# Gte Ga Nēs Graduation 2023



## by Val Niehaus

This year's Gte Ga Nēs graduation ceremony was held on May 25, 2023. Each year it seems that the new class is larger than the year before, and it's always a very well-attended event.

This is the second year that the graduation has been held at the Potawatomi Community Center — how nice it is to have this facility to host a special occasion like this.

Grand entry started at 11 a.m. with FCP Post I Veterans carrying out the flags and staffs along with Fire Nation singing the Flag Song, the Veterans Honor Song, and a Welcome Song. Nick Shepard then said a prayer for the graduates, their parents/families, and those in attendance on this day of celebration.

With the guidance of Shepard and Fire Nation, the children then got to show off their dance skills that Shepard had worked on with them throughout the school year — the boys danced the Crow Hop and Sneak Up, with the girls dancing the Side-Step and Swan dance. Together as a whole group, they danced the Fish Dance.

Early Childhood Director Debra Tetting then introduced Chairman James A. Crawford to say a few words to the audience.

Chairman Crawford spoke about the importance of education and perseverance in both the children and the parents. He also set aside a special thanks to the teachers who were with the students this year — without them, where would the children be in their learning adventures? He said, "In a few days we will watch the high school graduates who were once the children sitting here in front of us. We will then be lucky enough to watch you children be the high school graduates when your time comes."

Guest speaker for the graduates was tribal member Dion Daniels who is also high school this year. He gave a speech on the importance of education and the significance of how his mother always made sure he strived for everything he could pursue in his education career thus far. He said, "My mother always had food on the table, she always made sure we had everything we needed to get through in school and she told us how important knowledge is to have." He then proceeded to let the audience know of his accomplishments throughout his high school career which include: Cardinal Creations (Board Member), National Honor Society, Psi Alpha Honor Society, Global Scholars, Spanish Honor Society, honors graduate, academic excellence in social studies and Spanish (earned getting an A or Ain four credits or more in one subject area), and President of the Anishinaabe Leadership Club. Daniels will be attending UW-Madison this coming fall

pursuing his degree in political science.

As the ceremony continued, Lead Teacher Beth Wandsnieder read a meaningful poem for the graduates —with maybe a tear almost shed. A traditional slide show of the children followed that the audience enjoyed.

After the slide show, it was then time for everyone to get that special photo of their graduate as the diplomas were handed out. To finish off the ceremony, Shepard also sat the boys down on the drums with the girls singing behind the song "Old McDonald Had a Farm".

After the flags and staffs were retired, a celebratory meal followed — prepared by the Potawatomi Community Center kitchen staff. Migwétth to them all for their hard work! Council Member Brooks Boyd then said a few words of encouragement then introduced FCP Elder Eugene Shawano Sr. who said a prayer for the meal before everyone dug in to help celebrate this joyous day!

Migwétth to all who helped in the planning of this ceremony, it couldn't have happened without you!

Chi migwétth to Dylan Prescott for keeping everyone informed with the proceedings of the event along with the jokes as always.





# Leigh Jennifer Thunder "giwadnok"

Leigh Jennifer Thunder "giwadnok", "North Wind", 40, of Crandon, Wis., passed away May 21, 2023, at St. Vincent Hospital, Green Bay, Wis. Leigh was born September 6, 1982, in Wausau, Wis., the daughter of James Thunder and Elizabeth JoAnne Pruitt. She was united in marriage in 2006 to Patrick Saunders.



Leigh was an amazing cook and baker;

she loved doing her art, painting and re-doing furniture, and she sewed her daughters powwow outfits. She loved being outdoors in the woods and camping and especially days at the beach with her family. She enjoyed hanging out with her nieces, nephews, cousins, auntie Mary Jane Thunder and her dear friend Nick Pamonicutt.

Surviving are her daughters: Maria Thunder, New Mexico; Jordan Thunder, New Mexico; granddaughter, Sage; mother JoAnne; sisters: Jessica Thunder, Rhinelander; Alyce Daniels, Crandon.

She was preceded in death by her father James Thunder; sister Joni Thunder; brothers: Ken Thunder and James Thunder Jr.

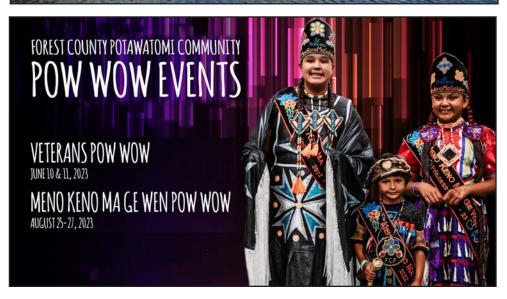
Visitation was May 24, 2023, at the Potawatomi Cultural Center. Services were May 25, 2023, at the Potawatomi Cultural Center with Mr. Richard Gougé officiating. Burial was at the Potawatomi Tribal Cemetery.

Online condolences for the family may be directed to www.weberhillfuneralhome.com



- Buds of leaves of each species of tree look different, just like leaves do, and we can use buds to identify trees
- Leaf purpose is largely to make food for the tree within its chlorophyll
- Leaf shape can tells us what kind of environment the tree lives in and what it needs to live
- Tamarack trees are deciduous conifers meaning they lose needles in fall and grow them back in spring
- Anatomy of a tree | US Forest Service (usda.gov)







If you or someone you know feels unsafe, please consider using one of these resources. They're free, available 24/7, and confidential!

• Forest County Potawatomi Community Advocacy (715) 478-7201

Tri-County on DV and SA 1 (800) 236-1222
National Domestic Violence Hotline 1 (800) 799-7233

Deadline for the June 15, 2023, issue of the PTT is Wednesday, June 8, 2023.



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# Laona/Wabeno Rebels **Regional Game**

### by Amber Haseman

It was a tough season for Laona/ Wabeno Rebels Baseball. The team traveled to Edgar, Wis., May 25, 2023, for their regional game against the Edgar Wildcats. Many new ball players joined the team this year, leaving only a few who know the game.

This year, three tribal members participated on the team including Ted Gust, Brady Shepard and Preston VanZile. Gust is a senior from Wabeno High School. He started playing baseball when he was very young, participating in T-Ball and Little League. This year was his first year on the varsity team. His positions were left field, first base and pitcher. Gust's favorite thing about baseball is getting out, exercising, meeting and talking with other people. Shepard is a Junior at Laona High

School. He has been playing baseball his whole life, as early as kindergarten. While Shepard spent most of the regional game pitching, he stated that he spent most of the season catching. He has enjoyed making friends through baseball. Shepard will be one of the participants at this year's Indigenous Games in July 2023.

VanZile is a Junior at Laona High School. He has been playing baseball since third grade. While VanZile spent the second half of the regional game as pitcher, he also plays all positions except catcher. Preston's favorite things about baseball is pitching and hitting.

Although it was a tough loss for the team, they all had the opportunity to play and gave it their best, ending the season on a positive note.













# 4th Graders Visit Bodwéwadmi Ktëgan

### by Val Niehaus

It was a day many fourth graders throughout the local school districts, Crandon, Laona, and Wabeno, were looking forward to all year — a visit to the Bodwéwadmi Ktëgan (Potawatomi Farm) for one of their end-of-the-year field trips.

During the year, these students learned about agriculture in their classroom through the Forest County 4-H's 'Adopt-a-Cow' and Pen Pal Exchange Program through the UW-Extension and there was no better way than to experience agriculture firsthand than at a farm.

The students and teachers arrived in the morning to start their day of learning. There was a farm tour and scavenger hunt, they learned the importance of eating healthy by making smoothies, and how to make lip balm out of beeswax. They got to pet a baby pig and even a few girls got to feed her. But the biggest surprise was they got to meet their pen pals who they have been writing to all year long. With a few shy smiles and handshakes, it was a great way to intermingle these students who may not see each other at school each day, but still live in the same county and enjoy the same life and activities there is to offer here.

Overall, when asked what their favorite station was, it was the farm tour itself. They learned about composting, how maple syrup is made, and what the animals all eat to survive. They learned the importance of bees and pollination. Students learned about the hoop house for growing, and they even got to see the chickens!

This was a perfect day to have the students out on the farm and out of the classroom for some hands-on learning! Many thanks to the whole farm staff, schools, and Positive Youth Development Educator Michelle Gobert for managing this program all year long and for the students and teaching them about agriculture in their county.



# Daniels: Still the Wisconsin Middleweight Champion!



## submitted by Lindsay Daniels, photos by Raphael Roman

It was another phenomenal night of explosive fights at the Riverside Ballroom in Green Bay, Wis., on May 20,

There were eight bouts on this stacked card, with fighter's from all around the world, including Spain, Nicaragua, Missouri, Chicago and the Lac du Flambeau, Oneida, and Forest County Potawatomi tribes. Mark Daniels Jr. was set to defend his Wisconsin Middleweight State Champion title for the second time against Benjamin Zelfer out of Missouri.

Zelfer jumped weight classes, coming from welterweight (145 lbs.),

farm.fcpotawatomi.com

to meet Daniels at middleweight (160 lbs). With Daniels' and his team's grueling training regime, impeccable boxing IQ and undeniable continued growth in strength, speed, and agility; there was never a doubt that Daniels would, once again, dominate in the ring.

The six-round bout started off intense right out of the gate with Zelfer coming at Daniels with all of his weight and everything to prove. Daniels looked flawless, like a true professional champion. Zelfer didn't stop coming at him with everything he had, but Daniels' ability in the ring was far too much for Zelfer to handle. Daniels' pressure and powerful combos dropped Zelfer to his knee at the first half of the fifth round. Zelfer regained his composure and was able to finish the round. One second into the sixth and final round, Daniels' power proved to be too much for Zelfer as he thrown in the towel and the referee stopped the fight. Daniels, again, retained his title at Wisconsin Middleweight State Champion! With his record now being 8-1 with three of those wins coming by way of knockout in the middleweight division, Daniels has decided to go up to the super middleweight (168 lbs.) division. He confirmed immediately after his win, during his gratitude-filled acceptance speech, that he will be fighting again

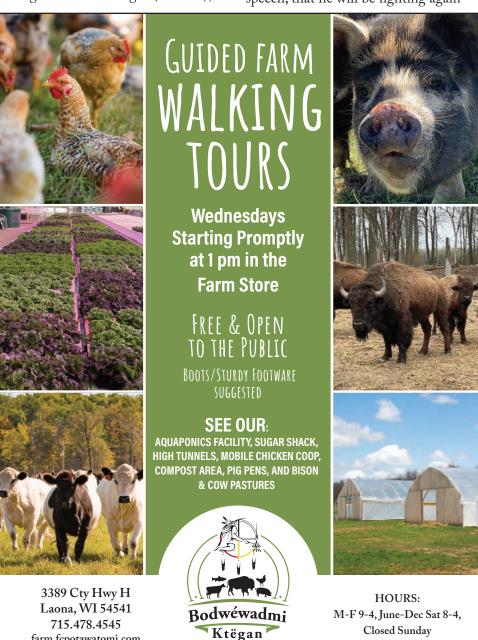


July 22, 2023, at the Riverside Ball-

Daniels thanks his sponsors: Forest County Potawatomi Tribal Council, Yeti's Drive In (Tom and Sara Cleereman, Annabelle (Cleereman) and Ryon Alloway), Locate-N-Eliminate (Trevor Hauser), Wall-R-Us (Adam Marvin), and Alloway Outdoors (Ryon Alloway). He is beyond grateful for Skylar Thompson at International Boxing Promotions, his Daniels Boxing Team: Cainen Shooter, Cleveland Holmes, Ryon Alloway, and to his father, Mark Daniels Sr, for starting him on this boxing journey 22 years ago. Daniels is extremely grateful to Nathaniel Ante,

Zach Hartlev, Brooks Boyd Sr. and the drummers/singers of Bad River, as well as Reddmen Lemieux and Marley Daniels (Daniels' son) for dancing him out.

Daniels showed his appreciation to the community, friends, family, wife, and to his daughter Lexi, for being a constant at each weigh-in to help him with the red handprint across his face to show full support and to bring awareness to the Murdered & Missing Indigenous Women cause. Promoter, Skylar Thompson, teased the crowd with some exciting news that will be released later this coming fall after a tentative fight date set for September, so stay tuned!





# FCP Gaming Commission SBC Award Winners



submitted by Executive Assistant **Gaming Commission Miranda Villa** 

On May 11, 2023, members of the Forest County Potawatomi Gaming Commission attended the Sports Betting Community (SBC) Awards North America, which took place at the New

York Hilton Midtown in Manhattan, NY. In attendance were Gaming Commission Chairman Marc Young, Vice-Chairman Oliver Shawano, Commissioner Chad Frank, Com-

missioner Ira Frank, Executive Director Jason Nichols, Project Manager James Schreiber, and Executive Assistant Miranda Villa.

The SBC Awards North America "recognize the achievements of Sports Book operators, affiliates, and suppliers from all the major disciplines including payments, marketing, platform providers and data. With 600 guests attending the event, the third edition of SBC Awards North America celebrated companies surviving and thriving in 2023. A hand-picked judging panel from the cream of the industry helped to pick out the truly ground-breaking entries in the Awards and determine the SBC Awards North America 2023 winners."

This year, the SBC Awards included three new tribal categories that included "Tribal Leader of the Year", "Tribal Gaming Operator of the Year" and "Tribal Regulator of the Year". The Forest County Potawatomi Gaming Commission was nominated for this year's category of "Tribal Regulator of the Year," which also included the

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Pokagon Band of Potawatomi, Tunica Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, and the Tulalip Tribes of Washington. Forest County Potawatomi took home the Silver Award and were honored to be included in in this category alongside this list of respected gaming commissions across Indian Country. Congratulations, Forest County Potawatomi Gaming Commission!

You can see all of the SBC North America Award winners here: https:// sbcevents.com/sbc-awards-north-america/#winners

# **2023 GRADUATES**

NO PHOTO PROVIDED

Name: DEMITRICK

Parents: Kathy Jacobson & Aaron Bulmer **School graduating from:** Wabeno High School Future plans: Attend college Words of advice to youth: Stay in school.

NO PHOTO PROVIDED

Name/ Native American Name: EZRA DANIELS/ BASHKWË'ÊK

**Parents: Ahshoni Daniels** School graduating from: Crandon

Degree or certificate: HSED Program

Who would you like to thank: I would like to thank my grandparents Dennis and Lola Haskins, my mom, Jeff and Wendy and my girlfriend Jaydon.

NO PHOTO PROVIDED

Name: GRACE **THUNDER** 

Parents: Angela & Kevin Jacobson

**School graduating from:** Crandon

Degree or certificate: HSED Future plans: Undecided



Name: CAMERON SEFCIK Parents:

School graduating from: Walden Grove High School

Extracurricular activities/honors/awards: Varsity Football, Film Skills USA Club

Future plans: Working in the digital media space as a video editor.

Words of advice for youth: Always push yourself to be better, improve.

Who would you like to thank: I would like to thank my family and especially my parents for always supporting me and making me the successful person I am today.

Additional comments: High School was the longest and shortest four year of my life.

# **Student Spotlight: Brady Shepard**



by Amber Haseman

FCP Tribal Member Brady Shepard, son of Frank and Katie Shepard, is a junior at Laona High School. He is an inspiration to many students, fac-

ulty, staff, family and friends. At just 17 years of age, Shepard has taken on many extracurricular activities in school including baseball, football and wrestling. Aside from extracurriculars, Brady has taken on a school activity most haven't during their high school career. His passion for science has led him on a journey of working with aquaponics and hydroponics.

His interest began after touring the Bodwéwadmi Ktëgan (Potawatomi Farm) aquaponics system approximately two years ago. Shepard, good friend Gavin and teacher Mr. Kelley came up with the idea of creating their own system for their school. They proceeded with touring local aquaponics, one being the Potawatomi Farm. They learned about the process, gathered information and ideas to create their very own system. Bodwéwadmi Ktëgan donated the tilapia to utilize within their aquaponics.

The system is currently growing

tomatoes and cucumbers. He explained how they recently planted the cucumbers and how they've already grown up to three feet. In February 2023, the team added a second system. They now have a nutrient film technique which is a hydroponics system. There are no fish involved with this. It is a continuous water system that uses liquid nutrients. The team chose to plant strawberries and lettuce as they grow well in hydroponics.

Throughout the time of the project, they've been working on perfecting the process, sending in samples to the plant disease diagnostic clinic at the University of Wisconsin Madison, to ensure the water and nutrient levels are accurate and plants are healthy. Throughout the process, they've adjusted and upgraded their water testing, the type of light they use and continue to keep an eye on their nutrient levels to ensure the health and growth of their plants.

Shepard enjoys sharing the process and teaching others how it works and its benefits. Recently, he let the fourth-grade class plant their own lettuce in the hydroponics system. He will continue to work with the elementary teachers in hopes of bringing in their students to watch the process. Aside from sharing his knowledge, his favorite part about the system is watching the plants grow.

Shepard will graduate the year 2024 and hopes to continue teaching underclassmen the process of the system so they can continue to run it after he graduates. Shepard will be continuing his education at UW-Stevens Point after graduation and hopes to achieve a career in Land & Natural Resources. His biggest inspiration and support during this process has been his teacher Mr. Kelley. He has been a big help in building the system and the continuation of its success.

## **Be Kind to Your Mind**

by Amber Haseman

Every quarter, FCP Community Health assists the Health Division with organizing events to help raise awareness and develop relationships within the community. With May being Mental Health Awareness Month, the Health & Wellness Center (HWC) departments came together May 17, 2023, from 2:30 - 5 p.m. with informational booths regarding mental health, ways of coping with it, taking care of yourself and your mind to better manage your mental health.

Each booth covered their own topic, providing information along with activities that visitors could participate in. Activities included: DIY essential oils, plant a seed, rock painting, exercise dice, make your own snack mix or granola, self-care Bingo, and more.

Jorge Cisneros displayed his smudging items, explaining its benefits, how and what it's used for.

Potawatomi Community Center Assistant Fitness and Wellness Manager Travis Thelen oversaw the Community Center event booth, displaying flyers for

their upcoming events, which included Color Me Crazy.

The children joined in on the activities after school. Many of the kids enjoyed painting rocks, which would be displayed throughout campus grounds, planted a seed of their choice, and played exercise dice for a chance to win a fun prize!

There were larger prizes drawn at the end of the event for those who signed up. Prizes included a day lamp with an essential oil diffuser and succulent plant, a tea infusing kettle with mugs, as well as a foot massager.

Guest speaker HWC Psychiatrist Dr. Sylvia Dennison casually spoke with visitors and began her speech after 4:15 p.m.

It was a great opportunity for community members to gather more information regarding mental health along with tips and tricks to managing it. Providers also had the opportunity of developing better relationships with their patients and fellow community members.













# **Elders Take a Journey to the Gathering of Nations**





























**₹POTAWATOMI** 

Contact Fitness & Wellness Manager Desiree Marten

715-478-6512 • Desiree.Marten@FCP-nsn.gov

**COMMUNITY CENTER** 

5471 thayék éthë dnêkmëgzêk myéw

(The Place Where Everyone Plays Road) Crandon, Wisconsin

QUESTIONS?





Tracking helps you see your progress, and can

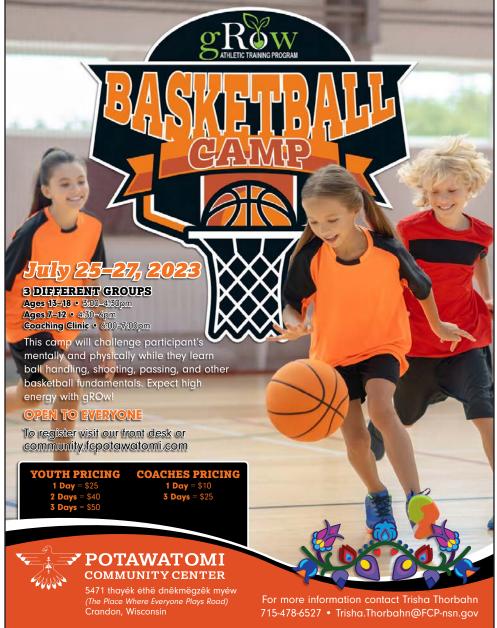
keep you motivated.

Workout tracking sheets

are available and you will receive an Inbody

270 Analysis.





## **AQUATIC CENTER**

5471 thayék éthë dnêkmëqzêk myéw (The Place Where Everyone Plays Road) Crandon, Wisconsin



For more information please contact **Aquatics Manager Kimberly Shawano:** 715-478-6513 • Kimberly.Shawano@FCP-nsn.gov

	SUNDAYS	MONDAYS	TUESDAYS	WEDNESDAYS	THURSDAYS	FRIDAYS	SATURDAYS
Yard Pool	Lap Swim 12pm-4pm	Lap Swim 7am-7pm Swim Lessons 3:30pm-4:30pm (LL)	Lap Swim 7am-7pm Aqua Jogging 10:15am-10:45am (LL) Swim Lessons 3:30pm-4:30pm (LL)	Lap Swim 7am-7pm Swim Lessons 3:30pm-4:30pm (LL)	<b>Lap Swim</b> 8am-7pm	<b>Lap Swim</b> 10am-8pm	<b>Lap Swim</b> 11am-7pm
Activity Pool & Hot Tub	Family Swim 12pm-4pm	Open Swim 7am-9am 10am-11am 1pm-2pm 3:30pm-5:30pm 6:15pm-7pm Shallow Water Aerobics 9:15am-10am Swim Lessons 11am-1pm 2pm-3:30pm Aqua ZUMBA® 5:30pm-6:15pm	Open Swim 7am-9am 10am-11am 1pm-2pm 3:30pm-7pm Shallow Water Aerobics 9:15am-10am Swim Lessons 11am-1pm 2pm-3:30pm	Open Swim 7am-10am 1pm-2pm 3:30pm-7pm Aqua HIIT 10:15am-11am Swim Lessons 11am-1pm 2pm-3:30pm	Open Swim 8am-7pm	Open Swim 10am-8pm  ATTENT June 8th & Hot Tub will be for mainten	e closea
Slide & Features	Slide & Features 12pm-4pm	Available upon	request during Oper	Swim hours Mondo	ay thru Thursday	Slide & Features 4pm-7pm	Slide & Features 12pm-5pm

To register for classes visit our front desk or online at: community.fcpotawatomi.com. All classes subject to change.



# June 11 - July 22, 2023

Class Location Ke **AQUATIC CENTER** GROUP EXERCISE ROOM **COMBATIVE ROOM** TURF FIELDHOUSE FITNESS ON DEMAND **OUTDOORS** 

MONDAYS **SUNDAYS** 

**Stretching Senior Fit** 

11am-11:30am 9am-9:45am

10am-10:30am

Abs & Core

**TUESDAYS** 

**Bootcamp** 5:45am-6:15am

Yoga 9-9:30am

**Barre-less** 5:15pm-6pm WEDNESDAYS **Sunrise Spin** 

5:45am-6:30am **Full-Body Fitness** 

8:30am-9:15am

Outdoor **Walking Club** 12:30pm-1pm **ZUMBA®** 

**Toning** 5:30pm-6:30pm

## **THURSDAYS**

**Mobility & Core** 9am-9:30am

HIIT 10am-10:30am

**Lunch Crunch** 12pm-12:20pm **Bar League** 5:15pm-6pm

Yoga 6:15pm-6:45pm

#### **FRIDAYS** SATURDAYS

**NO CLASSES** 

## Aquatic Classes

**SUNDAYS MONDAYS NO CLASSES Shallow Water** Aerobics 9:15am-10am

> Aqua **ZUMBA®** 5:30pm-6:15pm

**TUESDAYS** 

**Shallow Water** Aerobics 9:15am-10am **Aqua Jogging** 

10:15am-11am

**ELDERS ONLY Shallow Water Aerobics** 

WEDNESDAYS

9:15-10am **Aqua HIIT** 10:15am-11am

## **THURSDAYS**

**NO CLASSES** 

**FRIDAYS NO CLASSES** 

Tabata

8:30am-9am

Mind & Body

9:15am-9:45am

SATURDAYS **NO CLASSES** 

## **AFitness Promotions**

## GOODEREE AND

Members = \$20 Non-Members =\$40

Includes unlimited Group Exercise Classes for 55 days, access to world-class workouts on our in-studio Fitness On  $\boldsymbol{Demand}\ kiosk,$  and discounted pricing on Specialty Classes!

## DROP-IN FEES

Members \$3 per class

Non-Members \$10 per class

For more information please contact Group Exercise Coordinator Abigail Messing at 715-478-6528, or email her at: Abigail.Messing@FCP-nsn.gov. All classes and prices subject to change. Specialty Classes require separate fees.



# Project Spotlight: POTAWATOMI HOTEL &

## **CASINO THIRD FLOOR RENOVATION**

The third-floor renovation of the Potawatomi Hotel & Casino in Milwaukee is underway. The project will revolutionize the casino's third floor and usher in the next era of entertainment and experiential gaming.



The project impacts more than 120,000 SF of space and provides guests with new gaming, food, and entertainment experiences. The scope of work is split into four gaming areas that will be delivered in two phases. Greenfire is partnering with Gilbane to serve as the construction manager on the project.

The first phase consists of Areas 3 and 4 at the south end of the floor where the parking garage skywalk ties into the casino. Area 3 occupies the east side which consists of a gaming floor and the new Rock N' Brews restaurant. Across the promenade to the west is Area 4, which consists of a gaming floor, coffee shop, cashier's station, as well as a gift shop and general retail store.

The second phase consists of Areas 1 and 2 at the northern half of the floor. Area 1 is the main gaming room which was formerly the bingo hall. The area features a full circular bar as well as Street Eats, a full-service restaurant that mimics an outdoor food truck park. Area 2 sits in between 1 and 3 and is designated as the VIP gaming area. In addition to high-stakes gaming, the area houses the casino rotunda that ties into the hotel.

Throughout the floor, robust finish packages and amenities provide patrons with a new level of experience and gaming. As patrons enter the promenade in Areas 3 and 4, they are met with a highly intricate LED wall system that wraps the columns on either side of the corridor to heighten first impression. The interior of each gaming area showcases 100-foot-long LED screens to enhance the atmosphere. The gaming floor in Area 3 also seamlessly ties into the Rock N' Brews restaurant so players can enjoy live performances from the elevated stage. Area 4 is highlighted by a custom motorized lighting feature that elevates individual lighting elements in sync with music and graphics displayed on the LED screen. The area also offers several sports book betting stations. The VIP gaming area is framed by custom textured red glazing and dressed to fit the exclusive environment. The area features a guest show kitchen with live cooking presentations, a high-end circular bar with experiential amenities, and the monumental gaming atrium. The gaming areas are fitted with 1,800 slot machines, with Area 1 offering some table games and the VIP area offering both. There are additional experiential amenities situated throughout the floor such as "quick service" food and beverage stations, a Starbucks coffee shop, televisions lining the walls and bars, along with custom flooring and other elements that pay homage to the Potawatomi history and culture of the tribe.

We are pleased to serve as the construction manager in partnership with Gilbane on this high-profile project for our owner, the Forest County Potawatomi, and the Potawatomi Hotel & Casino. We would like to thank them for their selection and trust in carrying out this revolutionary vision. The Greenfire project team includes Jessica Henning, project development manager, Mike Holl, superintendent, Connor Wierschem, assistant superintendent, Zach Barrow, project engineer, and Kevin Stockinger, project engineer. The architect is I-5 Design Build.

# GMS Team Spotlight: MARC WISNIEWSKI, PROJECT MANAGER

SECRET TALENT: My interest in fishing took me down a path of custom rod building back in the early 1980's. I've built roughly 500 custom fishing rods since then. For some customers, a low key and strictly functional design, to some with specific designs, like a few Wisconsin Badger theme rods for



UW alumni. Also, the "cool half" of my basement, known as "The Bass Lab", is basically a mini fishing lure factory. Here I create all kinds of wood, lead, tin, and soft plastic fishing lures. I still do consulting work and writing for the largest company in the US that supplies jig and soft-plastic lure molds for the do-it yourself lure making hobbyists.

CLAIM TO FAME: I've been involved in the fishing education and fishing tackle business for 40 years. I wrote the weekly Thursday fishing report for The Milwaukee Journal/Sentinel for 31 years. I have also written for magazines such as The In-Fisherman, Musky Hunter, Fishing Facts, Wisconsin Outdoor News, and Badger Sportsman. I currently write two monthly columns for Midwest Outdoors and have been writing for them for 29 years. I've done product development and design for lure companies such as Mepps and Storm Lures. I also owned my own Musky lure company for 13 years.

OBLIGATORY CONSTRUCTION FACTOID: My path into construction started when I went to Milwaukee Tech High School where I studied in their three-year architecture program. During my senior year, my design teacher picked two of the architecture students to enter a yearly statewide design competition. That year's project was a new aquarium facility slated to reside at the Milwaukee lakefront where Veterans Park currently exists. I was chosen to represent the school and eventually won the competition out of 600 entries and was awarded a full scholarship to MSOE. From there and for the next 35 years I have worked in the construction industry in either a project manager or estimator role. I most enjoy the creative trouble shooting aspect of the construction process.

CONTEMPLATIVE THOUGHT OF THE DAY: If you haven't heard me say this already, the phrase "if you chase five rabbits, you will catch none" is a belief of mine. It reminds me and keeps me focused on finishing a project or goal. I have also lived and believed that "you will never be wrong if you always take the high road". Treat people fair and honest and that will shine back on you in the future.

# EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Visit the Potawatomi Business Development Corporation website to view a full listing of jobs available domestically and internationally: potawatomibdc.com/careers/

















SATURDAY



























































JUNE 1, 8, 15, 22 & 29

DRAWINGS: 12 PM - 7 PM ONE WINNER EACH HOUR





**Get 10 punches on your** card to receive a FREE Bingo machine package deal!

# TO \$500 CASH!



SELECT FRIDAYS JUNE 2, 9 & 16

DRAWINGS: 5 PM - 10 PM



# SATURDAY

WARM UP GAMES START AT 6 PM REGULAR GAMES TO FOLLOW

THREE GAMES PAY \$25 · THREE GAMES PAY \$50 FIVE GAMES PAY \$100 · TWO GAMES PAY \$250 TEN GAMES PAY \$500 · LAST GAME PAYS \$1,000



**SUNDAY, JUNE 18** 

Visit Guest Services 10 am-9 pm for your FREE Gift!





## WIN A WHITE CLAW SCOOTER!

Receive one entry for every \$3 White Claw, \$4 White Claw & Vodka or \$3 Mike's Hard Lemonade® purchased.

**DRAWING: JUNE 29** 





SUNDAY, JUNE 18 | 12 PM-10 PM STEAK & SHRIMP DINNER: \$2995 PER PERSON





## **Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form**

(updated with electronic delivery methods)

PWSID No: WI 5295207	
The community water system named above been distributed to customers (and appropri	hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has ate notices of availability have been given). Further, the sed in the report is correct and consistent with the complia
Certified by:	
Name: Bruce Johnson	
Title: Water and Sewer Manager	
Phone #: 715-478-7398	Date: May 11, 2023
Please check all items that apply.	
CCR was distributed by mail.	
CCR was distributed by other direct d	elivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:
Mail - notification that 0	CCR is available on website via a direct URL
Email - direct URL to C	CCR
Email - CCR sent as an	attachment to the email
Email - CCR sent embe	dded in the email
Other:	
If the CCR was provided by a direct	URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:
www	
delivery:	illy, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR

## Blackwell FCPC 2022 CCR

March 2013

Revised April 2010

## Is my water safe?

Preparing Your Drinking Water CCR

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 Bodwewadmi 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 ells ,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.

X	posting the CCR on the Internet at www. fcpotawatomi.com
	mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)
_	advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
х	publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)
	posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
	_delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
	delivery to community organizations (attach a list)
	electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
_	electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
the a	systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site address: www  vered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)
the a	ddress: www
the a	
the a	ddress: www

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Preparing Your Drinking Water CCR

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:

March 2013

Revised April 2010

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 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

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.

	Section 1	MCI	Detect	Ra	nge	7.XIII		E Sacra	
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	In Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
Disinfectants & Disin	fection By-Pr	oducts		1.1	- 1	100	15 TE .		
(There is convincing e	evidence that ac	ddition of a dis	infectant is	neces	sary fo	or control	of microbi	al contaminants)	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.3	1	2.3	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Inorganic Contamin	ants		gigg.		SY	UV-			
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	.19	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	

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

#### Results of voluntary monitoring

Voluntary PFAS sampling was completed in 2022. All results came back non-detect. Health advisory information:

Chemical

**PFOA** 

**PFOS** GenX Chemicals

**PFBS** 

Lifetime Health Advisory Level/Value

(parts per trillion or ppt)

0.004 (Interim)

0.02 (Interim)

10 (Final) 2,000 (Final)

Minimum Reporting Level

(ppt)

#### **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. FCFC 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

		121, 14, 11	Detect	Range					
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	In Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
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.		NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories	
Volatile Organic Cont	aminants								
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)			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	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)	vrene (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)	ylenes (ppm) 10 10		0	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	

Contaminants	MCLG	AL		Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminant	s						
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

## **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
Bromodichoromethane	80 ug/l	.22 ug/l	No	
Bromoform	80 ug/l	0 ug/l	No	
Chloroform	80 ug/l	.26 ug/l	No	
Dibromochlorobenzene	80 ug/l	.46 ug/l	No	
TTHM in Water	80 ug/l	.48 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.

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

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(updated with electronic delivery methods) (suggested format) CWS Name: Forest County Potawatomi Carter PWSID No: WI 5295205 The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance Cert Nam Title Pho Plea

Water and Sewer Manager		
e #: 715-478-7398	Date: May 11, 2023	
se check all items that apply.		
CCR was distributed by mail.		
CCR was distributed by other direct del	livery method. Specify direct delivery	methods:
Mail – notification that C	CR is available on website via a direc	et URL
Email - direct URL to CC	CR	
Email - CCR sent as an a	ttachment to the email	
Email - CCR sent embede	ded in the email	
Other:		
If the CCR was provided by a direct U	URL, please provide the direct URL I	nternet address:
www		
If the CCR was provided electronicall delivery:	ly, please describe how a customer re	quests paper CCF
<del></del>		

nit Descriptions	t Descriptions				
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.
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.	

or more information please contact:	
-------------------------------------	--

Contact Name: Bruce M. Johnson Address: PO Box 340

	following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:
	X posting the CCR on the Internet at www. fcpotawatomi.com
	mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)
	advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
	X publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)
	posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
	delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
	delivery to community organizations (attach a list)
	electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
	electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
_	(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www
	Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)

March 2013

## Carter FCPC CCR 2022

#### Is my water safe?

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#### Source water assessment and its availability

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- 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.

## Results of voluntary monitoring

#### 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.

Voluntary PFAS sampling was completed in 2022. All results came back non-detect. Health advisory information:

Chemical **PFOA PFOS** GenX Chemicals Lifetime Health Advisory Level/Value (parts per trillion or ppt) 0.004 (Interim) 0.02 (Interim) 10 (Final) 2,000 (Final) Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)

## 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 componen When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at //www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

## 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

#### Additional Information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

## **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.

	200000000000000000000000000000000000000		Detect	Range				
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	In Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation Typ	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disi	nfection By-Pr	oducts						
(There is convincing	evidence that ac	ldition of a dis	infectant is	neces	sary fo	or control	of microbi	al 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

	al manual del	918			Detect	Ra	nge			
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG		MCL, TT, or MRDI		In Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	e Violation	Typical Source
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	sam colii and e syste rep folle pos sam fail to	tine and apples are form positive in fails to eat same owing Estive rouple or spls to anatal colifestitive reple for E	e total sitive E. coli or to take ples coli utine system lyze orm peat	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Radioactive Contamir	ants				1766		0,30	i pro		
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 Cont	aminants							[gen]		
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100		100		.3	.24	.3	2019	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLO	AL	Your Water	Samp	le Exc	imple eedin	Ex	ceeds AL	Туј	oical Source
Inorganic Contaminar	its									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.13	2022		5	18	No j	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.26	2022		0	1	No		f household estems; Erosion of esits

## **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.

		1464	Detect	Ra	nge		5	
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	In Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.7	2	3.4	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamin	ants	$\mathcal{I}^{T}$						
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
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	.35	.62	.78	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
HAA5	60 ug/l	1 ug/l	No	
Bromodichloromethane	80 ug/l	.61 ug/l	No	Disinfection By Product
Chloroform	80 ug/l	.73 ug/l	No	disinfection By Product
Dibromochloromethane	80 ug/l	.34 ug/l	No	Disinfection By Product

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 (µg/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

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.
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:
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March 2013 Revised April 2010

### Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(updated with electronic delivery methods)

The community water system named above hereby confibeen distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of system certifies that the information contained in the representation of the state/primary continuity of the state/primary certified by:  Name: Bruce Johnson  Title: Water and Sewer Manager  Phone #: 715-478-7398	f availability have been given). Further, the ort is correct and consistent with the compliancy agency.
Name: Bruce Johnson  Title: Water and Sewer Manager  Phone #: 715-478-7398	
Phone #: 715-478-7398	
Phone #: 715-478-7398	
	May 11 2023
Disease shoots all it the state of	Date: Ividy 11, 2025
Please check all items that apply.	
CCR was distributed by mail.	
CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method	od. Specify direct delivery methods:
Mail - notification that CCR is availa	ble on website via a direct URL
Email - direct URL to CCR	
Email - CCR sent as an attachment to	the email
Email - CCR sent embedded in the e	mail
Other:	
If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please www	ži.
If the CCR was provided electronically, please dedelivery:	Care or a second
2	

## Stone Lake FCPC CCR 2022

March 2013 Revised April 2010

## Is my water safe?

Preparing Your Drinking Water CCR

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 an two that are located at 7960 Wase Gishek 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 he 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

X posting the CCR on the Internet at www.fcpotawatomi.com
mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)
advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
X publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)
posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
delivery to community organizations (attach a list)
electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www
(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site a the address: www
the address: www

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?

Preparing Your Drinking Water CCR

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 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

- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50
- 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

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

For more information, please contact Forest County Potawatomi Utility Department at 715-478-7398 or PO Box 340, Crandon 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 Count Potawatomi Water and Sewer Utility State Water System ID#: 055295201. Date distributed: April 15th, 2022.

## Results of voluntary monitoring

Voluntary PFAS sampling was completed in 2022. All results came back non-detect. Health advisory information:

Chemical PFOA **PFOS** 

GenX Chemicals

Lifetime Health Advisory Level/Value

(parts per trillion or ppt) 0.004 (Interim) 0.02 (Interim) 10 (Final)

2,000 (Final) Minimum Reporting Level

## 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

- 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 one 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

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?

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 - Nitrates Required sampling frequency- Annually 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, 2022 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

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

## Additional Information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

## 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

ACID EN			Detect	Ra	inge	34.5		
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	In Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & D	isinfection B	y-Products				E.7		
(There is convincin	ng evidence th	at addition of a	disinfectant	is nece	essary f	or contro	l of microb	ial contaminants)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.7	.49	1.7	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	8.9	2	8.9	2022	No	Disinfection By- product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contan	ninants	VIII.			, de	V	122	
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
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		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

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
Bromodichloromethane	80 ug/l	3 ug/l	No	Disinfection By Product
Bromoform	80 ug/l	.33 ug/l	No	Disinfection By Product
Chloroform	80 ug/l	3.8 ug/l	No	Disinfection By Product
Dibromofluorobenzene	80 ug/l	1.8 ug/l	No	Disinfection By Product

## **Undetected Contaminants**

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

Contaminants		TT, or	Your	Typical Source
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

t Descriptions						
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.							

	1000000		The Late		Detect In Your Water	Ra	nge	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG		M TI MI			į	Low				High
											from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10			.78	.62	.79	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50		50		.56	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum and meta refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Microbiological C	ontamina	nts	-								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. colipositive 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	2022	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories	
Contaminants M		ICLG	AL			# Samples Exceeding AL			xceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contam	inants						TO YES				
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)		1.3	1.3	1.3	20	18	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)		0	15	.35	20	21	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

## **Additional Contaminants**

Important Drin	king Water Definitions
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.
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 Johnson Address: 8355 Mish Ko Swen Dr, PO Box 340

Crandon, WI 54520

Phone: 715-478-7398



# VETERANS \*\* DOMANA SANDERS

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

# \* JUNE 10-11 \* 2023

## CARTER POWWOW GROUNDS

3912 FERRY RANCH LN | WABENO, WI 54566

## **GRAND ENTRY**

SATURDAY - 1 & 7 PM SUNDAY - 12 PM

## **HOST DRUM**

LAKE DELTON

## **CO-HOST DRUM**

TOMAHAWK CIRCLE

## INVITED

BLACKBEAR CROSSING & CRICKETT HILL

LIMITED WALK-INS

## MC

ARTLEY SKENANDORE

## ARENA DIRECTOR

DYLAN PRESCOTT

## **HEAD VETERAN**

**CLARENCE DANIELS** 

## **HEAD MALE DANCER**

DARREL DELABREAU

## **HEAD FEMALE DANCER**

PATRICIA DELABREAU

## **MEALS**

SATURDAY - 5M

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST - 8 AM

SUNDAY -

LITE TRAVEL MEAL

# DANČER PAÝOUTS

POW WOW SPECIAL- TBA

## HOTELS

POTAWATOMI CARTER CASINO HOTEL 715.473.2021

**CRANDON INN & SUITES** 

715.478.4000 MOLE LAKE CASINO

OLE LAKE CASIN

& LODGE

715.478.3200

## **CAMPING**

AVAILABLE ON GROUNDS/ RV SITES BY CASINO

## **VENDORS**

Call Courtney White 715.478-7269 for Registration Packet

FOR MORE INFO CONTACT RUTH: 715-889-1334

FCP NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LOST OR STOLEN GOODS NO ALCOHOL/DRUGS ALLOWED ON GROUNDS



Sponsored by







# HUGE FIREWORK SHOW

## FREE

**ADMISSION & CARNIVAL RIDES** 



PARKING FUNDS SUPPORT CRANDON FIRE DEPT.

## CONTACT:

Tina Kulaf @ (715) 478-2222 Alex McCorkle @ (715) 478-7475

## FRIDAY, JUNE 30

- 4-10 pm: FREE Carnival Rides
- Township/Cultural Day Exhibits

## SATURDAY, JULY 1

- Noon: Crandon Fire Department Parade (Downtown Main Street)
- Noon -10 pm: FREE Carnival Rides
- 3 pm: Kids Games
- 4 pm: Demolition Derby
- 7-11 pm: Live Music
- 10 pm: Crandon Fire Department Fireworks (Race Track)

## SUNDAY, JULY 2

• Noon - 5 pm: FREE Carnival Rides