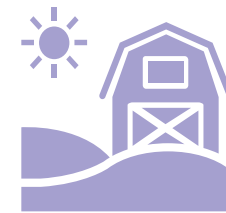
Maximizes profitability and minimizes excessive losses of nitrogen to groundwater



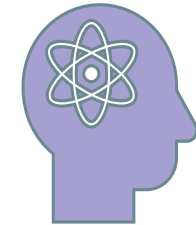
Some conservation incentive programs available to **take marginal land or underperforming parts of fields out of production**



Diversify cropping systems to include less nitrogen intensive crops in the rotation



Explore and **experiment with the use of cover crops, perennial cropping systems, or managed grazing** to reduce nitrate losses to groundwater



Additional practices may be needed to improve water quality in areas with **susceptible soils and geology**



Should I still drink my water if it is at or above the 10 mg/L health advisory?

It is recommended *not* to drink your water if it is at or above the health advisory.

Should I still use my water for cooking?

No: boiling can increase nitrate concentrations

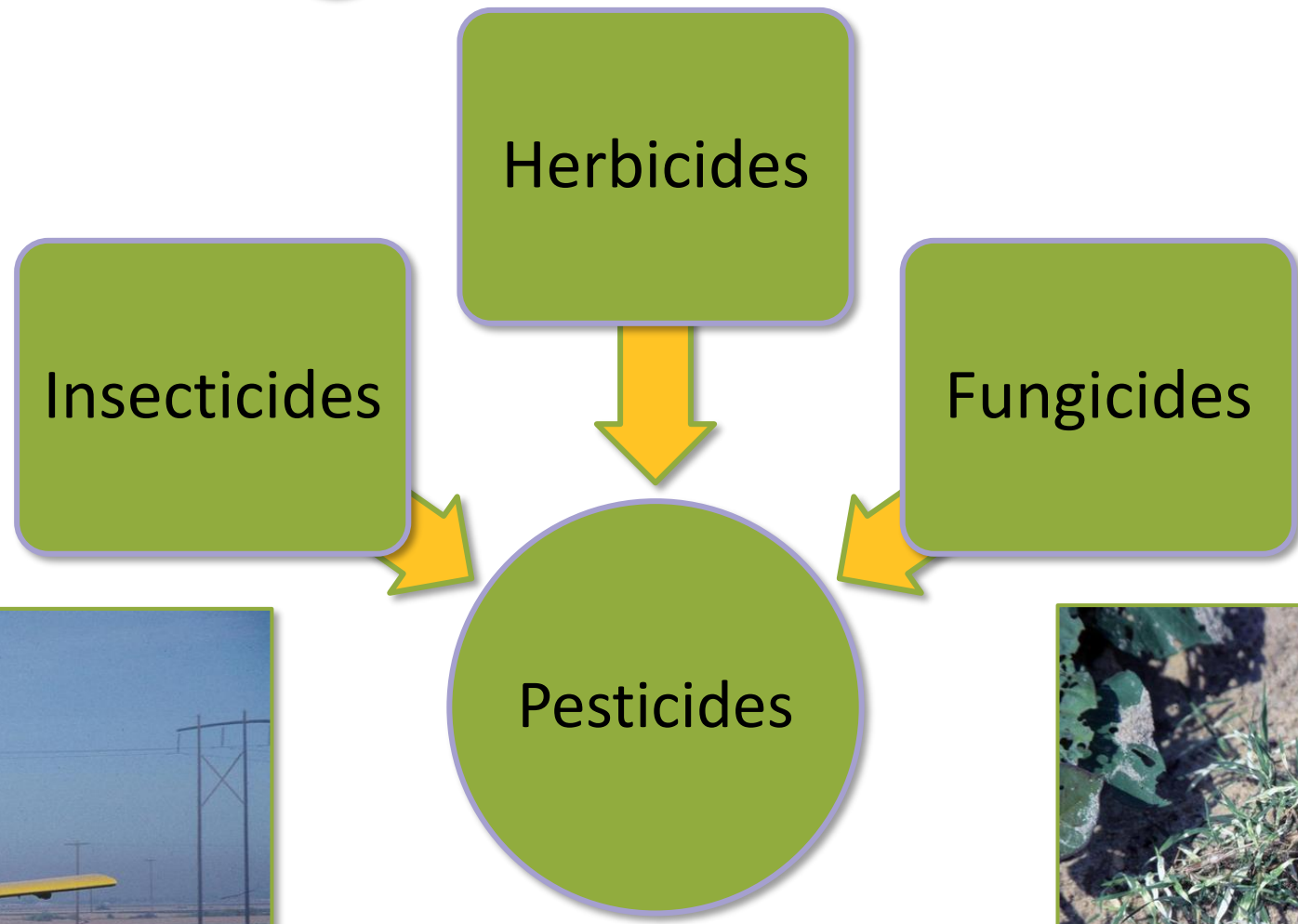
Can I use my water for bathing and laundry?

Yes

How can I reduce nitrate concentrations in my drinking water?

- Water treatment devices: **reverse osmosis, distillation, anion exchange**
- Changing well depth or relocating well
- Use an alternative source of water for drinking and cooking

Pesticides in drinking water



Gerald Holmes, Strawberry Center, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org



Gerald Holmes, Strawberry Center, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org



Pesticides in drinking water

Most frequently detected in WI:

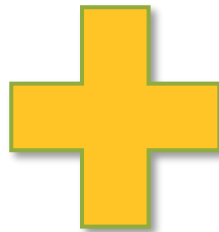
Alachlor*

Metolachlor

Atrazine**

Metribuzin

Cyanazine



Associated
chemical
breakdown
products

Health standards usually only account for parent compound.



Parent compounds breakdown over time.



Little research into health effects from the combination of chemicals.

* WI public health groundwater standard for breakdown component Alachlor ESA
** WI public health groundwater standard is for the total chlorinated atrazine residue

Only measures the diaminochlorotriazine (DACT) residue levels of triazine type pesticides (atrazine, simazine, propazine, cyanazine, etc)

Specific to diaminochlorotriazine (DACT), does not account for parent compound or other breakdown components

Sources

- Triazine pesticides (mainly atrazine used on corn crops)

Health effects

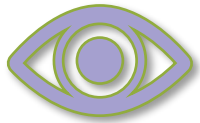
- Long-term exposure to atrazine may cause a variety of health problems including weight loss, heart damage, and muscle spasms.

Standards

- **0.003 mg/L (3 ppb) of total atrazine** (*atrazine + the 3 breakdown components*)

Treatment

- Carbon filtration



Sources

- Copper water pipes

Standards

- 1.3 mg/L

Health Effects

- Some copper is needed for good health
- Too much may cause problems: stomach cramps, diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, formula intolerance in infants



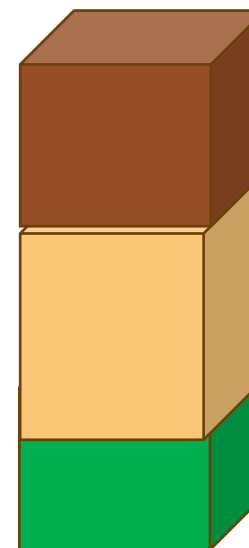
Aesthetic and health effects

Greater than 1.3 mg/L

Aesthetic effects

0.5-1.3 mg/L

Less than 0.5 mg/L



Lead



Sources

- Lead solder joining copper pipes (pre-1985) or brass fixtures

Standard

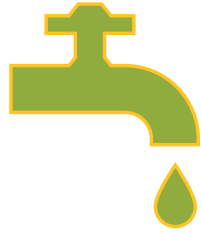
- 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb)

Health Effects

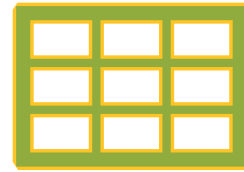
- Young children, infants and unborn children are particularly vulnerable.
- Lead may damage the brain, kidneys, nervous system, red blood cells, reproductive system



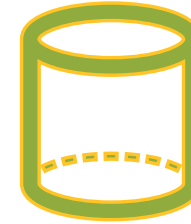
Solutions



Allow water to run for a few minutes before using for drinking or cooking



Clean out faucet screen or aerator occasionally

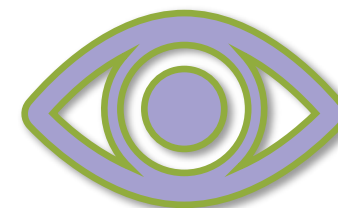
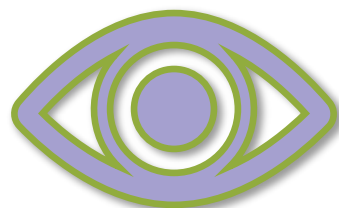


Use a treatment device* (carbon filtration, reverse osmosis)





Tests Related
to Aesthetic
Concerns:
Taste, odor,
color



Total hardness



Source

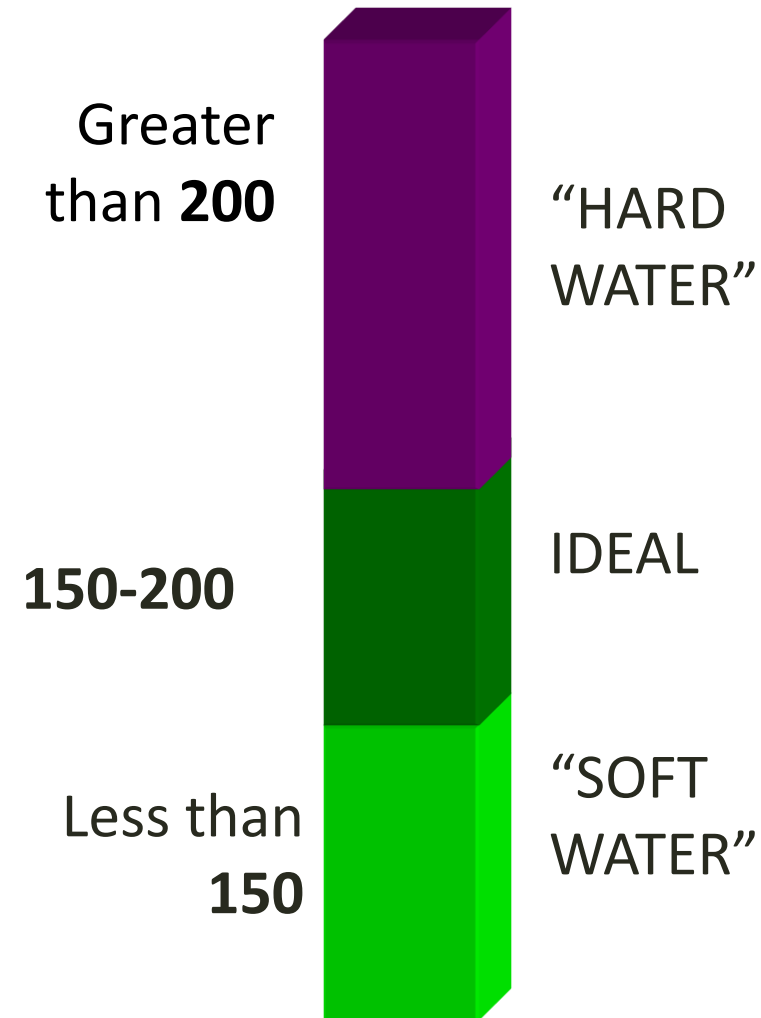
- Natural (rocks and soils)
- Primarily calcium and magnesium

Aesthetic Effects

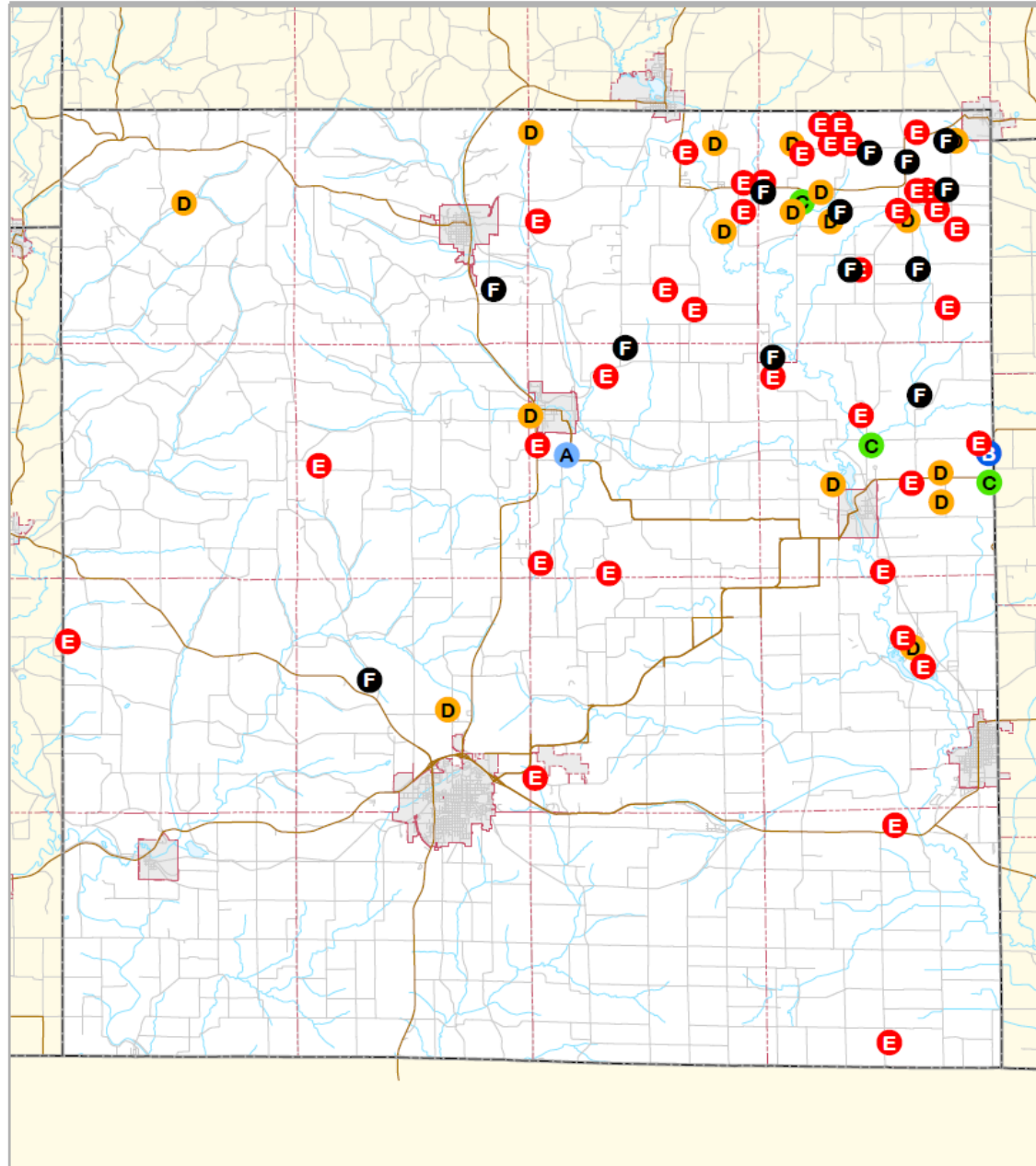
- Scaling, scum, use more detergent, decrease water heater efficiency

Treatment

- Water softener



Total hardness



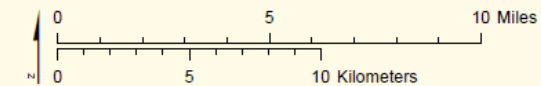
Green County March 2026



TOTAL HARDNESS (ppm CaCO₃)

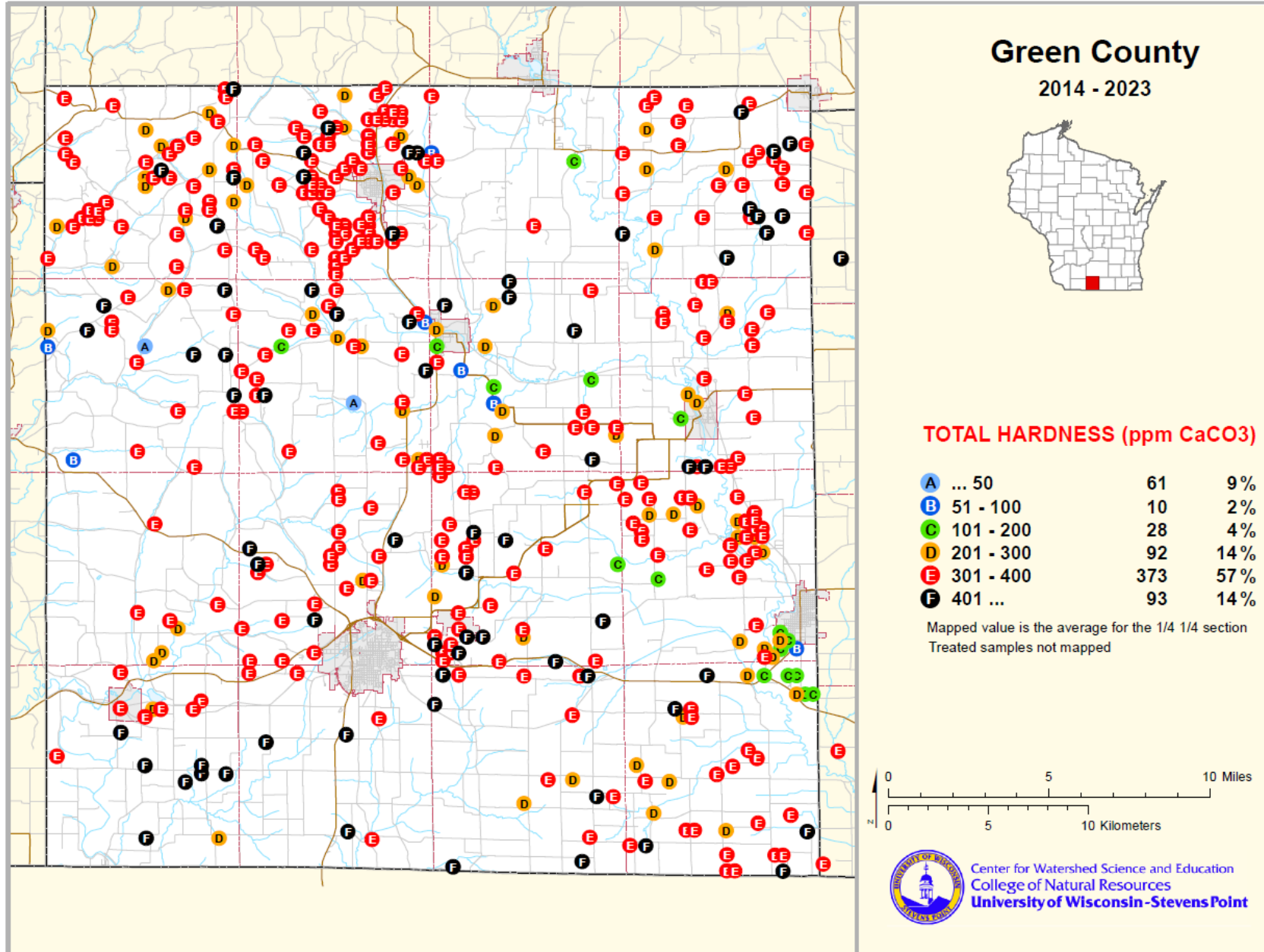
A	... 50	7	9%
B	51 - 100	1	1%
C	101 - 200	3	4%
D	201 - 300	16	20%
E	301 - 400	38	48%
F	401 ...	14	18%

Mapped value is the average for the 1/4 1/4 section
Treated samples not mapped



Average
hardness:
306 mg/L

Total hardness



Water softeners remove calcium and magnesium which cause scaling and exchange it for sodium (or potassium).

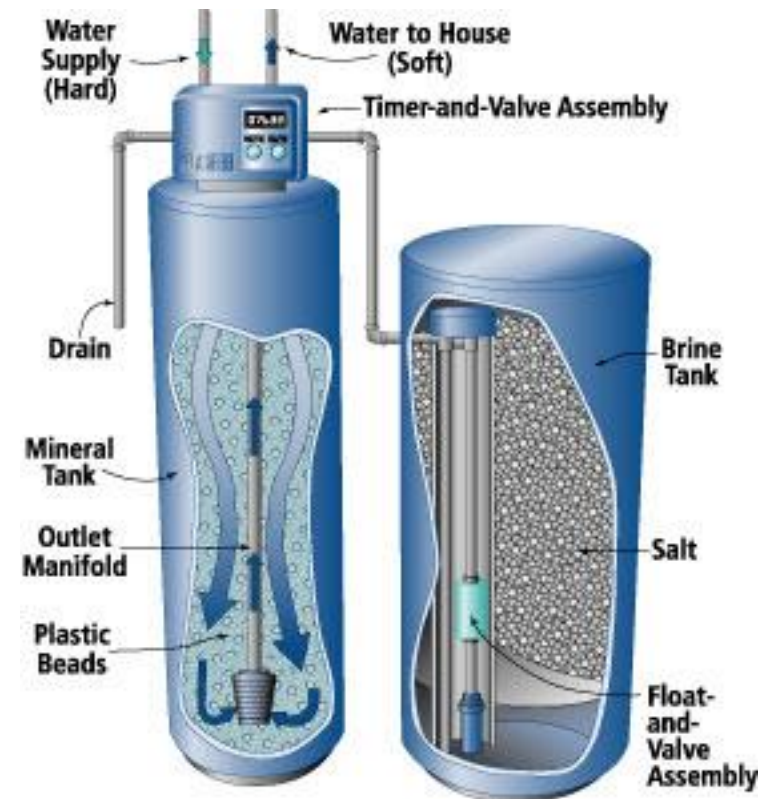
Possible negative: Increases sodium content of water

Suggestions

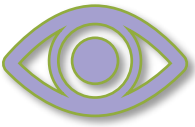
Bypass your drinking water faucet.

Do not soften water for outdoor faucets.

If concerned about sodium levels – use potassium chloride softener salt.



Iron



Source

- Natural (rocks and soils)

Aesthetic Effects

- Red/brown/yellow staining on fixtures or clothing
- Increased potential for iron bacteria
 - Slime, odor, oily films

Treatment

- Iron filter
- Water softeners*



Greater than **0.3 mg/L**

Less than **0.3 mg/L**

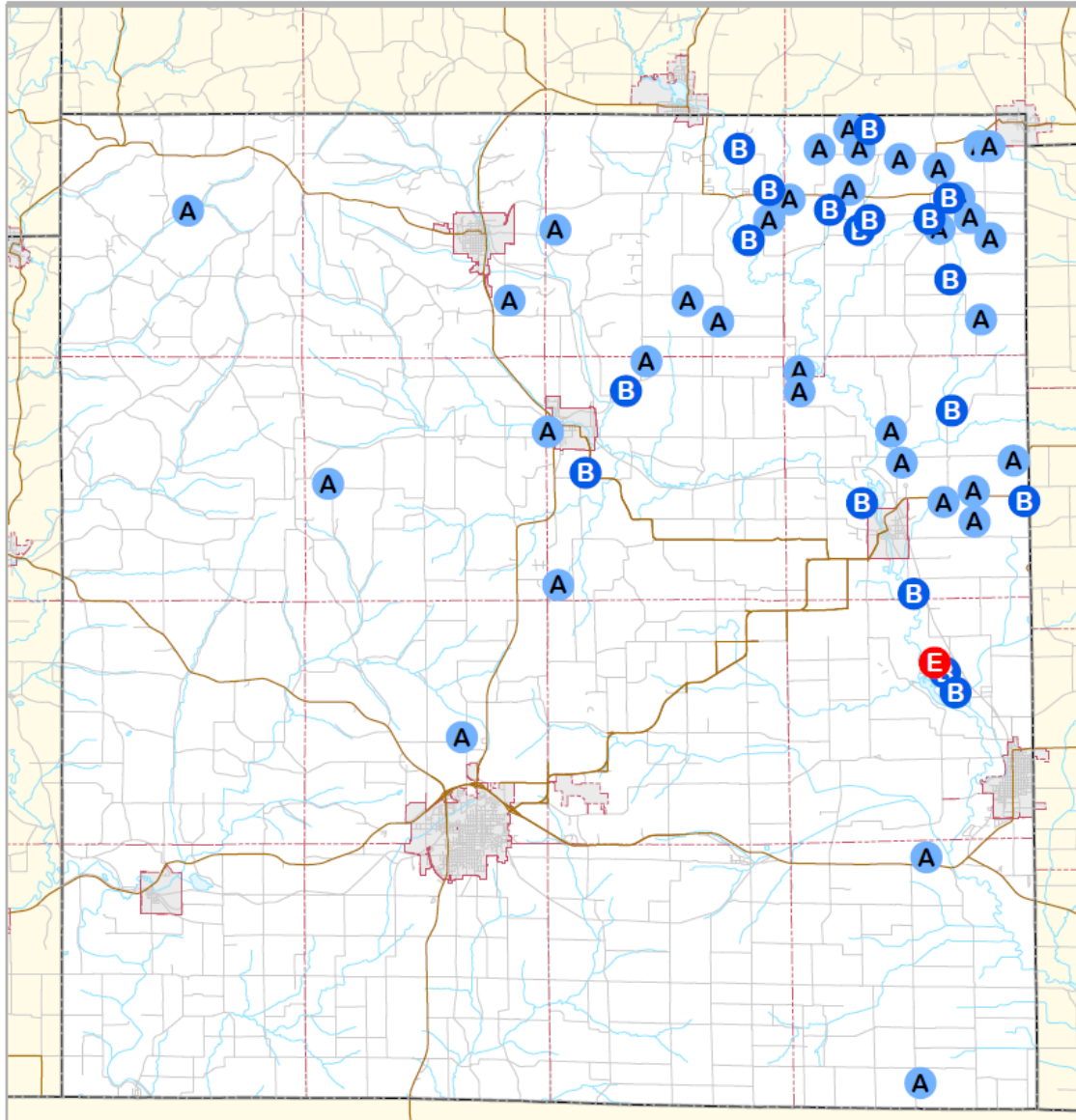


Aesthetic problems likely

*Only if water is hard



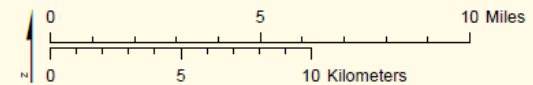
Green County March 2026



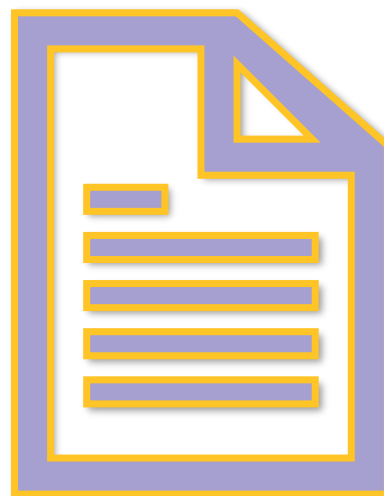
IRON (mg/l)

A	None Detected	41	64 %
B	... 0.300	22	34 %
C	0.301 - 1.000	0	0 %
D	1.001 - 2.000	0	0 %
E	2.001 - 5.000	1	2 %
F	5.001 ...	0	0 %

Mapped value is the average for the 1/4 1/4 section
Treated samples not mapped



Average iron:
0.086 mg/L



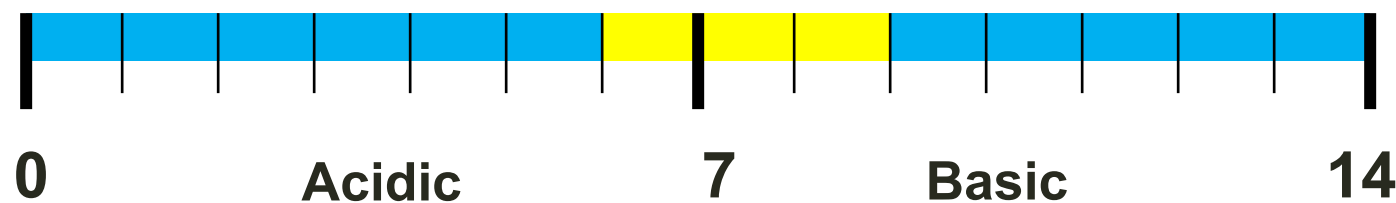
Tests Related to Overall Water Quality



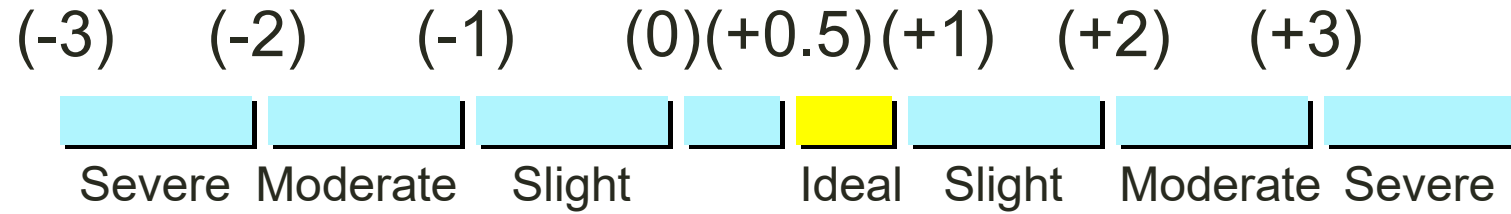
Alkalinity, conductivity, pH



Alkalinity	Conductivity	pH
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to neutralize acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measure of total ions• Can be used to indicate presence of contaminants (~ twice the hardness)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indicates water's acidity and helps determine if water will corrode plumbing

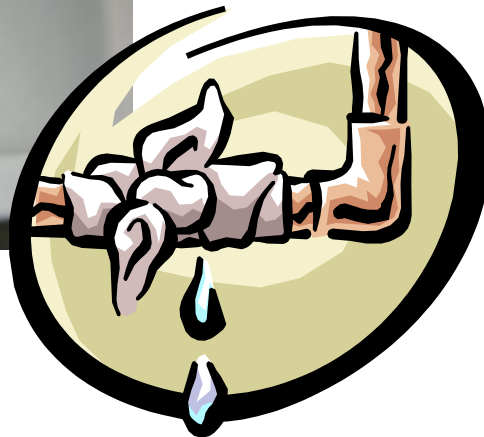


Saturation index



Corrosion occurs

Scaling occurs



Chloride



Sources

Fertilizers / Septic Systems / Road Salt

Less than 10 mg/l considered
“natural” in much of WI

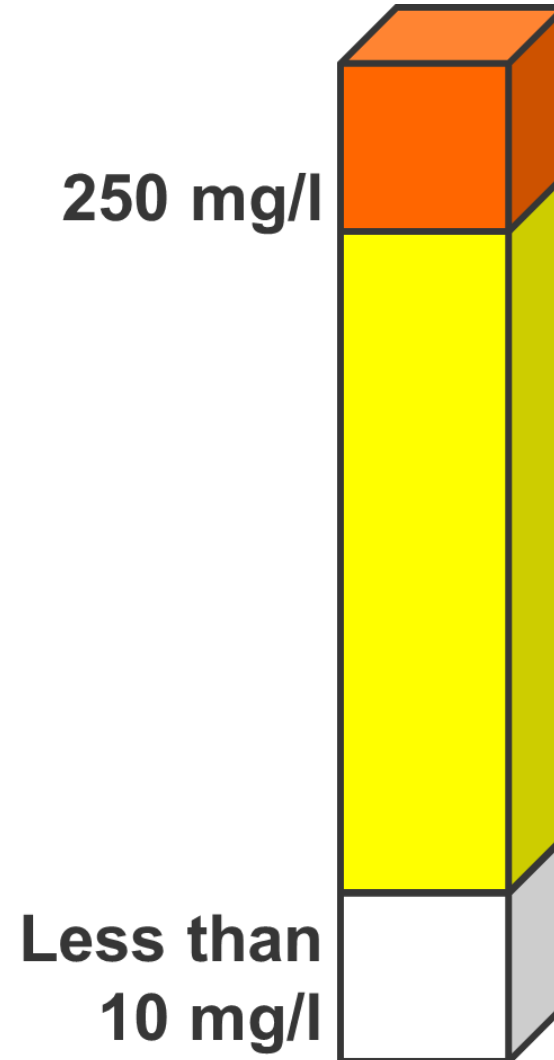
Greater than 10 mg/l may indicate
human impact

Greater than 250 mg/l

No direct effects on health

Salty taste

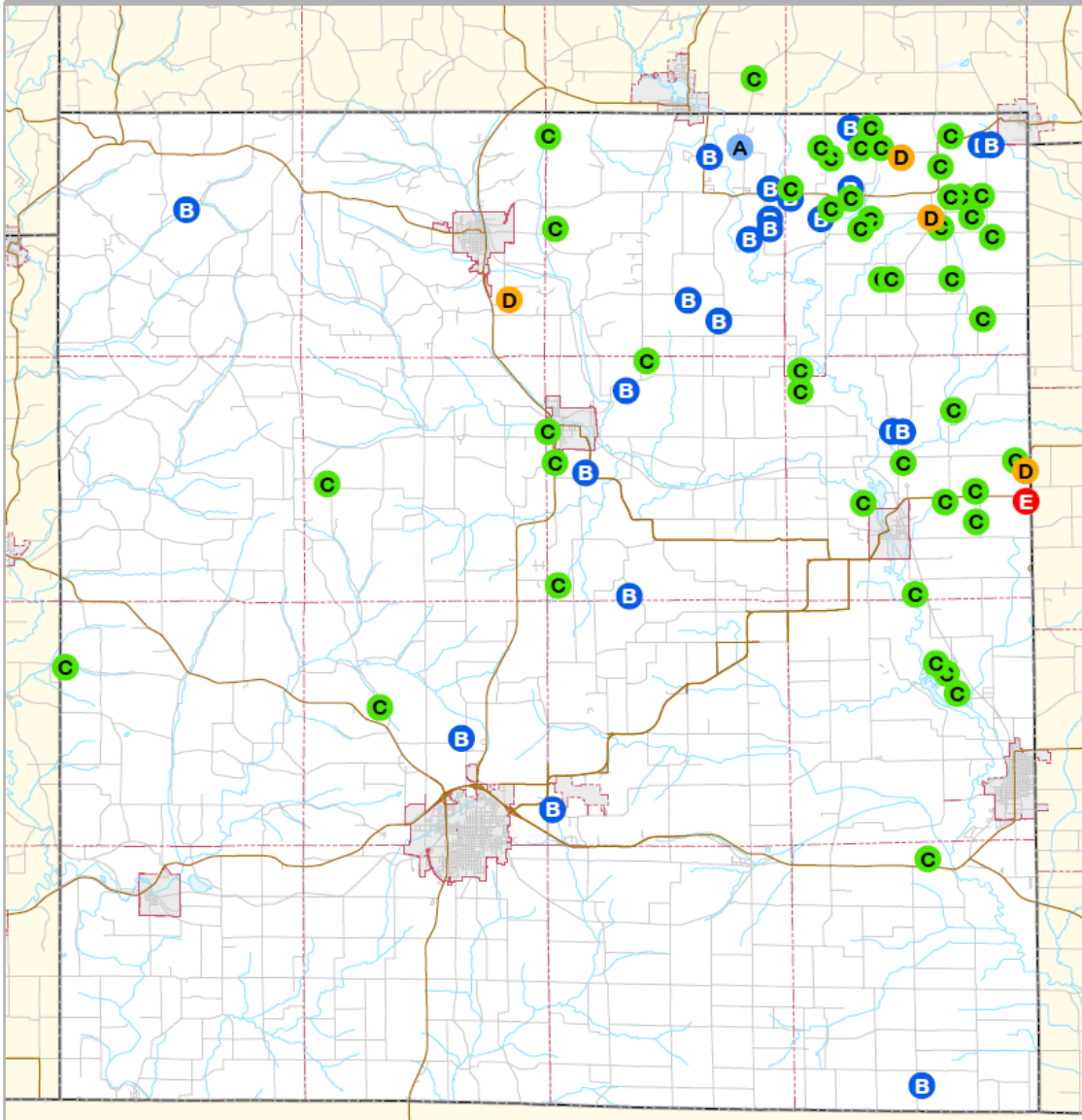
Exceeds recommended level



Chloride



Average
 chloride: 19.8
 mg/L



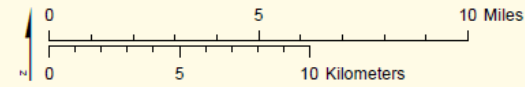
Green County March 2026



CHLORIDE (ppm)

A	None Detected	1	1 %
B	... 10	26	33 %
C	11 - 50	47	59 %
D	51 - 100	4	5 %
E	101 - 200	1	1 %
F	201 ...	0	0 %

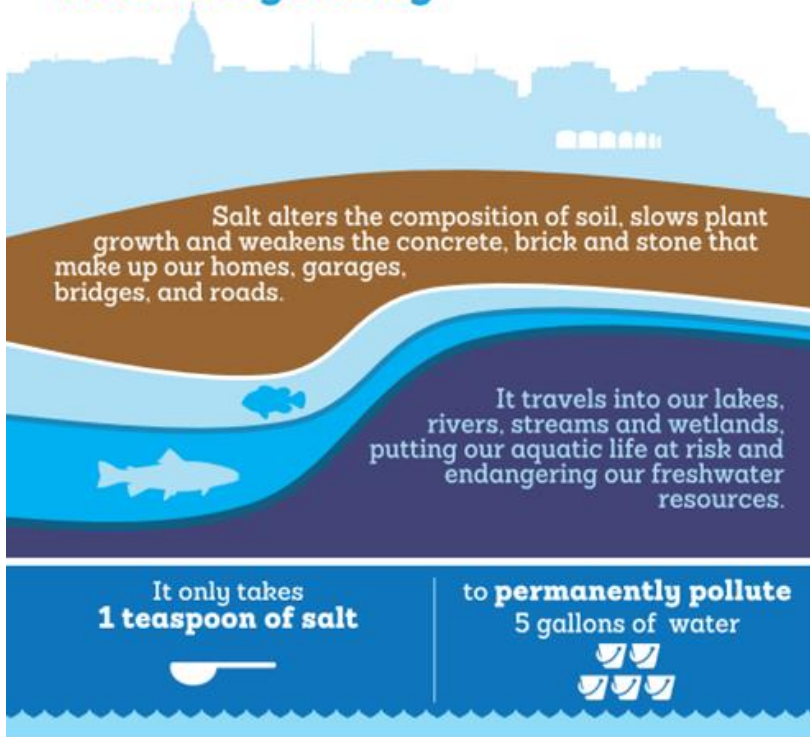
Mapped value is the average for the 1/4 1/4 section
 Treated samples not mapped





WI Salt Wise recommendations

Once you put salt down, it doesn't go away



Every year, we use about...

30,000 tons
Dane County

650,000 tons
Wisconsin

... of salt on our roads

This doesn't include what we use on sidewalks, driveways, and parking lots.

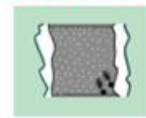
Reduce your salt use to help protect our lakes, streams, and drinking water.

1. Shovel



Clear walkways and other areas before the snow turns to ice. The more snow you remove manually, the less salt you will have to use and the more effective it will be.

2. Scatter



If you use salt, scatter it so that there is space between the grains. Believe it or not, a coffee mug of salt is enough to treat an entire 20-foot driveway or 10 sidewalk squares.

3. Switch



When pavement temperatures drop below 15 degrees, salt won't work. Switch to sand for traction or a different ice melter that works at lower temperatures.

4. Select a Certified Applicator



Encourage your maintenance professional to get certified through the City of Madison's Winter Salt Certification Program and ask businesses in your community to do the same.

5. Love the Lines

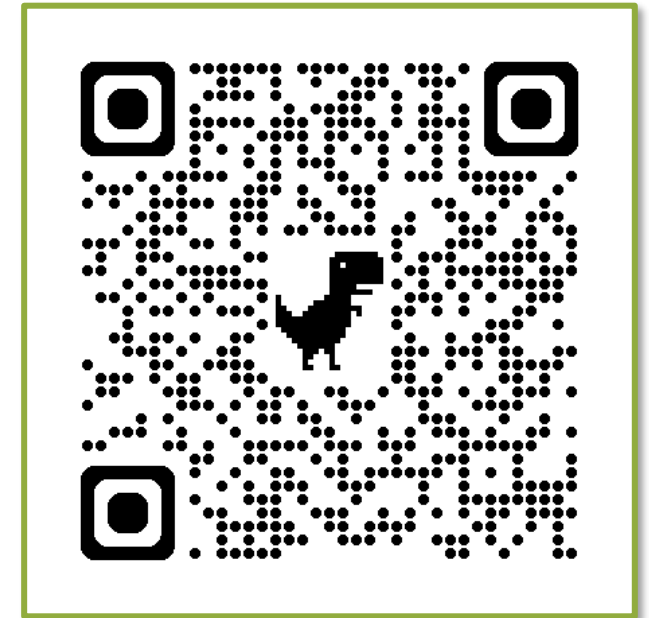


Stripes on roads before a storm are anti-icing. They show that your professional maintenance crew is concerned about safety and is saving money, time and protecting our environment!

6. Be Salt Wise All Year



Water softener salt ends up in local freshwater bodies. If your household softener uses more than 1 bag of salt per month, have a professional tune it up or replace it with a high-efficiency model.





Being your
own water
utility manager





Private vs. public water supplies

Public

Regularly tested

Regulated by drinking water standards

Required to take corrective action if standards exceeded

Private

Regular testing **not** required

Not regulated by drinking water standards

Not required to take corrective action

Owners must take special precautions to ensure safe drinking water



Operating your own private water utility



1

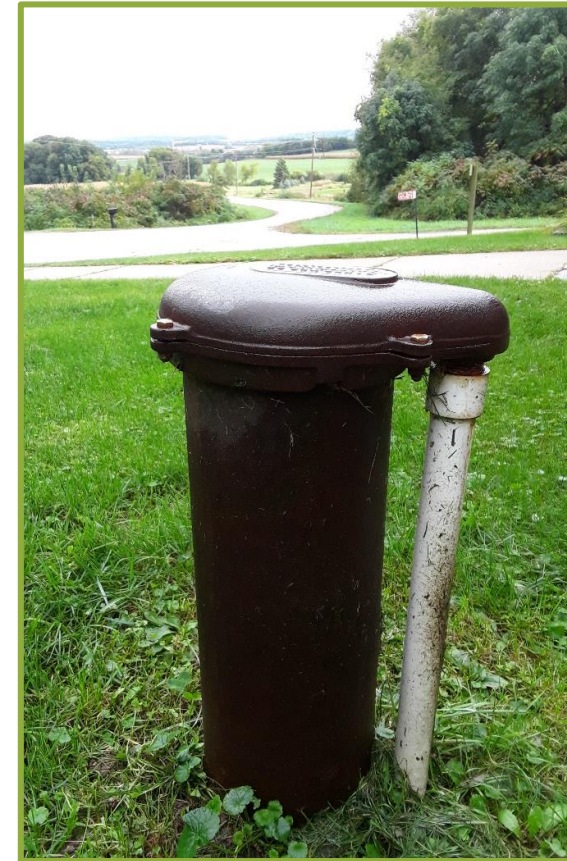
Periodically inspect and maintain the area around your well

2

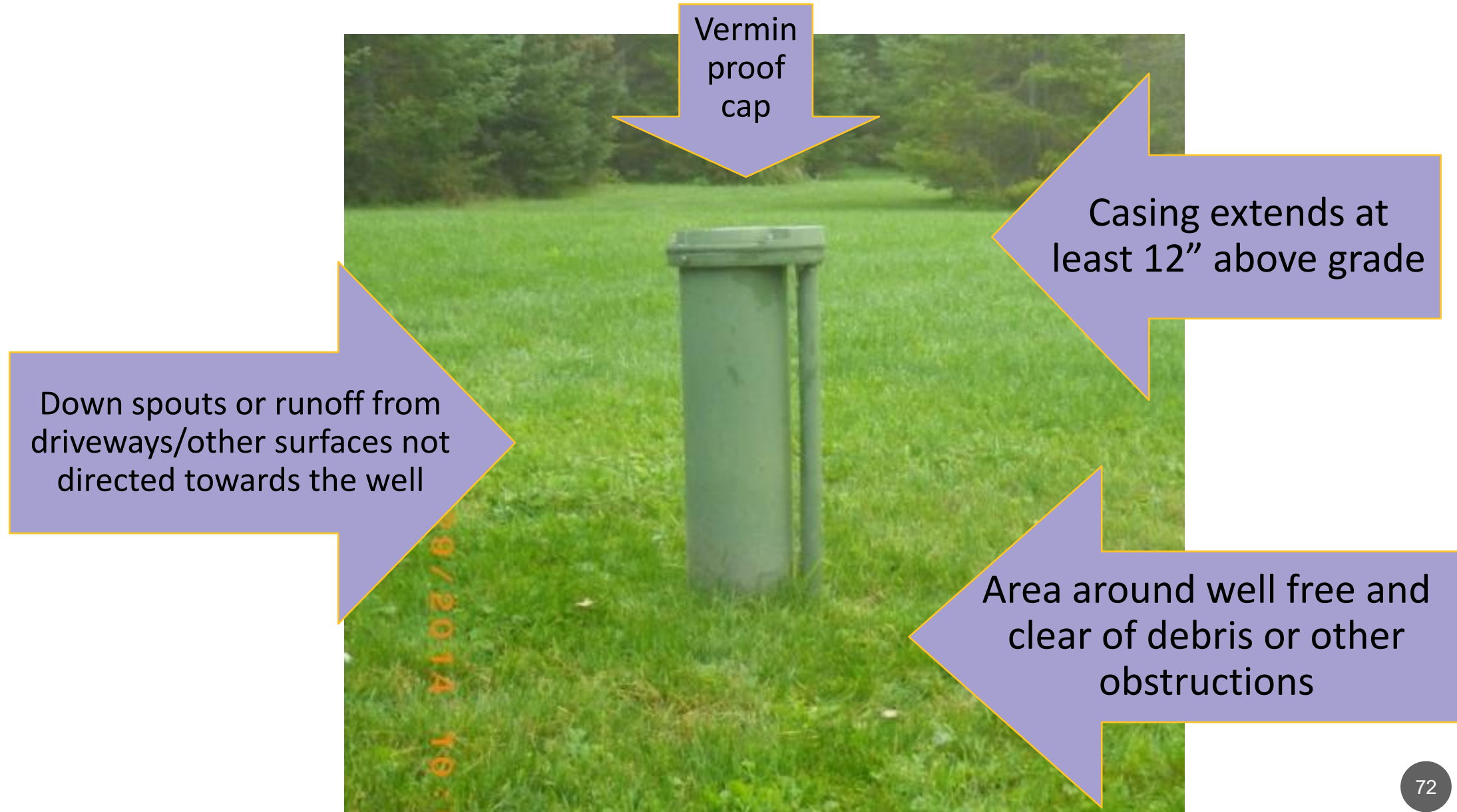
Test your water regularly to evaluate common water quality concerns

3

If necessary, take corrective actions*



What makes a good well?





Improving water quality

Long-term




- Eliminate sources of contamination

Short-term

- Repair or replace existing well
- Connect to public water supply or develop community water system
- Purchase bottled water for drinking and cooking
- Install a water treatment device
 - Often the most convenient and cost-effective solution



This table lists the devices certified to remove the contaminants commonly found in Wisconsin private wells.

	 Carbon filtration	 Reverse osmosis	 Water softener
Arsenic		✓	
Atrazine	✓		
Copper		✓	
Fluoride		✓	
Lead	✓	✓	
Manganese			✓
Nitrate		✓	
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	✓	✓	
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	✓		
To reduce levels, look for products with:	NSF/ANSI 53 certification	NSF/ANSI 58 certification	NSF/ANSI 44 certification



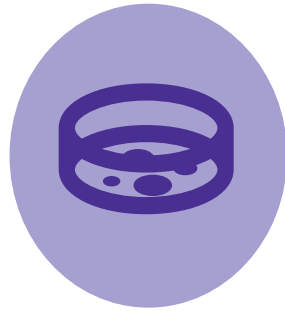
All treatment devices require regular maintenance.

For devices that are connected to your home's plumbing, test the treated water after it is installed to make sure the device is working to remove the contaminants.

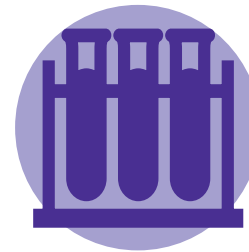
For all devices, follow the instructions for proper cleaning and maintenance – this may be replacing filters or membranes or adding softener salt. Devices that are not properly maintained lose their effectiveness over time and can even make water quality worse.



Where to go from here: Recommended next steps



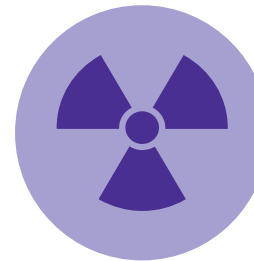
Test well annually for bacteria, or if water changes color or clarity



Consider testing annually for nitrate, particularly if your levels are approaching 10 mg/L



If your nitrate level was greater than 5 mg/L consider testing for pesticides



If you haven't checked for arsenic or manganese, consider testing at least once



Additional resources

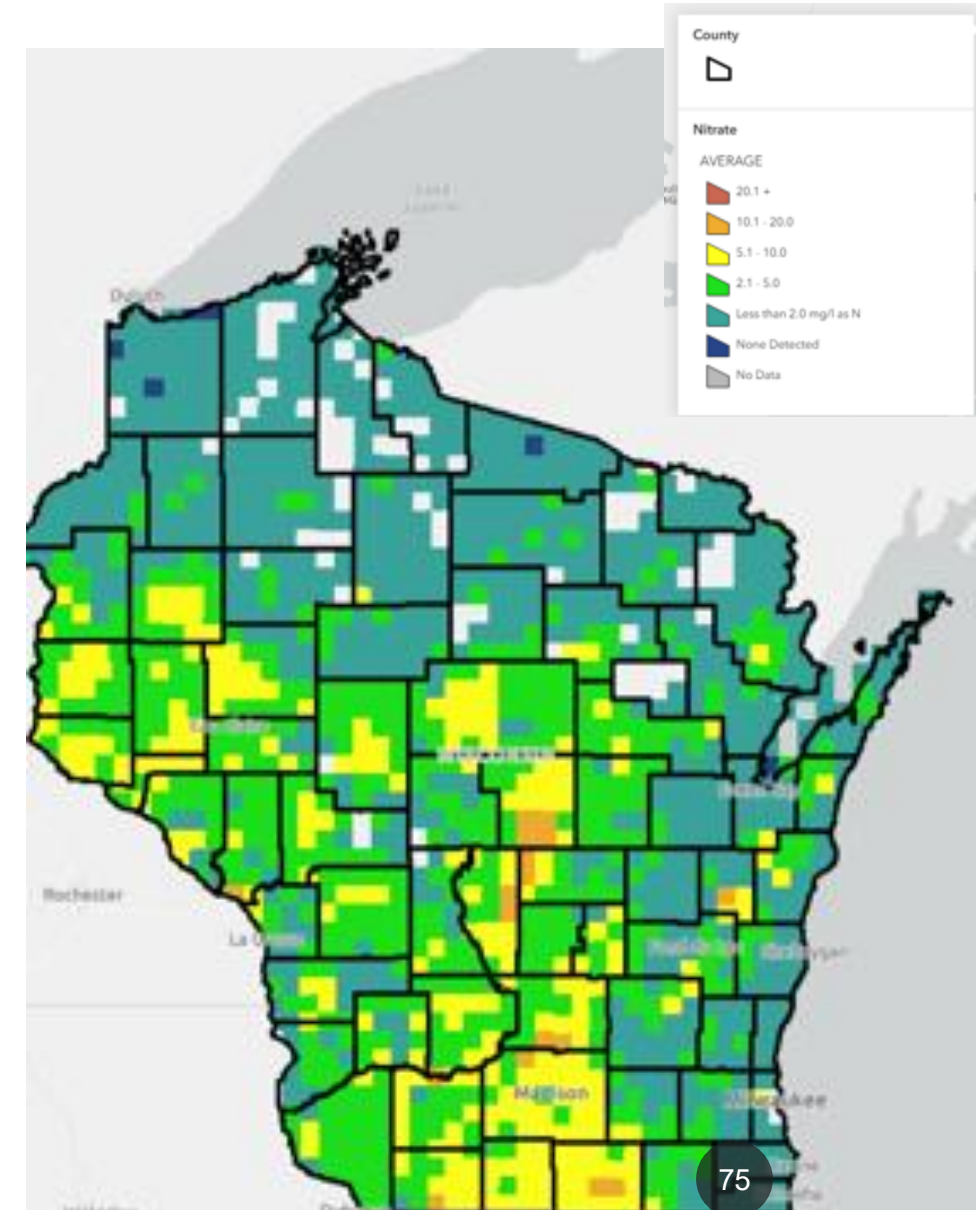
WI Well Water Quality Viewer

Online interactive data visualization tool: nitrate, arsenic, alkalinity, atrazine, hardness, chloride, bacteria, conductivity, pH, iron, lead, manganese, sulfate, copper



Wisconsin DNR Information for Private Well Owners

- Well records search
- Contact information for drilling and pump services
- Much, much more



Contact Info:

Cayla Cavey

800 Reserve St.

Stevens Point, WI 54481

715-346-2229

ccavey@uwsp.edu

www.uwsp.edu/cnr/watersheds

**Thank you to
Green County and
the Towns of
Exeter, Brooklyn,
Mount Pleasant,
and Albany!**



Green County Grassroots Groundwater Quality Trend Data Program

What Is It?

A program designed for private well owners that helps you test your well water and better understand the results. The program aims to collect overall general groundwater quality trend data from across Green County, Your individual results will only be visible to you and the lab.

Why Join?

Cost effective, convenient way to better understand your local well water quality, and to contribute to the knowledge of groundwater in the area.

Questions?

Contact Olivia Roth at olivia.roth@wisc.edu or 608-328-9440

To learn more:

Visit the Extension Green County website at <https://green.extension.wisc.edu/> or contact the Extension Green County office at 608-328-9440.

To sign up:

View the enrollment form at <https://go.wisc.edu/5tvxqi> or scan the QR code below.

Sign up today!

