



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2018 SURFACE WATER

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Menomonee Falls Water Utility is pleased to present the annual Drinking Water Quality Report to you. This report informs the public about the source from which quality water is provided to our customers in 2018. In this report, we provide you with details of the Village's water source, any compounds or contaminants that have been detected in the water distribution system, and how the levels of these substances compare to the standards set by governmental regulatory agencies.

The Utility is dedicated to providing our customers with accurate information pertaining to the quality of the water supply. The Village of Menomonee Falls Water Utility and its employees are committed to protecting the public health and bringing water that is safe to drink for our customers. We are pleased to report that the water quality test results met all federal and state requirements for the year 2018.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

If you have any questions relating to this report, or any other concerns that you would like addressed, please call the Menomonee Falls Utilities office at (262) 532-4800, Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Participate in discussions on water quality by attending the Village of Menomonee Falls Utilities & Public Works Committee meetings which are normally held on the first & third Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in Conference Room 3338 at Village Hall, W156N8480 Pilgrim Road. Please contact the Utility Department for a schedule at (262) 532-4800 or visit our website at www.menomonee-falls.org.

SOURCE OF YOUR MEMOMONEE FALLS WATER

The Village of Menomonee Falls Utility purchases water from the City of Milwaukee. The source of the drinking water is Lake Michigan, a surface water source.

In addition to the Menomonee Falls Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), you will find the Milwaukee Water Works CCR included with this report.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

All drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others in the general population. Persons with compromised or weakened immune systems, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant patients, people with HIV/AIDS, some elderly individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection caused by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water; both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural

livestock operations and wildlife; (2) inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; (3) pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses; (4) 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 storm water runoff and septic systems; and (5) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health. Ninety-five percent of Wisconsin communities take their water from underground water supplies (groundwater) through wells.

WHAT'S IN YOUR WATER?

Your water may contain extremely small amounts of inorganic, mineral-type compounds such as copper, fluoride, lead, nitrate, and nitrite; volatile organic compounds such as trihalomethanes; compounds that emit radiation such as beta emitters; and particles which create turbidity (water cloudiness). The compliance levels of each of these substances detected in the year 2018 are shown on the following page.

MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS

Monitoring and reporting violations result when a water system fails to collect and/or report results for State required drinking water sampling. "Sample location" refers to the distribution system, or an entry point or well number from which a sample is required to be taken. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR.

More than 99 percent of Wisconsin's public water supplies meet those standards for regulated chemicals. The state also monitors for chemicals not regulated by the federal government and issues health advisories if needed.

LEAD AND COPPER

The Menomonee Falls Water Utility is required to test the drinking water in a number of homes for lead and copper. These minerals are able to enter the drinking water by way of corrosion of home plumbing systems. The Menomonee Falls Water Utility has been optimizing the control of corrosion by adding phosphate to drinking water treatments. The levels of lead and copper in the drinking water increase as corrosion levels increase and as the length of time the water remains in contact with the plumbing increase. If corrosive water remains motionless in the plumbing system for six hours or more, lead and copper levels may exceed the maximum level. The action levels set for lead and copper are shown on the reverse side.

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. The Village of Menomonee Falls Utilities 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 3 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Utility would like to take this opportunity to express its thanks again to the residents that participated in the collection of these samples.

Additional information is available from the US EPA's safe drinking water hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

Sincerely,

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Director of Utilities

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During the course of the year 2018, the Menomonee Falls Water Utility purchased 1.0 billion surface water gallons from the City of Milwaukee. There was no blending of surface and groundwater during 2018. The municipal wells that are located in the surface water service area are exercised and maintained on a routine basis. Listed below are the test results for Menomonee Falls Municipal purchased water during the year 2018.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (Units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-22	60	60	3	2-4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-22	80	0	11.3	6.0-14.4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-81	60	60	4	2-5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-81	80	0	11.3	6.2-15.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0974	0 of 31 results were above the action level.	8/11/17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.30	0 of 31 results were above the action level.	7/25/17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

Contaminant (units)	Median Value	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)
Chloromethane (Methylchloride) (ppb)	1.20	0 – 1.20	
Bromochloromethane (ppb)	0.62	0.62	9/8/2010
Chlorate (mg/l)	71	27-110	12/16/15
Chromium (mg/l)	.24	.20-.29	12/16/15
Chromium Hexavalent (mg/l)	0.20	.17-.22	12/16/15
Strontium (ug/l)	115	110-120	12/16/15
Vanadium (ug/l)	.26	.23-.28	12/16/15
Molybdenum (ug/l)	1.0	1.0	12/16/15

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon -

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2018. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.