



Easter Fun at Bodwéwadmī Ktëgan



by Val Niehaus

The Bodwéwadmī Ktëgan hosted their yearly “Easter at the Farm” on April 9, 2022.

The weather was finally beautiful and sunny enough to enjoy a bit of outside time without worrying about the rain or ice. During the time outside, the farm employees had Easter egg hunts every half hour for the children. This was a great option as it let smaller groups go out on their own, so every age level was able to get all the eggs they wanted!

Once back inside the farm store and utility area, the Easter Bunny was waiting for families to line up and snap a photo that was printed and the children could decorate a special frame for that photo. There was flowerpot decorating along with planting wildflowers in the pot to take home — a nice Easter gift for a special for sure. There was a ‘bounce the tail’ on the bunny game, an egg race with spoons and of course everyone’s favorite...who gets the raw egg smashed on their head?

Fresh beef jerky and sticks were placed out by the farm along with cheese, crackers, vegetables and dip.

The day turned out great! Families came and went throughout the day and enjoyed their time together with one another. Hopefully this will be a great sign that Spring has finally arrived!



Chairman Daniels Comments About Gaming Compact

Facebook Live, April 13, 2022 — If you recall, in February I announced that the Potawatomi and the State of Wisconsin had reached an agreement to amend our gaming compact to allow for sports betting AND to extend the duration of our compact.

With our current gaming compact set to expire in 2031, the Executive Council made it a priority to begin working on a compact extension so we can continue to provide economic certainty for our Tribe and our future generations.

These agreements are complex and can take a long time to figure out – even years. So that’s why we wanted to start on this now.

So, that’s what the Executive Council did. Over the past two years, we worked with Governor Evers and his Administration to agree on terms that would allow us to offer sports betting at our gaming facilities AND extend the duration of our compact.

Well, last week we received some great news. The Bureau of Indian Affairs

notified us on March 31, that they had officially approved our compact amendment.

This new compact amendment is extremely good news for the Forest County Potawatomi. Like other tribes in the state, this will allow us to offer a new amenity to bring new customers to our gaming facilities and keep them competitive.

But even more important is that this amendment extends the life of our compact with State of Wisconsin. The amendment extends duration of the

compact by another 30 years to 2061. It also includes a 30-year renewal option, allowing the agreement to be extended to 2091. That means we have added another 60 years onto our compact.

This will allow us to continue to make strong investments that benefit our people while also helping our future generations.

This is a remarkable thing for Potawatomi, and something that your children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren will be happy that we did.

Vanessalynn Rose Pauliot-Baker



Vanessalynn Rose Pauliot-Baker, “Oshbuk”, “Mountain”, 30, of Milwaukee, Wis., passed away Monday, April 4, 2022, at her home. Vanessalynn was born June 3, 1991, in Wausau the daughter of Dean Pauliot and Patricia Brown. She was united in marriage to Jon Baker.

Vanessalynn was raised in Crandon, Wis., and later in Milwaukee, Wis., where she attended the Milwaukee Indian School. Everyone knew Vanessalynn as a dedicated daughter, wife, and mother. Vanessalynn enjoyed going to powwows with her family and was very proud of her children participating. Vanessalynn had many talents with a special interest in beauty through hair design and an excellent make-up artist. She had a dedication to family and was known as a sweet, caring person by those that had the honor of knowing her.

Surviving is her husband, Jon Baker; daughters, Snowvannahlynn Baker, Milwaukee; Savaylianna Baker, Milwaukee; son, Sanoah Baker, Milwaukee; sisters, Evelyn Brown, Lake Dalton; Julia White, New Mexico; brothers, David Brown, Crandon; Dean Pauliot Jr., Crandon; Pierson White, Madison.

She was preceded in death by her mother, Patricia Brown; maternal grandparents, Lucille (LeRoy) Brown and Al Pauliot.

Visitation was held on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at the Potawatomi Cultural Center, Crandon. Native American Service was held on Thursday, April 7, 2022, at the Potawatomi Cultural Center with Mr. Jim Thunder officiating. Burial at the Potawatomi Tribal Cemetery, Blackwell.

Online condolences for the family may be directed to www.weberhillfuneral-home.com

WINTER READING BINGO

The FCP Library is having a winter reading bingo for adults and kids from March - May 2022. The winner will be drawn at the end of every month for a **\$25 Amazon Gift Card!** Patrons can stop in at the FCP Library to get their bingo slips.



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
CULTURAL CENTER,
LIBRARY & MUSEUM

March

Adult Winners:
PEGGY VICTOR
COURTNEY CRUM

Youth Winners:
CHEVY COOK
GANNON HOLMS

Thank you to every one who participated in this month's Reading Bingo. Please stop at the FCP Museum to pick up bingo slips and enter for **April's drawing.**



FCP Elders and a Bucks Game

by Val Niehaus

March 24, 2022, a group of Forest County Potawatomi (FCP) Elders took a trip to watch the Bucks play against the Wizards with the Bucks coming out on top with a score of 114-102.

FCP Executive Council gifted the Elders two suites at the game for their own comfort. Potawatomi Bingo Casino General Manager Dominic Ortiz raffled off a beaded Bucks medallion with FCP Elder Diana Balderas winning this gem!

There was a total of 19 elders plus guests that all had a magnificent time as always!



Deadline for the May 1, 2022, issue of the PTT is Wednesday, April 20, 2022.

POTAWATOMI TRAVELING TIMES

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FCP EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

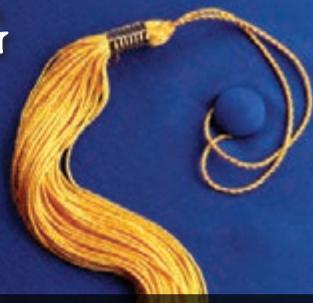
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ARE YOU
GRADUATING
HIGH SCHOOL,
TECH SCHOOL
OR COLLEGE?



Let the Community know of your success, accomplishments, and plans for the future in the *Potawatomi Traveling Times!*



Contact us for an FCP Graduate Questionnaire: 715-478-7437 or times@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov

Deadline dates are:

- May 19, 2022, for the June 1 issue
- June 1, 2022, for the June 15 issue

An Introduction to the Community Center Part 4

by Val Niehaus



(l-r) Zakk Soman, Celeste Schuppler, Kyla Beauprey, Colleen Shepard, Allisia Tuckwab, Reddmen Lemieux

(l-r) Brandi Frank, Lateachia Pemma, Helena Murphy, Olivia Nunway

Potawatomi Traveling Times (PTT) is continuing to work on a series that will introduce the different departments of the new Forest County Potawatomi (FCP) Community Center. Each part of the series will feature a department, its purpose, and its staff.

Part 4 of this series introduces the staff of the Operations Department.

My name is Celeste Schuppler, Operations Manager. I was born in Rhinelander and grew up in Three Lakes and Rhinelander. When I was a teen, I was named by Josie Daniels, who gave me the honor of having the same name as my strong and resilient great-grandmother, wemtgoshi-kwe, Genevieve Bills-Alloway. For the early part of my adult life, I was a stay-at-home mom of my two daughters. I went back to college after my youngest was old enough to be in preschool, and I graduated with an associate degree. I started over at the FCP Land & Natural Resources and helped grow the outreach and environmental education program. That was a great experience, and I really enjoyed working with some of the biologists who worked there. Since my degree is geared towards the engineering field, it wasn't a good fit, and I decided to a change.

I sincerely enjoy the position that I am in currently as Operations Manager. I have the privilege of working with front desk staff, Community Center aides, and TES participants; most of them tribal members or descendants. My long-term goal is to help other tribal members start their careers and hopefully bring good leaders up to replace me.

A big part of my duty is to manage the Community Center events calendar by working with other divisions or entities to schedule our building for events. These could be birthday parties to powwow events. I do my best to work with staff and give them opportunities to grow and take charge. I want everyone who works here to enjoy being here, to work with

their schedule and be a good leader by pitching in and offering help.

I am looking forward to Summer Day Camp and Summer Youth Employment for our division. Both come with challenges, but I have always enjoyed working with people who want to learn and do better for themselves.

I look forward to the new Assistant Operations Manager to start, so that we can do more as a team to get it all done. There are days that I have difficulties completing all the tasks that need to be taken care of on my own.

The Community Center has a lot to offer, and we look forward to continued growth and improvement.

Name, title of position, age, schooling or going to school?

Brandi Frank. Front Desk Receptionist at Forest County Potawatomi Community Center, 30. I am currently taking a break from college, hoping to go back in the Fall.

Are you an enrolled Tribal Member?
Yes

Why did you choose this position?

I choose this position because I wanted to gain more work experience. Being the front desk receptionist and the first-person people see when they come in the Community Center has given me a stronger work ethic.

What do you enjoy the most about your job?

I enjoy interacting with the community. Getting to know everyone and seeing people really use our facility for fitness, health, and for fun.

What challenges are there, if any?

There are challenges anywhere, it is how we overcome them that is going to make this place successful.

What do you see in your future with working with this department?

I see myself being here for a while. I want to explore more managerial positions. I am an ambitious person and

having ambition not only makes people work harder but makes them a lot more likely to excel at what they do.

Name, title of position, age, schooling or going to school?

My name is Kyla Beauprey, I am a Community Center Aid, I am 16, and I am currently a junior in high school.

Are you an enrolled Tribal Member?

I am not an enrolled Tribal Member.

Why did you choose this position? Or reason you wanted this job?

The reason why I choose this position and job that I wanted to be more involved in the community, gain experience for life, and to help with the youth.

What do you enjoy the most about your job?

I like engaging with the community and helping as well.

What challenges are there, if any?

I do not have any challenges.

What do you see in your future with working with this department?

I see to continue helping keep being involved with the community.

Name, title of position, age, schooling or going to school?

Zakk Soman, Community Aide, 17, Crandon High School

Are you an enrolled Tribal Member?
Yes

Why did you choose this position? Or reason you wanted this job?

I worked as an aide before, so I thought this would be a good position.

What do you enjoy the most about your job?

I enjoy being in the fitness room and helping out whoever needs my assistance.

What challenges are there, if any?

Getting people to sign in at the fitness center desk.

What do you see in your future with working with this department?

Getting to a better position.

Name, title of position, age, schooling or going to school?

Allisia Tuckwab, Community Aide, 16, Wabeno High School

Are you an enrolled Tribal Member?

Yes, I am an enrolled tribal member.

Why did you choose this position? Or reason you wanted this job?

I wanted to give a helping hand to my community.

What do you enjoy the most about your job?

I like interacting with the kids.

What challenges are there, if any?

Being patient and listening to others also trying to understand where they're coming from.

What do you see in your future with working with this department?

The work experience within the people.

Name, title of position, age, schooling or going to school?

My name is Reddmen Lemieux. I am 22 years old and went to Crandon High School.

Are you an enrolled Tribal Member?

I am a tribal descendant of the Forest County Potawatomi tribe.

Why did you choose this position? Or reason you wanted this job?

I chose this position because I like working with kids. I am a father of two myself. I also wanted to work in this position so I can give the kids what they want in the game room.

What do you enjoy the most about your job?

What I enjoy the most about my job is that I get to spend time with our future leaders.

What challenges are there, if any?

I feel there isn't any challenges.

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continued from pg. 3

What do you see in your future with working with this department?

I can see myself hosting tournaments in the game room, such as pool, air hockey. Also, such as the games on the gaming consuls.

Any other thoughts or comments?

They Community Center is doing really good from what I hear and see from the people that come here.

.....
Name, title of position, age, schooling or going to school?

Colleen Shepard, Community Center aide, 18 years old, senior at Crandon.

Are you an enrolled Tribal Member?

Yes

Why did you choose this position? Or reason you wanted this job?

I want to get out of my comfort zone and talk to people.

What do you enjoy the most about your job?

Greeting the kids.

What challenges are there, if any?

Dealing with kids.

What do you see in your future with working with this department?

Social skills.

Any other thoughts or comments?

I hope you enjoy the Community Center!

.....
Name, title of position, age, schooling or going to school?

Lateachia Pemma, Community Aide, 38 years of age, currently enrolled student as Nicolet.

Are you an enrolled Tribal Member?

I am enrolled with Forest County Potawatomi.

Why did you choose this position? Or reason you wanted this job?

I have always been active and wanted

to promote the benefits of physical activity within our community.

What do you enjoy the most about your job?

I enjoy the fact that I get to constantly learn something new everyday while being involved with helping our local Elders and youth engage in different platforms of active living.

What do you see in your future with working with this department?

I see the opportunity to help build the community healthier for everyone.

Any other thoughts or comments?

My two kids think my job is awesome!

.....
Name, title of position, age, schooling or going to school?

Helena Murphy, Community Aide, 26, going to school for digital marketing.

Are you an enrolled Tribal Member?

Yes

Why did you choose this position? Or reason you wanted this job?

I wanted this job because I felt it would be a fun place to be and learn new experiences.

What do you enjoy the most about your job?

What I enjoy most about my job is my fellow co-workers because they make the work environment a fun place and everyone is supportive.

What challenges are there, if any?

I think most of my challenges are my own personal challenges. I can be shy at times or I talk too low. But being here has helped me open up a lot more.

What do you see in your future with working with this department?

I am hoping I'll be giving more ideas and being more involved in activities. w



Greenfire Management Services is growing and looking to expand both its Milwaukee and Wausau teams! Full details for all positions listed below can be found at <https://greenfire.com/careers>.

Potential candidates for its **Northern Operations (Wausau)** positions may send resumés to rebecca.sadler@greenfire.com.

1. Project Engineer – Projects will be in the Wausau/Fox Valley Area
2. Superintendent - Projects will be in the Wausau/Fox Valley Area

Potential candidates for its **Milwaukee Operations (Milwaukee)** positions may send resumés to rebecca.sadler@greenfire.com.

1. Project Engineer – Grinnell, Iowa
2. Project Engineer – Dubuque, Iowa
3. Project Engineer – Burlington, Iowa
4. Project Manager – Grinnell, Iowa
5. Project Manager – Dubuque, Iowa
6. Superintendent – Burlington, Iowa

A Snake Falls to Earth
by Darcie Little Badger

How We Go Home
by Sara Sinclair

We Had A Little Real Estate Problem
by Kliph Nesteroff

Redbone: The True Story of a Native American Rock Band
by Christian Staebler

A Man Called Horse
by John Horse

Fire Song
by Adam Garnet Jones

Raven and the Tide Lady
by Michaela Goade

The Frog Mother
by Hextw'ms Gyetxw (Brett Huson)

Waabooz miinawaa: Rabbit and Otter
by Liz Granholm

The Orange Shirt Story
by Phyllis Webstad

NEW Research Services
at Forest County Potawatomi Library

SEARCH WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS FROM 1833-1997

Search billions of records, obituaries, military, immigration, census records and more.

THE LIBRARY HAS 3 PUBLIC COMPUTERS AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH. Please call for more information:

LIBRARY MAIN - (715) 478-4841

APPOINTMENTS FOR RESEARCH ASSISTANCE RECOMMENDED

This project was made possible in part by:

INSTITUTE of Museum and Library SERVICES

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI CULTURAL CENTER, LIBRARY & MUSEUM
8130 MISH KO SWEN DR. CRANDON, WI 54520



Ancient tradition. Modern flavor.

Bedré Fine Chocolate
is **NOW AVAILABLE**
at



OUR STORY -
BEDRÉ FINE CHOCOLATE
A NATIVE AMERICAN-OWNED BUSINESS

The story of Bedré Fine Chocolate began over four decades ago as a small chocolatier operating near Ada, Oklahoma. Bedré Fine Chocolate was determined to make the highest quality chocolate. This attitude is exemplified by the name Bedré itself, which is a Norwegian word that simply means "better." In 2000, the Chickasaw Nation purchased the company and turned it into a nationally-recognized luxury chocolate brand, setting the standard for premium quality chocolate.

Bedré Fine Chocolate's recipes reflect the time-honored tradition of the Native American peoples who first cultivated this divine delicacy. Now, as the only Native American tribe to create its own brand of fine chocolate, they take great pride in their products and instill their cultural passion into every delicious morsel. Given their strong ties to their culture and community, they give back to the land and people who support them.

Bedré Fine Chocolate enjoys contributing to educational, health and wellness programs and also supports the endeavors of a number of philanthropic organizations within the Chickasaw Nation.



3389 Cty. Hwy H | Laona, WI 54541
715.478.4545

Health & Wellness Center was selected for funding!



The Forest County Potawatomi Community applied to the ARPA Healthcare Innovation Capital Grant program for renovating the Health & Wellness Center and was selected for funding.

The renovation project will include an enlargement of the Pharmacy, a drive thru Pharmacy service, a new patient registration area, covered patient drop off, and the creation of a centralized waiting area. The project will also encompass parking lot improvements, a second laboratory draw room, and a covered passage for mobile MRI scanner.

A ground blessing ceremony will be held at the end of April.

Construction will begin in May 2022 and is slated for completion in the Summer of 2023.

Please watch for more information as announcements will be shared on temporary changes to parking, and how to access the building during the different phases of construction.

If you have questions or would like more information, contact Michelle Berdan, Capital Projects Planner @ 715-478-4944.



FCP TRIBAL MEMBERS:
Have you recently received your Bachelor's Degree?



Program will begin in early June 2022!

By joining the rotation program, you will:

- Participate in a 2-year program as an employee
- Experience working 4 different government employment positions, each 6 months long
- Have real work to learn and accomplish
- Gain a better understanding of the inner workings of the FCP Government while receiving a full benefit package and competitive pay

Go to **FCP.Jobs** and apply to:
EARLY TALENT ROTATION PROGRAM

Spring 2
SWIM LESSONS
 starting April 25th
 Member Registration opens April 11th
 Non-Member Registration opens April 18th

Aquatic Center

APRIL SCHEDULE

PLEASE NOTE
 All classes are subject to change

	SUNDAYS	MONDAYS	TUESDAYS	WEDNESDAYS	THURSDAYS	FRIDAYS	SATURDAYS
Yard Pool	Lap Swim 10am-1pm 2pm-5pm	Lap Swim 5:30am-9am 10am-3pm 4pm-7pm	Lap Swim 10am-3pm 4pm-7pm (LL) Swim Lessons 4pm-5:25pm Deep Water Aerobics 5:30pm-6:15pm	Lap Swim 5:30am-9am 10am-3pm 4pm-7pm	Lap Swim 10am-3pm 4pm-7pm (LL) Swim Lessons 4pm-5:25pm	Lap Swim 5:30am-9am 10am-3pm 4pm-8pm	Lap Swim 11am-3pm 4pm-8pm
Activity Pool & Hot Tub	Family Swim 10am-1pm 2pm-5pm	Open Swim 5:30am-9am 12pm-3pm 4pm-5:15pm 6:30pm-7pm Shallow Water Aerobics 10:15am-11am Swim Lessons 11am-12pm After School Swim 4pm-5pm Water Zumba 5:30pm-6:15pm	Shallow Water Aerobics 10:15am-11am Open Swim 11am-3pm Swim Lessons 4pm-5:25pm Open Swim 6:20pm-7pm	Open Swim 5:30am-9am 12:30pm-3pm 5:30pm-7pm Elders Only Shallow Water Aerobics 10:15am-11am Swim Lessons 11am-12:30pm 4:15pm-5:15pm	Shallow Water Aerobics 10:15am-11am Open Swim 11am-3pm Swim Lessons 4pm-5:25pm Open Swim 5:30pm-7pm	Open Swim 5:30am-9am 11am-3pm 4pm-8pm After School Swim 4pm-5pm Youth Swim 5:30pm-8pm	Family Swim 11am-3pm 4pm-8pm
Slide & Features	Slide & Features 10am-1pm 2pm-5pm	Only Features 5:30pm-7pm	CLOSED	Only Features 5:30pm-7pm	CLOSED	Slide & Features 5:30pm-8pm	Slide & Features 11am-3pm 4pm-8pm

NEW CLASS!
 starts April 18th

REGISTER FOR CLASSES

You can register at our front desk, or visit us online at community.fcpotawatomi.com



PLEASE NOTE
 You MUST register for all classes. Visit our front desk or scan this QR Code.

Spring 2022 Group Exercise Schedule

February 28 - April 16, 2022

Class Location Key
 AQUATIC CENTER
 GROUP EXERCISE ROOM
 COMBATIVE ROOM
 TURF FIELDHOUSE

Land Classes

MONDAYS	TUESDAYS	WEDNESDAYS	THURSDAYS	FRIDAYS	SATURDAYS
Senior Fit 9am-9:30am NEW! Unlimited Power 10am-10:45am HIIT 5:30pm-6pm	NEW! Step Aerobics 9:30am-10:15am Vinyasa Flow 5:30pm-6:30pm	Sunrise Bootcamp 5:45am-6:30am Full-Body Fitness 9am-9:45am Zumba 5:30pm-6:30pm	Mobility & Abs 8:30am-9:15am Yoga Sculpt 5:30pm-6:30pm	Cardio Kickboxing 8:45am-9:30pm Restorative Yoga 9am-10am	Zumba 9am-10am

Water Classes

MONDAYS	TUESDAYS	WEDNESDAYS	THURSDAYS	FRIDAYS	SATURDAYS
NEW TIME! Shallow Water Aerobics 10:15am-11am	Shallow Water Aerobics 10:15am-11am Deep Water Aerobics 5:30pm-6:15pm	ELDERS ONLY Shallow Water Aerobics 10:15am-11am	Shallow Water Aerobics 10:15am-11am	Aqua Lite 10:15am-11am	Scan this QR Code to view online 

Group Fit Plan

Unlimited classes per month!
Members Only = \$20

Drop-in Fees

Members \$3/class
 Non-Members \$5/class + 1-Day Pass

For more information please contact Group Exercise Coordinator Leah Bell at 715-478-1576 or email her at: Leah.Bell@FCP-nsn.gov

All classes and prices subject to change.



Please welcome...

Leah Bell, Group Exercise Coordinator
 "I'm excited to take on new classes and challenges as Group Exercise Coordinator. I look forward to meeting our members and inspiring everyone to reach new limits and have fun! Reach out to me with questions or ideas about Group Exercise, or just to get to know me."

Blackwell FCPC 2021 CCR

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your Drinking Water is supplied by two wells on the south west side of the Bodewadmi Ktegan (Potawatomi Farm) in Blackwell. Your drinking water originates beneath the surface of the earth, known as groundwater. Groundwater is naturally filtered as it travels through the layers of soil and rocks.

Source water assessment and its availability

Your Tribe in conjunction with USEPA conducted a source water assessment consists of identifying the area(s) around the wells, which needs to be protected from contamination, identifying potential sources of contamination, and determining the susceptibility of the well contamination. The source water assessment is attached. Because the water drink comes from underground wells, we need, as a Tribal Community to make sure that our drinking water is safe now and in the future. If you have any questions or if you would like a complete copy of the assessment please contact Ben Koski, FCPC Environmental Sciences Manager, at 715-478-4436.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please call 715-478-7398 with any questions or concerns that you have with your drinking water.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and

microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

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. FCPC Blackwell 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water

contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.3	1	2.3	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.013	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.11	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.2	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

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Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Chloroform	80 ug/l	2 ug/l	No	
Dibromochlorobenzene	80 ug/l	.46 ug/l	No	
TTHM in Water	80 ug/l	3.3 ug/l	No	

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
bromochloromethane (halon 1011) (ppb)	0		0

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended
positive samples	positive samples/yr. The number of positive samples taken that year

Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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Term	Definition
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Ground Water Rule violations	Failed to collect a raw well sample after positive coliform.	Oct 17 - Dec 2nd 2019	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Have reviewed the Ground water rule

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Bruce M. Johnson
Address: PO Box 340
Crandon, WI 54520
Phone: 715-478-7398

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Stone Lake FCPC CCR 2021

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is supplied by Four wells two that are located on the north end of Bug Lake road and two that are located at 7960 Wase Gishok Dr. in Crandon, Wisconsin. Your Tribal water originates as water beneath the surface of the earth, known as groundwater. Ground water is naturally filtered as it travels through layers of soil and rocks.

Source water assessment and its availability

Your Tribe in conjunction with USEPA conducted a source water assessment. This assessment consists of identifying the area(s) around the well(s), which need to be protected from contamination, identifying potential sources of contamination, and determining the susceptibility of the wells to contamination. The source water assessment is attached. Because the water we drink comes from underground wells, we need to be careful with how we dispose of harmful contaminants. The assessment gives us the information we need, as a Tribal Community to make sure that our drinking water is safe now and in the future. If you have any questions or if you would like a complete copy of the assessment please contact Ben Koski, FCPC EPA, Water Specialist, at 715-478-7361.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

By contacting the Utility Manager Bruce M. Johnson at 715-478-7398 or the Public Works Division Administrator Nate Guldan at 715-478-7205

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and

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CCR Report Preview

microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Late sampling and reporting of Nitrate on second entry point

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Forest County's Stone Lake Community

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2021 we did not monitor or test and/or report for Nitrates and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

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There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant - Nitrate
 Required sampling frequency - 2
 Number of samples taken - 2
 When all samples should have been taken - March-May 2021
 When samples were or will be taken - March 14, 2021 and January 13, 2022

What happened? What is being done?
 We are required to collect two Nitrate samples per year, one sample from each entry point of the distribution system. Stone Lake as two entry points. Only one entry point was collected and reported on time. The second entry point was collected as soon as we were notified of the monitoring requirement not being met for Stone Lake Community. Sample results for the second entry point was 0.79 mg/L. These results are well below the Drinking Water Standards of 10.0 mg/L.

For more information, please contact Forest County Potawatomi Utility Department at 715-478-7398 or P.O. Box 340, Grandon WI, 54520.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Forest County Potawatomi Water and Sewer Utility State Water System ID#: 055295201. Date distributed: April 15th, 2022.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Stone Lake FCPC 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.7	.49	1.7	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	6.5	1.3	6	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.4	1.4	2.8	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	0	NA	NA	2018	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0091	.0077	.0091	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.3	1.9	2.3	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	58	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.061	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.44	.44	.79	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	.56	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
			No	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:
 Contact Name: Bruce M. Johnson
 Address: 8355 Mish Ko Swen Dr, PO Box 340
 Crandon, WI 54520
 Phone: 715-478-7398

Carter FCPC CCR 2021

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is supplied by two wells located on Eagle Lane in Carter, Wisconsin. Your Tribal water originates as water beneath the surface of the earth, known as groundwater. Groundwater is naturally filtered as it travels through layers of soil and rock.

Source water assessment and its availability

Your Tribe in conjunction with USEPA conducted a source water assessment. This assessment consists of identifying the area(s) around the well(s) which need to be protected from contamination, identifying potential sources of contamination, and determining the susceptibility of the well to contamination. The source water assessment is attached. Because the water we drink comes from underground wells, we need to be careful with how we dispose of harmful contaminants. This assessment gives us the information we need as a Tribal Community to make sure that our drinking water is safe now and into the future. If you have any questions or if you would like a complete copy of the assessment please contact Ben Koski, FCPC EPA, Water Specialist, at 715-478-7381.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

By contacting the Utility Manager Bruce M. Johnson at 715-478-7398 or the Public Works Division Administrator Nate Gudan at 715-478-7205

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Carter FCPC 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	4	4	.0018	NA	NA	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	.68	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	3.4	2	3.4	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.5	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0087	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.4	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.2	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.063	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.24	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.389	NA	.76	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	1.76	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	.3	.24	.3	2019	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	

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Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.22	2019	5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.52	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
HAA5	60 ug/l	1 ug/l	No	
Bromodichloromethane	80 ug/l	1.1 ug/l	No	
Chloroform	80 ug/l	1.2 ug/l	No	
Dibromochloromethane	80 ug/l	.82 ug/l	No	

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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CCR Report Preview

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Bruce M. Johnson
 Address: PO BOX 340, 8355 Mish Ko Swen Dr,
 Crandon, WI 54520
 Phone: 715-478-7398

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(The Place Where Everyone Plays Road)
Crandon, WI 54520 | 715-478-6500
community.fcpotawatomi.com

Hours:
M - F
5:30 am - 9 pm
Sat
7 am - 9 pm
Sun
10 am - 6 pm

➤ Pool

- ▶ Kiddie Pool
- ▶ Basketball Hoops
- ▶ Water Slide ▶ Hot Tub
- ▶ Lap Pool with Diving Blocks

➤ Recreation

- ▶ Rock Climbing Wall
- ▶ Golf Simulator
- ▶ Basketball/Pickleball/Volleyball/Badminton Courts
- ▶ Turf Field House: Indoor Soccer/Batting Cages
- ▶ Sports Equipment to Use
- ▶ Game Room

➤ Fitness

- ▶ Walking/Running Track
- ▶ Cardio & Strengthening Machines
- ▶ Free Weights
- ▶ Group Exercise Studio
- ▶ Combative Room
- ▶ Personal Training Services

➤ Child Care

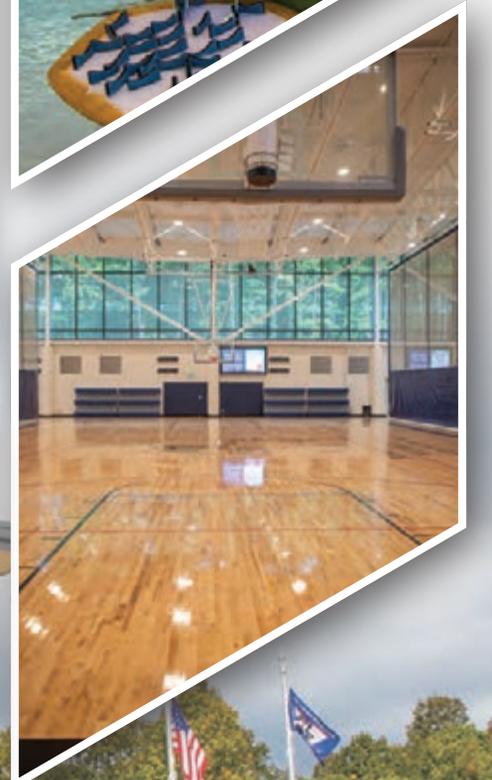
- ▶ On-Site Child Drop-Off

➤ Concessions

- ▶ Soup and Salad Bar

Visit Our Website

- for info on:
- ▶ MEMBERSHIPS
 - ▶ DAY PASSES
 - ▶ SCHEDULES



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Speed humps are used to slow down traffic and improve safety.



- They are 3" high and will not damage your tires or vehicles.
- They are commonly used in residential areas with road speeds of up to 25 mph.
- They are made of 100% recycled tires.

After snow plowing is done and weather permits, speed humps will be placed on some of the residential streets in Stone Lake and Carter to improve safety and slow down traffic.



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
ROADS

If you have questions or would like more information, contact **Todd Mulvey**, FCP Roads Manager @ 715-478-7392.

WELCOME

Dr. Bonnie Samuelson, MD

Health & Wellness Center Medical Director & Physician



 Honoring Health, Healing, and Tradition



Dr. Bonnie will begin seeing FCP Tribal Members and their immediate families on April 11, 2022.

Schedule a visit with
Dr. Bonnie Samuelson, MD, by calling (715) 478-4339. Appointments are available Monday - Wednesday.



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER

a participating member of
 **ASPIRUS NETWORK**

8201 Mish ko swen Drive
Crandon, WI
Mon - Fri, 7 am - 5 pm
Health.FCPotawatomi.com

April is

COUNSELING AWARENESS MONTH



Counseling helps with the stressors of life we all face!

 Honoring Health, Healing, and Tradition

The Health & Wellness Center provides individual, family and group counseling to all ages of FCP tribal members, employees, and their immediate families.

Call (715) 478-4332 to schedule an appointment.



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER

a participating member of
 **ASPIRUS NETWORK**

8201 Mish ko swen Drive
Crandon, WI
Mon - Fri, 7 am - 5 pm
Health.FCPotawatomi.com

Meet Our Providers:

- **Ashley Seiler**, Psych Nurse Practitioner
- **Jodi Space**, Psych Nurse Practitioner
- **Steven Kaplan**, PHD, Psychologist
- **Amy Booher**, Mental Health Counselor
- **Dan Dashner**, Dual Diagnosis Counselor
- **Janet Wimmer**, Mental Health Counselor
- **Jennifer Krzmarcik**, Substance Abuse Counselor

Project Spotlight: MACKSON CORNERS

WATERFRONT - OSHKOSH, WI

Mackson Corners is a visionary project led by Merge Urban Development Group to redevelop the former industrial waterfront along the Fox River in Oshkosh into a vibrant and active streetscape. The development features three phases of construction.



Phase One is Mackson Corners Waterfront – a 74-unit multi-family building with seven walk-up townhomes that sit just 25 feet from the river front. Phase Two consists of two additional buildings including a mixed-use building along Jackson Street, similar to the neighboring Brio to the north, and a commercial office building. Phase Three is slated for future residential or mixed-use development. In total, Mackson Corners brings 260 units to the market along with a variety of commercial and public spaces.



By Oshkosh, Wis. THE COOK & BROWN LIME CO. Manufacturers of White Lime, Brick and Chain Tiles. Dealers in Cement, Plaster, Hair, Coal, etc. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 10 MARION STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

The development sits on the former Cook & Brown Lime Co. property – a brick manufacturer incorporated in 1874. It was established the year before a fire destroyed much of the wooden structures in downtown Oshkosh which the city then decided to rebuild in brick.

The company quickly grew as a result and began using boats to bring limestone from the east side of Lake Winnebago to the industrial plant via the Fox River and there the company manufactured brick, lime, and mortar. Over the years, the site also housed multiple other commercial and industrial properties, including a sawmill and railroad station.

Fast forward to today and the Waterfront building is currently under construction. The building consists of a cast-in-place foundation with precast columns, beams and plank that supports a combination of structural steel and three residential floors of stick framing above.



Work on the site started in late October with the team driving more than 200 geo piers to stabilize the soil and produce proper conditions for construction along the river. Excavation and foundation work started in mid-December. The team sequenced excavation and foundation work due to the time of year and weather conditions to avoid any potential site freezing and allow for proper placing of footings. As foundation work progressed, the team hauled in sand and gravel for back fill to further stabilize the site. The foundation was finished in mid-March and due to the soil organics from years of industrial use and a heavy layer of sawdust, the team installed an active methane mitigation system. The system includes a permeable layer of clear stone and fabric divider to allow it to breathe. The system is installed at the southern units with the Eastern Lobby system wrapping up in the coming weeks.



As for construction, the finishing slab is installed on the south end of the building and progressing to the Eastern Lobby. The team is also currently laying structural steel to frame the walk-up units in addition to framing the rest of residential units on the first floor. The walk-up units are tiered along the river front, with a patio and entry way two feet above grade. As residents enter, a staircase leads up to the main living level. Unit framing is slated to be complete by mid-May for all four floors when the team transitions into roof work. Window installation is scheduled to progress simultaneous to the team making the building watertight. MEP installation is to follow after. The Waterfront building is slated to be complete by the end of the year.



Construction on a former industrial site is not the only unique feature of this project. The team worked with the Parks Department to obtain a construction easement to close down the river walk and sidewalks daily to allow for walk-up unit construction and exterior site work. Due to the compact nature along the river front, the property line is setback only five feet from the furthest foundation, which

the team overcomes to ensure quality construction and safe navigation.

In all, we are proud to take an active role in this visionary redevelopment effort – and one that includes the Brio building, another mixed-use project in Greenfire's portfolio. The project team includes Kevin Hansen, Sr. Project Manager, Alan Augustynowicz, Superintendent, and Mariah Herron, Project Engineer. We would like to thank Merge Urban Development Group for selecting Greenfire to carry out their vision and we are excited to partner once again with our friends at Slingshot Architecture on another transformative project.



Tour: COMMUNITY WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

The Community Within the Corridor project is in multiple phases of construction. Every corner turned on the seventeen-building complex sees restoration work, framing, new building systems and window install, and even paint and finished drywall. Owner, Scott Crawford Inc, wanted to showcase the variety of work in progress by hosting multiple tours for local residents, municipal organizations, and Milwaukee-area businesses. Our project team was on-site to assist with the guided tours, detail construction practices, and help answer questions from each of the groups.



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SEATS**

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WITH A **WILD NUMBER***



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